



Serving the community as members of the community

MCCALL POLICE DEPARTMENT



Community Connections

Volume 2, Issue 4, November 23, 2009

FARWELL TO NANCY LOCKHART

Submitted by Chief Jerry Summers

After twenty-five years with the McCall Police Department, Nancy Lockhart has retired. It is with mixed emotions of sorrow for our loss and excitement for Nancy the McCall Police Department bids her farewell.

Nancy began her career with the City of McCall in November, 1984, when she was recruited to take the City Court Clerk position by then-Chief of Police John Lyon. She worked in this capacity until 1987 when she filled a vacancy within the department. During her career Nancy has worked as Bailiff, Administrative Assistant, and Support Services Supervisor. Nancy has been in charge of MPD's records, evidence and property room, and retired as the Support Services Supervisor.

She has worked for six Chiefs and seven City Administrators during her twenty-five year career. When I asked her for some parting words of wisdom, Nancy told me "Enjoy what you're doing; and, if you don't, get out." Nancy went on to say she has enjoyed her time with the City of McCall but now feels it is time for Jerry (her husband) and her to begin a new phase in their lives. Nancy and Jerry plan on staying in McCall for the time being and traveling. Please join me in wishing Nancy and Jerry joy, love and success in their new phase of life. Nancy, you are already missed!



Nancy and DJ Marky Z at her retirement dinner

DRUG RESOURCES AND EDUCATION

Submitted by Detective Eric Fieldstad

Valley County Interagency Controlled Substance Enforcement (V.I.C.S.E.) Task Force is a pro-active unit that investigates narcotics related cases. The Task Force consists of members from McCall Police Department, Cascade Police Department, Valley County Sheriff's Office and Valley County Prosecuting Attorney's Office. The Task Force works closely with the Idaho State Police Investigations Unit and DEA.

The Task Force's mission is to identify, investigate, apprehend and prosecute individuals, groups or organizations that are responsible for the use, possession, sale, manufacturing, dealing or trafficking of illegal narcotics in Valley County.

Task Force detectives work with undercover officers, confidential informants, and members of the community to gather information about active drug dealers and criminal activities.

If you want to report drug activity (that is not in progress) call the McCall Police Department Investigations at 634-2152.

If you observe drug activity that is happening now, call Valley County Dispatch at 382-5160.

You can remain anonymous; however, it is helpful to detectives to be able to contact you for additional information. Please leave your name and phone number for a detective to contact you. Your name will not be used in any police reports if you wish to remain anonymous.

Drug Free Idaho (www.drugfreeidaho.org/Home.asp) offers many valuable resources for drug prevention and education in the workplace and school areas.

Det. Fieldstad is an investigator with the department.

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McCall Police Department is on the Web!

Check out our new site at

<http://mccallpolicedept.com/>

Is there content or features you would like to see on the website? If so, share your ideas with us at police@mccall.id.us



Community Connections

CRIME PREVENTION

Submitted by Officer Mark Zakarian

Crime costs America in excess of \$428 billion annually; however, only a small fraction of that total goes towards actual crime prevention.

Crime Prevention is the attempt to reduce victimization and to deter crime and criminals. It is applied specifically to efforts made by governments to reduce crime, enforce the law, and maintain criminal justice. Crime prevention is any initiative or policy which reduces or eliminates the aggregate level of victimization or the risk of individual criminal participation. It includes government- and community-based programs to reduce the incidents of risk factors correlated with criminal participation and the rate of victimization, as well as efforts to change perceptions.

The origins of crime prevention dates back to Sir Robert Peel, acclaimed “father of modern policing,” who also founded London’s Metropolitan Police Force. The basic tenet of Peel’s policing force was to employ a proactive police force designed to prevent crime. Today’s police force has evolved; however, in many communities it remains largely a “reactive” force due to the number of law enforcement officers compared to the number of community members. Consequently, the real power of crime prevention is realized only when community involvement is achieved, which includes both the families that live within those communities and the community members with a vested interest and motivation to secure its members and property.



Community policing becomes a formidable deterrent against crime when properly implemented in partnership with law enforcement, using programs such as the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) Neighborhood Watch® Program. Today, communities all across America have realized the benefit of crime prevention programs such as Neighborhood Watch as seen in the marked overall trend downward in opportunistic crimes when crime prevention programs are in place and functioning.

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CELL PHONE SAFETY FOR KIDS

Submitted by McGruff

While cell phones may be cool tools to have, they come with responsibility. We need to be wise about wireless to be safe.

Know who is calling, texting, or emailing

Only use your phone to communicate with people you know. If you get a message from someone you don’t know—don’t respond.

