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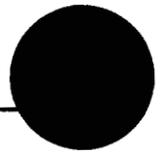
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Department of Criminal Justice and Ada County
Sheriff's Office
Report for the National Institute of Justice



June 1998

Ada County Sheriff's Office Internet
Site



- Participants:
- Sheriff Vaughn Killeen
 - Captain Gil Wright
 - Sergeant Gary Raney
 - Lieutenant Ted Bowers
 - Daniel Bohner
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The Internet site research project.

The purpose of this report is to document the development and current status of the Ada County Sheriff's Office Internet site. The Internet site project was initiated under the auspices of a partnership grant funded by the National Institute of Justice (grant #96-IJ-CX-0085). Because the site was developed in the context of a partnership grant, we will briefly review the grant below.

Overview: partnership grant.

On January 1, 1997, Boise State University and the Ada County Sheriff's Office entered into a partnership whose purpose was to advance community policing initiatives at the Sheriff's Office. The goals of the partnership were:

- Form a research-practitioner partnership to contribute to policy-relevant research and evaluation on behalf of the Ada County Sheriff's Office.
- Use the partnership to develop a pool of research ideas fruitful to the Sheriff's department.
- Solicit information on citizen's perceptions of current police practices, community-based initiatives within the Sheriff's Office, and ways in which the Sheriff's Office can more effectively communicate information about its activities.

A review of research ideas developed by the Sheriff's Office resulted in the selection of two projects for solicitation, and for which they were awarded a Community Policing Partnership Grant. The first project was a "Citizen Fear of Crime and Satisfaction With Sheriff Services Survey" that focused on citizen crime-control needs, perceptions of police practices, and knowledge of crime control and community policing

initiatives by the Sheriff's Office. The second project was an Internet site. Its purpose was to increase the pace and quality of information about police activities, patterns of criminal activity, and types of service to the public. The Internet site and the survey were designed to facilitate different but parallel aspects of police-community interaction and feedback. Both projects stemmed from a concern over the need for reciprocal police-community communication regarding the activities of the Sheriff's Office, particularly in community policing activities in which the department is currently engaged.

The Internet site complemented the survey in several ways. Where the survey represented a now widely recognized way to obtain community feedback regarding ongoing department initiatives, the Internet site was viewed as a creative way to transmit information to the general public about police activities and to acquire public feedback on those activities. The Home Page emphasized the delivery of information to the community and contained a feedback component through the encouragement of e-mail addressed to the Internet site on diverse topics. The Home Page would bring the community closer to the Sheriff's Office by providing a forum where citizens can openly speak their feelings.

The two projects have contacted different audiences. The citizen's survey contacted a random sample of citizens across the rural areas of the county. The Internet site captured a self-selected audience interested in Sheriff's affairs. Consequently, the site reached a wider audience not tapped by the limited geographical boundaries of the survey. It also provided for ongoing citizen contact

where the survey tapped citizen input at a single point in time.

Community feedback for an Internet site: the citizen survey.

The citizen survey was conducted in 1997 to enhance the current community policing program, to assist in the deployment of community policing officers, and to provide information regarding public needs and current perceptions of services offered by the Sheriff's Office. The Survey Research Center at Boise State University conducted a telephone survey of 806 resident of Ada County, Idaho. A phone survey format allowed us to elicit a comprehensive and in-depth statistical profile of Ada County resident's perceptions of current police practices and interests in the expansion of community-base policing strategies and tactics. The survey was completed by August of 1997.

A component of the survey provided key information on the content of an Internet site for the Sheriff's Office. Research for developing a Home Page was completed in Section II of the survey. In keeping with the "co-active" model of community police program development, the survey elicited information about what citizens wanted on the Sheriff's Internet site. Citizens responded as follows:

- The majority of citizen respondents, (81%), were interested in information about community policing and crime prevention activity.
- A question and answer section where "I can ask questions" section was supported by 80% of citizen respondents.
- Seventy nine percent of the citizens who responded were interested in a description of the different programs offered by the Sheriff's Office.
- Almost two-thirds, (74%), of the citizens who responded were interested in activities and meetings of neighborhood watch groups.

- Current crime reports in Ada County were of interest to 72% of citizen respondents.
- Sixty eight percent of the citizens who responded were interested in more information on DARE.
- Sixty two percent of citizen respondents were interested in current news - for example, what some of the officers were doing, awards, current training activity.
- Slightly over half, (51%), of the citizen respondents were interested in more information on bicycle and horse patrols.
- Nearly half, (43%), of citizens responded they wanted more information about the jail.

(See Appendix 1 for detailed responses to survey questions pertaining to the Internet site web page.)

Community-focused Internet site: purposes.

The Home Page was designed to address issues of interest to Ada county, including the metropolitan areas of Boise, Garden City, and Meridian. The Internet site was conceptualized as a mechanism to engage the public directly in the affairs of the department. Interest in exploring the utility of an Internet site to interactively share information with the public stemmed from our sense of the limitations of other methods - the press, for example, that sometimes only provides citizens with anecdotal and encapsulated "sound-byte" information about police services and activity. The Sheriff's Office "wanted to communicate directly with their clients without media censorship." (Bowers:1998 p. c.) A Home Page has become an active component of communication for policing that offers the opportunity for the Sheriff's Office to engage directly with whomever is hailing it - a private citizen or a member of the media. The Home Page is

still in the process of development, and many of the interactive components have not yet been implemented. The detailed appendix (Appendix II) presented in this document will allow us to provide a historical review of the development of the page.

Implementation of the web site & construction of the Home Page.

In October, 1997 Ada County received an Internet address through IDNET (Idaho Network). It is on the same wire with the Idaho Department of Transportation and other state agencies. It was at this same time that the capacity for a Home page for the Sheriff's Office became available. Mr. Daniel Boner, a research assistant assigned to work with the grant, was responsible for the development and implementation of the Internet site.

Sgt. Gary Raney constructed the Home Page. The development involved the initial construction of the page itself and the implementation of a secondary address accessible from the Home Page. It was constructed with three goals in mind: making information available to a general audience, inviting participation from a county-wide audience, and providing information for particular audiences in need of special services. Each is discussed below.

Providing information to a general audience. Before the Home Page was constructed, information about the Sheriff's Office was published in a regional newspaper. A crime report of districts across the county was published weekly. A computer disc was provided weekly to the media that summarized departmental activities. A disc was used to protect the department from security problems. The Home Page assumed these activities, expanding them into community policing and

human interest stories available to the public. Stories and events regarding community meetings, neighborhood watches, drug interdiction programs, and the various school programs are presented at the site or at addresses accessible through the site.

Generating community reciprocity. The Home Page does not simply dispense information to the public. Public involvement is encouraged through a variety of mechanisms. Citizens are invited to contact the Sheriff's Office, and e-mail is screened regularly. Information about current events involving the department and various community-oriented initiatives are provided to invite participation and feedback. Sites that encourage feedback from the public are listed below, together with their page numbers in the appendix.

- **Organizational Information:**

- About Our Past (p. II-12)

- **Our Services:**

- Traffic Enforcement Program (p. II-29)
 - Gang Unit (p. II-30 and 33)
 - Victim-Witness Coordinator Unit (pp. II-38-40)
 - Narcotics Unit (pp. II-48-49)
 - Civil Section (p. II-53)
 - Important Numbers (p. II-61)

- **News & Information:**

- Ada County Local Talk (pp. II-81-83)
 - News & Events (pp. II-85, 87, 88, and 90-91)
 - Sheriff's Civil Process Sales (p. II-91)

- **Idaho & L. E. Links:**

- Law Enforcement Agencies, Other Organizations, Other Links (p. II-93)

- **New Look With Java:**

Same web site with a different format (p. II-94)

Recently the Sheriff's Office began printing the Internet web site address on sheriff's deputies patrol cars. The address is printed on the trunk in order to maximize visibility to the public. The Internet web site address was designed so that observers may see it easily and remember the address. Printing the address on the vehicle is well received, as suggested by one of the feedback comments (see "Home Page Feedback," p. 15).

Screening for a specialized audience. The Sheriff's Office has a need to deal with specialized audiences that can be addressed with the development of a secure Internet address. A large number of citizens need prompt access to traffic accident reports, particularly of the "fender-bender" variety. Reports are also needed by insurance companies for residential and vehicle burglaries. The State Department of Transportation can also be contacted to coordinate the disposal of these cases. The Sheriff's Office has been considering making these records available only at the main office, and then only when the appropriate security codes are satisfied and after the records are downloaded and unplugged from the main computer.

One of the Sheriff's Office original goals for the web site was to provide public information access for these records. Unfortunately, the limitations of downloading and problems in constructing an effective "fire-wall" have complicated this aspect of the web page development. Besides the sheer volume of these files, written requests for many types of public information must be submitted. It still remains more practical to access

these types of public information from the Sheriff's Office on Barrister. For example, businesses and citizens that require security codes to access appropriate computer records must still obtain those codes from the Sheriff's Office in person. As indicated in the original application, this is the most technically challenging component of the Internet site and development is complicated by the limited technology available.

Evaluation of Home Page effectiveness.

Effectiveness is conceived in terms of public use, media responsiveness, and departmental attitudes toward the Home Page.

Daily usage counts. Daily usage counts provide a direct measure of public use of the Home Page. Since January, 1998 the Home Page has received an average of five or more e-mail messages per week. The latest count to the Home Page was 5,997 visitors as of June 16, 1998.

Media response. Media response to the Home Page has been sketchy. We contacted each of the three television stations that services Ada County. One of our local television stations does not have an Internet site established, which prevents it from accessing the Home Page. Another of the stations contacted has their own web site, but their access to the Internet is limited because of dated technology. They plan to get a new server that would allow everyone at the station Internet access. A third news station stated that the web site was not yet a valuable source for them at this time. When asked what they thought would make the web site more valuable, we were told to call back. We have been unable to obtain a further response from this station. In short, the Sheriff's Office technological development seems to have out-paced the

information capacity of local television stations.

Internal review. Sergeant Gary Raney conducted an internal poll of the Internet web site among command staff. He asked, "What has the contribution of the Home Page been to various endeavors, particularly to those involving community policing and crime prevention initiatives?" The responses he received are listed below.

- The web page has taken the Ada County Sheriff's Office into the 21st century of law enforcement. Community Policing starts with honesty in law enforcement, and for us to tell people so much about our department and not hide anything says a great deal about the department. The public is looking for us to spend more time with them and be a greater part of the community. Through the web page we can communicate with a larger audience as our deputies create more and more contacts.
- Establishment of the Ada County Sheriff's home page on the Internet has had considerable positive effects on the Administrative Services Division. This Division consists of the following law enforcement services:
 - a) 911 emergency communications
 - b) Police records and reports
 - c) Driver's license services
 - d) Police evidence and property
 - e) Human resources/personnel
 - f) Employee training
 - g) Computer services

The first and most important consequence of the home page to all services listed above is perhaps the most difficult to measure. It is the

positive public image and affirmative relationship that the home page generates between citizens of the community and their need for, and use of police services. Web browsers who spend any time at all on the on the Sheriff's home page will soon become familiar with not only the varied extent of services we provide, but also the background and detail surrounding those services.

For example, if a caller must dial 911, the trauma of the situation is not reduced because of the home page, but having read and exposed him/herself to the Sheriff's 911 web site information, the citizen will know and understand what to expect when calling for emergency help, what questions will be asked, and why certain seemingly unimportant information is needed. Callers will know that as the 911 call taker asks questions, the dispatcher has already sent a fireman, policeman, or paramedic, and that emergency help is on the way, even as questions are being asked.

The Sheriff's home page also affords an excellent opportunity for citizens to offer direct feedback to their local law enforcement agency. And not only does the person seeking information benefit, but all other web site visitors gain knowledge by the same process. For example, our Driver's License Office also issues concealed weapons permits. Recent information posted by the Sheriff's Office in answer to a viewer's question gave substantial background on the law and requirements for obtaining a

concealed weapons license. Unlike a telephone call, all visitors to the Sheriff's home page gain knowledge and information as a result of other's inquiries.

Our Human Resources Office has found there is considerable use and interest by the public in employment information contained on the Sheriff's home page. This has resulted in labor savings to the Sheriff's Office because home page information picked up by people interested in employment translates directly into cost savings in secretarial time not needed for telephones and answering written inquiry. This fact not only holds true for Human Resources, but many other public services provided by the Sheriff as well.

I think we are just beginning to see the tremendous value of the Sheriff's home page. With time, more and more information will be added, and as use and popularity grow, so will the Sheriff's reputation as a dedicated and responsible elected official serving the law enforcement needs of the community.

- In my opinion, one of the most important elements in community policing is the establishment of two-way communication between the law enforcement community and the citizens it serves. I feel our web page has opened a whole new area of communications with the public. It provides a great deal of useful information, such as: who should someone contact for a particular type of service provided by the Sheriff's Office,

when are jail visiting hours and so on. The home page also allows citizens to ask questions and give their input on various issues. The more that citizens sense a partnership with the department, the more willing they are to provide information to the officers and become involved in crime prevention and crime investigation efforts. As more people become aware of the home page and begin using it, I feel that the Law Enforcement -citizen partnership will become even stronger.

The Home Page: up and running.

When the grant proposal was first discussed, the Ada County Sheriff's staff expressed hesitation about the Home Page implementation. Though all were in favor of it in principle, there were concerns about the time required to create and maintain the project. There were also concerns about the lack of expertise and staff to dedicate the time to build the site.

Initial construction of the Home Page began at Boise State University. In December of 1997 the Sheriff's Office took the lead in the site development. One of the full-time computer staffers for the Sheriff's Office internal help desk actualized the web site during his off-time and thus provided the critical "spark" for the practical development of the Home Page.

Currently the Sheriff's Office has a "Webmaster" (Sgt. Gary Raney) whose time is devoted both to the Home Page and to his other duties at the Sheriff's Office. Sergeant Raney is a highly motivated officer who is self-taught in Internet construction. Currently he updates the Home Page at least three times per week. His energy and

skill, complimented by support from his immediate supervisors, have made the Internet site a departmental and community success.

Sergeant Raney writes many of the articles featured in the News and Information section. Other personnel in the Ada County Sheriff's Office have also contributed articles for the same section.

The Sheriff's Office Home Page currently consists of Four sections:

Organizational Information; Our Services; Jail Information; and News and Information.

A complete table of contents for the web site and appendix page numbers (See Appendix II) is listed below.

- **Organizational Information:**
 - Organizational Structure (p. II-3)
 - Mission Statement (p. II-3)
 - Department Values (p. II-4)
 - 97-98 Budget (p. II-4)
 - Major Road Map of Ada County (p. II-6)
 - Duties of the Sheriff (p. II-7)
 - A Little About Our Past... (p. II-12)
 - Career Opportunities (p. II-17)

- **Our Services:**
 - Patrol Services (p. II-24)
 - Traffic Enforcement Program (p. II-27)
 - Gang Unit (p. II-30)
 - Detectives (p. II-34)
 - Victim-Witness Coordinator Unit (p. II-37)
 - Community Resource Telephone Numbers (p. II-38)
 - Crime Prevention Unit (p. II-41)
 - Narcotics Unit (p. II-48)
 - Civil Section (p. II-51)
 - Combined Communications Center 911 (p. II-54)
 - Important Numbers (p. II-61)
 - Records Section (p. II-63)
 - Public Safety Computer Information Services (p. II-65)

- **Jail Information:**
 - Jail Housing (p. II-66)
 - Inmate Services (p. II-68)
 - Alternative Sentencing Programs (p. II-70)
 - Inmate Programs (p. II-71)
 - Inmate Rules and Privileges (p. II-73)
 - Jail Statistics (p. II-77)

- **News & Information:**
 - Ada County Local Talk (p. II-80)
 - News & Events (p. II-84)
 - Sheriff's Civil Service Process Sales (p. II-92)

- **Links:**
 - Law Enforcement Agencies P. II-93)
 - Other Organizations (p. II-93)
 - Other Links (p. II-93)

- **New Look With Java:** (p. II-94)

The News & Information and Jail Information sections are updated regularly.

The Links section offers direct links to other web sites including the CIA, FBI, The Worlds Most Wanted Organization, Idaho Peace Officer's Memorial Page, Idaho Supreme Court, and the Idaho Winter Road Report just to name a few.

Internet feedback for the web site has been positive. The following box highlights comments the site has received.

Home Page Feedback

Comment: Nice home page. Friendly greetings from South Africa. My name is Fanie Faul and I am a traffic officer in Caledon South Africa.

Comment: Your Sheriff is at our office this week in Tonopah, Nevada (Nye Co.). I would never tell him personally, but he seems to be a great guy. I ride a scooter with our department. When he returns tell him Bubba said howdy. Your web page is GREAT. One of the best I have seen.

Comment: Very nice web site. Excellent format.

Comment: I was giving a term report in college and found your info. The most interesting and very interesting. Thank You.

Comment: The page entitled "duties of a sheriff" was great. Sgt. Johnny Miller, Mobile Co. Sheriff's Office.

Comment: Thank you for the excellent page. As a former communications tech. With the state of California and with San Luis Obispo, CA, I was especially interested in the communications portion, particularly since my work takes me to Boise fairly often. When I get the opportunity I intend to visit your site again to learn more about your department. Putting your address on the back of your units was an excellent idea. That's how I learned of your site.

Comment: The schedule and page for the terrorism conference looks great! Thanks a lot! Tim Rhodes, Paramedics

Comment: Very nice web page, good work. Greetings from Belgium.

Comment: Great history! The Sheriff Updyke story would make a great western movie. You should submit it to Hollywood.

Comment: Thank you for this very informative web page. This is a top notch job to keep up the excellent work.

Comment: Nice page guys. It is the best I have seen in quite a while. Keep up the great work.

Comment: Like your web-site address on the trunk lid of your Crown Vickies!! Paul Shampine, Reserve Deputy, Walla Walla County, Washington Sheriff's Office.

Comment: I saw your site on the Crime Scene Investigator's car and thought I would check out the site.

Comment: Great web page!!!! My children love it. I think is VERY important for children to see the police exactly as they are...our friends and the people who give their lives to keep the citizens of Boise safe. Larry Paulson...keep up the good work, and thank you.

Comment: Wow, what a page. Someone really put in a lot of work and they did a heck of a great job, very impressive.

Future goals. Future goals for the web site include being able to update information more often, particularly under the "Our Services" section. The department would like to include an active warrant roster.

There is also interest in the provision of a list of sex offenders on the site, but the legality of a public listing is unclear. During a recent legislative session the Sheriff's Office lobbied the state legislature to make these records available to the public. As of July 1, 1998 the Sheriff's Office will be able to provide public access to information contained in the central sexual offender registry. This service will be by written request only. The Sheriff's Office plans to lobby the next legislative session in Spring of 1999 to provide even more public access to these records.

Summary

Under the thoughtful leadership of Captain Gil Wright, the Home Page has been successfully implemented. The Sheriff's Office Home Page has become a creative way to transmit information to the general public. The Home Page emphasizes the delivery of information to the community and contains a rapid feedback component through the encouragement of e-mail responses. The web site has gained the attention of viewers from the U. S. and other countries.

The Home Page is still in its infancy, and a great deal of work lies ahead. In a short period of time, the Sheriff's Office has put into place a quality Internet site. However, in the area of interactivity, much still remains to be done. This is to be expected, as the Sheriff's Office becomes more versed in Internet skills and in what the viewing public would like, and as the central technology of the Internet itself moves forward.

Importantly, the work accomplished by the Sheriff's Office in the site reflects a deeper, underlying commitment to engage the public in an impartial and open dialogue. It is clear that the Sheriff's Office is doing the essential, thoughtful groundwork necessary to convert successfully to a community policing model of service delivery.

Appendix 1

Citizen Fear of Crime and Satisfaction With Sheriff Services Survey

Interviewer: The Sheriff's Office is preparing to launch an Internet site web page in September. We are trying to find out what kinds of information the public would like to see on it. Please tell me how much you would be interested in the following information, where a score of 5 means that you would be very interested and a score of 1 means that you have no interest whatsoever.

Very Interested	4	Neutral	2	No Interest				
5		3		1				
			<u>Mean</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
108.			3.94	29.4	42.7	7.9	4.2	10.2
109.			4.17	37.2	41.3	6.3	2.1	7.1
110.			4.04	33.4	40.8	7.3	4.0	8.7
111.			3.15	12.8	29.7	16.6	12.9	22.2
112.			3.62	16.7	45.0	12.5	6.6	13.4
113.			3.39	15.4	35.9	14.9	10.0	17.9
114.			3.87	27.5	40.1	9.1	5.1	11.5
115.			4.28	49.0	31.1	4.2	1.4	8.6
116.			4.21	39.8	40.9	3.5	2.0	7.8

Appendix II



1998 Terrorism Responders Conference Information

 NEWS & INFORMATION

- [Local Talk](#)
- [News & Events](#)
- [Crime Information](#)
- [Sheriff's Sales](#)

 ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

- [About Our Agency](#)
- [Duties of the Sheriff](#)
- [A Little of Our History](#)
- [Career Opportunities](#)

 JAIL INFORMATION

- [Jail Housing Services](#)
- [Jail Programs & Alternatives](#)
- [Jail Inmate Rules & Privileges](#)
- [Jail Inmate Roster](#)
- [Current Jail Statistics](#)



OUR SERVICES

- [Patrol Services](#)
- [Traffic Enforcement Program](#)
- [Gang Unit](#)
- [Detectives](#)
- [Victim-Witness Coordinator](#)
- [Crime Prevention](#)
- [Narcotics Unit](#)
- [Civil Process Section](#)
- [Public Safety Communications](#)
- [Records Section](#)
- [Computer Info. Services](#)

[Idaho & I.E. Links](#)

[Want a Different Look With Java?](#)

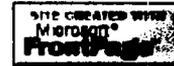
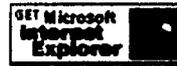
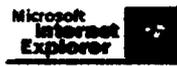
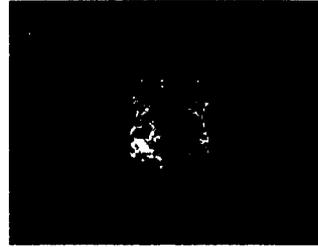
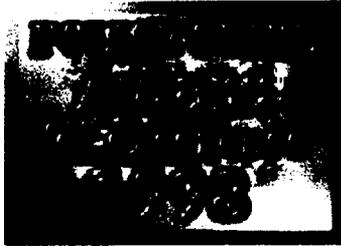
mailbox@adasheriff.org

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[View Our Guestbook Entries](#)



webmaster.



Ada County Sheriff's Office

About Our Agency

Index:

Organizational Structure	Department Values	Map of Ada County
Mission Statement	Budget	

Organizational Structure

The Ada County Sheriff's Office is the largest local law enforcement agency within the State of Idaho with a total of 416 commissioned and non-commissioned deputies divided into three divisions.

The Field Services Division includes the Patrol Section, Detective Section, and Civil Section. The Administrative Services Division includes Records, Evidence, Human Resources, Computer Information Services, and Emergency Communications. The Security Services Division includes the Housing Section, Security Support Section, and the Medical Unit.



Ada County Sheriff's Office Vaughn Killeen, Sheriff		
FIELD SERVICES	SECURITY SERVICES	ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
<u>Patrol</u>	<u>Inmate Housing</u>	<u>Communications Section</u>
<u>Gang Unit</u>	<u>Security Support</u>	<u>Central Records</u>
<u>Juvenile Crime Unit</u>	<u>Classification Unit</u>	<u>Driver's License</u>
<u>Adult Crime Unit</u>	<u>Medical Unit</u>	<u>Property-Evidence</u>
<u>Crime Prevention</u>	<u>Food Service</u>	<u>Personnel</u>
<u>Victim-Witness Unit</u>		<u>Training</u>
<u>Narcotics Unit</u>		<u>Computer Info. Services</u>
<u>Civil Section</u>		

Our Mission Statement

The mission of the Ada County Sheriff's Office is to uphold the law fairly and firmly; to prevent crime; to pursue and bring to justice those who break the law; to perform our statutory duties; to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America and of the State of Idaho; to protect, help, and reassure the community; and to be seen to do all this with integrity, common sense, and sound judgment.

We must be compassionate, courteous and patient, acting without fear or favor or prejudice to the rights of others. We must be professional, calm, and restrained in the face of violence and apply only that force which is necessary to accomplish our lawful duty.

We shall strive to reduce the fears of the public and, so far as we can, to reflect their priorities in the actions we take. We must respond to well founded criticism with a willingness to change.

