

# Community Newsletter

**Sheriff's Office**

541-440-4450



**Dispatch Non-Emergency**

541-440-4471

**Emergency**

9-1-1

**Community Outreach**

Andrea Zielinski

541-440-4486

**Records Division**

541-440-4463

**Civil Processing**

541-440-4468

**Patrol Division**

541-440-4457

**Investigations**

541-440-4458

**Drug Activity Tip Line**

541-440-4474

**Search and Rescue**

541-440-4448

**Marine Patrol**

541-440-4447

**Douglas County Jail**

541-440-4440

**Animal Control**

541-440-4327

**Concealed Handgun**

**Licensing**

541-957-2021

## Do You Suspect Drug Activity in Your Neighborhood?

So what can you do if you suspect drug activity in your neighborhood? First understand that you do have the power to enact change. Every citizen should be willing to take on responsibility of protecting the welfare of their neighborhood and their community. Drugs are a community problem and the only way the problem can be resolved is with an active and involved community.

The information and contact that you have with law enforcement will be kept confidential. You can report incidents and ask not to be identified, but law enforcement needs the cooperation of concerned citizens to build viable cases. Signed statements carry far greater weight than anonymous tips.

Knowing what the law allows and what the authorities can and cannot do will save you a lot of frustration. Citizens must know and trust that law enforcement will handle the information given to them professionally and properly. It is equally important to know that the laws do not allow law enforcement to act on information of suspicion alone. If that were the case, drug houses could possibly be shut down immediately, but only at the sacrifice of our own freedoms.

The same Constitutional laws that protect law-abiding citizens also protect criminals. All citizens have the right to freedom from unlawful searches and seizures of their person, their vehicles, and their homes. The same rules apply to you as they do to the occupants of the "drug house" in your neighborhood. Law enforcement will be as aggressive as the law will allow in ridding neighborhoods of crime, but it must be done appropriately. It is important to understand that law enforcement's cases against these drug houses be legally sound. Without a legally sound case the drug house occupants are out of jail, back in your neighborhood, and scoffing at the system they beat.

Tangible, credible evidence needs to be collected in order to obtain a search warrant. Even after a search warrant is served, there are many processes that have to take place prior to trial; testing the drugs at a lab, preparing the case for trial. All of these things take time, sometimes months. And while all this is going on, the same suspects may be back at their house selling drugs again.

Diligence is one of the most successful traits needed to combat a drug house. These problems will not be resolved overnight. It takes collaborative efforts of citizens, and public and private agencies to rid a neighborhood of a "drug house". There may be times when fear and frustration may make you want to just give up and move, but citizens must be committed to the long term in order to take their neighborhoods back.

Educate yourself so you will know what to look for and what to watch out for. The more you know, the better you can protect yourself and the better witness you will be. Be sure to document everything and keep good consistent records. Also make sure your information is accurate. The information you give to authorities must be correct and true to the best of your knowledge. Only give information you know to be true, there could be consequences to knowingly giving incorrect information.

For more information or to schedule a presentation for your neighborhood to learn more about how to address an alleged drug house in your neighborhood, contact 440-4486.

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## Crime Triangle

There are three major components that are necessary for the completion of any given crime: the criminal, the victim and the opportunity. Without all three of these components, no crime can occur. Two of these three ingredients will always be present. We cannot remove all the offenders or even potential offenders. Nor can we remove all the victims. We can however, remove or at least lower, the opportunity for an offence to take place.

### **The Criminal**

Unfortunately, the number of criminals in Oregon is growing. The Douglas County Jail averages over 6,550 bookings per year. According to the Oregon Department of Corrections the population at the Oregon State Prison in March 2009 was approximately 13,765. This is 1.6 percent higher than one year before. Also to be considered are the 1,250 individuals currently on parole or probation in Douglas County.

Incarceration can sometimes serve as a training ground for criminals. Inmates may share information on police response procedures, how to select victims, how to commit crimes, and how to avoid detection. Upon release, many criminals return to the streets. Unfortunately for society, when one criminal is identified and taken off of the streets, there are many more to step up and replace him.

