One of the most important duties of a law enforcement agency is the enforcement of motor vehicle laws. The most common traffic law violations are also the most dangerous. These are DUI (Driving Under the Influence), speeding, running a red light, and failure to wear a seat belt. Too many people are killed or injured in vehicle crashes each year, and one of the goals of the Alachua County Sheriff’s Office is to increase traffic safety by making traffic stops, which can result in warnings, equipment checks, and citations. We want to make sure that people understand both the reasons for traffic stops and the procedures that will be followed during the stop.

Under the law, the driver of a vehicle can be stopped for a variety of traffic offenses, or if there is reasonable suspicion that a crime has been, is being, or is about to be committed. A vehicle may be searched if there is probable cause that it contains something illegal, or has been used in a crime, or if consent to search is given.

It is the policy of ACSO to patrol in a proactive manner, to aggressively investigate suspicious persons and circumstances, and to actively enforce motor vehicle laws. ACSO policy, as well as federal and state law, forbid stopping a vehicle or person based solely on race, color, ethnicity, gender, physical handicap, or religion. A stop will only be made when there are legal grounds to do so.

If you are stopped, pull off the road and out of traffic as soon as it is safely possible. Turn off your engine and music, and open your window so you and the Deputy can communicate. If it is dark, turn on your interior lights. You and your passengers should remain calm and in the vehicle unless given instructions to exit. Keep your hands in plain view and do not make any movements that might be interpreted as hiding or reaching for something, since this a safety concern for the Deputy. It is likely that the Deputy will tell you to exit the vehicle with your driver’s license, vehicle registration, and proof of insurance. These documents should be readily available in the vehicle since the law says they must be provided. Passengers should remain in the vehicle unless told to exit. Most traffic stops are being video and audio taped and there is always a review available through the courts or other complaint process.

Every year, law enforcement officers are killed while making traffic stops. Currently, shooting deaths of law enforcement officers in Florida are the highest in decades and officer safety is obviously an appropriate and constant concern. A traffic stop is stressful for both the driver and the Deputy. Mutual cooperation and understanding of the law and the importance of traffic enforcement can ensure that both you and the Deputy’s well-being is protected.

Please drive safely and be assured that the Alachua County Sheriff’s Office will continue to make Alachua County roads safer for everyone.
January is Crime Stoppers month. Many of you might not know that Crime Stoppers is a tremendous tool for Law Enforcement, or how it actually works. The Sheriff's Office Combined Communication Center receives Crime Stoppers calls on the tip line which is a non-recorded line. The information is taken from the tipster via a written script. The tipster receives a (Crime Stoppers) tip number, this way the tipster can stay totally anonymous. The tip is then sent to the appropriate Law Enforcement Bureau (Patrol, Warrants, Detectives, DTF, etc...).

If the information is of value and leads to an arrest, the tipster's reward assessment packet is submitted to the Crime Stoppers Board for an award. The Crime Stoppers Board is made up of local professionals who support Law Enforcement. The board meets once a month. The Law Enforcement representative (currently Warrants Investigator Leo Mata) attends the monthly meetings and submits the tips of value which the Board then votes on to determine the award amount. The Investigator who is assigned the case usually completes the rewards assessment packet and sets a monetary reward recommendation based the suspect's criminal history and severity of the current charge. Once the reward assessment is approved, the Crime stoppers board will issue a random redemption number that corresponds to the Crime Stoppers reward assessment. The tipster will be instructed to call back after the third Thursday of each month to follow up on whether their reward assessment was approved. CCC will advise the tipster if the tip is of value and the tipster is then provided the random redemption number which the tipster needs to obtain the reward. The tipster can then go to a predetermined financial institution to receive their reward.

In 2010 Alachua County Crime Stoppers received approximately 281 Crime Stopper tips. Those tips led to approximately 95 warrant cases cleared, 80 arrests, $7,100 dispersed as rewards, and an additional $10,000 in Gun Bounty rewards.