Our Department Values

- The public's safety.
- The principle that every person deserves fair and humane treatment.
- The rights and dignity of all persons.
- Equal access to police services.
- Community opinion and involvement in policy development.
- Employees who treat each other and the public with respect.
- Employees and administrators who respond to well-founded criticism with a willingness to change.
- Supervisors who are honest with their subordinates and who evaluate with integrity, pointing out employees strengths and weaknesses.
- Employees who help each other.

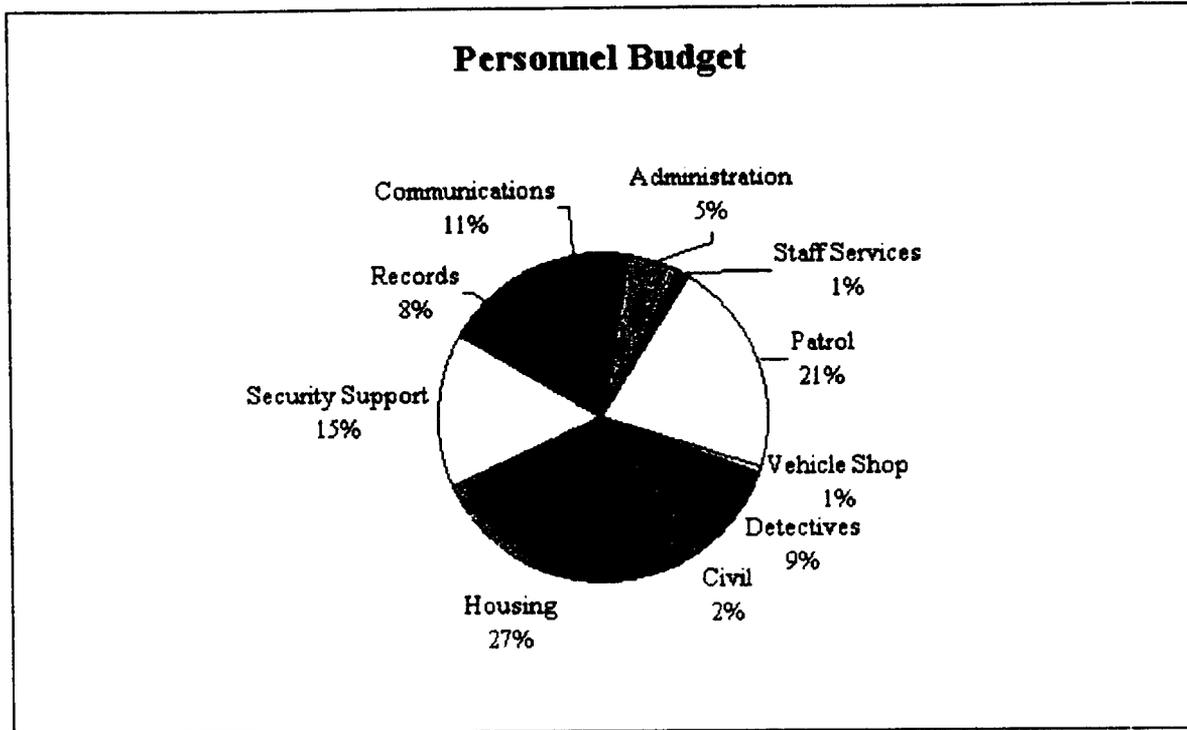
For further details about our agency, you may want to read our [Strategic Plans](#)

[Back to top](#)

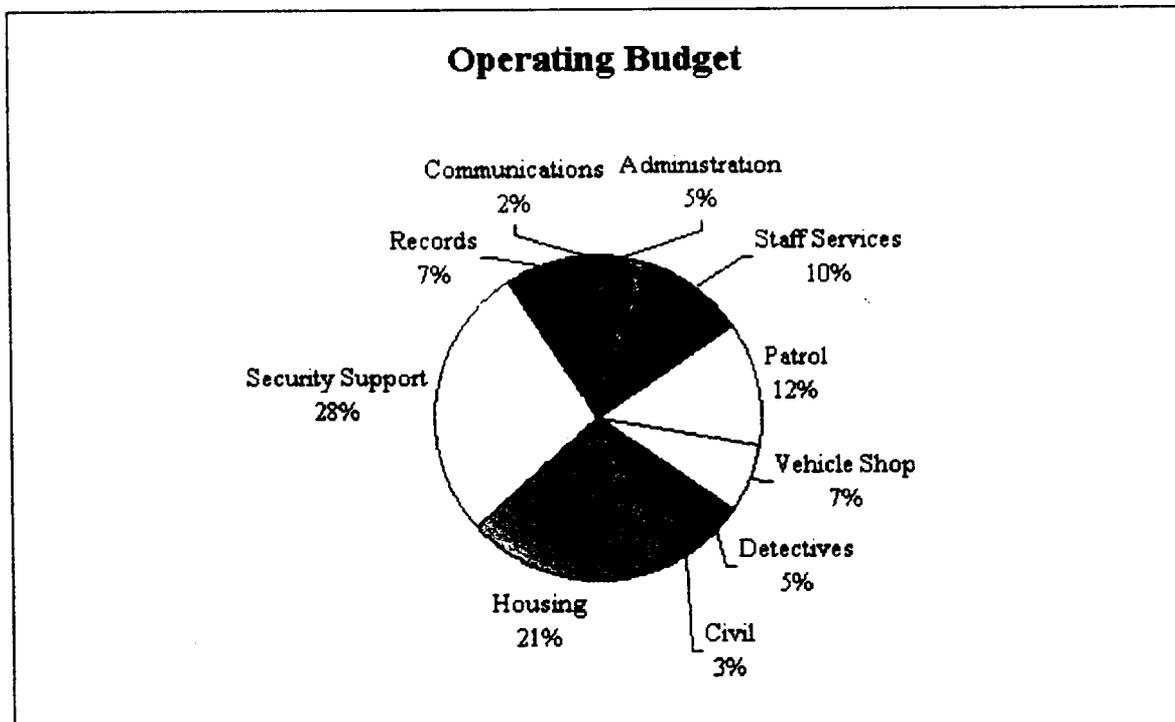
Ada County Sheriff's Office

1997-'98 Budget

Total Personnel Budget - \$17,938,127

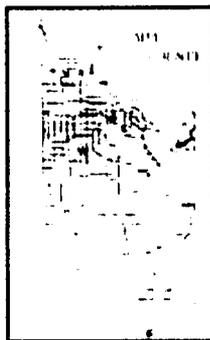


Total Operating Budget - \$3,245,067



Major Road Map of Ada County

Click the thumbnail to see a larger map



Our thanks to dtG Maps for use of this map - (800) 817-FIND

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Ada County Sheriff's Office

The Duties of the Sheriff

The State Constitution, Article 18, Section 6, and state law Section 31-2001 and 31-2003 establish the office of sheriff and authorize the sheriff to appoint deputies and clerical assistants. Sheriffs are elected to serve four-year terms.

POWERS AND DUTIES:

The powers and duties of the sheriff may be grouped into the following five categories: (1) police powers, (2) jail-keeping powers, (3) powers as officer of the court and process server, (4) driver's licensing, and (5) other powers, including the duty to return to the state fugitives from justice through extradition proceedings.

Police Powers:

State law makes clear that the primary duty for enforcing all penal provisions of Idaho statutes, in any court, is vested in the sheriff and prosecuting attorneys, irrespective of state and local police. Additionally, sheriffs are authorized to call on municipal and precinct peace officers for necessary assistance. They may also seek assistance, if necessary, from officials of the Department of Law Enforcement (31-2227).

As the primary law enforcement official in the county, the sheriff has the legal duty to preserve the peace and to "arrest and take before the nearest magistrate for examination all persons who attempt to commit or who have committed a public offense," and to investigate expeditiously and promptly all cases involving missing children that are reported to the sheriff's office (31-2202). The Sheriff also has the duty to "prevent and suppress all affrays, breaches of the peace, riots and insurrections" (31-2202). In the conduct of these duties the sheriff may command the aid of as many adult inhabitants of the county over the age of eighteen as deemed necessary for enforcing the law (31-2202). These general provisions of law give Idaho sheriffs the power to provide police services throughout the entire county. In practice, Idaho sheriffs leave a large part of law enforcement in the larger cities of the state to city police forces. County sheriffs provide law enforcement in unincorporated areas in the county and are primarily responsible for the enforcement of the Idaho Safe Boating Act (67-7028).

Additional police work for Idaho sheriffs includes patrolling county roads for purposes of crime prevention, investigating crimes, pursuing fleeing criminals, and making arrests. Sheriffs are authorized to establish temporary road blocks to apprehend persons wanted for the violation of state or federal laws (16-621). They have the authority to enter another state in hot pursuit of a suspected felon (19-701). Sheriffs are occasionally called upon to disperse riots. The sheriff's office, or another appropriate law enforcement agency, must investigate violent deaths and apparent suicides to determine the cause of death (19-4301).

Unsolved murders must be reported by the sheriff to the director of the Department of Law Enforcement within twenty-five days (67-2906). Sheriffs must keep a record of cars reported stolen within the county

and report them to the state director of law enforcement (31-2202). The sheriff's office also cooperates with law enforcement officials in other Idaho counties, states, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in crime control or prevention.

Liquor Law Enforcement:

Sheriffs and other local police officers are charged with the primary duty of enforcing Idaho liquor laws (23-801) and must cooperate with the Idaho Department of Law Enforcement in this activity. Under Idaho liquor laws, licenses are required for the sale of liquor, closing hours are established, and no persons under the age of 21 may be sold liquor. Sheriffs have the authority at any time to make an examination of the premises to determine whether liquor laws or regulations are being violated (23-903). The sheriff's office is also in charge of issuing identification cards for the State Department of Law Enforcement for persons seeking to purchase alcoholic beverages (23-1201). The sheriff's office receives \$5 of each \$7.50 fee for issuing these cards.

Highway Safety Law Enforcement:

The law enforcement work of sheriffs also includes accident prevention and investigation. They cooperate with the Idaho State Police to enforce the law "requiring all persons using the highways in the state to do so carefully, safely, and with exercise of care for the persons, property, and safety of others" (31-222). In preventing accidents, the sheriff is also authorized to work with the State Police "to safeguard and protect the surface and other physical portions of the state highways" (31-2202). Sheriffs may take action, for example, to prevent tracked vehicles from causing damage to paved highways.

Sheriffs also have the duty of regulating traffic, responding to calls following automobile accidents, and investigating the cause of accidents (31-2202). Many accident reports are received by sheriff's offices, and frequently the sheriff is the first police officer to arrive on the scene. The sheriff must see to it that the injured are given emergency medical care and taken, if necessary, to hospitals. The sheriff also must route traffic around the wreckage and investigate the cause of the accident.

In addition, sheriffs notify the family of those injured in traffic accidents. They deliver death messages to the families of accident victims and support the families in making arrangements for the deceased. They also attend autopsies to help determine the cause of death in traffic accidents for investigatory purposes. It is also the duty of the sheriff to report to the highway district any road hazard or damage to roads under its supervision.

Idaho Safe Boating Law Enforcement:

The Idaho Safe Boating Act requires safety equipment on each boat and prohibits grossly negligent operation of boats which endanger the life of other persons (67-7016). It also prohibits negligent operation of boats, unlicensed or unnumbered vessels, excessive speed, incapacity of the operator, overloading and overpowering.

There are provisions which require vessels approaching a diver to reduce speed and provisions to enforce safety in water skiing. Interference with navigation and operating a vessel in restricted areas such as bathing beaches is also unlawful. The sheriff may also stop any water vessel operator when the sheriff has "reasonable grounds to believe" the operator is intoxicated or has been using drugs. Operation of a water vessel is seen as giving consent for evidentiary testing. Collisions or accidents involving injury or damage in excess of \$200 must be reported to the sheriff by the vessel operator, and a boating accident report

must be completed and submitted. Enforcement of these and other boat safety laws are the responsibility of the sheriff, and he may stop and board any vessel in the exercise of this authority.

Jail Keeping Powers:

All counties in Idaho have a jail. County jails are required by law to have a sufficient number of rooms so that males are housed separately from females. Juveniles must be housed separately from adults and inmates' safety is addressed in a classification system (20-602). A prisoner must be jailed within the judicial district charged unless there is an agreement with a governmental unit or agency outside the judicial district permitting otherwise.

The sheriff takes charge of the county jail and keeps the prisoners therein (31-2202). The sheriff must provide them with necessary food, clothing and bedding. The sheriff may charge the State for those costs when they are not chargeable to the county or to a private party (31-2219). Sheriffs may hire temporary guards for the protection of the county jail with the consent of a district judge (20-611). The sheriff must ensure that the county jail is used only for the following purposes:

1. The detention of persons who have been committed to the jail to secure their attendance as witnesses in criminal cases.
2. The detention of persons charged with crime and committed to jail awaiting trial.
3. The confinement of persons committed for contempt of court, upon civil process or by other authority.
4. The confinement of persons sentenced to imprisonment in the jail upon criminal conviction (20-601).
5. The confinement of persons imprisoned for domestic assault or battery (18-918).

Most persons detained in county jails are awaiting trial or serving sentences for misdemeanors. Prisoners confined to the county jail after conviction in criminal cases may perform labor for the county or other units of local government by an order of the court. Prisoners committed to the county jail for trial or upon conviction, must be physically confined to jail until they are legally discharged (20-614). In counties with no federal jail facilities, the county jail is often used to detain federal prisoners when the federal court is in session.

Powers as Officer of the Court and Process Server:

State law requires the sheriff to attend all courts including the magistrate's division when ordered by a district judge (31-2201). The sheriff sometimes serves as bailiff for the district court while it is in session to keep order, guard against prisoners and carry out the directives of the judge.

The sheriff is court crier and calls witnesses and other persons to appear in court (31-2215). Some of the actions taken by the sheriff's office in its work for courts include the following:

1. Attaching the property of a defendant upon a writ issued by the clerk of the court.
2. Selling attached property to satisfy a judgment.
3. Enforcing execution of foreclosure decrees.
4. Enforcing warrants of distraint against person delinquent in paying personal property taxes. The sheriff may be ordered to seize the property, sell a sufficient amount to pay the tax, and return the proceeds to the county tax collector.
5. Serving all processes and notices in a manner prescribed by law.

6. Collecting delinquent income taxes on warrants issued by the state tax commission.
7. Demand and receive certain fees.

Drivers' Licensing Responsibilities:

Examining applicants for drivers' licenses is another important function of Idaho sheriffs (49-317). This examination can be conducted in any county convenient to the applicant. It must include a test of the applicant's eyesight, hearing, ability to understand and read highway signs and, at the discretion of the examiner, ability to handle a car. In addition, first time applicant's knowledge of Idaho traffic laws must be tested by a written examination or, at the discretion of the examiner, the prescribed written examination may be conducted orally. In many counties separate office space is used for issuing drivers' licenses, and the deputy sheriffs spend most of their time carrying out this function. The sheriff's office receives a fee for each application for a motor vehicle operator's license, renewal, state ID card and other photographic identification required by law. This fee goes into the current expense fund of the county.

Other Powers:

The following information outlines other powers and duties prescribed by Idaho law for which sheriffs are responsible.

1. Duties with respect to stray or unlicensed animals:

If the board of county commissioners requires the licensing of dogs, the sheriff has the responsibility for seizing unlicensed dogs (25-2804). The sheriff or brand inspector also has the responsibility of notifying owners of stray animals and of attempting to get them to pay the charges on these animals. If the owner refuses to pay or can not be found, the sheriff or brand inspector must advertise and sell the stray animals. If a recognized brand or mark is found on a stray animal, the owner is notified by the best method available. If an unrecognized brand or mark is found on a stray animal, the local brand inspector or State Brand Board is notified by the best method available.

2. Brand inspection law enforcement:

Sheriffs are responsible for the enforcement of state law enacted for the identification, inspection, and transportation of livestock as well as the enforcement of state laws designed to prevent the theft of livestock (31-2201).

These include laws relating to branding and transportation of cattle and other livestock. Sheriffs are also required to perform the duties of ex officio brand inspector under guidelines set forth by the State Brand Board and state law.

3. Motor Vehicle Licensing Act:

Sheriffs are responsible for enforcing the State Motor Vehicle Licensing Act (49-205), including inspection of out-of-state cars. The assessor's office may perform this function in a few counties. The sheriff must inspect these cars and determine their identification numbers. The number is compared to the number on the owner's title. The sheriff's inspection slip is necessary in securing an Idaho motor vehicle title (49-507).

4. Taking allegedly insane persons into protective custody by court order (66-329).
5. Checking records of persons applying for county positions.
6. Certifying and administering oaths (31-2011).
7. Placing children in juvenile shelter care facilities when the sheriff has reasonable cause to believe a child has committed a crime or status offense, such as truancy or running away (16-1811).
8. Enforcing fish and game laws (36-1301).
9. Enforcing laws within port districts (70-1670)
10. Coordinating all search and rescue operations within the county and preparing and keeping current a search and rescue plan (37-2744).
11. Seizing, destroying and storing illegal drugs (37-2744).
12. Issuing a license to carry a concealed weapon sixty days after the filing of an application, providing the applicant qualifies pursuant to 18-3302.
13. Transmitting convicted persons to the state penitentiary or custody of the State Board of Corrections (20-237).
14. Funding per diem costs of state prisoners housed in county jails, related additional expenses and manner of payment (20-237).
15. Registering sex offenders in the county and if the offender moves, forwarding the information to the law enforcement agency where the offender would be required to register (18-803).
16. Enforcing the statute that it is unlawful to intentionally discharge a firearm in homes, occupied vehicles, and occupied buildings (18-3317).

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Ada County Sheriff's Office

We are always trying to gather historical information about our agency. If you have old photos or similar items of interest about the Ada County Sheriff's Office, we would appreciate it if you would contact our department historian, Lt. Jim Batt by calling (208) 377-6550.

A little about our past....

IDAHO COUNTIES:

To properly understand the background of the Ada County Sheriff's Office, it will be helpful to know a little more about counties in general. County government, including Ada County, has had a long and colorful history in Idaho. The first Idaho counties were established in territorial days during the Civil War. There were 16 original counties in 1890 when Idaho became a state, with Ada County being established on December 21, 1864, by an act of the Second Territorial Legislature.

The present 44 counties range in size from 403 to 8,515 square miles. The largest (Idaho County) is eight times larger than the state of Rhode Island. Populations of counties vary from just over 1,000 in Clark County to 262,000 in Ada County. The economies of Idaho counties differ greatly. Some depend almost entirely upon farming and ranching; others depend upon tourists, lumbering or mining, while still others have urban economies based on manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade. These differences in Idaho counties are significant for sheriffs because urban counties have somewhat different governmental needs and problems than sparsely populated, rural counties.

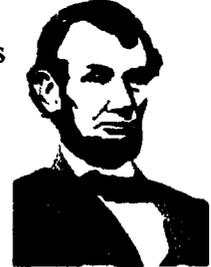
Idaho counties, like counties in other states, have a dual function. They serve as an arm of the state government in administering elections, enforcing state laws, and performing many other state-mandated functions. They also serve as a unit of local government which has responsibilities in meeting the needs of its own citizens in health, welfare, agricultural services, public works, planning, parks and recreation.

The form and organization of county government in Idaho is established by both the Idaho State Constitution and state law. The Idaho Constitution establishes the basic framework for county government. It prescribes the elective county officials and their terms of office; places limitation on county indebtedness, and contains detailed provisions on county boundaries. State law sets the legal structure within which county government must operate. It describes the powers of county officials and enumerates the functions that counties may perform. Idaho does not have a county home-rule provision in its Constitution, and county officials have less flexibility in establishing new programs and procedures than do county officials in county home-rule states.

Ada County held its first election for county offices in February of 1865. The voters elected the following officials: a clerk of the district court, who is ex officio auditor, recorder and clerk of the county commissioners; an assessor; a treasurer, who is ex officio public administrator; a sheriff; a prosecuting attorney; a coroner and three commissioners. These nine elected county officials are all constitutional officers. This is why the county sheriff is referred to as the Office of the Sheriff or Sheriff's Office instead of the Sheriff's Department.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE:

In the winter of 1864 following the re-election of President Lincoln and almost two years after the Idaho Territory was formed, the capital of Idaho was moved from Lewiston to the newly formed City of Boise. Ada County was created to surround the new capitol, and when first established, was one hundred miles in length and nearly forty miles in width, enclosing an area roughly four thousand square miles. Today, after further legislative changes, the actual size of Ada County is 1,164 square miles.



The office of sheriff was first authorized by the Territorial Legislature, and went on to become codified as Article 18, Section 6 of the Idaho State Constitution. On January 14, 1865, the territorial governor appointed Ada County's first Sheriff, J.C. Geer, to serve as sheriff and ex officio tax collector until elections could be held.

After posting a \$1,000 bond with the Board of County Commissioners, Sheriff Geer served for almost three months until the new sheriff-elect could post bond and assume his duties. There were no full time deputies and one part time deputy.

Sheriff Geer and other county offices were located in a rented building known as "Huggin's Hall." All county offices were housed in this building with a single large room serving as offices for the district court clerk, the probate judge, the sheriff and the court room. The hall also served on Sunday as a place of worship for the local reverend when it didn't interfere with judicial or sheriff's business. Since the hall lacked proper facilities for the care of prisoners, the county contracted this service for a set fee with Charles West, a part time deputy. He protected society from the prisoners, but equally as important, because this was a time when lynching was common, he protected the prisoner from society.

History shows that Sheriff Geer performed his duty in an exemplary manner, with no written record of anyone having anything uncomplimentary to say about him during his short term in office. After leaving office, Sheriff Geer resumed his prior livelihood in agriculture.

AN INFAMOUS SUCCESSOR:

As Ada County Sheriff J.C. Geer passed quietly into the history books, the first duly elected sheriff of Ada County, David C. Updyke, more than made up for his predecessor.



Being a new gold camp, Boise City consisted of only a collection of ramshackle wooden buildings and canvas tents. The first of two major fires would level Boise City this year. The pace was fast and furious with gambling halls and bawdy houses in abundance. Not being close to a railroad and still newly settled, life was cheap, and simple basic staples of living were incredibly high priced.

David Updyke was the wayward son of an eastern patrician family. He was born in Cayuga Lake, New York, sometime around 1830. After coming west, he was a stage driver in California between 1861 and 1862. Moving inland, he was a miner in Boise County for two years before coming to Boise City with his entire fortune of \$1,500. After his arrival, he purchased a livery stable in the middle of town. Before long, his possessions expanded to include a saloon and partial ownership in a ferry and a ranch south of town.

At the quarterly inspection in April, 1865, the Ada County Commissioners found that Charles West's jail lacked proper security to hold prisoners. Confined at this time were two men charged with first degree murder, and one awaiting trial for grand larceny. For security reasons, the county decided to keep its prisoners in the military guard house at Fort Boise at a rate of \$3.50 per prisoner per day. Huggin's Hall was abandoned and the county court house moved into new quarters on Main Street over the City Bakery.

THE OLD WEST:

It was during this turbulent time that the blackest period in the history of the Ada County Sheriff's Office occurred. The infamous Plummer Gang, which had controlled northern Idaho, started to break up and drift into the Boise basin. They continued their gang activities in the Boise and Payette Valleys, establishing themselves as ranch owners and businessmen, then entered local politics. In a time when everyone went armed to meetings of the legislature and fist fights occurred during the sessions, it was easy for them to get control of the legislature. Like Plummer had done in Kootenai County in northern Idaho, the gang got their man, David C. Updyke, elected sheriff.



Some records purport that Sheriff Updyke supplied arms and ammunition to his gang and shared in their loot. His gang specialized in stage hold-ups and horse stealing. They would launder the money, gold and bogus gold dust through their business and hide stolen horses either in Updyke's livery stable or his ranch.



During his tenure, murder, burglary and robbery were common and fear became a way of life. As a response to the continuing depredations of this gang of outlaws, a local vigilante group formed and began making life uncomfortable for gang members.

After discovering the names of the vigilante leaders, Sheriff Updyke determined to get even with them and managed to get warrants sworn out for the leaders. He gathered 15 to 20 of his henchmen together, swore them in as deputies and arranged for a similar number to join him en route. He and his posse left for Horseshoe Bend to serve the warrants. His plan was to kill the vigilantes under the auspices of arresting them, and to later claim they had resisted arrest. However, someone noticed this large group consisting of the worst men in the territory leaving town together with the new sheriff, and guessing what

was happening, sent word to the vigilantes.