Most criminals are calculating and leave their homes with a specific crime and method in mind to achieve their goals. Many will act upon impulse as the situation presents itself. In the Triangle of Crime, eliminating the criminal from the equation is realistically impossible.

### **The Victim**

For every crime committed, there is a victim. It is very common for a criminal to have multiple victims. There are direct victims, such as those robbed at gunpoint, and indirect victims. An example of indirect victims are those who suffer higher insurance rates due to fraud. The number of potential victims is even larger than the number of criminals.

### **The Opportunity**

Opportunity is the third component of the Triangle of Crime, and the one we have the most control over in our quest to reduce crime. The opportunity to commit a crime is what we as victims present to a criminal. Criminals, while either calculating or acting on impulse, must have an opportunity in order to commit a crime.

There are simple steps that can be taken to reduce the opportunities presented to criminals. The steps include: not leaving items of value in the passenger compartment of your vehicle where they can be seen from outside; parking your vehicle in the garage at night; installing motion-activated lighting on the exterior of your home; checking that all windows and doors are locked before leaving home; installing hardware in sliding glass windows and doors to keep them from moving vertically or horizontally when closed; making sure that exterior doors are of solid core construction and have deadbolts; installing an alarm system and posting alarm company signs in front of your home; avoiding the use of ATMs at night; walking in pairs (street robbers rarely approach multiple victims); using a steering wheel locking device in your car as a visible deterrent to avoid theft; and of course...join or start a Neighborhood Watch program in your area.

For more information on how you can protect yourself from being a victim of crime, contact the Community Outreach Division at 440-4486.

## 25 Ways to Make Kids Safer

1. Teach your children their full names, address, and home telephone number. Make sure they know your full name.
2. Make sure your children know how to reach you at work or on your cell phone.
3. Teach your children how and when to use 911 and make sure your children have a trusted adult to call if they're scared or have an emergency.
4. Instruct children to keep the door locked and not to open the door to talk to anyone when they are home alone. Set rules with your children about having visitors over when you're not home and how to answer the telephone.
5. Choose babysitters with care. Obtain references from family, friends and neighbors. Once you have chosen the caregiver, drop in unexpectedly to see how your children are doing. Ask your kids how the experience with the caregiver was and listen carefully to their responses.
6. Learn about the Internet. The more you know about how the Web works, the better prepared you will be to teach your children about potential risks.
7. Place the family computer in a common area, rather than a child's bedroom. Monitor their time spent online and the Web sites they've visited and establish rules for Internet.
8. Know what other access your child may have to the Internet at school, libraries, or friends' homes.
9. Use privacy settings on social networking sites to limit contact with unknown users and make sure screen names don't reveal too much about your children.
10. Encourage your children to tell you if anything they encounter online makes them feel sad, scared, or confused.
11. Caution children not to post revealing information or inappropriate photos of themselves or their friends online.
12. Walk the route to and from school with your children, pointing out landmarks and safe places to go if they're being followed or need help. If your children ride a bus, visit the bus stop with them to make sure they know which bus to take.
13. Remind kids to take a friend whenever they walk or bike to school. Remind them to stay with a group if they're waiting at the bus stop.
14. Caution your children never to accept a ride from anyone unless you have told them it is Ok to do so in each instance.
15. Take your children on a walking tour of the neighborhood and tell them whose homes they may visit without you.
16. Remind your children it's OK to say NO to anything that makes them feel scared, uncomfortable, or confused and teach your children to tell you if anything or anyone makes them feel this way.
17. Teach your children to ask permission before leaving home.
18. Remind your children not to walk or play alone outside.
19. Teach your children to never approach a vehicle, occupied or not, unless they know the owner and are accompanied by a parent or guardian.
20. Practice "what if" situations and ask your children how they would respond.
21. Teach your children to check in with you if there is a change in plans.
22. During family outings, establish a central, easy-to-locate spot to meet for check-ins or should you get separated.
23. Teach your children how to locate help at public places. Also, identify those people who they can ask for help, such as store clerks with nametags or uniformed law enforcement.
24. Help your children learn to recognize and avoid potential risks, so that they can deal with them if they happen.