Know what NOT to say or send

What falls into this category? Inappropriate pictures, threatening messages, insults, or anything else that you wouldn’t say in person. Remember— messages can be forwarded and saved, so don’t say or send anything you’ll end up regretting. Only leave or send messages that you’ll own up to and are OK with the possibility of others seeing or hearing if your messages or pictures get forwarded. You shouldn’t give out personal information to people you don’t know. This includes things like your name, phone number, and address.

Know when it’s OK to respond, and when to tell a trusted adult

If you receive an inappropriate message or call, tell a parent or trusted adult. A message is inappropriate if it makes you uncomfortable or scared, or if you feel threatened or bullied.

Keep courtesy in mind

Speak in a normal or quiet voice— don’t shout.

Follow the rules. Cell phone use is not allowed in some places.

Put your phone on vibrate when you’re at the movies, in a library, or at a religious service.



What does McGruff have to say about cyber safety? Check out www.ncpc.org for advice, videos, and games about cyberbullying, online safety, and more.

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CRIME PREVENTION

(Continued from Page 2)

The Bureau Of Justice Assistance (BJA), National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) Mission Statement states, “To enable people to create safer and more caring communities by addressing the causes of crime and violence and reducing the opportunities for crime to occur.”

NCPC has identified ten action principles.

Engaging the Power of Prevention 10 Action Principles:

1. Preventing crime is everyone’s business.

Crime prevention involves children, youth, and adults; the criminal justice community and the social services community; elected officials and business leaders—all the people and organizations that seek safer and more caring communities or that will benefit from them. Each person has a stake in the prevention of crime, and each person can help. Everyone is needed in the crime prevention effort.

2. Preventing crime is more than security.

Crime prevention works best when it embraces both the physical and the human environment, when it seeks not just to reduce risk but to reduce the conditions that cause risk. Prevention of crime addresses a broad range of issues that affect the quality of life for the community and all its members. All those advocating prevention need to promote appropriately its varied facets.

3. Preventing crime is a responsibility of all levels and agencies of government.

Prevention is a sound government investment because safer communities reduce demands on governments. National, state, and local governments need to appropriately promote, facilitate, and execute prevention strategies. Agencies within each level of government—not just the law enforcement community—must recognize and use their opportunities to prevent crime.

4. Preventing crime is linked with solving social problems.

Crime is caused in part by social problems that permeate all aspects of society. Policing agencies have long recognized this fact. Problem-solving approaches to policing have highlighted the need to address community structural and social issues to restore order, reduce fear, and curb crime. This link needs to be recognized and leveraged.

5. Preventing crime is cost-effective.

Research has increasingly documented that well-designed, well-managed crime prevention initiatives can more than pay for themselves. Crime is expensive in financial, physical, and psychological costs to the victim; in addition, the costs of crime include policing; the investigation, arrest, trial, and sentencing; and the lost productivity of individuals and businesses, not to mention the costs of the social disorder and isolation that often result from crime. Effective prevention is a sound investment, and it needs to be promoted as such.

6. Preventing crime requires a central role in law enforcement.

The agencies that enforce laws and investigate crimes have learned that they need both citizen support in their

tasks and a command of effective prevention strategies to build safer and stronger communities. Community residents and leaders need to support prevention as a vital element of policing, and they need to ensure that it is fully funded.

7. Preventing crime requires cooperation and collaboration by all elements of the community.

Effective crime prevention for the neighborhood or community requires a process of identifying and solving problems, taking immediate steps to improve safety, developing conditions that forestall problems, and determining the future direction the community needs to take. In order to make this process work, cooperation and collaboration must be the dominant work ethic.

8. Preventing crime requires education.

Education is at the core of crime prevention. It embraces information, training, and motivation to action at individual, family, home, work, neighborhood, and community levels. It helps children, teens, adults, and older residents of communities make themselves and their homes safer at the same time that it engages them in community-focused prevention. Crime prevention education also informs and engages all government agencies, not just the policing forces, and it must address all levels and branches of government—national, state, and local.

9. Preventing crime requires tailoring to local needs and conditions.

Many crime prevention strategies and programs that have proved effective, especially those at the local level, can be used by other communities facing similar needs and concerns. But programs need to be transferred with appropriate adjustments and adaptations. No two communities are alike, and successful programs recognize and compensate for these differences.

10. Preventing crime requires continual evaluation and improvement.

The crime prevention community and public policy leaders must be willing, even eager, to document the effectiveness of crime prevention through sound studies and apply the results across the nation to improve programs and strategies. We need to be alert to local, national, and international trends, and we need to be prepared to meet their challenges and to take advantage of new tools and tactics. We must be willing to measure performance and assess outcomes, then share the news of what does (and does not) work. This task requires commitment and resources from the whole crime prevention community to ensure we provide the most effective prevention possible.

Officer Zakarian is a Patrol Officer with the McCall Police Department.