Upon arriving at their destination, the rest of the desperadoes having failed to join them on the way, they found themselves faced with a party of armed men who outnumbered them more than two to one. The vigilantes agreed to go to Boise City and answer the warrants, only on the condition that they go armed. When they arrived in Boise City, the charges were mysteriously dropped.

THE SHERIFF RESIGNS:

This latest fiasco, combined with suspicions linking Sheriff Updyke with a gang responsible for one murder in 1864 and the recent murders of five more stagecoach passengers during the past summer, caused the Ada County Commissioners to look for a new way of dealing with the Sheriff. They got what they needed when, amid growing rumors of Updyke's misuses of taxes collected, he failed to turn over the taxes he had been collecting on the due date. In September of 1865, they ordered the prosecuting attorney to start proceedings against Sheriff Updyke for misuses of county funds, embezzlement, and one count of willful negligence of duty in not arresting a suspected member of his gang, Jes Jenkins, for murder. At this request the prosecutor resigned and another had to be appointed. The judge specifically appointed the Sheriff-Elect John Duvall to arrest the current Sheriff Updyke. The day before his court date, October 5, 1865, Sheriff Updyke resigned his office after having rendered to the County Commissioners the tax moneys in dispute. The prosecutor entered a plea of nolle prosequi and the matter was dropped. With three months left before the new sheriff assumed office, Undersheriff West was appointed as Sheriff for the interim.

In February of the following year there was an Indian uprising and a local company of volunteers was formed to fight them. As often happens, the mood of the locals shifted from one of outrage to one of sympathy for the ex-sheriff and he was elected captain and put in charge of the group. Following Updyke, a lot of his outlaw gang also joined the volunteers.



True to form the gang used this as a cover to continue their illegal activities. On Monday, April 2, 1866, the man who had supplied the volunteers with their horses, not having been paid, was suing for his money. One of the volunteers, Reuben Raymond, testified against the gang. That night another gang member, John Clark, shot Raymond to death in the street. The outrage was such that in order to protect Clark from immediate mob action he was arrested and held in the post guard house until he could be formally charged with murder. At the time of Clark's arrest, ex-sheriff Updyke started to make threats. He threatened the grand jury and everyone in town he suspected of being connected with the arrest of Clark. He was so vehement and persuasive with his threats that every citizen in town armed themselves, and at night armed groups of men stood at every corner. However, this state of affairs didn't last long. Clark was found Saturday morning hanging on a temporary gibbet erected on the site of the present day Capitol Building. He had been taken from the guard house by a band of 15-25 armed men the night before. Pinned to one of the uprights was a note from the vigilantes enumerating the reasons for his hanging.



A FINAL ENDING:

Upon hearing of this, Updyke began to make even wilder threats against anyone he felt might have had a hand in the execution and threatened to burn the town down. It wasn't long before Updyke started to become fearful of what Clark had told the vigilantes before dying. This, combined with the reaction of towns people to his threats, convinced Updyke it was time to vacate the area. Within the week, loudly proclaiming his intention to return one more time to seek vengeance, Updyke, along with a confederate named Dixon, fled toward Rocky Bar, closely pursued by a heavily armed group of vigilantes.

Two days later, on Saturday, April 14, 1866, ex-sheriff Updyke and his companion Jake Dixon were found hanging in a shed between two houses at Syrup Creek. Pinned to Updyke's body was another note from the vigilantes. The following Monday a card was found posted in town and written by the same hand that had penned the others. It said:

DAVID UPDYKE

Accessory after the fact to the Port Nef stage robbery.

Accessory and accomplice to the robbery of the stage near Boise City in 1864.

Chief conspirator in burning property on the Overland Stage line.

Guilty of aiding and assisting Jenkins the murdered, and others to escape while you were Sheriff of Ada County.

Accessory and accomplice to the murder of Raymond.

Threatening the lives and property of an already outraged and suffering community.

Justice has overtaken you.

Thus ended the most infamous period in the history of the Ada County Sheriff's Office.

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Ada County Sheriff's Office

Career Opportunities

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Ada County - A great place to live!

Ada County offers something for everyone. Located in a fertile agricultural valley of southwestern Idaho, it is framed by majestic mountains. The principal city is Boise, the state capital, with a population of approximately 150,000 people. The County offers a mild climate and changing scenery from desert foothills and beautiful valleys to the magnificent timber covered mountains. Lake or stream fishing and big game hunting are available for the sportsman. Water sports enthusiasts find many opportunities for swimming, water skiing and boating. Camping, hiking, picnicking, golf, and, during the winter, skiing at beautiful Bogus Basin, plus other sports add to family and individual fun in Ada County.

Ada County schools have modern facilities and boast above average ratings scholastically. Boise State University, located in Ada County, offers 2-year and 4-year degrees in Criminal Justice, as well as in many other areas of study, and both day and evening classes are available.

Active church members of all denominations, recreation and country club groups, as well as little theater, art and other cultural organizations add to the County's varied and well-rounded activities.

Community Service...

The Ada County Sheriff's Office offers one of the most challenging, exciting career opportunities available in Idaho. To wear the badge of a Sheriff's Deputy can be the fulfillment of a dream to serve the community, make a difference. It's more than a rewarding career, it's a commitment to public service, professionalism, and preserving a peaceful community. By helping make Ada County a great place to live, you will earn the respect of the citizens you serve.

The Department...

The Ada County Sheriff's Office has nearly 400 full time employees. It is the largest local law enforcement agency in the state of Idaho. It operates through three Divisions comprised of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The Field Services Division includes Patrol and Detectives Section; the Security Services Division includes the Jail, Warrants/Extraditions, and Prisoner Transport; the

Administrative Services Division includes Records, Civil, Evidence/Property, Driver's License, and Dispatch, and Staff Support Sections.

Qualifications...

You will find the profession of law enforcement has a very stringent employment process to insure only the best will be called to serve in this high level of trust and responsibility. You must possess integrity, strong communication skills, a firm reassuring manner, and sound judgment under pressure. Additionally, you must meet the following minimum requirements below and the Sheriff's Hiring Standards:

Commissioned Deputy positions;

be a US citizen, 21 years of age, possess a valid Idaho drivers license and:

- Patrol Officer:

64 semester credits or an Associates Degree from an accredited college/university or two years prior full-time experience in law enforcement with a recognized public safety agency as a commissioned or licensed law enforcement officer.
- Jail Detention Officer:
High School degree or equivalency.

Non-Commissioned Deputy positions:

have a high school degree or equivalency and meet these age requirements:

- Dispatcher: 19 years of age
- Police Records Clerk: 18 years of age
- Jail Technician: 21 years of age
- Drivers License Clerk: 18 years of age

ADA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE HIRING STANDARDS

1. NO conviction or commission of a felony as an adult except for # 2 and 3 as defined below, and a case-by-case review of juvenile felony convictions.
2. NO "soft" illegal drug use in the past three years, i.e.: marijuana, illegal use of prescription drugs, glue/gasoline/paint huffing, etc.
3. NO "hard" illegal drug use in the past five years, i.e.: methamphetamine,

LSD, cocaine, heroin, etc.

Note: Numbers 2 and 3 deal only with use and/or possession. Sale, transportation, manufacture and/or association with anyone who is involved in any of the listed activities will be cause for disqualification. An exception to this policy may be granted for a single, experimental, one-time use of marijuana or huffing only within the time periods described. Polygraph confirmation is required before an exception may be considered.

4. General misdemeanor convictions reviewed on a case-by-case basis; however, NO convictions for domestic battery, child abuse, stalking or "peeping Tom" type of convictions. Any criminal probation must already have been served.
5. NO D.U.I. convictions in the past three years. This policy will also include withheld judgments as convictions.
6. NO drivers license suspensions in the past three years for violations relating to D.U.I., chemical test refusal or points assessed due to moving traffic violations, if driving is an essential function of the job.
7. NO dishonorable discharges from any U.S. military force.
8. Tobacco smoking: The policy of the Sheriff's Office is to hire non-smokers only. Applicants must be non-smokers for at least eleven (11) months prior to applying. The use of smokeless tobacco is excluded from this policy.

Note: An exception to this policy may be granted for a single, experimental, one-time use only. Polygraph confirmation is required before an exception may be considered.

10. Bankruptcy: It shall be the policy of the Sheriff's Office to not hire applicants who are either presently undergoing action in bankruptcy court in any state on either a personal or business level, or applicants planning to file a bankruptcy in any state on either a personal or business level. After filing a bankruptcy, a period of at least one year must pass before an applicant can apply for a position with the Sheriff's Office and they must have demonstrated financial responsibility since that time.

Hiring Process...

Each applicant must successfully complete the following:

1. Preliminary interview.
2. Written pre-employment examination.
3. Physical agility test (commissioned officers only)
4. Applicant Interview Board
5. Polygraph examination.
6. Background and Criminal Records Investigation.
7. Psychological evaluation (commissioned officers only)

8. Medical evaluation.

Salaries...

The Ada County Sheriff's Department offers a progressive pay plan with an opportunity for annual merit increases as approved by the County:

Ada County Sheriff's Officer Progressive Plan, FY 97-98

(salary listed is gross, paid on a once a month basis)

	Trainee	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Patrol Officer	\$1,950	\$2,000	\$2,300	\$2,600	\$3,161
Jail Detention Officer	\$1,950	\$2,000	\$2,300	\$2,600	\$3,161
Dispatcher	\$1,362	\$1,700	\$1,900	\$2,100	\$2,554
Jail Technician	\$1,260	\$1,400	\$1,550	\$1,700	\$2,115
Records Technician	\$1,215	\$1,350	\$1,500	\$1,650	\$2,048
Drivers License Clerk	\$1,093	\$1,250	\$1,350	\$1,500	\$1,750

Additional pay is provided for Patrol Officers and Detention Officers for completion of POST Academy and for college credits. Longevity pay is added at 10th, 15th, and 20th service years marks.

Benefits...

The Ada County Sheriff's Office offers attractive benefits for its officers, including:

- Low premiums for medical, dental, and vision plans.
- A uniform cleaning and maintenance allowance for commissioned officers and a maintenance allowance for non-commissioned officers required to wear uniforms.
- Retirement benefits under the State of Idaho.

- Accrued annual vacation time at 8 hours per month and sick time accrual at 8 hours per month.
- Ten paid vacation days per year.

Current Vacancies...

Careers in Law Enforcement

The Ada County Sheriff's Office offers one of the most challenging, exciting career opportunities in Idaho. To wear the badge of a Sheriff's Deputy can be the fulfillment of a dream to serve the community and make a difference. We currently are accepting applications for the following positions:

Patrol Officer

The Ada County Sheriff is accepting applications from lateral candidates who have a current Peace Officer certification and are willing to serve in a Community Policing environment. Must have successfully completed POST and FTO training programs. Salary range: \$2,300 to \$3,429 per month, depending on experience.

Police Records Technician

You will be providing critical support functions for all City and County law enforcement agencies using computer, microfiche, and other electronic systems. Research and complete information requests; create official police records; other technical records services. Must be thorough, accurate, and able to work any shift assigned. Min age 18 and a HS grad. Initial 4-month trainee salary of \$1215 per month, then \$1350 per month, progressing to \$2109 over four years.

Administrative Clerk

Put your administrative skills to task in our 911 Dispatch Communications Center. Detailed, time sensitive work with data entry/extraction/analysis, creating special reports, mail-outs, and follow-up phone calls. Sharp oral, listening, and written skills, multi-task oriented, and able to work in a high-stress environment. Min age 19 and HS grad. Work hours are 8-5, Mon-Fri. Initial 4-month trainee salary of \$1215 per month, then \$1350 per month, progressing to \$2109 over four years.

Jail Technician

Support our detention responsibilities in a variety of admin functions in Inmate Records, Booking, and Security Controls. You will need sharp interpersonal, data-entry, and administrative skills as well as the ability to work a day or night shift as assigned. Min age 21 and HS grad. Initial 2-month trainee salary of \$1260 per month, then \$1400 per month progressing to \$2178 over four years.

To be considered for any of these positions, you must have been a non-smoker for the past 11 months. Applications are available at the Sheriff's Records Section, 7200 Barrister Drive, Boise. All applications must be received by 4 June.

PROGRAMMER/ANALYST

Ada County Sheriff's Office

We are seeking a computer professional to develop and maintain complex computer programs and perform basic systems analysis for the Ada County public safety computer network. The work will entail analysis, design, programming, testing, and debugging/troubleshooting applications in a large scale client server environment using ORACLE development tools and other 3rd and 4th generation languages. Programming experience with Microsoft Access is a plus. Min. 21 years old; must have 2 years experience working as a Programmer/Analyst; BS/BBA in Computer Information Systems or Computer Science or equivalent technical training and/or experience; must pass polygraph test and background check. Application and a schedule of test dates are available at 7200 Barrister Drive, Boise. Starting salary is approximately \$2,841 DOE per month. Closing date is May 12, 1998.

Ada County Sheriff's Explorer Requirements

- Be between the ages of 16 and 21 years old
- Be in school or have High School Diploma
- Have no serious criminal record--may be asked to take polygraph
- Maintain a "C" average while attending school
- Have parental permission if under 18 years of age
- Be able to attend Explorer meetings twice a month
- Be able to provide an additional ten hours per month volunteer service to the Sheriff's Office

In addition to the above requirements, Explorer candidates should have an interest in Law Enforcement as a career.

Explorer candidates are required to attend three Explorer meetings or activities before being considered for membership. Explorers must attend and complete a basic core curriculum before they are allowed to participate in ride-alongs.

Explorer candidates will be assigned an Explorer sponsor and provided information on the Explorer Program and its members.

For more information contact Lieutenant Pat Cowles at (208) 377-6702.

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Ada County Sheriff's Office



Patrol Services

"The police are the public, the public are the police. The police are only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties that are incumbent on every citizen in the interest of community welfare and existence."

Sir Robert Peel. 1829

The Ada County Sheriff's Patrol Section is responsible to provide police services to the unincorporated areas of Ada County and provide police services to Kuna and Eagle cities under contractual agreements. The Patrol Section also provides police services to Boise State University, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Land Management by contract.

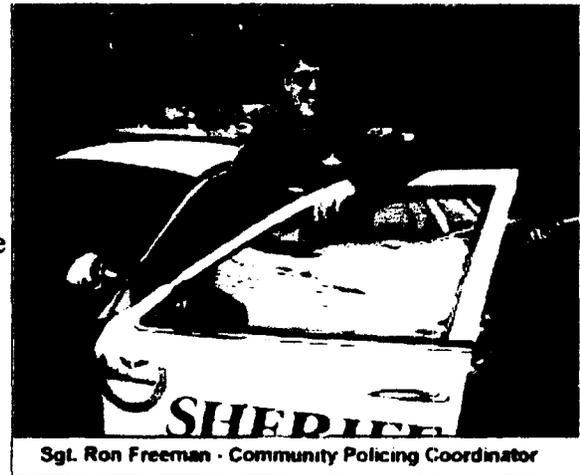
The Patrol Section is responsible for approximately 1164 square miles of terrain and over 1100 miles of roadway within the county. The Patrol Section has an authorized strength of 72 personnel which includes one lieutenant, eight sergeants, fifty-five commissioned deputies and eight non-commissioned employees. The Patrol Section also manages the Reserve Program with a compliment of twenty-eight individuals and the Youth Explorer Program with a compliment of 26 young people.

Community Oriented Policing

The Ada County Sheriff's Office is committed to giving the citizens of Ada County the best possible service and one way we are delivering on this promise is to look at new ideas and new partnerships that will address the issues facing our communities. We need an approach that addresses the causes of crime, encourages community participation, and makes better use of existing resources. This is what we call Community Oriented Policing.

Community policing acknowledges that the whole community is responsible for public safety -- not just the police. Deputies are encouraged to get to know the community, listen to their concerns and get them involved in problem-solving. We are excited about the opportunity to implement this philosophy into our contracts with the cities of Eagle and Kuna. We are also working to adopt the philosophy of full service personalized policing throughout the unincorporated areas of Ada County.

As we move forward with Community Orientated Policing we realize that in order for this to be successful, we need the support of the entire community. The heart of this program lies with good communication from everyone involved. We encourage your support and ideas.



Serving Boise State University and the Cities of Eagle & Kuna

For the past several years, the Sheriff's Office has been proud to provide law enforcement services to Boise State University and the cities of Eagle and Kuna. By contracting for services, the Sheriff's Office is able to provide the University and the two communities with a high quality of service at a much lower cost than operating their own law enforcement. At the same time, the Sheriff's Office is able to build closer relationships with the communities and people we serve.

Specialized Patrol Services

In order to effectively patrol the diverse terrain of Ada County, the patrol section relies upon traditional vehicle patrol, motor cycles, dirt bikes, boats, four wheel drive vehicles, jet skis, and mountain bikes.

Crime Scene Investigators (CSI) are able to provide advanced crime scene investigation techniques while on calls in the field. They receive specialized training in areas such as evidence collection, fingerprinting, and photography. They provide a valuable service to the Sheriff's Office and often times eliminate the need to call out a detective to perform crime scene work. There is generally one CSI assigned to each patrol team.

Field Training Officers provide rigorous ongoing training to all new deputies entering the Patrol Section. They strive to maintain the highest standards of performance to ensure that future patrol deputies receive the highest level of training possible. The FTO Program is 14 weeks in length and covers a variety of subjects such as report writing, officer safety, accident investigation, DUI investigation, geography, etc. Field Training Officers are not compensated monetarily for the time they commit to training new deputies. It is their dedication to their department and profession that allows them to carry on with such a demanding task.

The Emergency Response Team (ERT) is a highly trained unit which responds to calls that are out of the realm for regular patrol functions, such as barricaded armed subjects, high risk felony warrant services, and the apprehension of dangerous fugitives and felons. They utilize special weapons and tactics to accomplish their mission.

The Ada County Sheriff's Marine Patrol works the major waterways of Ada County. Marine deputies use two mid-size patrol boats, one small jet boat and two jet skis to patrol for reckless operation, conduct water rescues and recoveries, and investigate boat accidents. Although this unit works primarily during the summer months, they may be called upon at any time of the year.



The Ada County Sheriff's Dive Team may be called upon to assist the marine patrol with rescues and recoveries.

The Dive Team consists of three deputies and a supervisor who are trained and equipped to dive in local waters.

Reserve Deputy Program

Reserve deputies have provided a necessary and valuable service to the Sheriff's Office. The deputies donate their time to train and assist the department by working on a regular basis both in the jail and patrol. Reserve deputies are required to successfully complete a Reserve Academy which in essence is a condensed version of the regular Peace Officer POST Academy.

The Sheriff's Office also has an Aerial Reserve Program. These pilots volunteer their time to the Sheriff's Office for search and rescue missions, aerial reconnaissance, and administrative transports.

Youth Explorer Program

The philosophy behind the Explorer Program is to get young people, between the ages of 16 and 21, involved with law enforcement activities and functions. The Explorers must complete training, based upon the age and knowledge of each individual, prior to engaging in any duties. After their respective training, they are allowed to wear an Explorer uniform. The Explorers follow a rank structure similar to that of the Sheriff's Office.

Also read about our Traffic Enforcement Program.

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Ada County Sheriff's Office

Traffic Enforcement Program

The Sheriff's Office operates a Selective Traffic Enforcement Program (STEP) team. The mission of the STEP team is to reduce the human tragedy and property loss caused by motor vehicle collisions by gaining voluntary compliance of motor vehicle laws through a balance of education and enforcement. The team consists of one sergeant and seven deputies. Out of these, four deputies use motorcycles and one is the Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officer.



The Ada County Sheriff's Office is beginning a program we call our traffic offense of the month. The goal of this program is to lower the property and casualty loss caused by traffic accident by gaining better compliance to traffic laws. It will combine education and enforcement to make the motoring public more aware of the laws governing driving and the reasoning behind those laws.

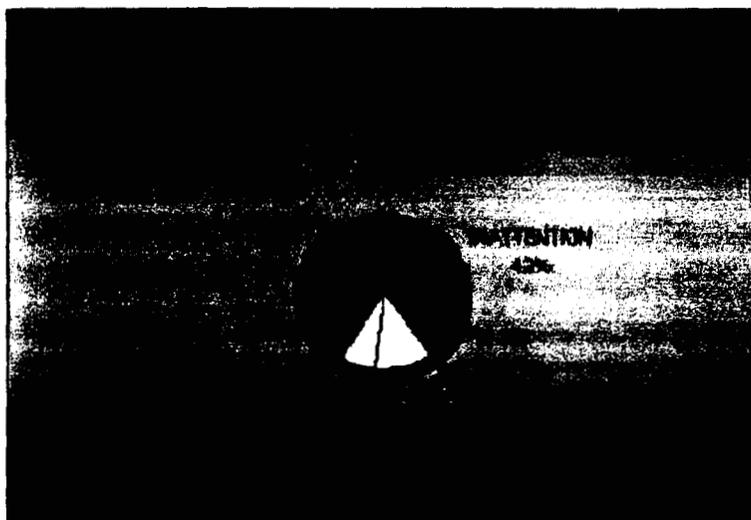
The first traffic law that we will address is speed. Idaho's speed law is divided into two parts. The first part prohibits speed in excess of that which is reasonable and prudent. This is known as the "basic rule".



The second part prohibits speed in excess of that which has been established by authorities, whether posted or not. It lists maximums for specific areas and types of roadways. Speeding is an infraction and carries a total fine of \$53 except in the case where the speed is 20 mph or more over the limit or speeding in a construction zone. Excessive speed carries a total penalty of \$108 and a construction zone penalty is \$82.50.

Although speed is not the major cause of the majority of motor vehicle accidents, it increases the amount of energy released by a collision. This increases the amount of damage to both property and persons. An increase of speed from 45 mph to 65 mph quadruples the likelihood of a death occurring if that vehicle is involved in an accident.

The Ada County Sheriff's Office uses a number of techniques and tools to enforce speed regulations that are recognized by local courts. The most basic technique employed is pacing. This is when the officer follows another vehicle at a consistent distance in order to calculate the vehicle's speed. Another technique is the use of a stop watch to measure speed by timing a vehicle through a known distance. And of course, we use tools such as radar and laser speed measuring devices. To operate either of these in Idaho for enforcement purposes, an officer must have completed a 24 hour training and certification course.



In addition to traffic law enforcement, STEP officers investigate accidents, address citizen's traffic complaints, and identify problem areas where proactive measures can directly effect the rate of collisions.

SEAT BELTS ARE A PRIORITY

Every hour someone dies in America simply because they didn't buckle up. Failure to buckle up contributes to more fatalities than any other single traffic safety-related behavior. Despite terrible traffic problems such as aggressive driving, increasing seat belt use is still the single most effective thing we can do to save lives and reduce injuries on America's roadways.

PROTECTING KIDS



Adults who don't buckle up are sending children a deadly message that it is all right not to wear a seat belt. Children model adult behavior. Research shows that if a driver is unbuckled, 70 percent of the time children riding in that vehicle won't be buckled either.

Data suggests that education alone is not doing the job with young people, especially males ages 16 to 25. This is the age group least likely to buckle up. Kids simply do not believe they will be injured or killed. Yet they are the nation's highest-risk drivers. Neither education nor fear of injury or death is strong enough to motivate this tough to reach group. Instead, it takes stronger seat belt laws and high visibility enforcement campaigns to get them to buckle up.

SAVING LIVES

Seat belts are the most effective safety devices in vehicles today, estimated to save 9,500 lives each year. Yet only 68 percent of the motor vehicle occupants are buckled up. In 1996, more than 60 percent of the occupants killed in fatal crashes were unrestrained.

If 90 percent of Americans buckle up, we will prevent more than 5,500 deaths and 132,00 injuries annually.

SAVING DOLLARS

The cost of unbuckled drivers and passengers goes beyond those killed and the loss to their families. We all pay for those who don't buckle up- in higher taxes, higher health care and higher insurance costs.

On average, inpatient hospital care costs for an unbelted crash victim are 50 percent higher than those for a belted crash victim. Society bears 85 percent of those costs, not the individual involved. Every American pays about \$580 a year toward the cost of crashes. If everyone buckled up, this figure would drop significantly.

By reaching the goal of 90 percent seat belt use, and 25 percent reduction in child fatalities by the year 2005, we will save \$8.8 billion annually.

COST TO EMPLOYERS

Does your business have a buckle up Policy?

In 1994, on and off the job traffic crashes cost American businesses an estimated \$55 billion. As community leaders and employers, you have the ability to educate many people. Your influence with others in the business community and with political leaders can help push for and shape stronger legislation and lend support for high visibility enforcement efforts.



DID YOU KNOW??