## Sheriff's Office Crime Report —Unincorporated Douglas County

This is a summary report of property crimes occurring between May 1 –31, 2009 reported to the Douglas County Sheriff's Office.

The information contained in this report is intended to help inform the citizens of Douglas County of the criminal activity occurring in their area. The data referenced in this report only includes incidents where a police report was initiated by a deputy and does not include all calls for service for the Sheriff's Office.

### Burglaries

1800 block Scholfield Rd, Reedsport  
200 block S School St, Drain  
400 block Sinclair Ln, Roseburg  
7100 block Lookingglass Rd, Roseburg  
9500 block Garden Valley Rd, Roseburg  
100 block Provo Ln, Sutherlin  
400 block Grant Smith Rd, Green  
4500 block Melody Ln, Green  
100 block Silverado Ct, Green  
500 block Turkey Creek Rd, Canyonville  
200 block S Main St, Riddle  
900 block May Creek Rd, Days Creek  
200 block Alameda St, Myrtle Creek  
200 block Second St, Glendale

### Thefts

Hwy 138 E / MP 52, Diamond Lake  
Hwy 138 E / MP 53, Diamond Lake  
200 block Upper Smith River Rd, Drain  
800 block John Long Rd, Oakland  
600 block Donruss Dr, Roseburg  
3800 block Broad St, Roseburg  
3900 block S Hwy 99, Green  
9800 block Hwy 42, Tenmile  
10000 block S Hwy 99, Dillard  
200 block Pruner Rd, Myrtle Creek  
300 block E Fifth Ave, Riddle  
100 block N Main St, Canyonville  
100 block Arnold Ln, Myrtle Creek

### Thefts from Motor Vehicle

900 block Wildcat Rd, Camas Valley  
3700 block Melrose Rd, Roseburg  
100 block Kermanshah Ct, Green  
200 block E First St, Canyonville  
100 block Storage Way, Myrtle Creek

### Criminal Mischief

18000 block North Umpqua Hwy, Glide  
2800 block Whistlers Park Rd, Glide  
600 block Putnam Valley Rd, Drain  
800 block John Long Rd, Oakland  
1000 block Douglas Ave, Roseburg  
200 block River Place Dr, Green  
100 block Beech St, Green  
200 block Umpqua View Dr, Green  
11000 block Tiller Trail Hwy, Days Creek  
300 block Ruckles Dr, Myrtle Creek  
200 block Wecks Rd, Myrtle Creek

### Motor Vehicle Theft

1000 block First St, Gardiner  
200 block Buckhorn Rd, Dixonville  
200 block Feather Ln, Oakland  
2100 block Castle St, Green  
11000 block Tiller Trail Hwy, Days Creek  
300 block Ruckles Dr, Myrtle Creek  
200 block Wecks Rd, Myrtle Creek

### Drug Offense

100 block Bear Creek Rd, Curtain  
1400 block NE Pine St, Roseburg  
100 block Robin St, Roseburg  
3200 block Follett St, Roseburg  
Page Rd / NE Stephens St, Roseburg  
Mosher Ave / Parrott St, Roseburg  
Hwy 99 N / I-5 exit 135, Sutherlin  
1600 block Trails End Ln, Sutherlin  
100 block Bunting Ct, Green  
8400 block Lookingglass Rd, Winston  
1700 block Rolling Hills Rd, Green  
5100 block Riddle Bypass Rd, Riddle  
700 block Fourth Ave, Riddle  
200 block SW Frontage Rd, Canyonville  
100 block Mona St, Myrtle Creek  
I-5 / MP 109 South-bound, Myrtle Creek  
100 block Dee Lee Ln, Myrtle Creek  
I-5 / MP 112 North-bound, Myrtle Creek  
10000 block Azalea Glen Rd, Glendale  
Glendale Valley Rd / Tunnel Rd, Glendale



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DOUGLAS COUNTY SHERIFF'S  
OFFICE

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