Community Connections

SRO, WHAT DO YOU DO?

Submitted by Officer Luke Bodden

Recently, some community members were wondering what exactly the School Resource Officer (SRO) does for the community. I sat down for a while, thought about what I do every day, reviewed my notes from classes I have attended and taught for the past year and a half, and came up with three components. They are as follows: Teacher, counselor, and, as one might imagine, police officer.

I act as a teacher to the students and the staff by teaching classes. Some of the classes I have taught are: search and seizure, 4th Amendment rights, Miranda Rights, drug and alcohol abuse/awareness, criminal law, and answering lots of driving related questions from high school students.

I act as a counselor to those who are going through a tough time outside of school. Every morning when I go to work, I check the police calls for service from the night before to see if they involved any students who are currently enrolled in the McCall-Donnelly School District. If there is a call involving a student, I work with the officer who took the call to find out what the situation was and if there is any follow up that needs to be done. I work with the school counselors to keep them informed of things that are going on outside of school involving students and their families. I work with the Department of Health and Welfare to make sure at-risk students are getting the resources they need to be successful outside of the school environment. I also work with the juvenile probation department by keeping an extra set of eyes and ears directed at students who are on probation. And the most important part of my counseling role is to help the students with problems they are having in and out of school. If a student was involved in an incident outside of school, I will seek that student out to find out if he/she needs any kind of assistance and help facilitate the assistance needed.

The last role I play as a SRO is the most obvious, a police officer. When law enforcement is needed in the school for any kind of situation, I respond to the call and take the appropriate action. This could be something as simple as facilitating the high school homecoming parade with students, staff, other public service agencies, or a fight in the school. One of the reasons for having a SRO in the school is to provide consistency for the students. If the students are familiar with one officer, rather than having the on-call officer respond to a call, they are more likely to have a positive and productive experience with law enforcement.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns, please contact me at the McCall Police Department to discuss them.

Officer Bodden is the SRO for the McCall-Donnelly School District.



Snow will fly and stick soon!! In preparation, Code Enforcement would like to review some snow maintenance issues:

Business Owners:

The City of McCall Maintenance Department starts plowing the downtown streets at 4:00 AM sharp!

City Maintenance is happy to remove your sidewalk snow that has been pushed into the public street, as long as the snow is pushed into the street by 3:45 AM.

All City Streets:

No parking on any city streets between 3:00 AM to 7:00 AM.

McCall City Code:

8-5-010: Maintenance of Sidewalks:

(B) The owners, tenants, or occupants of lands in the City of McCall which either abut or are located on the site of any of the following described sidewalks shall remove all snow, rubbish or ice from the same within 24 hours after the occurrence of said condition:

1. Any sidewalk in an area zoned Central Business;
2. Any paved sidewalk in any area zoned Commercial, or General Commercial; and
3. Any paved sidewalk except where the City Manager determines in consultation with the Recreation Director that the snow cover should be left for purposes of winter recreation, such as cross-country skiing.

8-5-030: DEPOSIT ON RIGHT OF WAY PROHIBITED:

(A) Snow, Ice, Or Debris On Public Rights Of Way Prohibited: It is unlawful for any person to deposit, or cause to be deposited, thrown upon or moved onto any public street, sidewalk, public right of way, thoroughfare, or other public property, any snow, ice, dirt, rocks or debris which has accumulated on private property and which creates an obstruction thereon. For purposes of this Section "obstruction" shall mean any impediment to the passage of vehicles beyond that presented by the weather and road conditions without such impediment.

To view all the city codes go to http://www.sterlingcodifiers.com/codebook/index.php?book_id=497

Community Connections

OFFICERS IN TRAINING

The law enforcement field requires a wide range of skills. Our officers attend training on a regular basis to further their knowledge and effectiveness. Here is a list of the training our officers received in the in the last few months.

Ofc. Bixby - Fingerprinting & Criminal History Training, Street Survival, Cultural Diversity, Pursuit Decision Making, Racial Profiling

Ofc. Bodden - Alive @ 25 Instructor Development, Cultural Diversity, Pursuit Decision Making, Racial Profiling

Ofc. Crossley - Street Survival, Cultural Diversity, Pursuit Decision Making, Racial Profiling

Det. Fieldstad - NIBRS Crime Reporting, Sig Amorer, Cultural Diversity, Pursuit Decision Making, Racial Profiling

Ofc. Fisher - Street Survival, Cultural Diversity, Pursuit Decision Making, Racial Profiling

Ofc. Maini - Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving, Cultural Diversity, Pursuit Decision Making, Racial Profiling

Ofc. Rabdau - Street Survival, Cultural Diversity, Pursuit Decision Making, Racial Profiling