- On the job crashes cost employers almost \$22,000 per crash and \$110,000 per injury.
- In one year, off the job crash injuries cost employers over \$14 billion.
- In one year, employer health care (medical) spending on crash injuries was nearly \$9 billion. Another \$9 billion was spent on sick leave and life and disability insurance for crash victims.
- In patients hospital costs for unbelted crash victims are 50% higher than those for belted crash victims.

NHTSA, Total cost to Employers by State and Industry, December 1996.

All of this information can be found on NHTSA'S WEB SITE, nitsa.dot.gov

Ada County Sheriff's Office

Gang Unit



The Gang Unit exists as a resource to parents, school faculty and staff, and anyone else in Ada County who needs information or assistance with intervening in potential gang activity.

*For Assistance or Information, please call 377-6644, 377-7364 or contact us at:
mailbox@adasheriff.org*

Operating under a Edward Byrne Memorial grant, the Gang Unit became operational in May 1997. The Unit documents and investigates gang activity and provides community education and intervention. During the last half of the year, the Unit arrested eleven individuals, and made 59 "Knock and Talk" contacts.

The Unit hosts a monthly Gang Forum where parents and adults can learn more about the effects of gang related activity on our community. A prevention/intervention program entitled "Don't be a Loser" is given to sixth-grade students in an effort to educate youth about the negative influences that accompany gang life style. In 1997, the Unit made 66 presentations.

In addition, the Unit provides Department training.

During the Western Idaho Fair, the Gang Unit broke up 15 disturbances, two of which were major fights involving Asian gang members. The Sheriff's Office received nothing but positive feedback regarding the Unit's efforts to make the Fair a safer place to take families.

A major contribution of the Gang Unit in 1997 has been the publication of the "Youth Yellow Pages," an informative booklet intended to educate and provide teens with resources for a variety of subjects relating to physical, emotional, legal, spiritual, social, and educational needs.

Through education and intervention, the Unit's goal is to significantly reduce the impact of gang-related activity upon the citizens of Ada County.

The Ada County Sheriff's Office Gang Unit is committed to a three pronged approach to addressing street level gangs:

Prevention
Intervention
Suppression

The prevention component is accomplished in part through regular public presentations on the topic of gangs in our community. Citizens are encouraged to attend these forums on the third week of each month at the Public Safety Building, 7200 Barrister Dr. Boise. Presentations begin promptly at 6:00 PM. Those interested in attending should meet in the lobby and will be escorted to the auditorium at 5:50 PM. Presentations last one hour with a half hour of question and answer time to follow.

Another prevention approach is the availability of gang detectives to give presentations throughout the community. These detectives are available to speak to church youth groups, boy/girl scouts, neighborhood watch groups etc.. Complementing this approach, School Resource Officers are also available to share similar information at the schools they are assigned. Remember, prevention addresses those kids who have not yet demonstrated an attraction to gang life. The goal is to encourage them to make healthy life style choices through removing the seductive lure of gang life and exposing the ugly truth.

Intervention involves reviewing all reports submitted by patrol officers and acting on anything suggesting possible gang involvement by the parties involved in a particular incident. Based on findings in these reports, The Gang Unit makes unannounced home visits in an effort to further evaluate its concerns, and when appropriate offers strategies to address related issues in the home.

Suppression is accomplished by targeting the most active and committed gang members and arresting them as often as possible. Repeated, proactive enforcement on this element serves to limit their opportunity time to commit crimes and intimidate the general public.

A regular tool in assisting patrol officers in suppression is collecting information and disseminating it in the form of bulletins.

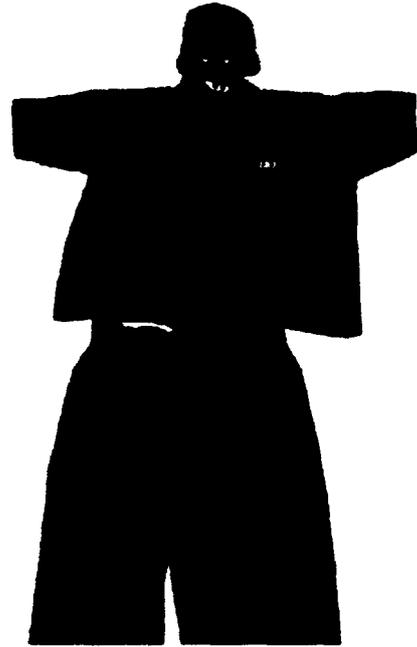
The Gang Unit fully acknowledges that it alone is not the answer to the growing gang problem. It is but one of three primary arenas: Law Enforcement, Public Schools and ** The Family.

Your questions, ideas and concerns are welcome.

THE MOST POPULAR APPAREL WORN BY ADA COUNTY GANG CULTURE

1. **DICKIES** brand pants and shirts (Oversized) - Most common colors are: blue, beige, gray, and black.
2. **BEN DAVIS** Brand pants and shirts (Oversized) *Trademark is a muscular gorilla. Most common style is the blue and white vertical pinstripe shirt or the solid black shirt and pants.

3. **TOMMY HILFIGER shirts, jeans and jackets (Oversized).**
4. **BOSS brand pants and shirts (oversized).**
5. **Long swinging canvas belts. The most common colors are: blue, red, green, black, brown and white.**
6. **Letters stamped out of the center of the belt buckle. Multiple belt buckles on the same belt, each with a letter stamped out - i.e. S.S. for SOUTH SIDE or E.S.L. for EAST SIDE LOCOS. Look for writing on the belt itself of the same nature or perhaps a moniker i.e. EL CASPER.**



7. **Base Ball Caps with Old English embroidery and/or writing under the bill. Some hats are altered, for example the "C" on a Cincinnati Reds ball cap might have an "X" sewn into it, indicating that the subject wearing it is a Crip Killer. George Town ball caps are popular because of the large, blue "G" which stands for Gang as in the slang expression "Nut'n but a G-thang."**
8. **NIKE CORTEZ tennis shoes- Most common are the black shoe, with a white stripe. Gangsters often lace their shoes flat across rather than cross stitched. Look for writing on shoes like, "SUR XIII" or "ABK" (anybody killer).**
9. **Body Markings i.e. tattoos and/or ink mark initiation tattoos. Such markings are most commonly found on the web of either hand and include for example, "187" (the California Penal Code section for murder), three dots arranged in a triangular pattern- this stands for "MI VIDA LOCA" (my crazy life), "SUR XIII" or "NORTE XIV" (indicating an affiliation with one of two rival gangs), a cross with asterisks surrounding it, a dot across each of the fingers, "211" (the California Penal Code section for robbery).**
10. **T-shirts with "Homies" written on it and characters dressed in gang attire. **Be careful not to confuse those prints with popular Aztec sun dials, the Patron Saint of Mexico or the Virgin Mary. These are legitimate cultural symbols and not gang attire. Although it is true that within Hispanic gangs, there is a strong sense of nationalism and anti-American sentiment, the burden is on us to distinguish the difference between the criminal culture of gangs and someone's First Amendment Right of expression.**
11. **Do Rags- These are your traditional cowboy handkerchiefs. The most popular colors correspond with the belts mentioned above.**
12. **Old English writing on book bags, folders or other property.**

An Overview of Gangs:

Ada County is affected by two kinds of gangs -- Street Level and Franchise. Street Level gangs are essentially Boise's first, homegrown generation. Membership consists of males and females on average between the ages of 12 and 27. Approximately 40% of membership is represented by juveniles. Although nationally, the largest and fastest growing gangs are among the Hispanic population, Boise's gangs are made up mostly of white males- with some Hispanic, black and Asian representation. These racially mixed gangs are referred to as hybrid gangs. The most popular styles of gangs in Boise are fashioned after the black and Hispanic models from California. The fact that most of the gang members in Boise are white, contributes to the lingering voices of denial. Many people use the term "wannabees" when referring to these "white kids". This categorization dismisses the urgency of the problem, retards our response as a community and cheats us out of a fleeting opportunity to confront the gang culture effectively. Crime is a product of behavior, not race. White gang members have proven to be no less dangerous and violent than black, Asian, or Hispanic gang members. The tragic murders of Travis McIntyre, Jeffrey Towers and Police Officer Wade Feldner should be sufficient evidence of this.

There are three levels of involvement in the gang culture:

1. Emulation (Fantasy stage)- Noted indicators may include gang dress, posturing, related doodling on school notebooks, listening to gangster rap, slang expressions and experimentation with concealed weapons.
2. Association- Spending time with one or more actual gang members. This is often when neutral gang tattoos are placed on the body.
3. Membership- This generally requires passing through an established ritual through which the prospective member earns the right to fly the colors of the gang and openly claim membership.

The likelihood for someone to graduate from one level to the next is why I prefer the term "GonnaBe". This term is an acknowledgment of the at-risk condition of the individual. The timeline for graduating from one level to the next can be rapid or slow. If school is the only opportunity for an associate to interact with a gang, it may take much longer than if the associate and the gang member live in the same neighborhood.

If you would like more information about gangs, please contact Detective Rod Marshall (208) 377-6644 or Douglas Traubel (208) 377-6697 at the Ada County Sheriff's Office-Gang Unit.

Ada County Sheriff's Office

Detectives

Juvenile Crime Unit

Criminal cases are generated in two fashions with regards to understanding the crime statistics for the Juvenile Crime Unit. Generally speaking, the patrol section responds to calls for service and generates a crime report which is subsequently forwarded to the Unit for follow-up by a Detective. Another means is for the Detective to initiate a report when a criminal matter is brought to their attention. These reports are referred to as DR reports because they contain a Department Report number.



In contrast to DR cases, Non-DR cases are those incidents which could have resulted in a DR assignment but were handled "informally" by the Detective. Sometimes, it is not in the best interest of the juveniles or the criminal justice system to route certain cases to the Juvenile Courts. Often times, much more can actually be accomplished by interacting with the juvenile offender, parents, teachers, and police to resolve a certain problem. Another benefit is that it does not contribute to an already overburdened Juvenile Court with additional cases.

	DR Cases Received	Non-DR Cases Received	Total
1996	1,217	662	1,879
1997	1,242	461	1,703

The total number of DR cases received in 1997 represents a slight increase of 2% which can be interpreted as being statistically insignificant. However, the number of Non-DR cases represents a statistically significant decrease of 30.4% from the previous year. Finally, the total number of combined cases represents a 9.4% decrease from the previous year.

The Juvenile Crime Unit also received a total of 197 Child Protection referrals from Health and Welfare compared to 187 in 1996. Of the 197 referrals received, 87 were assigned to a Detective for follow-up investigation in conjunction with Child Protection case workers. The total number of referrals remained about the same (5% increase).

Some other notable statistical information is provided in the Table below:

	1996	1997
Arrests Made	683	657
Arrest Warrants Obtained	13	19
Citations Issued	59	142
Warned and Released	106	139
Property Recovered	\$3,500	\$27,565

- The number of arrests made is a reduction of 3.8% from the previous year.
- The number of arrest warrants obtained by the Unit represents a 31.5% increase.
- The numbers of citations issued represents an increase of 58.4%.
- The dollar amount of property recovered is a significant increase of 87.3 %.

One Detective in the Unit has dual responsibilities; to investigate criminal cases as well as conduct polygraphs for the Department. During 1997, that Detective conducted a total of 98 polygraphs of which 73 were pre-employment and 25 were criminal investigations.



DETECTIVE PATRICK CALLEY WITH ELEMENTARY STUDENTS

The Crime Prevention Office was also assigned to the Juvenile Unit. Their function is to provide valuable assistance to the community through such programs as Neighborhood Watch, Block Home, Crime Stoppers, Operation Identification, Shop With A Cop, and a host of other agency requests. The Crime Prevention Officer makes countless presentations throughout the year to different business groups, PTA's, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, different church groups, different schools, Neighborhood Watch groups, etc. This Office provides an invaluable service to community which is both very much in demand and also needed.

There are currently three Elementary School Resource Officers (ESRO) Detectives within the Unit. They are assigned to various elementary schools throughout the county. All three ESRO positions were made available through two separate grants. The first two were provided through the COPS grant and the other through the Idaho Criminal Justice Council to fund the Youth Gang and Drug Reduction Initiative. This latter grant not only provided for the ESRO position but also one Gang Unit Detective, one Narcotic Detective who specializes in juvenile narcotic violations, one part-time Victim-Witness Coordinator whose focus is on juvenile victims of crimes, and one part-time clerk for the Gang Unit. The emphasis here is to combat and deter juvenile crime through a cooperative effort utilizing the different positions provided by the grant.

The ESRO position is unique and special in that it allows the Detectives to interact with students at a very critical age in their life. The ESROs are able to make a positive impact upon these children and hopefully deter them from ever engaging in criminal activity. The various school principals at these elementary school have expressed very positive feedback with regards to the ESROs being at their

schools. Early intervention is the key for success when dealing with children and the position of the ESROs has made this a reality. Though it would be nice to have an ESRO in every elementary school, budget constraints currently makes this impossible. Nevertheless, the ESROs presence and impact has already made a difference. Our goal for the future will to increase the number of ESRO positions within the Sheriff's Office.

Adult Crime Unit

The Adult Crime Unit's primary responsibility is to investigate felony crimes reported in Ada County. These investigations consist of collecting evidence; interviewing victims, witnesses, and suspects; and organizing the evidence and statements into an usable format for prosecution. After the investigation has been completed, the suspect is arrested, if warranted, and detectives present the evidence and their findings in court.

The Adult Crime Unit is divided into several areas: (1) crimes against persons, which include felony crimes of violence against citizens--two detectives work in this area; (2) crimes against property, which include crimes in which property is stolen or destroyed (such as burglary, grand theft, and vandalism)--two detectives work in this area; (3) checks and fraud is comprised of one detective who investigates bad checks, forgeries, and white collar-type fraud; (4) commercial crimes is comprised of one investigator who specializes in commercial burglaries, commercial thefts, employee thefts, and computer crimes.

The Adult Investigations Unit investigates crimes of violence, sex crimes, checks and frauds, and crimes against property. During 1997, the Unit investigated 1,541 cases and made 325 arrests. These figures are up 10% and 17% respectively over 1996 stats. Additionally, \$607,321 in stolen property was recovered.



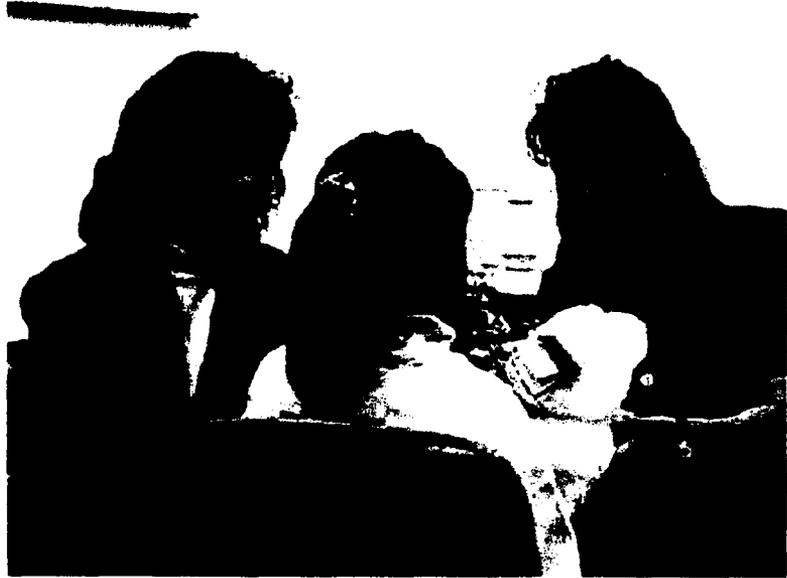
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Ada County Sheriff's Office

Victim-Witness Coordinator Unit

The Victim-Witness Coordinator for the Ada County Sheriff's Office provides support, information, and referral services for victims, witnesses, and survivors of major crime including homicide, adult sexual assault, child sexual abuse, child physical abuse, and domestic violence. The goal of the Victim-Witness Program is to improve the treatment of crime victims by providing them with the assistance and services necessary to speed their recovery from a criminal act and to support and aid them as they move through the complex criminal justice process. A few of the services provided are orientation to the criminal justice process, crisis counseling, coordination and support from investigation through prosecution of a crime, information on case status, referral information for social service needs, and assistance with Victim Compensation and restitution procedures.



The Ada County Sheriff's Office Victim-Witness Coordinators, along with Coordinators from the Ada County and Boise City Prosecutor's Office and the Boise City Police Department, are involved in a number of activities and programs in the community throughout the year. Some of these are:

ADOPT-A-COP SHOPPING SPREE - This event, sponsored by the Park Center K-MART, is held every year in early December. Deputies from the Ada County Sheriff's Office and officers from the Boise Police Department are paired with young victims, breakfast is served by K-MART employees, Santa Claus makes an appearance and gives each child a gift as well as a gift certificate with which to Christmas shop.

VICTIM'S RIGHTS WEEK - Held every year in April at Boise State University. The Ada County-Boise City Victim Witness Unit sponsors a full day of seminars on subjects ranging from Gangs and Violence in our Community to Elder Abuse.

"THREE DAYS IN JUNE" - This three day conference, sponsored by the Council on Domestic Violence and area organizations, including the Ada Co.-Boise City Victim Witness Unit, is well attended and has featured keynote speakers such as Fred Goldman.

Various seminars run simultaneously on topics ranging from preparing children to testify in court to assisting with a rape kit.

COURT SCHOOL - The Ada County-Boise City Victim Witness Coordinators hold court school three to four times a year. This is to familiarize victims with the courtroom and court process and ready them for testifying.

BEAR CARE PROJECT - Sponsored by the BSU Athletic Department, KBOI and Boise Noon Optimists, this is a yearly event to collect new donated bears for Patrol Officers and Victim-Witness Coordinators to give to young victims.

IDAHO VICTIM-WITNESS ASSOCIATION - Ada County-Boise City Victim Witness Unit is part of this statewide organization established to assist Coordinators through education and training.

COMMUNITY EDUCATION - Coordinators are involved in speaking about victim's rights throughout the community.

Community Resource Telephone Numbers

EMERGENCY: 911

NON-EMERGENCY

Boise Police Department/Ada County Sheriff Department--- 377-6790

National Hotline on Domestic Violence--- 1-800-799-7233

VICTIM SERVICES:

Boise Police Victim Witness Program--- 373-5400 373-5408/5409

Boise City Prosecutor Victim-Witness Program--- 384-3870

Ada County Sheriff Department Victim-Witness Program--- 377-6735

Ada County Prosecutor Victim-Witness Program--- 364-2121

Domestic Violence Cases--- 377-7300

Juvenile Offender Cases--- 364-3069

Victims Compensation Program--- 334-6080

EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICES:

Women's & Children's Alliance (WCA)

Battered Women & Children--- 343-7025

Empowerment, Parenting, Problem Solving--- 343-7025

WCA Victim Support (RAP)--- 343-7025

Crisis Line (Domestic Violence)--- 343-7025

Hay's Shelter Home (Adolescents ages 9-17 yrs.) 24 hr. crisis--- 322-2308

Community House (Men, Women, Children)--- 389-9840

Valley Crisis Center (Women & Children)--- 465-5011

Domestic Violence, Rape, Legal Aid--- 465-5011

Boise Rescue Mission (Men Only)--- 343-2389

Turning Point Shelter--- 466-3200

Salvation Army SAFE Center (Families, Women, Children)--- 343-3571

CRISIS HOTLINES - 24 HOURS

Rape Hotline (WCA)--- 345-7273

Suicide Hotline--- 1-800-564-2120

Health & Welfare Crisis Line (Child Protection Service) --- 334-0808

Elmore County Domestic Violence Hotline--- 590-0165

COUNSELING/TRAINING:

Battered Women:

Southwest Center-New Directions, BSU--- 385-3126

Job Service BSU--- 385-3126

Violence Prevention Program (formerly ACAPP)

Risk Assessment & Safety Planning--- 376-3330

Child Abuse:

Family Advocate Program--- 345-3344

SANE Solutions--- 345-1170

Warmsprings Counseling Center--- 343-7797

Counseling for Batters:

Violence Prevention Program (formerly ACAPP)

Evaluations, Group Therapy--- 376-3330

Court Referral Service (Anger Management)--- 342-0768

Valley Crisis Anger Control - Business Office 8AM-5PM --- 467-4130

SANE Solutions Nampa Office--- 463-2314

Tom Wilson Anger Counseling Center--- 368-9909

FAX--- 388-1687

Job Counseling/Training:

Job Service

East Boise Office--- 334-6233

Meridian (No Training)--- 895-6601

Job Corps--- 342-3219

Vocational Rehabilitation on Emerald St.--- 327-7411

Vocational Rehabilitation on Americana Terrace--- 334-3650

ADVOCACY/SUPPORT GROUPS:

Idaho Council on Domestic Violence (Referrals)--- 334-6512

Sexual Abuse Resource Center (Child Abuse Referrals)--- 375-7188

Idaho Coalition Against Sexual & Domestic Violence--- 384-0419

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING SERVICES:

Turning Point--- 466-3200

Boise-Ada Housing Authority (Section 8 - approx. 2 yr. Wait)--- 345-4907

Community House--- 389-9840

CLOTHING/FOOD ASSISTANCE

Salvation Army--- 343-3571

Community Christian Church--- 375-3921

St. Vincent dePaul--- 853-4921

Operation Love Center--- 375-3226

El-Ada Community Action (Info. & Emergency Referrals)--- 345-2820

St. Mark's Crisis Center (No Clothing)--- 327-0345

Community Ministries Center (Noon-4PM Mon. thru Fri.)--- 336-1257

Idaho Hunger Action Council--- 336-7010

Christian Action Committee/Sacred Heart--- 344-8311

Boise Rescue Mission--- 343-2389

Ecumenical Soup Kitchen-St. Michael's Church--- 342-5601

University Christian Church (Food Only)--- 343-5461

Food Stamp Office (new address: 1720 Westgate)--- 334-6700

Birthright(clothing, maternity clothing, free pregnancy testing)--- 342-1898

TRANSPORTATION:

El-Ada Community Action (Bus tokens/Gas Vouchers)--- 345-2820

St. Vincent dePaul (bus tokens/Gas vouchers)--- 853-4921

St. Michael's Church (Gas Vouchers)--- 342-5601

Salvation Army (Bus tokens/minor car repair)--- 343-3571

Ada County Community Service (May assist w/bus travel)--- 364-2367

Boise Rescue Mission (Bus tokens)--- 343-2389

LEGAL SERVICES:

Idaho Legal Aid (No Criminal)--- 345-0106

Idaho Volunteer Lawyers Program--- 334-4510

Assistance with Protection Orders:

Women's & Children's Alliance--- 343-7025

Clerk of the 4th District Court (Protection Orders)--- 364-2000

MEDICAL SERVICES:

Low Income/Homeless:

Terry Reilly Health Services: Boise Clinic--- 344-3512

Nampa Clinic--- 466-7869

St. Luke's Regional Medical Center--- 381-2222

St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center--- 367-2121

St. Alphonsus Emergency--- 367-3221

St. Vincent dePaul (help w/prescriptions)--- 853-4921

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

Ada County Community Services (rent, medical, funeral)--- 364-2367

Morrison Knudsen Foundation (basic necessities, must be sponsored, no emergencies 30-45 days to process)--- 386-5201

Sacred Heart Church (Gas \$, rent, medical)--- 344-8311

COUNSELING/EVALUATIONS-SUBSTANCE ABUSE

The Aerie--- 939-4141

Nelson Institute--- 345-6300

Northview Medical Center--- 327-0504

Mercy Medical Center--- 463-5000

Port of Hope--- 463-0118

Walker Center--- 384-0225

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Ada County Sheriff's Office

Crime Prevention Unit

Burglary Crime Prevention

Fraud Crime Prevention

Sexual Assault Crime Prevention

The Ada County Sheriff's Office provides crime prevention resources to individuals, groups, and businesses in Ada County.

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH: Guidelines and information on how to organize a Neighborhood Watch are furnished. A deputy facilitates an initial meeting. Requirements are: Neighborhood Watch chairperson, co-chairperson, map, and a roster of all residents' addresses and phone numbers. Home security brochures and window decals are furnished for each home. If the neighborhood decides to purchase Neighborhood Watch yard signs, all the above requirements must be completed first and be on file in the Crime Prevention office. All chairpersons receive a newsletter edited by the Crime Prevention office and are encouraged to copy and deliver it to their neighbors. The chairperson may request crime data pertaining to his/her neighborhood area. Chairpersons from Boise City and Ada County are invited to an informational meeting twice a year.

BLOCK HOME: Participants are concerned adults who are home at the times children are going to and from school. They are there to provide protection and assistance to children in need. Every school district in Ada County participates in the Block Home program. Each elementary school has a Block Home coordinator who distributes, collects, and maintains applications for this program. Ada County Sheriff's Office conducts a criminal background check on all residents living in a home who are twelve years or older. Residents must have lived in Ada County the past three years. Recertification of those in the program is done every two years.

OPERATION IDENTIFICATION: This is a burglary prevention program for use in homes and businesses. It involves the marking of property with your driver's license number and then displaying a window decal which tells would-be burglars that your property has been marked. Electric engraving tools are loaned to citizens free of charge.

RESIDENTIAL AND BUSINESS SECURITY SURVEYS: The crime prevention officer will make an on site survey of security risks and point out recommendations to improve security procedures and hardware.

CRIME STOPPERS: An investigative phone interview is conducted with the tipster. If the information which is given leads to an arrest, the tipster could receive a reward. The Crime Stoppers phone number is 343-2677 and is answered by either Boise Police or Ada County Sheriff's Office personnel.

PRESENTATIONS: Talks are given to all ages on such subjects as personal safety, anti-robbery employee training, workplace violence, date rape, latch key children and bicycle safety.

RESOURCES: McGruff, "The Crime Dog", outfit, consisting of the overcoat and head, is signed out to non-profit, criminal justice events. A law enforcement individual must accompany McGruff at the event.

Vince and Larry, the "crash dummies", and a bicycle rodeo kit are also available through Crime Prevention.

To participate in any of the Crime Prevention programs, please call 377-6622.

Crime Prevention Tips

Burglary:

Exterior Doors

Many residential doors feature hollow-core construction and poor locks, which are easily forced or kicked open. If you want additional protection, you need solid doors and quality locks.

Arcadia Doors

Many burglars enter homes through improperly secured arcadia doors. Additional locks and security measures will prevent the door from being opened or lifted out of the track.

Screws installed in the track above the sliding door frame will prevent the door from being lifted out of the track. Drill a pilot hole in the top track above, and slightly in, from each corner of the sliding door frame section and install a screw into each hole. Adjust the screws so that the head of the screw just barely clears the frame when it is moved back and forth.

Double Doors

These doors need solid security as they are easily jimmed or forced open. Flush lever bolts installed at the top and bottom of the doors are recommended. Make sure the bolt is long, sturdy and mounted into a solid door frame.

Doors with Windows

Doors with glass windows or glass ornamentation require double key deadbolt locks. This prevents the burglar from breaking the glass and reaching inside to unlock the door.

The key to a double key deadbolt lock should be left in the lock at all times when someone is home to ensure easy exit in the event of a fire or other emergency.

Garage Doors

Standard locks on garage doors are easily pried, allowing a burglar access to your home without detection. Cane bolts and hasps are excellent protection. Make certain each side of the garage door is secured to prevent prying open a crawl space. Any door leading from the garage into the house should be

securely locked. The more barriers you provide against the burglar, the better protected you are.

Hinges

Many homes have doors that open to the outside, exposing the hinge pins. Despite a good strong lock, the burglar can remove the pins and lift the door from the frame.

To prevent this, remove two opposing screws from each leaf of the hinge. Screw a long lag bolt into the frame side of the hinge leaf and saw off the head leaving about 1/2 inch protruding. Drill out the opposite hole to allow the bolt to enter when the door is closed. Do this to the top and bottom hinge plates.

The hinge pins can be removed by the burglar but the door will remain firmly in place. This technique is good for any door, no matter how the hinges have been placed.

Door Viewers

To avoid opening your door without knowing who is there, install a door viewer. This device has a wide angle lens to let you see someone standing outside your door without opening it.

Spring Latch

Some homes come equipped with this lock. It offers very little protection since the bolt can be slipped with a credit card or knife.

This same lock, with a deadbolt latch, provides more protection, but it too can be forced open.

Deadbolt Locks

A deadbolt lock can provide good protection. When you turn the key, the lock mechanism slides a strong metal bolt from the door into the frame. When you buy a deadbolt lock, make sure that the bolt extends at least one inch from the edge of the door, the connecting screws that hold the lock together are on the inside of the door, the strike plate is attached to the door frame with screws that measure at least three inches in length and that the cylinder has a steel guard around the key section. The cylinder guard should be tapered or rotate freely around the key section to prevent wrenching if it is twisted.

Single Cylinder Deadbolt

A solid bolt, activated by a key from the outside or a knob on the inside, slides into the door frame. The lock cannot be slipped or easily pried. Deadbolt locks are only as good as the door and frame they are installed in.

Double Cylinder Deadbolt

This lock is basically the same as the single cylinder deadbolt, except that it requires a key to be used from either side to function.

Rim Lock

This lock has either horizontal or vertical deadbolts. It cannot be easily slipped, pried or forced with a wrench. This lock, like all others, requires a strong mounting surface and hardware to be effective.

Padlocks

When selecting padlocks to secure your garage door, storage shed, fence gate or tool box, do not economize. Low-priced locks are made from low quality materials and easily pried open or cut with bolt cutters. Look for these features when purchasing a padlock:

- Double locking shackle at the toe and heel
- Hardened steel shackle, the larger the diameter the better
- Five pin tumbler
- Key retaining feature (prevents removal of the key when unlocked)
- A strong steel hasp used with the padlock

Sliding Windows

Sliding glass windows should be given the same security treatment as arcadia doors. Use the same supplementary locks or screws in the frame. Screws installed in the track above the sliding window frame will prevent the window from being lifted out of the track.

Drill a pilot hole in the top track above each corner of the window frame and install a screw into each hole. Adjust the screws so that the head of the screw just barely clears the frame when it is moved back and forth.

Casement - Crank Windows

These windows are easily secured. The latch should close properly with the window tight. With the latch in a closed position, drill a small hole through the latch frame and handle. Insert a metal pin through the hole to lock the window.

For additional security, a small padlock can be used in place of the pin. Key operated replacement latches are also available from a locksmith or hardware store. Keep the key handy in case of emergency.

Double Hung Windows

An easy, inexpensive way to secure your windows is to use the "pin" trick. Drill an angled hole through the top frame of the lower window partially into the frame of the upper window. Then insert the pin (a nail or an eyebolt that is slightly smaller in diameter than the hole). The window can't be opened until you remove the pin. Make a second set of holes with windows partially open so you can have ventilation without inviting intruders.

You also may purchase special key locks for windows at a hardware store.

Sexual Assault:

The Facts About Sexual Assault

The Victim:

Sexual assault can happen to anyone, anywhere, at any time!

The Suspect:

The typical stereotype of a sexual assault suspect is a sex-crazed maniac or psychopath. In reality, people who sexually assault not always are strangers to their victims. In more than one-third of reported cases, the rapist is an acquaintance, neighbor, friend or relative.

The Crime:

Although sexual conduct is a component of this crime, suspects mainly want to hurt, humiliate and degrade another human being. Regardless of the sexual nature of the crime, it is a **crime of violence!**

How can it happen?

- "When the salesman knocked on the door, I let him in. He was friendly at first, then all of a sudden he grabbed me."
- "I was downstairs in the laundry room of our apartment building. I had been there alone many times before, but this time."
- "I was walking to work in broad daylight. A car stopped next to me. The driver leaned over and asked for directions. When I got close to the car, he pulled out a gun and told me to get in."

These simple examples show that the tragedy of sexual assault can strike anyone, anywhere, at anytime.

Reduce Your Risk

What Should You Do To Prevent Sexual Assault?

- Always be aware of your surroundings.
- Stay in well lighted areas as much as possible.
- Walk confidently, directly, at a steady pace. A rapist looks for someone who appears vulnerable.
- Walk on the side of the street facing traffic.
- Walk close to the curb. Avoid doorways, bushes and alleys where rapists can hide.
- If you think you are being followed, walk quickly to areas where there are people and lights. If a car appears to be following you, turn and walk in the opposite direction or walk on the other side of the street.
- Be careful when people stop you for directions or money. Always reply from a distance and never get too close to the car.
- If you are in trouble or feel you are in danger, don't be afraid to attract help any way you can. Scream, yell or run away to safety.
- Always lock your car. Keep your car locked when you are away from it to keep someone from hiding and waiting inside. When you are inside the car, lock the doors for safety.
- Look inside and around your car before you get in.
- Be aware of other people in parking areas, especially those close to your vehicle.
- If you think you are being followed, drive to a public place or a police station to get help.
- If your car breaks down, open the hood or attach a white cloth to the antenna. If someone stops to help, stay inside your locked vehicle and ask them to call the police.
- If you choose to carry any type of weapon for self protection, give careful consideration to your ability and willingness to use it. Remember there is always the chance that it could be taken away

and used against you.

What Should You Do If You're a Victim?

Seek help immediately! If you are injured, call 9-1-1 for medical assistance or go to a hospital emergency room. An important thing to remember is that you should not touch anything, change your clothes, wash, bathe, shower or douche until you have been to the hospital and contacted the police. Doing any of these things will destroy valuable evidence that is needed by the police and the prosecutor to identify, arrest and convict your attacker.

The emotional impact of a sexual assault is great and both medical professionals and law enforcement officers know this. It will be difficult for you to confide in strangers about what has happened to you. Every effort is made to have family members, friends, clergy or anyone you want present to provide support during this difficult time.

The Child Victim

Each year thousands of children suffer some type of sexual abuse. Who is the typical offender? In more than one-third of the sexual abuse cases involving children, the offender is known to the child and its family. In other words, the abuser is often a parent, relative or close family friend.

Because children are so trusting and defenseless, they especially are vulnerable to sexual assault.

Children often make up stories, but they rarely lie about being a victim of sexual assault. If a child tells you about being touched or assaulted, take it seriously. Your response helps determine how the child will react to the abuse. Stay calm. Explain that you are concerned about what happened, and not angry with the child.

Many children feel guilty as if they provoked the assault. Children need to be reassured that they are not to blame, and that they are right to tell you about what happened.

Sometimes a child may be too frightened or confused to talk directly about the abuse. Be alert for any changes in behavior that might hint that the child has suffered a disturbing experience.

Fraud:

Fraud crime is on the increase due to the ease with which funds can be transferred via paper or electronic documents. To protect yourself from becoming a victim, you should do the following:

- Get a copy of your own credit report every six months and check it to make sure there aren't any credit card or checking accounts you didn't open.
- Never give your credit card number to someone who calls you on the telephone.
- Read your monthly statements carefully and report any discrepancies immediately.
- Rip up or shred your old checks and bills before putting them in the trash.
- When you renew your driver's license, don't use your Social Security number as your license number. There's no sense in making your Social Security number too easily available.
- Guard the Personal Identification Number (PIN) you use on your various credit cards. Don't write

them down in your personal planner, and don't leave them on a slip of paper in your purse or wallet.

- Learn to ask "Why?" when people request financial information.

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Ada County Sheriff's Office

Narcotics Unit

If you have any information about drugs in Ada County, please call 381-6981

The Ada County Sheriff's Narcotics Unit's sole purpose is to combat illegal drug use and drug dealing. We especially target those who traffic in larger quantities of illegal drugs and those who make drugs available to our youth. We are part of a task force with the Boise City Narcotics unit and work closely with all the agencies in our community to best utilize the resources dedicated to narcotics enforcement.

Our drug problems are similar to those in the rest of the country. The use of methamphetamine (crank) is our number one concern. This drug has been available in this area for several years. It is a powerful stimulant that is easily and inexpensively produced. It is widely accepted as the drug of choice in the Treasure Valley.

The Ada County Sheriff's Narcotics Unit operates under the philosophy that you can and should demand a safe, non-violent, drug free area in which to live, work and raise your family. You do NOT have to tolerate drug dealers and drug users in your neighborhood. These criminals exist and thrive by betting that you won't become involved in their criminal enterprise. The Ada County Sheriff's Office is dedicated to doing our part in ridding your neighborhood of those who would deprive you of a feeling of safety and security. Once the street level dealer realizes that members of the neighborhood will no longer tolerate their criminal activities, they will move to escape the increased scrutiny.

We have recently added an officer specializing in juvenile related drug enforcement. This officer's position is partly funded from a federal grant. His mission is to reduce the availability of drugs to juveniles and to reduce narcotics use among teenagers. We need your help. If you know or suspect persons who are providing drugs to teenagers, please call us at one of the telephone numbers listed below. You may remain confidential.

Illegal narcotics use and dealing is not a simple law enforcement problem. Rather it is our community's problem and law enforcement is merely a part of the solution. All citizens share a responsibility to stand against illegal drug use. We all must refuse to accept the premise that use of illegal drugs will inevitably increase. We at the Ada County Sheriff's Narcotics Unit are willing to do our part both as members of law enforcement and members of the community.

In concert with the Enough is Enough Coalition, we are embarking on a program to promote the concept of drug free workplaces. Along with law enforcement agencies nationwide, we have found that our past strategies of drug fighting have not been effective and we are looking for new, more effective strategies. A drug free workplace is one of several demand reduction efforts which have been effective in other communities. Reducing the demand for drugs through educating our young people and by eliminating drug use in the workplace holds the promise of real progress - as long as there is a demand for illicit drugs, dealers will provide drugs at a profit. If you are interested in implementing a drug free workplace in your business, contact LT Ted Bowers at 377 6717 for assistance.

We frequently give presentations to community groups on narcotics related topics. If your group would like a presentation or if you wish to report information, call one of the following telephone numbers:

- Supervisor of the Narcotics Unit 381-6997
- Juvenile Narcotics Officer 381-6986
- Secretary 381-6981



Marijuana

Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug in America today. The term marijuana, as commonly used, refers to the leaves and flowering tops of the cannabis plant.

A tobacco-like substance produced by drying the leaves and flowering tops of the cannabis plant, marijuana varies significantly in its potency, depending on the source and selection of plant materials used. The form of marijuana known as *sinsemilla* (Spanish, *sin semilla*: without seed), derived from the unpollinated female cannabis plant, is preferred for its high THC content.

Marijuana is usually smoked in the form of loosely rolled cigarettes called joints or hollowed out commercial cigars called blunts. Joints and blunts may be laced with a number of adulterants including phencyclidine (PCP), substantially altering the effects and toxicity of these products. Street names for marijuana include pot, grass, weed, Mary Jane, Acapulco Gold, and reefer.

Although marijuana grown in the United States was once considered inferior because of a low concentration of THC, advancements in plant selection and cultivation have resulted in highly potent domestic marijuana. In 1974, the

Amphetamines

Amphetamine, dextroamphetamine, and methamphetamine are collectively referred to as amphetamines. Their chemical properties and actions are so similar that even experienced users have difficulty knowing which drug they have taken.

Amphetamine was first marketed in the 1930s as Bzedrine in an over-the-counter inhaler to treat nasal congestion. By 1937, amphetamine was available by prescription in tablet form and was used in the treatment of the sleeping disorder narcolepsy and the behavioral syndrome called minimal brain dysfunction (MBD), which today is called attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). During World War II, amphetamine was widely used to keep the fighting men going; both dextroamphetamine (Dexedrine) and methamphetamine (Methedrine) became readily available.

As use of amphetamines spread, so did their abuse. Amphetamines became a cure-all for helping truckers to complete their long routes without falling asleep, for weight control, for helping athletes to perform better and train longer, and for treating mild depression. Intravenous amphetamine abuse spread among a subculture known as "speed freaks."

average THC content of illicit marijuana was less than one percent; in early 1994, potency averaged 5 percent. The THC of today's sinsemilla ranges up to 17 percent.

Marijuana contains known toxins and cancer-causing chemicals which are stored in fat cells for as long as several months. Marijuana users experience the same health problems as tobacco smokers, such as bronchitis, emphysema and bronchial asthma. Some of the effects of marijuana use also include increased heart rate, dryness of the mouth, reddening of the eyes, impaired motor skills and concentration, and frequently hunger and an increased desire for sweets. Extended use increases risk to the lungs and reproductive system, as well as suppression of the immune system. Occasionally, hallucinations, fantasies and paranoia are reported.

With experience, it became evident that the dangers of abuse of these drugs outweighed most of their therapeutic uses.

Increased control measures were initiated in 1965 with amendments to the federal food and drug laws to curb the black market in amphetamines. Many pharmaceutical amphetamine products were removed from the market and doctors prescribed those that remained less freely. In order to meet the ever-increasing black market demand for amphetamines, clandestine laboratory production mushroomed, especially methamphetamine laboratories on the West Coast. Today, most amphetamines distributed to the black market are produced in clandestine laboratories.

Amphetamines are generally taken orally or injected. However, the addition of "ice," the slang name for crystallized methamphetamine hydrochloride, has promoted smoking as another mode of administration. Just as "crack" is smokable cocaine, "ice" is smokable methamphetamine. Both drugs are highly addictive and toxic.

The effects of amphetamines, especially methamphetamine, are similar to cocaine, but their onset is slower and their duration is longer. In general, chronic abuse produces a psychosis that resembles schizophrenia and is characterized by paranoia, picking at the skin, preoccupation with one's own thoughts, and auditory and visual hallucinations. Violent and erratic behavior is frequently seen among chronic abusers of amphetamines.

Ada County Sheriff's Office

Civil Section

Civil law enforcement is the original function of a Sheriff's office. In old England the first sheriffs were selected by the King to collect taxes and that is still a substantial part of our duties today, even though the Sheriff is an elected official.

It has been said that the law is 90 percent civil and 10 percent criminal. This is, most likely, the origin of the saying, 'possession is 9/10 of the law' because civil law does indeed deal with people's Real and Personal possessions.

Some of the Things We Do -

The Ada County Sheriff's Office has the responsibility of serving and executing court-issued documents. The Plaintiff or his/her agent presents these documents to the Sheriff's Office. The most common documents served by this office are Writs of Assistance, Writs of Attachment, Writs of Possession, Writs of Restitution and Writs of Execution.

The first three of these writs, Assistance, Attachment and Possession authorize the Sheriff of the County to seize or levy upon specific Real or Personal property of the names defendant in the action and to turn that same property over to the names plaintiff in the action in a manner outlined in the body of the Writ.

Writs of Restitution - - These writs are issued by the Court after a landlord has delivered a "Notice to Vacate" to a tenant and that tenant has failed to vacate the premises.

This Writ requires that the Sheriff physically remove the tenant's personal property and keep it in a safe place for not more than 30 days. Any judgment amount included in the Writ needs to be paid within this period and the property claimed from storage or the Sheriff will hold a public sale of the property in an attempt to collect enough money to satisfy the judgment, if any, and to pay storage fees. If the sale does not generate enough money to satisfy storage fees, the landlord is held liable. An advance fee of \$500.00 is collected prior to the execution of this Writ. The tenant has a 14 day period from the day his/her property is removed to file a Claim of Exemption if there is judgment amount he/she wishes to dispute.

Writs of Execution - - These writs constitute the largest volume of documents presented to the Sheriff's Office for service. The Courts issue a Writ of Execution after a judgment has been awarded to a plaintiff against a defendant.

This document authorizes and orders the Sheriff to satisfy the awarded judgment by whatever means the plaintiff directs in his letter of instruction to the Sheriff. One way the plaintiff can direct the Sheriff to satisfy the judgment is to levy upon specific or non-specific personal property belonging to the defendant and proceed to sell said property at public sale within 30 days.

The second way the Sheriff can be directed to satisfy the judgment is to levy upon (garnish) the bank account(s) of the defendant. The bank will attach up to the amount of the judgment plus any interest and

Sheriff's fees incurred. These attached funds are sent to the Ada County Sheriff's Office and in turn are sent to the plaintiff. If the amount received is not enough to satisfy the judgment, the balance remaining, plus additional incurred costs can be used by the plaintiff to secure another Writ of Execution.

The last way the Sheriff can be directed to satisfy a judgment is to garnish the wages of the defendant. This type of garnishment is usually of a continuous nature, depending on the judgment owing and the defendant's wages. A continuous garnishment allows for up to 25% of the defendant's disposable income to be sent to the Ada County Sheriff's Office for each payroll period in order to satisfy the judgment. Sheriff's fees, commission and interest are added to the judgment at the time collected funds are disbursed to the plaintiff. This disbursement is done on a periodic basis until the judgment is satisfied or until the employer can deduct no further monies.

Warrants of Dstraint - - Just as in the days of Merry Old England, the Sheriff's Office is still responsible for collecting taxes, this time delinquent personal property taxes. The Ada County Treasurer provides the Sheriff with a Warrant of Dstraint for each delinquency. These Warrants have the same standing under the law as Writs of Execution. Personal property includes business furnishings and equipment as well as manufactured homes.

Field officers make personal contact with the owner, tenant or agent of each parcel with a delinquency in an effort to collect the taxes due. If personal contact is not made, the property is posted with the Warrant of Dstraint and a note is left explaining that the property will be sold if the taxes are not paid in a timely manner.

After all Warrants are delivered and a reasonable time has passed, the process of 'Noticing for Sale' those properties with delinquent taxes begins. This noticing process takes about two weeks and then the property can only be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, with the minimum bid enough to satisfy the delinquent taxes plus any and all Sheriff's fees.

Domestic Violence Protection Orders - - An order issued by the Courts to protect a spouse, former spouse or a person who has a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have lived together at any time. These Orders are originally issued for 14 days; the next Order is issued for 90 days, one year or other time period, after a hearing where the Respondent is allowed to address the Court.

Protection Orders are received by fax from the court. Service information is entered into the Ada County Law Enforcement computer system if the order originated in Ada County. Each county enters this information on their own computer system in order to track service and to notify their Court if service was accomplished or not. Additionally, service information, personal information on the Petitioner and the Respondent, basic restrictions of the order, as well as the beginning and ending dates of the Order are entered into the ILETS (State-wide) computer network which automatically becomes a part of the NCIC (National) computer network. This allows any law enforcement agency in the United States and Canada access to this information. Law enforcement officers in each county jurisdiction, be it City Police or County Sheriff are charged with serving and enforcing these Protection Orders.

Some Things We Do Not Do - -

The Civil Section of the Ada County Sheriff's Office no longer serves civil summons and complaints, subpoenas, notices and orders. Area process servers can do this type of service. You can find them listed in the yellow pages under "process servers".

The Sheriff's Office has the authority and duty to intervene in matters of a criminal nature. This is not true in civil matters. In order for the Sheriff to become involved in anything of a civil nature, he must have a court-issued document in hand that specifies certain actions that he must take on behalf of the plaintiff. The deputies of the Ada County Sheriff are not attorneys and so are not able to give any legal advice. We urge anyone with legal concerns to contact an attorney.

Fiscal Information - -

During the fiscal year 10-01-96 through 09-30-97 the Civil Section collected \$3,733,231.59 in Sheriff's sales, garnishments and bank interest. Of this total our fees for the year were \$246,348.90 and interest on our trust account was \$11,235.09. These fees and interest are turned over to the County general fund.

To request information on fees, service and paperwork requirements phone (208) 377-6716 or Fax (208) 377-7311.

Click here for current information on Sheriff's Sales.

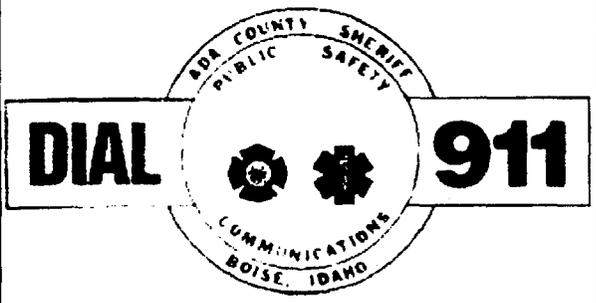
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Ada County Sheriff's Office

ADA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

911 COMMUNICATIONS CENTER



The Public Safety Communications section provides support and assistance to those Public Safety Agencies operating within the county. The center receives requests for service of a public safety nature, including law enforcement, fire suppression and emergency medical services. The center then relays those requests to appropriate agencies who are charged with providing those services.

Combined Communications Center

Ada County Emergency Services operates using a combined center philosophy. In any emergency situation, seconds can mean the difference between life and death. Our combined center provides the citizens of Ada

County with the quickest possible response to any kind of emergency. Requests for emergency services are received at one central location. Those requests are then prioritized in accordance with established policies and procedures, with the appropriate agency dispatched depending upon jurisdiction. A combined center offers the fastest possible response to an emergency by eliminating the transfer of calls to different agencies. The Public Safety Communications section has been a combined police center since 1977, with fire departments joining in 1984.