Lt. Rittenger - Event Planning for Public Safety, NIBRS Crime Reporting, Cultural Diversity, Pursuit Decision Making, Racial Profiling

Sandy Ryska - NIBRS Crime Reporting, Cultural Diversity

Laura Shelamer - BCI Audit and Training, Cultural Diversity

Sgt. Stokes - NIBRS Crime Reporting, Cultural Diversity, Pursuit Decision Making, Racial Profiling

Ofc. Zakarian - Street Survival, Cultural Diversity, Pursuit Decision Making, Racial Profiling

CITIZENS' ACADEMY TO BEGIN IN JANUARY

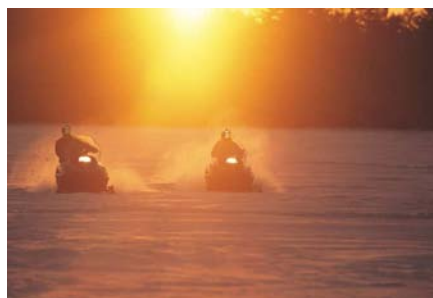
Submitted by Lt. Pete Rittenger

The Police Department will be hosting a twelve-week Citizens' Academy beginning January 11, 2010. The purpose of the academy is to provide citizens with a working knowledge of the police department, so that we can more readily accomplish our goal of continuously improving relations between the community and law enforcement. The more information citizens have about the police department the less suspicions, fears and misconceptions will exist, thereby eliminating conflicts caused simply by a lack of understanding.

The Academy spans 12 weeks, meeting once a week in the evening for two to three hours.

Each comprehensive block of instruction is designed to give citizens a working knowledge of the McCall Police Department. Instruction is provided by officers and supervisors. Instruction varies from class to class, but usually consists of lectures, demonstrations, and hands-on practice. In general, we will cover such diverse topics as criminal and traffic law, search and seizure, arrest techniques, patrol procedures, criminal investigations, DUI detection and narcotics interdiction and investigation, with a particular emphasis on patrol, the area where citizens are most often in contact.

Applications can be obtained from the Police Department or on our website at <http://mccallpolicedept.com/>



SNOWMOBILE OPERATION IN MCCALL

Laws and Regulations

When snowmobiles are driven on a public street, they must be operated in accordance to the motor vehicle traffic laws, regulations and rules of the State of Idaho. All the same laws that would apply to an automobile apply to the snowmobile. These laws include DUI, driver's license and insurance violations. The operator is expected to obey all traffic rules, regulations and traffic control devices.

State Snowmobile Numbering Requirement

The State of Idaho requires that all snowmobiles operated within the state have a current Idaho Parks and Recreation registration number. These numbers are issued yearly. Nonresident owners of snowmobiles operated within the state are not required to purchase a registration number for their snowmobile but are required to purchase a nonresident snowmobile user certificate.

Additional information regarding Idaho Parks and Recreation registration numbering requirement can be found at <http://parksandrecreation.idaho.gov/>.

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SNOWMOBILE

(Continued from Page 5)

Requirements to Operate Within the City of McCall

The following is required to operate a snowmobile on any city street:

1. Valid driver's license
2. Current and valid registration
3. Proof of insurance
4. State issued snowmobile registration number
5. One 5-foot-tall mast with red or orange flag
6. At least one headlight and taillight
7. At least one braking device and light
8. An adequate muffler with no cut-outs or similar devices

Driving on a state highway

Operating a snowmobile on a state highway is strictly prohibited. The only exception is crossing the Lardo Bridge on Highway 55 in McCall.

Hours of Operation

Snowmobiles may not be operated within the city limits of McCall between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m., seven days a week.

Restrictions

Snowmobile travel within the City of McCall is limited to:

- The most direct route to a snowmobile access point from owner's or operator's residence or a point where snowmobiles are commercially fueled or maintained
- Or -
- The most direct route from a snowmobile access point to owner's or operator's residence or a point where snowmobiles are commercially fueled or maintained.

"Access point" means one of the following five (5) points on the City limits: Lick Creek Road, Warren Wagon Road, Boydston Street, Mission Street, or Samson Trail.

Bear Basin Road

Bear Basin Road, between Hwy 55 and the Payette National Forest boundary, is within the city limits of McCall; and as a result, all city rules and regulations apply to snowmobile operation in that area. Snowmobilers are prohibited from using this section of Bear Basin Road or any portion of Meadows Road to access public lands. Groomed trails and public lands must be accessed by leaving the city through one of the five access points. In addition, the end of Meadows Road is not to be used for vehicle and trailer parking. Snowmobile, parking and trespass violations in these areas is strictly enforced.

Additional Resources

The complete listing of city codes pertaining to snowmobiles and the police department's pamphlet Snowmobiling in McCall can be found at the City of McCall web site <http://www.mccall.id.us>.