The Public Safety Communications section dispatches four different law enforcement agencies, seven different fire departments, and the Ada County Paramedics. The law enforcement agencies are the Ada County Sheriff's Department, the Boise Police Department, the Garden City Police Department, and the Meridian Police Department.

The fire departments include the Boise Fire Department, North Ada County Fire and Rescue, Whitney Fire Department, Eagle Fire Department, Star Fire Department, Meridian Fire Department, and the Kuna Fire Department. We also coordinate with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), and the Forest Service during grass, range, and forest fires.

Qualified Personnel

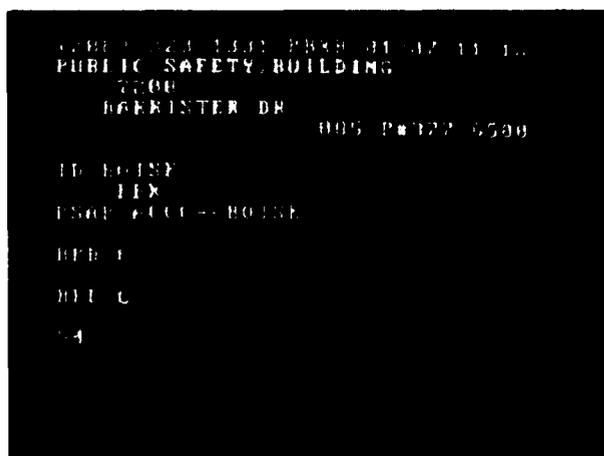
The Public Safety Communications section is staffed by 45 dispatchers. Each dispatcher must complete a 16 week training program before they begin taking calls on their own. This ensures the public that each call will be handled quickly and efficiently. Dispatchers are trained to take control of calls in order to quickly obtain the information they need so that they know where the problem is occurring, what type of assistance is needed, and the urgency of the call. For instance, the response to a theft that occurred the night before will not get the same priority as a theft that has just occurred. Every call is evaluated in this manner to provide the public with the most efficient response to their call depending on the circumstances.



Many calls are being monitored by more than one dispatcher at a time. So, while one dispatcher is asking questions about the medical emergency, another dispatcher is sending a Quick Response Unit (QRU) and a Paramedic unit. In a police response, when taking an in-progress or emergency call, one dispatcher stays on the phone line with the caller, gathering on-scene or suspect information, while another dispatcher is dispatching officers to the call. This technique is just another way dispatch tries to shorten response times to emergencies. Many times callers feel the dispatcher is wasting time by asking too many questions, when in reality the dispatcher is efficiently gathering information to assist citizens and officers in the possible resolution of the crime.

Periodic training occurs throughout the year to keep knowledge and standards at the highest possible level. Whenever possible, dispatchers are sent to specialized training seminars at the Peace Officer Standards and Training Academy (P.O.S.T.).

ENHANCED 911



Another asset available to assist in a quick emergency response is the Enhanced 911 System. As the name implies, it is an enhanced version of a typical Caller ID system. The difference between Enhanced 911 and regular Caller ID is the amount of information provided. For instance, regular Caller ID provides the caller's name and phone number. Enhanced 911 displays the callers name, the phone number, the street address, apartment or space numbers, the type of phone [business, coin, residence], additional phone numbers at that location, and a recommendation for police, fire, or paramedic response. In addition, no calls can be blocked out, including unlisted numbers.

We still ask each caller for their address or location to ensure that we have the correct information. Having the location immediately displayed on each 911 call allows the dispatcher to quickly confirm the location where help is needed. The sooner dispatch can verify a location, the sooner help can be en route to the scene.

COMPUTER AIDED DISPATCHING (CAD)

There is little doubt that computers are faster at performing routine tasks than people. Computers have increased the efficiency of dispatching in many ways. Before CAD, a dispatcher would have to take precious seconds to complete a dispatch card, look up the address to verify jurisdiction, and then take the card to a radio dispatcher who would look at available units to determine the closest available unit, and then dispatch the officers. All these tasks could take up to 60 seconds. The computer now does all of the above in about 1 second. When you consider that a fire doubles in size every 45 seconds, it's obvious computers make a positive impact on public safety.

Speed is not the only advantage that CAD provides to the center. It accurately documents times and any other changes that occur during each incident. It also aids in record keeping and allows the department to easily look up the history of each event.

MOBILE DATA TERMINALS

The most recent upgrade to Emergency Services is the installation of Mobile Data Terminals (MDT) to emergency vehicles. At the present time, all of the law enforcement agencies are using MDT's in their patrol cars. The Ada County Paramedics and several of the County Fire Departments are also using the terminals. Soon, the Boise Fire Department will begin the installation of terminals and the training of personnel to operate them. Click the image at right for a larger view.



MDT's have been very beneficial to the Center for many reasons. First, they cut down on the amount of radio traffic, because many calls can be directly sent to the officer's patrol car. Many low priority activities can be done by the officers via MDT's without talking over the radio. Messages can be sent to officers from dispatch and vice-versa using the computer instead of the radio. This makes information clearer to the officer and also keeps the information secure from unwanted listeners, thus increasing officer and citizen safety.

Officers can now check license plates and driver's status from their patrol cars without calling dispatch to check for such information. This allows dispatch to provide additional manpower for other duties, such as answering incoming 911 lines. Time saving expansions to Emergency Services like MDT's are desperately needed to keep pace with our growing communities and the increased demand for service. The Public Safety Communications section answers around 500,000 phone calls a year, which is approximately 1500 calls a day. Between 400 and 700 of those calls are 911 calls.

MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS UNIT



The Public Safety Communications section maintains a Mobile Communications Van that is available to be called out for a major incident, and then used as a command center. A major incident might include: large structure or grass fires, flooding, natural disasters, shootings, or other extended police incidents. The Communications Van is a 36' ITASCA mobile home. It is equipped with radios, MDT terminals, cellular phones, a television [to monitor media coverage], bathroom facilities, and other equipment to support Emergency Personnel during a major event.

The Van provides a command post for directors of each agency involved in the incident where they can meet, discuss tactical plans, and coordinate forces. Dispatch personnel called out to staff the Communications Van take control of the radio traffic for the incident, which allows dispatchers at the Public Safety Communications section to resume their normal duties. A central command post is very important during a multi-agency event such as a flood. During a flooding emergency, for example, there may be Fire, EMS, Police, Emergency Management, Red Cross, Commissioners, Mayors, and Media at the scene. Each person has a specific task, but they all must work together. The Communications Van provides a central, useful location to coordinate those activities.

BACK-UP DISPATCH CENTER

The Public Safety Communications section maintains a back-up dispatch center that could be used should our current facility become inoperable. There might be several reasons to use the back-up center. It may be an equipment problem, or even a disaster, such as a flood or earthquake. In the event an evacuation of the current dispatch center is required and personnel are moved to the back-up center, all 911 calls could be transferred to the back-up center by turning one switch located in the Public Safety Communications section. Depending on the circumstances and warning time involved, the Communications Van could transport enough dispatchers to the back-up dispatch center to make it operational.

The back-up dispatch center has all the equipment necessary to dispatch police, fire, and paramedics. Depending on the nature of the emergency, non-emergency activities may be delayed or even suspended until the emergency situation has been resolved, and dispatchers can return to the Public Safety Communications center.

A monthly test takes place at the back-up dispatch center to ensure that all equipment is in good working order and supplies are adequately stocked. Radio and pager tests are also done at that time. Perishable supplies (such as pens) are routinely rotated to ensure that they will be in working condition should the back-up center be activated.

SCENARIOS

Unfortunately, people can never know when they might find themselves in an emergency situation. Most people will only have to actually call 911 a handful of times in their lifetime. The following scenarios will

give readers an idea of how their call may be handled.

Simple report calls will require brief contact with the Communications Center. The dispatcher will ask where the crime occurred to determine which agency it needs to send. Next, the caller will need to give their address, phone number, and a brief explanation of what happened. Dispatch will then disconnect with the caller and dispatch an officer to the location as soon as an area patrol unit is available. Some Departments will take certain types of reports over the phone if there are no suspects and the crime did not just occur.

An in-progress call might resemble the following:

Dispatcher: "911 Emergency"

Caller: "Yes, we need the Police out here, my roommates are fighting in the front yard."

Dispatcher: "What is your address?"

Caller: "1414 South Main St."

Dispatcher: "1414 S. Main, What is the nearest cross street?"

Caller: "We're just off of 14th street, in downtown Boise."

Dispatcher: "All right, just calm down, my partner is getting an officer on the way, I need to ask you a few questions. Does anyone there need medical attention?"

Caller: "No, I don't think so yet, but they might before it's over!"

Dispatcher: "Is this fight physical or verbal?"

Caller: "It's very physical at the moment."

Dispatcher: "O.K., we do have officers en route, are there any weapons involved?"

Caller: "No, but Joe has a pistol in his bedroom."

Dispatcher: "You're sure the gun is still in the bedroom, correct?"

Caller: "Yes."

Dispatcher: "Can you give me a description of the two people fighting?"

Caller: "Joe is wearing a white T-shirt and blue jeans. He's about 6'3" and very skinny. Karen is wearing a green sweater and a pair of white shorts. Karen is short and she's very thin, too."

Dispatcher: "How old is Joe, and what is his last name?"

Caller: "Joe Citizen, he's 18 years old, Karen is 18, too, her last name is Doe. They were dating, but I don't think they will be after tonight.."

Dispatcher: "Has anyone there been drinking alcohol tonight?"

Caller: "Oh yes, they both have been drinking all day. I think that's what started the fight. They were arguing over who would drink the last one in the cooler."

Dispatcher: "Are they still in the front yard?"

Caller: "Yes, they're near a red mustang in the driveway...I see an officer out there now."

Dispatcher: "Thank you, before I let you go, what is your name?"

Caller: "Jim Roomie."

Dispatcher: "Thanks Jim, and the phone number there?"

Caller: "999-4444."

Dispatcher: "Thanks again, Jim. I'll let you hang up now, but stay inside until the officers come inside. They know you're inside and will come talk to you when they're sure it's safe, O.K.?"

Caller: "Thanks for getting here so fast!"

Every call and situation is different, but the dispatcher is usually doing several things at the same time. The dispatcher will document the information you are supplying and relay it to the officers responding. Many times the dispatcher is talking on the radio at the same time you are talking to them on the phone.

A fire call is usually much shorter in length. The dispatcher will get the critical information and let the caller disconnect in case they need to evacuate the area. An important thing to remember is that the initial 911 call is answered by a police dispatcher, so if you need the paramedics or a fire truck, they will ask the Fire/EMS dispatcher to get on the line. Fire/EMS dispatchers are in the same room and it only takes a couple of seconds for them to get on the phone line. The following is an example of a typical fire call:

Dispatcher: "911 Emergency."

Caller: "There is a grass fire in the field behind my house."

Dispatcher: "Let me put the Fire Department on the line"

Fire Dispatcher: "This is the Fire Department, where do you need us?"

Caller: "My address is 10655 W. Country Rd., the field behind my house is on fire!"

Dispatcher: "10655 W. Country Rd., what is the nearest cross street?"

Caller: "We're just past Cloverdale."

Dispatcher: "O.K., my partner is getting fire trucks on the way. Are there any structures threatened by the fire?"

Caller: "I'm not sure, it's burning toward our house, but it's about 300 yards away at the moment."

Dispatcher: "How big would you say the fire is?"

Caller: "It's pretty big."

Dispatcher: "Would you say the size of a football field or bigger?"

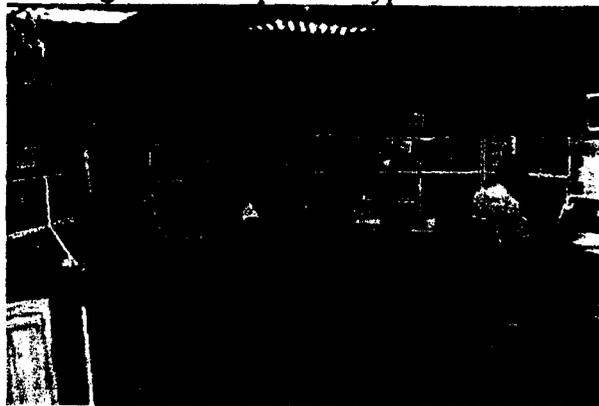
Caller: "It's about the size of 3 football fields!"

Dispatcher: "All right, we're on the way. What will be the best access for the fire trucks to reach the fire?"

Caller: "There is a farm house about a quarter mile south of our house, I think you can enter the field from there."

Dispatcher: "Thank you, we're on the way. Could I get your name and phone number in case I need to call you back."

Caller: "Ben Franklin, my number here is 777-4444."



Fire/Paramedic Dispatch Side

Many of these questions are important because it helps the fire department know what kind of apparatus to bring and how many trucks may need to respond. A structure fire needs different apparatus than a grass fire. The Fire Captain may want to request an additional engine or engines if he believes there is a structure threatened.

Cross streets are also important to know. If someone says they live at 200 W 1st St. that could be a valid address in downtown Boise, downtown Eagle, or downtown Star. Likewise, an address on State Street could be in Boise, Eagle, Star, or even Meridian.

WHAT'S IN OUR FUTURE?

The Public Safety Communications section is continually trying to provide the fastest and most efficient services possible to the citizens of Ada County. Technology is constantly changing, providing state of the art communications advancements to Public Safety Agencies. In the coming years we plan to incorporate some of the following advancements into our emergency services plan.

RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (RMS). The addition of RMS is already in progress. The Records Management System will not only document all information regarding every public safety response, but will also give each agency access to that information via their MDT's. Police officers will be able to write reports on their MDT's and then transmit the report to the records department from their patrol vehicle. Officers will also be able to retrieve reports previously filed without having to physically respond back to the station. These time saving advancements will reduce administrative duties and increase the number of officers available for active incidents.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL DISPATCH (EMD). The implementation of an Emergency Medical Dispatch System would provide EMS dispatchers with established protocols for different types of EMS incidents. The EMD system contains specific questions to be asked for different types of medical emergencies and the pre-approved medical instructions to be given to the caller at the scene. The EMD system provides two important benefits. First, it helps the dispatcher determine what type of response needs to be sent to that particular incident. Some calls may require a Fire Engine to respond as a Quick Response Unit (QRU), while a minor medical problem may only require a paramedic unit. These questions also help determine the pace at which the units will respond. Secondly, it provides standardized pre-arrival instructions that can be given to the caller on scene to aid in patient care until emergency personnel arrive.

AUTOMATIC VEHICLE LOCATION (AVL). This technology will allow the 911 dispatch center to electronically determine the actual location of all emergency response vehicles. The dispatch center will know at a moments glance the closest emergency responder to each incident, and then quickly send help to those in need of assistance. The 911 center could also determine an officer's location in the event he should encounter an unexpected emergency, and may be unable to communicate his location under present circumstances.

COMPUTER MAPPING. A geographical mapping system would allow dispatchers to immediately view an area of the county where an incident may be occurring. The map of the area would be displayed on the computer screen in front of the dispatcher to aid the dispatcher in identifying the correct location to send emergency help. In an incident that is occurring in a remote area, a map is a useful tool when trying to determine jurisdiction or direct emergency units to the scene. It can also aid in pursuit situations or just occurred crimes where a suspect has fled the scene.

RADIO UPGRADES. An upgrade to our present radio system is quickly becoming a necessity. Recent growth to our county has increased the number of units using the radio network we presently operate. Additional channels and newer systems would eliminate overcrowding on radio channels. If an officer has an emergency, he needs to be able to contact dispatch without waiting for other radio traffic to cease. Newer radio systems have unit identifiers that allow dispatch to know which unit is calling even if they are not able to talk. Newer systems would also eliminate dead areas that currently exist in our county. Emergency units could contact dispatch regardless of the terrain or remote location.

THE CENTER OF EMERGENCY SERVICES

Most people don't realize that the "dispatch center" really is the heart of Emergency Services. When someone needs assistance, the first thing they do is call into dispatch to receive the help they need. That is the entire concept of the "911" line; a single call for any emergency assistance that is needed. Public Safety Communications is the link between the Citizen and Public Safety. If someone needs Police, Fire, or Paramedics, they can call 911 and feel secure that line will be answered by well-trained dispatchers

equipped to handle any type of Emergency.

IMPORTANT NUMBERS

ADA COUNTY DISPATCH 208-377-6790
ADA COUNTY RECORDS 208-377-6500
ADA COUNTY JAIL 208-377-6610
ADA COUNTY CIVIL DEPT. 208-377-6716
ADA COUNTY HUMANE SHELTER 208-343-3166

BOISE CITY POLICE OFFICES
POLICE CHIEF 208-377-6670
WATCH COMMANDER 208-377-6772
PATROL DIVISION 208-377-6748

POISON CONTROL 800-860-0620
ASK-A-NURSE 208-378-3454
STATE COMMUNICATIONS 208-334-4570
IDAHO STATE POLICE 208-344-2900

GARDEN CITY POLICE OFFICE 208-377-2018

MERIDIAN POLICE OFFICES 208-888-6692

TRAFFIC COURT 208-327-5351

BOISE COUNTY SHERIFF 208-392-4268

CANYON COUNTY SHERIFF 208-466-3144

ELMORE COUNTY SHERIFF 208-343-4057

WE'RE THERE FOR YOU

Recently, one dispatcher reflected on a crisis that happened in the City of Boise. He decided to put his thoughts down on paper:

It started as a typical night in Dispatch. One call after another coming in. Requests for ambulances, firemen, and officers. Dispatchers trying to get hysterical callers calmed down while another sends an officer to help. Just a typical night.

Then it happened, an officer yells for assistance. Not all that unusual, it happens all the time. The primary radio dispatcher falls into the all familiar mode for emergency traffic. Punch the speaker out so the whole room can hear and assist. The team starts to come together. Then it happens - the one thing you don't want to hear. "Request Paramedics - Officer Down!" Dispatch instantly becomes one mind. Fireside [Fire/Paramedic positions] dispatches units. Baker-Four [Administrative radio Position]

assists on phones and relaying important updates. Phone takers continue assisting the public - all the while ready to assist any way possible. I automatically switch to what I think of as a room monitor. I listen to primary and all surrounding traffic, making sure that all information being relayed is received by the people who need it. Officer after officer goes on scene - more paramedics are requested. Officers are transported to the hospital. Finally, after what seems like an eternity, it's confirmed - Officers have been shot. But it's only getting started. Notifications have to be made, no time to do anything but wonder in the back of your mind - what happened, how bad is it? The whole room is efficient as it can be. No one misses a beat. The public keeps calling, their problems haven't changed. Every dispatcher remains calm and professional. The caller has no idea that we just had a fellow officer shot. After what seems like hours later, the news comes in - Officer Mark Stall has died. The room is silent. For some the tears start to roll. For others it's just a stunned silence that won't hit til the next day when they drive by the scene. Tired and worn officers blocking all intersections for blocks. Then the rush of emotions hit. But the job never stops. The calls keep coming in, the public still needs help. Not once are they put off. We just roll with the punches. Our mourning will just have to wait.

A typical night in dispatch turns tragic, but, as always, dispatch does what it does best. It becomes a team! And when you have the Ada County Dispatch team on your side, you can't lose! Before, during, and after, dispatch will be there to keep it together.

Good Job Guys!

You're true dispatchers!

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Ada County Sheriff's Office

Records Section

The Records section of the Sheriff's Office consists of three units - Central Records, Driver's License and Evidence.

CENTRAL RECORDS: Central Records is the information hub of the Sheriff's Office. All walk-in traffic is greeted by Central Records staff and all incoming telephone calls are screened and routed to the appropriate division. Central Records also is responsible for processing the criminal complaints created by both the Sheriff's Office and Boise Police Department. These reports consist of arrests, citations, complaints, and dispositions. The reports are processed by indexing the location, type of crime, people involved, and property loss. Central Records is responsible for packaging information relative to arrests and forwarding it to the prosecutors and judges. It also communicates information relative to criminal investigations to other agencies by the use of the state and national teletype system. Sex offender registrations are completed in Central Records, and Records staff processes all requests for public record. This unit also includes pawn tracking, crime analysis, and microfilm.

DRIVER'S LICENSE: The driver's license unit works in concert with the Idaho Department of Transportation to issue driver's licenses. This includes road tests and driver's permits. Concealed Weapons Permits can also be obtained in the driver's license unit.

EVIDENCE: The evidence unit is responsible for receiving and maintaining a chain of custody for all evidence for both the Ada County Sheriff and Boise Police Departments. They assist the public in locating lost or stolen bicycles, and hold a public auction in April and October of each year to dispose of unclaimed property.

PUBLIC RECORDS REQUESTS

Sheriff Killeen supports the Idaho Open Records Law. As evidence of this support, 25,428 public requests were processed by the Central Records section in 1997. This is only a small portion of the responsibilities of Central Records, and takes one full-time Records Technician to prepare responses to requests. Release criteria for Law Enforcement records are somewhat different than other public records. Any open, on-going investigation must be completed before records can be released. Victim and witness personal information has to be protected. Release of information must insure that a subject's right to a fair trial is not jeopardized. It's a sensitive balancing act that requires individual review of each request. If you wish to make a request for public records, you must complete a written request and be very specific about the type of record you are requesting. If it is a record on an individual, complete names are required with dates of birth and/or social security numbers to insure that the right record is provided. Traffic accident reports are immediately released to individuals involved providing the accident did not involve serious injury or death which would require further investigation. Please keep in mind that officers sometimes do not submit accident reports the same day they happen, however they are generally

available within 48 hours.

Current Events

Central Records is working on the implementation of a fully integrated records management system which will provide specific information about crime and the circumstances surrounding that crime. It will include investigative information which will greatly enhance the probability of solving crimes. The Sheriff's office is the first installation of this integrated system which will provide all four law enforcement agencies in Ada County the ability to share information. Patrol officers will have a wealth of information at their fingertips over the mobile computing system recently installed in patrol cars which will be fed by this records management system.

Administrative License Suspension for DUI drivers will become effective January 1, 1998. That means that any driver failing field sobriety tests will automatically have their license administratively suspended until a hearing is held by Department of Transportation to evaluate a driver's needs. This suspension is a separate process from the criminal prosecution for a DUI arrest.

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Ada County Sheriff's Office

Public Safety Computer Information Services

The Public Safety Computer Information Services (CIS) office is responsible for a many integrated systems. These systems include Law Enforcement Records Management, Fire Records Management, EMS Records Management, Mobile Data, Jail Management, Computer Aided Dispatch, and CIVIL Systems. All of these system run on an Ethernet Network known as the Public Safety Network (PSN). The PSN is connected to the Boise City/Police network and the Ada County network for sharing resources and information. The PSN also has interfaces to the Ada County Highway District, the National Crime Information Center in Washington DC, and the US West E911 Telephone System.

There are currently 7 Fire Departments, 1 EMS, and 4 Law Enforcement agencies in Ada County. These agencies together have over 35 remote sites. All of these sites are either attached to the PSN directly or by dial-in modems. The Sheriff's CIS provides Software, Hardware, and Network support for all of these agencies attached to the PSN. In addition, support is also provided for a consolidated county wide Mobil Computer System consisting of 230 lap top computers installed in Law Enforcement, Fire, and EMS vehicles.

The support provided includes Help Desk services, trouble shooting, software maintenance and development, and 24 hour/7 day a week pager support with remote diagnostic capabilities. Additional services include training opportunities, managing system security, data base administration, and necessary software development and modifications as agency needs evolve and change.

The manager of the Sheriff's CIS works with the Public Safety Communications Board, and the Ada County Sheriff to set policies that govern the shared usage of these support services between all agencies.

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Ada County Sheriff's Office

Jail Housing

The Ada County Jail, located at 7210 Barrister Drive, Boise, Idaho, was originally constructed in 1977 when the Ada County-Boise City Public Safety Building was opened. The jail originally was built to hold a maximum of 160 inmates, plus 32 work release prisoners. In 1992, a new Work Release Center was constructed at 7255 Barrister Drive, which provided 102 beds for prisoners participating in the court-authorized Work Release Program. Also in 1992, Ada County voters approved a bond for approximately \$10 million to be used for construction of a major jail expansion. That construction was completed in 1995 and increased the jail capacity to 492, not including the Work Release Center.



A grant from the United States Marshall Service in 1997 partially funded construction of a 64-bed minimum security women's facility. Construction on that annex has been completed and it is now available for housing prisoners.

Currently, the total prisoner capacity of all Ada County Jail facilities stands at 658. Inmate populations fluctuate, but the trend is toward a gradual increase which is expected to reach maximum operational capacity before the year 2000. The Sheriff's Administrative staff is constantly seeking ways to handle the ever-increasing prisoner population while conforming to jail standards and court rulings which address jail overcrowding issues.

Booking Procedure

When persons are arrested, they are brought to the Ada County Jail and will be turned over to the jail staff through the booking officer. This takes place in a pre-booking area. At this time the handcuffs will be removed, their property will be taken and a tuberculosis health screening questionnaire will be completed. If the person arrested is cooperative, they will be able to sit in a waiting area until the jail staff is ready to book them. The waiting area has collect telephones and a television. This time is often used to arrange for bail or to notify loved ones of the arrest. The booking process consists of being photographed and fingerprinted. Also pertinent information is requested and entered into the computer. If an inmate is there for a bondable offense, he/she is given two hours to try to arrange for bond. If unable to do so, they shower and shampoo and are dressed into jail clothing and placed in a housing unit.

Difficult inmates who are combative or uncooperative often cause the booking process to take longer. As a result of their behavior they may be isolated from other inmates during the booking process and placed into higher security cells.

Bail Bonds

All misdemeanor charges and arrest warrants (either felony or misdemeanor) have a set bond. If you are arrested on a felony, but without a warrant of arrest, then you must appear before a judge to have a bond set. A bond is money that is put up to promise appearance in court. There are three common types of bonds—cash, surety, and property. Cash bond is where you put all the bond in cash and surety bonds, which are what you pay a bondsman to guarantee the money. You can post a cash bond by paying the entire amount of the bond in cash, money order, cashier's check or traveler's checks. Personal checks will not be accepted. A bail bond agent can post a bond for you for a fee. You normally need someone to co-sign your bond, which is like guaranteeing a loan. Bail bond companies are private business and any arrangement made is between you and them. There is a \$10 bond fee for every bond posted. If a bond is \$100, you will need \$110 to be released. The \$10 must be in cash or money order and it must be separate from the bond money. If you are using a money order, then you will need a \$100 money order for the bond and a separate \$10 money order or cash for the bond fee. Property bonds are only posted to the court. If you need information about these, you should consult an attorney. Auto clubs, like the American Automobile Association, can under some circumstances guarantee your bond.

Classification Unit

All inmates housed at the Ada County Jail are classified using the Northpoint Classification System. Classification is basically risk assessment. By using a classification system jail and inmate security are greatly enhanced. Classification occurs after the inmate has been at the jail for 72 hours, and has not been able to bond out.

Classification is accomplished by researching the inmates past, as well as present criminal history. This combined with a review of the inmate's past and present behavior determines classification.

An inmate's housing depends on their classification. Mental or physical disabilities are also taken into consideration in determining appropriate housing.

Inmates are assigned a security risk level (classification) ranging from minimum to maximum.

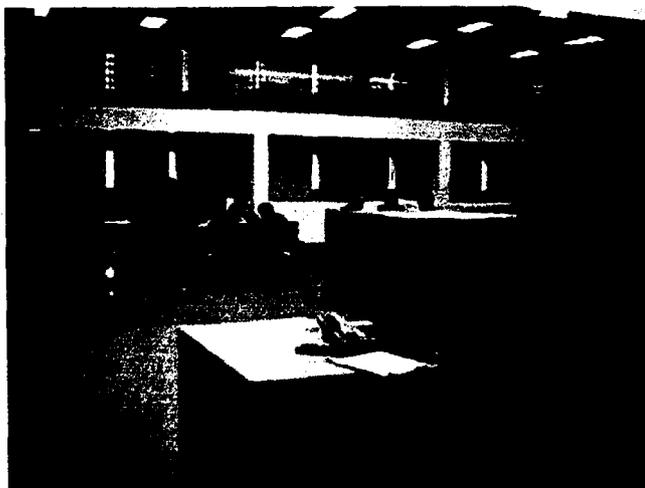
If an inmate is classified as minimum risk he/she is given a security level of 6, 7 or 8. Minimum security inmates enjoy increased benefits and privileges.

Inmates classified as medium risk are assigned a security level of 3, 4, or 5. Medium security inmates may also have certain privileges such as dormitory housing and access to a number of programs.

Inmates who are classified as maximum risk are assigned a security level of 1 and 2. These inmates are limited with regard to the privileges they receive. Also, these inmates do not have access to most programs.

Inmate classification levels are periodically reviewed, and the security level assigned to any inmate may be raised or lowered. However, inmates who are charged with certain assaultive felony crimes will not attain a classification level lower than 4.

Inmate Housing



dorm.

Two types of inmate supervision styles are utilized. The first is called Close Custody Unit (CCU). CCU has the capacity to house a total of 130 inmates. This is the traditional linear type cell structure in which are housed more violent offenders or those inmates that can not be mixed with the general population for a variety of reasons. The other is referred to as Direct Supervision. This consists of 2 separate pods in which there are 3 dorms each respectively. Within each dorm are housed 64 inmates with the exception of the female dorm which houses 32 inmates for a total bed capacity of 352 inmates. There are no single cells in the dorms but rather beds and a common area. Generally, one deputy is able to supervise an entire

Inmate Services

Medical Services

The Medical Unit, under the direction of Lt. Jim Batt, worked diligently to provide quality health care to an average inmate population of 491 (daily) in 1997. This was no easy task as the jail population is transient by nature. It is made even more difficult as many inmate's do not access health care services on a regular basis outside of jail. This is especially true of the inmate with serious chronic mental illness. These inmates are often homeless, non-compliant with treatment and may have substance abuse issues as well. Typically, they are arrested for misdemeanor "nuisance" type crimes like trespassing or disturbing the peace. They seldom have the funds to bond out and may spend several months in jail before their case is adjudicated. Although they usually respond positively in a controlled environment as in a jail and become compliant with a treatment regimen our goal is to return the inmate to society as quickly as possible and have resources in place to advocate for the inmate upon release, thereby reducing the chances for re-arrest and re-incarceration.

The Ada County Jail is fortunate to have developed a program called the Jail Diversion Plan, in conjunction with Region IV Mental Health Services, to facilitate treatment and discharge planning for the incarcerated chronically mentally ill. The objectives of the program are:

1. Identify inmate's who require mental health services.
2. Coordinate treatment for the inmate while incarcerated. This may include medications, psychiatric consult, case manager assignment and involvement and even commitment and hospitalization if

necessary.

3. Advocate with the court on the behalf of the seriously, mentally ill inmate.
4. Prepare for the inmate's needs after incarceration but prior to his/her release from jail.

Weekly staffing meetings are held to discuss individual inmate progress, treatment and discharge needs. Thus far, the Jail Diversion Plan has been very successful in meeting it's objectives. Ultimately, it is hoped to significantly impact the rate of recidivism amongst the chronically mentally ill.

1997 brought some staffing changes to the Medical Unit to accommodate a growing inmate population. A new position for a Correctional Medical Specialist (CMS) was created and filled in October. A CMS has essentially the same responsibilities as a Registered Nurse, however, with expanded duties, e.g., suturing and performing minor surgical procedures. Additionally, the physician time spent at the Ada County Jail nearly doubled in 1997. The benefits of these two changes have been improved response time to inmate requests for health care services and decreased cost because of fewer inmate transports to outside facilities for treatment.

As part of the ongoing accreditation process, the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) conducted an on-site survey to measure compliance with their standards in October. Their standards are quite rigorous and encompass all aspects of inmate health care. The surveyors were very complimentary of the Medical Unit and of the Ada County jail as a whole. The Medical Unit takes pride in remaining the only continuously (11 years) NCCHC accredited correctional facility in Idaho.

Statistics:

- Inmate requests for health care services: 9741
- Inmates seen at sick call: 12438
- Physical exams conducted (required for inmates with a stay of 8 days or longer): 2068
- # of prescriptions filled: 10924
- Total amount collected for office visits and medications (as allowed under Idaho Code): \$11,277.

Inmate Food Service

The Ada County Jail kitchen is staffed by six full time employees, which includes a food services manager and five cooks, and 34 inmate workers. Each year the jail spends in excess of \$522,000 on food to serve 722,943 meals. Each inmate receives three meals per day with an average cost of 56 cents per meal. The Ada County Jail menu meets or exceeds all state and federal standards. It is also certified by Nova Services of Dallas, Texas, who are professional dietitians. Each day the three meals provide each inmate with an average of 2,878 calories.

If you know someone in jail, please read about mail, telephones, commissary, etc. in Inmate Rules & Privileges

Ada County Sheriff's Office

Alternative Sentencing Programs

The Ada County Sheriff's Office supports the use of alternative sentencing when practical and appropriate. Alternative sentences not only help the taxpayers of Ada County by reducing housing costs, but they also provide opportunities for first-time offenders to repay the community for their offense while minimizing the long-term disruption to their means of support, but financially and socially.

Sheriff's Inmate Labor Detail

The Sheriff's Inmate Labor Detail (SILD) is a work crew made up of low-risk nonviolent inmates. This work crew performs labor intensive work on various public projects. While on the work crews, SILD inmates are supervised by an Ada County deputy sheriff or other appropriate county employee. SILD inmates do not spend the night in jail. After the work day they return home, making any attempt at escape pointless. For every 8-hour day spent on the work crew, the inmate gets credit for one complete 24-hour day in jail. To be eligible for the SILD Program, the sentencing judge must allow it and the inmate must agree to conform to the rules of the program.

Sex offenders are not allowed on this program unless specifically ordered by the sentencing judge. Inmates must pay a fee for being in the program, which ranges from \$25.00 to \$200, depending upon the number of days to be served.

During the fiscal year 1996-97, inmates paid \$72,846 in SILD fees. This went a long way in offsetting costs to the taxpayer of administrating and running the program. During this time period SILD inmates worked 70,598 hours. If the taxpayers had paid for this work at the minimum wage (\$4.75/hr), it would have cost \$335,340.

The SILD Program runs year round and performs a number of worthy services. The most visible service is the collection of debris and trash from off the interstate and highways of Ada County. This program has been very successful in keeping low risk inmates out of jail and at the same time providing a community service.

Most of the SILD inmates successfully complete the program. However, those who do not abide by the regulations are remanded to spend the balance of their time in jail. Inmates who show up for the work crew with any traces of alcohol in their system or who fail to show up for work are removed from the program.

Work Release Program

Ada County Work Release is a program that allows low-risk inmates to live in a special detention facility and be released each day to go to their legitimate employment in the community. This allows the inmate

to continue supporting his family and meeting his financial obligations. When inmates are not at work, they must be at the Work Release facility. The only exception to this rule is that inmates who perform satisfactorily on the program may have visits with their families in the community and may conduct personal business for three hours on Sunday afternoon.

To be eligible for Work Release, the sentencing judge must authorize it and the inmate must agree to abide by the rules and regulations set forth. Deputies often check inmates at the job site to ensure they are going to work and abiding by the rules of the program. While living at the Work Release Center, inmates are not allowed to use alcohol and are randomly given tests to assure they are not drinking or using illegal drugs. Inmates who violate the rules of the Work Release Center are remanded to the Main Jail to complete their sentence.

Inmates must pay in advance a fee of \$15.00/day to be on the Work Release Program. During the fiscal year 1996-97 inmates paid \$360,628 in work release fees. These fees eventually cover much of the cost of operating the Work Release Program, saving money for the taxpayer. No one is allowed on work release for less than 7 days.

Home Arrest Program

The Home Arrest Program is designed in such a way that individuals serve their sentence on a type of "house arrest" which is overseen by electrical monitoring. If the inmate attempts to leave his/her home, a signal is sent to the Sheriff's Office and deputies respond. These individuals are often home bound and are unable to work and would have difficulty serving their sentences in jail or on other programs. They often have medical problems that would be difficult to deal with in the confines of the jail.

Inmates in this program are monitored electronically and are required to stay at their residence except for authorized absences allowed only under the most restricted circumstances. Inmates wear an electronic bracelet. If they attempt to leave the house or modify the bracelet, an alarm goes off at the Sheriff's Office. If they fail to respond to an electronically placed call to their residence, a Sheriff's deputy is dispatched to ensure that the program is being complied with.

While it may appear that being at home is not much of a punishment, people often see it differently when they can no longer leave home and are restricted in their personal movements. People on house arrest have rules that govern their conduct, even in their home. They are not allowed to use alcohol or illicit drugs and must respond to electronically sent telephone calls 24 hours a day. This program is an option for only a very few and only under special circumstances. As with other programs, there is a \$15/day fee. The fee must be paid in advance or the inmate is not eligible.

Inmate Programs

The Ada County Jail offers a variety of inmate programs. A number of the jail programs are alternatives to straight jail time. They consist of the Sheriff's Inmate Labor Detail (S.I.L.D.), Home Arrest, and Work Release. These programs help reduce the jail population. The courts/judges make the decision regarding who will be allowed to participate in these programs.

Programs which are available to the majority of inmates who are actually housed at the jail include:

Acceptance into a jail program is based upon request or referral, availability of space for the additional participant, and eligibility depending on the inmate's assigned classification level. Maximum security level inmates are not eligible to attend programs due to safety and security concerns.

Once an inmate is accepted into a program, continued participation is dependent on inmate behavior which conforms to facility safety and security requirements as well as the inmate's commitment and desire to participate in a meaningful, non-disruptive way.

- **Alcoholics Anonymous**
- **Narcotics Anonymous**
- **Church & Bible Study**
- **Graduation Equivalency Diploma (G.E.D.)**
- **Life Skills**
- **Anger Management**
- **Computer Training**
- **Cognitive Thinking**
- **Substance Abuse Treatment Program (keep reading for more information on this program)**
- **Sewing Skills & Production**



Substance Abuse Treatment Program

Throughout the year the Ada County Jail offers a substance abuse treatment program to inmates of medium or minimum classification, and who are assigned to the dormitories.

Approximately ten of these sessions are available through the calendar year.

Inmates who are interested in the program must complete and submit an application for review. Inmates are notified if their application is approved or denied. There is a non-refundable program fee which the inmate must pay. That fee is \$200.00, and must be paid (in full) two days prior to the scheduled program start date. The fee will be removed from the inmate's commissary account on the program start date. For treatment programs dates, see [News & Events](#).

Ada County Sheriff's Office

Inmate Rules & Privileges

Telephone Use Information

Mail Information

Inmate Property

Inmate Commissary

Visiting Information

The Ada County Jail provides opportunity for public visiting on a daily basis. The schedule for visiting hours appears below. The visiting rules are also listed.

Monday through Friday: Public visits for inmates housed in the dormitories or the Close Custody Unit (with the exception of maximum security inmates) are allowed in the morning at 9:30 A.M. and in the evening at 8:30 P.M. Visitation for maximum security inmates is scheduled Monday through Friday in the morning at 10:00 A.M., and in the evening at 9:00 P.M.

Weekends: The hours for visiting inmates housed in the dormitories and the Close Custody Unit are 9:30 A.M., 2:30 P.M., and 8:30 P.M. The hours for visiting maximum security inmates are 10:00 A.M., 3:00 P.M., and 9:00 P.M.

Clergy Visits throughout the week (daily) are at 1:30 P.M. and 2:30 P.M.

Visitation Rules:

The jail staff must work in advance in the attempt to accommodate public visits. Available visiting space must be determined, the visiting area must be made ready, inmates must be gathered and sent to the visiting area, and so forth.

Therefore, it is important for those who wish to visit to be at the jail to sign up for the visit one and a half hours (1 1/2) before the scheduled visiting time, and/or no later than a half hour before the scheduled visiting time. The available visiting spaces are assigned on a first come first serve basis, and being at the jail to sign up as early as possible prior to the scheduled visiting time helps to ensure your visit. The jail does not accept pre-registration or reserved visiting for scheduled visiting that occurs later in the day, week, etc.



INMATES DURING VISITING TIME

No one under the age of 18 years (18) may visit an inmate unless accompanied by a parent or guardian. If the inmate to be visited is a parent or guardian, the requirement is satisfied. Those persons bringing children to visit must control their children during the visit, or the visit may be terminated.

Visitors are issued visiting passes. Once a visiting pass is issued the visitor may not leave the jail lobby. If the visitor is not present when the group of visitors are admitted, the opportunity to visit at that scheduled time will be denied/canceled. Visitors may not give someone else their visiting pass. Doing so will result in cancellation of the visit.

Inmates may have only one visit during the week and one visit on the weekend. The jail does not respond to phone calls regarding whether or not an inmate has already had a visit for the week/weekend.

Conveyance of contraband into the jail is a crime (Idaho Code 20-627) Visitors are encouraged not to bring any items to the jail other than that which is allowed.

Items not allowed into the jail are:

- Weapons of any kind, including pocket knives, ammunition of any type, etc.
- Explosives or explosive devices
- Illegal drugs, alcohol, and/or controlled substances
- Tobacco of any form
- Backpacks and bags of any type
- Boxes and/or briefcases (attorneys may be allowed into the jail with their briefcase)
- Purses

Lockers are available for securing items while you visit. The cost of locker rental is twenty five cents (.25) and the quarter is returned to you when you take your things out of the locker. The jail does not provide change/coin for the lockers. All visitors may be subject to search

Telephone Use Information

The Ada County Jail provides phone service to the inmates housed at the jail. The phones are located within the intake/booking and cell areas for the inmate's convenience. The inmate phone service is administered by International Communication Solutions of Bryan, Texas.

Persons who have been arrested and who are attempting to bond out of the jail are provided free phone calls from the jail's booking/intake area. Contrary to television, these persons are allowed numerous phone calls as opposed to the one call allowed in many movies.

Inmates who are housed at the Ada County Jail may place collect calls from the jail, however, they may not receive incoming calls. The jail staff will not take telephone messages for inmates housed at the jail.

To ensure the security and safe order of the facility, the law allows jail staff to randomly monitor inmate telephone conversations (with the exception of attorney calls). Inmates housed at the jail are made aware of this. Inmates are also made aware that their phone call may be terminated should their language be foul, threatening, or otherwise abusive. Inmates are not allowed to place calls from any of the housing areas after 10:30 P.M.

Local collect calls cost the accepting party \$1.55.

Long distance prices (cost per minute) vary depending on the location to which the call is placed. In

addition to the cost per minute, there is a service charge of \$3.00.

If you receive an inmate call from the Ada County Jail, you have the option to accept or deny the call. The current message you will hear is as follows:

"Good afternoon. Inmate name has placed a collect call to you from the Ada County Jail. Press 5 if you have a touch tone phone" (this will provide you access to a menu of various options). "If you wish to accept this collect call, wait for the beep, then say yes."

There are times when people do not wish to receive calls coming from the inmate phones. The phone administrator (ICS) will block your number from such calls if you desire. To have your number blocked, call ICS at 1-888-246-5245.

In the past citizens have expressed concern that they did not know they were speaking to an inmate. In an effort to address this concern a periodic message has been placed in all inmate calls which informs the receiving party that they are speaking with a jail inmate.

Inmate Mail Information

All mail (incoming and outgoing) must have the full name of both the sender and intended receiver clearly written on the envelope.

In order to maintain security and order of the facility, law allows for staff to scan incoming and outgoing inmate mail. Legal mail is scanned in the inmate's presence prior to delivery. Legal mail is that mail going to or coming from a judge, clerk or other officer of the court, a lawyer who is a member of the State Bar Association, an elected official, the Sheriff (Security Service Director and or Jail Commander, and the Sheriff's Legal Advisor).

Mail being sent to inmates housed at the jail may consist only of written letters and regular photographs (Polaroid photographs will not be delivered to the inmate, and they will be placed into the inmate's property). Sexually orientated photographs or material is not allowed, and will be destroyed. Writings must be completely understandable by the jail staff and must not contain plans to violate state, local or federal laws, jail rules, coded messages, any form of intimidation or harassment to anyone, plans to move contraband in or out of the jail. The jail staff will return or take as evidence any mail that is unacceptable or illegal. The jail staff will not forward checks or money orders to inmates for endorsement. If such items are received through the mail they will be placed into the inmate's property. Also, the jail will not accept food items, clothing, hygiene items, etceteras, via mail or hand delivery.

Inmates who wish to send mail to another inmate of the Ada County Jail or of another facility may only do so if permission is given by the jail administration.

Newspapers, magazines, periodicals, and books must be mailed to the inmate directly by the publisher or bookstore. Such items mailed to the jail by a citizen will not be delivered, and will be returned to the sender or placed into the inmate's property. Also, such items will not be accepted at the jail via hand delivery.

Inmate Property

Inmates are restricted in the type of personal property they may possess while incarcerated in the Ada County Jail. They may keep their underclothing and socks which they have on when they enter the jail, provided they are white. They may also, through purchases at the commissary, have six changes of underwear and six pairs of socks, all in white only. They may have any commissary items as long as they have the receipt for the same. They may have one cubic foot of flammable material, which includes legal documents relevant to the present criminal case, no more than five paperback books, no more than five magazines, no more than three current newspapers and no more than two hardbound books. You may not drop off books or periodicals at the jail to be delivered to an inmate. However, you may go to any retail bookstore, purchase the book and have the bookstore mail the books to the jail. It is important to remember that storage space is at a premium, and if you are going to mail books to an inmate, make them as compact as possible. Any books mailed to the Ada County Jail become the sole responsibility of the receiving inmate and are almost impossible for jail staff to keep track of. For this reason, we request that you do not send expensive books to the jail.

Inmate Commissary

Inmates are not allowed to have money in jail, but if they have money on their books, they may apply the same toward purchases at the inmate commissary. The commissary sales a wide variety of snacks, coffee and tea, hygiene items and writing material. Indigent inmates are given three stamped envelopes and writing paper each week and basic hygiene items.

If you have a friend or loved one incarcerated in the Ada County Jail, and you would like to put money on their books so they may make commissary purchases, you may do so at the jail's main lobby. We do not accept cash or personal checks and require that the money deposited be in the form of a money order or bank cashier's check. We do not give receipts so you need to hang on to your check stub to serve as a receipt. You may deposit money 24 hours a day, however, if you deposit late at night, it may not get entered on the inmate's books until a day or two later.

Idaho state law allows the Sheriff's Office to realize a profit from items sold at the inmate commissary. However, this profit goes into a fund to be used to purchase items to enhance the welfare of inmates in the jail. These moneys have been used for sports equipment, televisions, a higher grade of inmate shoes and other such items. These moneys provide a dual benefit. They allow the inmates a few comforts to offset the harshness of jail life without the participation of the taxpayer.

Please see Jail Housing for further information

Ada County Sheriff's Office

Jail Statistics

Week of		5/24/98														
Main Jail																
FACILITY	PODS											CCU	ANNEX	MAIN JAIL	Facility Totals	
Floor Block	Pod A			Pod B					All CCU				Facility	Week Avg.		
Dorm	1	2	3	Med.		4	5	6					CCU	90		
Sex/Juvenile	F	M	M	M	F	M	M	M	M	F	F	Total	PODS	343		
Day	Date												ANNEX	48		
Sun	05/24/98	0	70	72	4	2	70	56	70	79	12	44	479	Work Release Center	71	
Mon	05/25/98	0	68	72	5	0	70	62	67	82	12	50	488			
Tue	05/26/98	0	67	72	5	0	70	66	65	80	13	51	489			
Wed	05/27/98	0	71	70	4	0	65	53	65	79	12	50	469			
Thu	05/28/98	0	71	68	3	0	68	65	67	77	11	45	475	Court Commitments Rcvd		
Fri	05/29/98	0	70	71	2	0	71	69	66	74	13	45	481	(Days to serve in jail)		
Sat	05/30/98	0	70	72	2	0	71	64	71	70	13	50	483	District Court		
DAILY AVG.		0	70	71	4	0	69	62	67	77	12	48	480.6	Magistrate Court		

Work Release Center																	
Alternate Sentences																	
FACILITY	WORK RELEASE CENTER											SILD	HOME ARREST	TOTAL HOUSED	Stay Type	# Days	
Floor Block															Work Release	451	
Dorm															SILD	219	
Sex/Juvenile	M	F	IW	JW	M	F	M	F					Total	Home Arrest	20		
Day	Date															Federal	169
Sun	05/24/98	53	11	3	4	22	6	3	0					550	State	101	
Mon	05/25/98	53	11	3	4	0	0	3	0					559			
Tue	05/26/98	56	11	3	4	28	11	3	0					563			
Wed	05/27/98	54	11	3	4	26	11	3	0					541			
Thu	05/28/98	53	11	3	4	34	4	3	0					546			
Fri	05/29/98	52	11	3	1	28	7	3	0					548			
Sat	05/30/98	53	11	3	4	34	8	2	0					554			

Gender Break

DAILY AVG.	53	11	3	4	25	7	3	0	552	Total
										Male 508
										Female 78

- Legend**
- M = Males
 - F = Females
 - IW = Inmate workers assigned to work release
 - JW = Regular jail inmates not on work release
 - SILD= Sheriff inmate labor detail
 - CCU = Close custody unit
 - PODS= Jail dorm area

Hold Types									
HOLD STATISTICS	Juveniles	DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS		FEDERAL HOLDS	SENTENCE STATUS		IN CUSTODY		Average Inmate Breakdown Week
Hold Types		Awaiting Transfer to Prison	Parole Violator		Pre-Sent.	Post Sent.	Arrestment		
	J							Federal	
								State	
								Home Arrest	
								Work Release	
								S.I.L.D.	
								County Incarcerated Prisoners	
Day	Date								
Sun	05/24/98	3	4	7	19	265	270	0	
Mon	05/25/98	3	4	7	19	279	251	0	
Tue	05/26/98	3	4	7	19	283	251	63	
Wed	05/27/98	3	7	8	22	251	293	16	
Thu	05/28/98	2	12	7	29	240	229	13	
Fri	05/29/98	2	10	6	30	249	284	20	
Sat	05/30/98	2	10	8	31	253	290	0	
DAILY AVG.		3	7	7	24	260	267	22	

LEGEND

J = Juveniles held as adults

In Custody Court Appearances

Day	Date	Number of people
Sun	05/24/98	0
Mon	05/25/98	0
Tue	05/26/98	63
Wed	05/27/98	16

PROPERTY OF
National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849-6000

Thu	05/28/98	13
Fri	05/29/98	20
Sat	05/30/98	0

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Ada County Sheriff's Office

Ada County LocalTalk

This page is dedicated to expressing both our thoughts and yours on contemporary issues and events. This is NOT meant to be an official news page (see News & Events) or represent the official position of Ada County, Sheriff Killeen, or the Sheriff's Office staff. Feel free to e-mail us your comments and if they're appropriate, we'll post them here. We will not post your e-mail address (unless you want us to).

Current Topics:

[SEXUAL OFFENDER INFORMATION BECOMES MORE ACCESSIBLE](#)
[TOWARD THE REDUCTION PREVENTION OF ROAD RAGE](#)
[COMMENT ON MURDER SUSPECT](#)
[QUESTION ABOUT UPDATES](#)
[PUBLIC INFORMATION ACCESS](#)

SEXUAL OFFENDER INFORMATION BECOMES MORE ACCESSIBLE

We regularly receive requests about obtaining information on sexual offenders who live in the area. We applaud the legislature for recently making it easier for the public to gain access to information on sexual offenders. While there is certainly a privacy concern for the individual, there even more certainly is a need for the public to be able to protect their children. The bill will become effective July 1, 1998 and reads in part:

18-8323. PUBLIC ACCESS TO SEXUAL OFFENDER REGISTRY INFORMATION. Information within the sexual offender registry collected pursuant to this chapter is subject to release only as provided by this section.

- (1) The department or sheriff shall provide public access to information contained in the central sexual offender registry by written request only. The department shall promulgate rules defining the processes for providing information to the public and the requirements for retention of inquiry records by the department and sheriff.
- (2) The department and sheriff will respond to requests for sexual offender registry information within ten (10) working days of receipt of the written request.
 - (a) Any person may inquire about a named individual by submitting an information request form obtained from the department or sheriff. The department shall promulgate rules outlining the methods and means of submitting requests. Information required for inquiry shall include the individual's full name and address, or full name and date of birth. The requester shall provide his full name, street address and driver's license or social security number.
 - (b) Any person may request a list of registered sexual offenders by geographic area, such as by county or by zip code area, as determined by rule, by submitting an information request form obtained from the department or sheriff. The requester shall provide his full name, street address and driver's license, social security number, or state identification number.
 - (c) Schools, organizations working with youth, women or other vulnerable populations may request a statewide list or lists by geographic area within the state.
 - (d) The department and sheriff may collect a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for each inquiry response.
 - (e) Information to be provided includes the offender's name, address, any aliases or prior names, date of birth, the crime of conviction, and the place of conviction. The information provided shall also state whether the offender is a violent sexual predator.

(f) Identity of the offender's employer or educational institution currently attended will not be provided for any registered sexual offender.

(g) Where a crime category such as "incest" may serve to identify a victim, that crime will be reported as section 18-5606, Idaho Code.

(h) Any information identifying any person related to, living with, working for, employing or otherwise associated with a registered sexual offender shall be excluded from release.

(3) The department shall provide to any person, upon written request and at a reasonable cost, determined by the department, a photograph of any registered sexual offender which the department maintains in its central sexual offender registry. The department shall respond to requests for photographs within ten (10) working days of receipt.

To see the full version of the bill, see <http://www.idwr.state.id.us/oasis/S1297.html>

TOWARD THE REDUCTION/PREVENTION OF ROAD RAGE:

My suggestion is to use the internet to log serious offenses different driver observes.

One of the reasons drivers lose patience with another is a sense of powerlessness. Any one of us who drives in heavy traffic very often, sees a number of dangerous behaviors. Examples would include :

- tailgating,
- changing lanes with less than safe distance either behind or in front,
- speeding combined with weaving in and out of traffic,
- merging without checking or yielding when entering a freeway

We all have experienced the start, or adrenaline surge right after some driver behaves this way. The more we feel placed at risk, the greater offense is taken.

Many use the strategy of backing off and getting out of the way, or letting aggressive drivers pass. Still, if we experience too many risky events in rapid succession fear can grow and the seeds of anger begin.

I suggest using a specially developed form page on your web site to record observations. After seeing a significant offense, a driver, having noted the plate number and other details, could log on to your site and check the type of hazard, time place etc. Software could accumulate the listings and sort them by plate number.

If a driver is cited at a later time, these observations could be accessed. If a number of different drivers had filed an observation of the same or similar offense, this could be considered when the offending driver appears. It might be helpful to include a question such as the following on the form, "Do you wish the opportunity to appear as witness should this driver be summoned for a similar offense?"

A parallel use might be to mail a form letter to owner of the offending vehicle after a certain number of similar observations had been made in a predetermined time span.

As our community grows, aggressive drivers may assume they are more anonymous and willing to risk exposing their "darker" driving behaviors.. I believe a communication process of this sort could alert

offenders that they are not anonymous.

I am sure a great number of safeguards would need to be included to prevent abuse, however, I believe the idea would work and extend the effectiveness of law enforcement and help retain our sense of community.

Yours for a safer community

This is an intriguing suggestion, but may have legal implications both in the admissibility of the evidence and in our posting of the information. We will get a legal opinion and post it soon. Thanks for the suggestion -- it's nice to see someone who is willing to offer solutions.

>As we guessed, the evidence would be inadmissible in court because it would be an unproven allegation and therefore can't be used against a defendant. Secondly, they also confirmed that it would be a violation for us to post unsubstantiated or unadjudicated violations. Keep in mind that we do accept complaints about drivers or recklessly driven vehicles by people calling dispatch (377-6790), the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program Office (377-6623), or this web site's e-mail.<

QUESTION ABOUT CONCEALED WEAPONS:

I have recently obtained a Concealed Weapons permit. What procedure should I follow upon being approached by a Law Enforcement Officer when I am carrying a concealed weapon? Obviously I would NOT want to reach under the seat of my vehicle to display the weapon on the seat or dashboard.

This is a very good question to ask. The best thing to do is leave the weapon wherever it is at, stay in your vehicle, and rest your hands on the top of the steering wheel. When the officer contacts you, let him know that you have a concealed weapons permit and where the weapon is at. Even if you don't have your weapon with you, you should let the officer know you have a permit since it will show up during checks and may leave the officer wondering if you have one.

COMMENT ON MURDER SUSPECT:

Hello from Virginia. My wife and I enjoyed your site. My wife is from Boise originally, and her two cousins were the ones murdered by Custidio, who now resides in your jail. Knowing that Idaho is a conservative state as is Virginia, I sincerely hope senor Custidio has a really unpleasant stay as the guest of Ada County.

Keep up the good work!

QUESTION ABOUT UPDATES:

I have checked this site several times, and commend you on the improvements. The entire web site is very helpful and informative. How often do you plan to update the jail roster? I realize it's time-consuming, but it's very helpful. Does your computer system have the ability to transfer the daily roster that's available in the foyer of the jail to this website? If not, could it be upgraded? That might cut down on duplicate work. Keep up the good work -- it's appreciated.

As you commented on, it's currently very difficult to manage such a large source of data and get it into a useable form for the Internet. Just recently we were able to cut the time drastically, so we should be updating it at least once per week, probably every Monday. Currently we don't have the resources to

make it real-time (or even daily) information, but we're working on the process and hope to streamline it even more, thereby decreasing the time between updates.

Thanks for the feedback on what's important. It's this type of message that helps us know what people would like to see. The site is for you and for the other people we serve, so when we get these messages, it helps us know where to focus our efforts.

PUBLIC INFORMATION ACCESS:

We use the terminal at the traffic court building to look up public information. In the near future, will we be able to look this up on our home computer instead?

The terminals at the Traffic Court building on Barrister or the Courthouse at 5th & Jefferson provide an excellent source of information to look up information about arrest warrants, property, and other public access documents. Unfortunately, the limitations of downloading will likely prohibit such access over the Internet for some time to come. For example, in our "Jail Roster" section, there is a link (Final) that lists every inmate. That document varies from 1200 to 1500 records, and often crashes older computers because of the file size. We'd like to put outstanding arrest warrants on this site, but there are about 20,000 of them and that's a very small fraction of the entire arrest database, so you can see that currently it's not practical. Thanks for the question.

Submit to: mailbox@adasheriff.org
Please type "LocalTalk" in the subject line.

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Ada County Sheriff's Office

News & Events

[Click here for Sheriff's Sale Information \(Civil Process Sales\)](#)

Index:

<u>Home Invasion Suspect Arrested (4/30/98)</u>	<u>Hunter Education Training</u>
<u>Deputy Phyllis Kaufman Retires (4/24/98)</u>	<u>Parents and Youth Against Drug Abuse</u>
<u>Legal Aspects of Deadly Force (4/20/98)</u>	<u>Milton Creagh Speaks to Jail Inmates (4/13/98)</u>
<u>Children at Risk Early Intervention Planning Group (4/13/98)</u>	<u>Deputies Work With Youth for Eagle Skateboard Park (2/25/98)</u>
<u>Drug Free Workplace Seminar (4/6/98)</u>	<u>Official Unveiling of Our Internet Web Site (2/5/98)</u>
<u>Property Auction (3/9/98)</u>	<u>Deputy Josef Munch Retires (1/30/98)</u>
<u>Eagle Community Appreciation Day (2/9/98)</u>	<u>Community Gang Prevention Team Survey (1/19/98)</u>

SUSPECT ARRESTED FOR HOME INVASION ROBBERY AND KIDNAPPING

Lee Wesley Corder was flown back to Boise yesterday from Idaho Falls where he had been arrested the previous day. Corder is charged in the home invasion robbery and kidnapping of 78-year-old Ruby Basabe, which occurred about 8:00 a.m. January 30, 1998, at 4566 Willow Creek Road, north of Eagle. This is the second time Lee Corder has been charged with a felony crime at this residence. The first time was for a burglary committed at this residence in 1989. Corder was convicted of that burglary and served time in the Idaho State Penitentiary.

On January 30, Corder lay in wait outside the residence while a neighbor walked up the driveway. Corder confronted the neighbor at gunpoint and when the resident opened her front door, Corder entered the home along with the neighbor. He then restrained both victims with duct tape, stole \$150 in cash and fled the scene in Basabe's vehicle. Deputies immediately organized a search for the suspect and were able to collect evidence at the scene and at a location near Hill Road and Highway 55. Arrest warrants were obtained based upon evidence left at the scene and elsewhere.

Corder, who is a resident of Kuna, will be arraigned this afternoon in Magistrates Court on charges of Robbery, Kidnapping and Use of a Firearm in the Commission of a Felony.

Deputy Phyllis Kaufman Retires



Deputy Phyllis Kaufman's retirement ceremony was held Friday April 24 at the Sheriff's Office. Phyllis has worked for the Sheriff's Office since 1978 as our Crime Prevention Specialist. She is well known throughout the community and region for her dedication to crime prevention programs.



She laid the foundation for our area in many programs such as Neighborhood Watch, Block Home, Operation Identification, and a multitude of public presentations, many of which included McGruff the Crime Dog.

The members of the Sheriff's Office and our community will dearly miss the always present smile and willingness to help. We wish her and her husband Pat well.

Legal Aspects of Deadly Force

Members of the Sheriff's Office will be teaching a class on the legalities of deadly force on Saturday May 11, 1998 at the Sheriff's Office on Barrister Drive. The class will fulfill the training requirement for residents to obtain a Concealed Weapons permit. For more information, please call 377-6568.

Milton Creagh Speaks to Jail Inmates



On April 9, 1998 Milton Creagh came to the Ada County Jail and spoke directly to a large gathering of inmates. As part of the Enough Is Enough



campaign, Creagh sent a powerful message to the inmate listeners by not only talking about drugs and the affect they have on an individuals life, but he spoke on parenting and responsibility to one's family and children. One inmate later wrote to us saying "...We all left with the hope and motivation to change our lives. Thank you."

We thank Mr. Creagh for his time and effort and hope that his message helps people everywhere think about the devastating affect drugs can have on people.

Children at Risk Early Intervention Planning Group

The Sheriff's Office is involved in a program that is planning how to identify children or teenagers who are at risk, then provide them and their families with intervention that prevents educational and legal problems. The program is led by volunteers who come together under the name of the Early Intervention Planning Group. This group includes representatives from law enforcement, schools, Health and Welfare, B.S.U., legislature, private providers etc. If you are interested in participating in the planning group, the meetings are held monthly. The next meeting is on Thursday May 21, at 1:30 P.M and will be held at the Sheriff's Office. Anyone interested in attending can call the Sheriff's Office Juvenile Crime Unit at 377-6699. In the future, we will announce resources for parents of at-risk children, but at this time it limited to participation in the planning group.

Deputies Work With Youth for Eagle Skateboard Park

On 2/24/98 Deputy Justin Helm, a member of the Eagle Community Policing Team, and approximately 11 Eagle youths came before the Eagle City council with their thoughts on how they can have an active role in establishing a community skateboard park.



Deputy Helm introduced two of these youths, Matt Chambers and Mike Mcurry, to the Eagle Council. They presented their ideas on ways to insure that this park would be a safe alternative to skate boarding around town and how, if they help build the park, would then have a vested interest in keeping it a place that can be enjoyed by all the youths of Eagle. Council person Nancy Merrill has been instrumental in planting the seed in these youths that if they are to have a place they can call their own then they will also have to take ownership in all phases of this planned park. The location of the park is slated for the corner of State Street and Edgewood.

The Eagle Community Policing team is excited to begin establishing relationships with the youth of Eagle, which in the long run will not only help build a park, but will build something much more valuable, and that is trust and understanding.

Eagle Community Appreciation Day



The Ada County Sheriff's Office and the City of Eagle teamed up during the first annual customer appreciation day in an effort to get the word out on community policing in Eagle. The idea behind this event was to let the citizens of Eagle know that there are many businesses in Eagle willing to serve the needs of the Eagle community. The event was sponsored by the Eagle Chamber of Commerce and was held at the Musick & Sons event center in Eagle on February 7th from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The Ada county sheriff's office had the entire community policing team at the event, including Sgt. Ron Freeman, and Deputies Jon McDaniel, Justin Helm, and Brian Hippe. The deputies had a great time passing out pencils and coloring books, answering questions, and giving people a chance to get to know their Eagle Community Policing Team. We look forward to future opportunities like this to build partnerships for a safer community.

Idaho Hunter Education

Call Lt. Ted Bowers at 377-6717 to sign up. Cost is the normal fee charged by Fish and Game (\$3 or \$5, charged to help defray the costs of printed materials provided to students). The next class has not yet been scheduled, but we plan to do about 3 sessions per year. If there is sufficient demand, we have an avid Bow Hunter who is interested in teaching Bow Hunter Education.

DO YOU HAVE SUGGESTIONS?

As more opportunities to serve the public come up, we will provide classes on more subjects. We would be interested in hearing from you concerning any topics that you believe might be appropriate for us to teach. If you have a suggestion for training that we could offer, please e mail us at mailbox@adasheriff.org. We will consider your idea, and get back to you.

Jail Substance Abuse Treatment Program dates:

- Group #43 May 19, 1998 through June 11, 1998
- Group #44 June 30, 1998 through July 23, 1998
- Group #45 July 28, 1998 through August 20, 1998
- Group #46 August 25, 1998 through September 17, 1998
- Group #47 September 22, 1998 through October 15, 1998
- Group #48 October 27, 1998 through November 19, 1998

For more information about the program, see the description in the [Jail Alternatives](#) page.

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Official Unveiling of Our Internet Web Site

Contact Person: Sgt. Gary Raney (208) 377-7377

The Ada County Sheriff's Office is proud to announce the unveiling of its Internet web site www.adasheriff.org. The site began with a desire to be more accessible to the people who use our services. Sheriff Vaughn Killeen said, "This is an ideal use of the Internet technology to help us communicate better with the people we serve. We wanted to be more accessible both in providing information about the Sheriff's Office and in providing a convenient way that people could contact us and work cooperatively to impact crime."

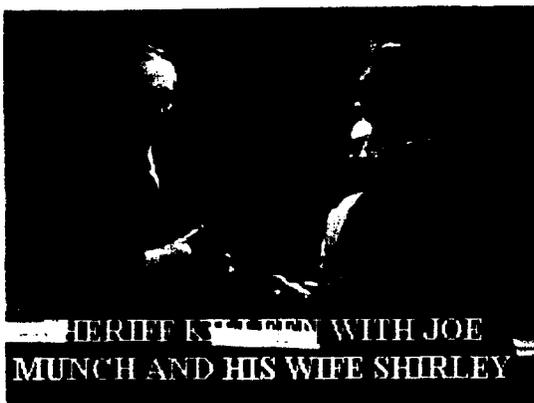
The web site is currently divided into four major areas:

1. **NEWS & INFORMATION** – This section includes "Local Talk" that is similar to an editorial page, "News & Events" that lists upcoming programs and events as well as news releases and current information, and "Crime Information" that provides a listing of recent property crimes in our jurisdiction and crime trends by month and year.
2. **ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION** – This includes information about the structure of our agency, our obligations, some of our history, and career opportunities with us.
3. **JAIL INFORMATION** – People can access information about the operation of the jail, alternative sentencing programs, and the rules for inmates, visitors, and others who may have contact with the jail or an inmate in it. Furthermore, we have a regularly updated Inmate Roster of those people who are currently incarcerated and a spreadsheet of statistics about inmate populations.
4. **OUR SERVICES** – Throughout this area people can learn about the various services the Sheriff's Office provides to the people of Ada County. This information includes our patrol services, traffic enforcement services, Gang Unit, Detectives, Crime Prevention, Narcotics Unit, Civil Process Section, Public Safety Dispatch, and Central Records Section.

Maybe one of the best resources the site offers is the ability to ask questions and make requests through e-mail services. People can provide tips on crimes, make traffic enforcement requests, and seek other information through the site.

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Veteran Deputy Josef Munch Retires



After almost 20 years with the Ada County Sheriff's Office and well over 30 years of public service, Deputy



Josef Munch was honored in a retirement ceremony January 30. Deputy Munch was well known for his ever-present teddy bear for the children and his personal dedication of placing markers at the scene of fatal accidents along Ada County roadways. Joe leaves a legacy of being not only a dedicated law enforcement officer, but a human being who cared about protecting people and keeping the streets of Ada County a safe place to drive. We wish him and his wife Shirley the best in their new beginning.

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Community Gang Prevention Team Survey

In August of 1997, the Criminology Department of Boise State University conducted a survey on behalf of the Community Gang Prevention Team to determine how the community felt concerning several youth gang related issues. Two hundred seventy (270) survey forms were returned from a total of 680 mailed out. The five most frequently cited concerns were:

- Speeding was described as a concern by 86% of respondents.
- Profanity or foul language by students in public areas was described as a concern by 80% of respondents.
- Seventy-six percent felt teenagers using drugs or alcohol was a concern.
- Unsupervised youth, especially after school was noted as a concern by 72% of respondents.
- A lack of recreation for kids was noted by 70%.

Our community is a safe place to live and work. Only 20% of respondents said they had observed gang behavior and only 4% said they or a member of their family had been threatened or bothered by gang members in the past twelve months.

Local government agencies are working together to do something about youth gangs. The Community Gang Prevention Team was formed in October of 1996 and we have been working hard at developing a community approach to the problem of youth gangs. Our goals for 1997 were to survey the community to determine perceptions and to distribute an educational pamphlet to every residence in our community. Both of these goals were accomplished.

The survey pointed out that the public is not aware of the recreational opportunities that are available. We need to focus on educating our citizens concerning what is currently available and we need to find ways to transport some kids to and from recreation events. Also, we lack a central directory of recreational events, and we're going to try to fix that. The survey also pointed out that many people have drug or gang information but don't report it. We're going to find ways to make it easier to anonymously report this to police.

We also plan to do these things in 1998:

- Bring adults and youth together to develop mutual respect through education.
- Create and maintain an Internet web site.
- Develop a mechanism to identify problem children early, then intervene in a positive way.

How to Keep Kids from Joining Gangs

Parents must be involved in their children's lives. Kids join gangs when they don't get recognition, identity and status in their family. One survey respondent summed it up best when she said: "Love, affection, curfews, boundaries, high expectations, goals, time, hugs, meals together and family is the cure." If we can only figure out ways to do more of these things, our juvenile problems will begin to disappear.

For more information on the Community Gang Prevention Team, call the Chairman at 377 6717.

PERCEPTION	REALITY
Crack houses are a problem	There are no known crack houses. Methamphetamine (known as crank) is a large problem.
No recreation for kids	We have many recreational opportunities for youth. We lack a bulletin board to learn about recreational opportunities and sometimes transportation.
Gang activity has gone down in my neighborhood.	We presently have about 60 youth gangs in our community representing nine different gang types. The first gang appeared in Boise in 1987. The number continues to rise.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Recreation

Boise Parks and Recreation...384-4240

YMCA...344-5501

Community Youth Connection...384-4177

Safe Place...344-9098

Boys & Girls Club...321-9157

Sheriff

Ada County...377-6644

Dispatch...377-6790

Community Gang Prevention Team...377-6717

Juvenile Court Services

To Become a Volunteer...364-3000

Police

Boise PD...377-6752

Meridian PD...888-6678

Garden City PD...377-2018

Crime Stoppers...343-COPS

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Ada County Sheriff's Office

Sheriff's Civil Process Sales

The following is a list of court ordered sales that the Sheriff's Office will conduct pursuant to State law.

Sorry, no sales are currently scheduled.

For additional information, please call the Civil Section of the Sheriff's Office at (208) 377-6716.

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Ada County Sheriff's Office

Links

Law Enforcement Agencies

[Bingham County ID Sheriff's Office](#)
[Boise ID Police Department](#)
[Bonner County Sheriff's Office](#)
[Central Intelligence Agency](#)
[Federal Bureau of Investigation](#)
[Idaho Department of Law Enforcement](#)
[Idaho Peace Officers Standards & Training](#)
[Kootenai County ID Sheriff's Office](#)
[Moscow ID Police Department](#)
[Pocatello ID Police Department](#)
[Spokane WA Police Department](#)

Other Organizations

[Ada County](#)
[Ada City-County Emergency Management](#)
[City of Boise](#)
[The Police Pages \(indexes agencies/resources\)](#)
[The Worlds Most Wanted Org.](#)
[Victim-Assistance Online](#)

Other Links

[Idaho Peace Officer's Memorial Page](#)
[Idaho Statutes](#)
[Idaho Supreme Court](#)
[Officer Down Memorial Page](#)
[Idaho Association Of Counties](#)
[Idaho Winter Road Report](#)




POLICE GUIDE

ADA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

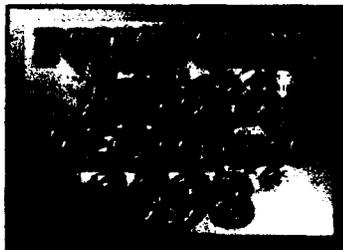
The Ada County Sheriff's Office, located in Boise, Idaho has established this site so the people we serve can learn about our department, its mission, and some of the services we provide. If you live in or near Ada County, we urge you to browse this site and then use it to ask questions, make suggestions, and provide feedback to us about how we can serve you better.

THE ABOVE ARE UPDATED REGULARLY



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Contact us at <mailto:mailbox@adasheriff.org>



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