**The Crime Stoppers Number is: (352) 372-STOP (7867)**

Please visit [http://www.alachuasheriff.org/most_wanted/overview.html](http://www.alachuasheriff.org/most_wanted/overview.html) to see who is wanted and to learn more about how you can help.

-- Warrants Investigator Leo Mata

### Intelligence Bureau Crime Tip

There is no denying the Apple products are in high demand. Especially the new I-Phone 4, and I-Pads. Sadly, they are in demand with criminals as well. Since Sept. 1st of 2010, 32 I-Phone or I-Pods have been reported stolen to the Alachua County Sheriff's Office alone. Of those, only 8 people knew the serial number for their device. So the bottom line is that 75% of those devices are not listed as stolen in any police record. Without a serial number, they don’t go into any of the State or Federal databases of stolen items. If it is not in those systems, the chances of getting it back are extremely low.

Normally I would consider having the serial number of 25% of these items as a pretty good statistic, but all these devices should be logged in to the owner’s iTunes, and the serial numbers are recorded there. There is no reason we don’t have most, if not all of these numbers. If you need instructions on how to find your serial number for your I-Pod, I-Pad or I-Phone you can find the instructions at [http://support.apple.com/kb/ht1459](http://support.apple.com/kb/ht1459)  Basically in iTunes if you hold down the control key and select the iTunes menu About iTunes, you can see a list of the last devices attached to your computer.

Since these items are extremely expensive those 32 thefts account for $9,339.00 in losses for the victims. Remember that most cell phone providers also have the ESN (Electronic Serial Number) linked with the account. A call to your service provider prior to reporting could greatly facilitate the chance of your property being recovered and the criminals being caught.

Since many of you may have given or received an I-Phone, I-Pod or I-Pad for Christmas, now might be a good time to write the serial number on the device down, and while you’re at it you might want to walk around the house and see what other big ticket items you own that you would hate to lose. You might think that new 55 inch TV is too big to steal but I have statistics that would surprise you.

I always advise people to record serial numbers in a safe place. There are many online options. Google accounts include Google docs, where you can record all your serial numbers. You could do the same thing with a word document or spread sheet uploaded to Microsoft’s Skydrive or any other online storage site. These are often free services. Just record the numbers somewhere that is safe so that you can access them in the future if you need them.

-- Crime Analyst Michael Dwyer
ATM Safety

HELPFUL TIPS TO PREVENT ROAD RAGE

1. **Get your Zs.** A national epidemic of sleepiness is a contributing factor to road rage, according to the National Sleep Foundation. Lack of sleep makes us prone to feelings of annoyance, resentment, and even anger. Eight hours is still the recommendation.

2. **Plan ahead.** Do you regularly whiz through your morning routine in a whirlwind of chaos, trying to make up time while on the road? Do you allow just enough time to drive to an appointment? Then you’re probably also more prone to a lead foot and a lost temper. If you add 10 minutes to your expected travel time, you’ll have time to stop for gas, safely navigate those wet roads or detour around road construction. Also, try preparing clothing, briefcases, children’s school bags, and lunches the night before to minimize your morning rush. Extra time equals calmer driving.

3. **Your car is not a therapist.** Many of us love and identify with our cars but sometimes you can take the “car as extension of self” idea too seriously. If your boss or your spouse left you steaming, take care not to use driving as a way to blow off steam.

4. **Turn down the radio.** Without getting into the argument over “aggressive music makes people aggressive,” it makes sense that listening to relaxing music will make you less pumped up for action than a driving bass line. Try tuning in to classical or jazz to reduce stress, or listen to an audio book. Either way will also help drown out stressful traffic noise.

5. **Loosen up, then breathe.** If you notice yourself clenching the steering wheel in a death grip, try flexing your fingers and loosening your hold — you’ll find that you can control the car just as well. If your right foot is cramped, set the cruise control if traffic allows. If you’re on a prolonged road trip, try not to exceed three hours of travel time without a break where you get out and stretch. Struggling to see through a dirty windshield is also an unnecessary stress factor, so fill up with washer fluid before you go. Periodically roll down the window and breathe deeply and slowly.

6. **It's not about you.** Perhaps another driver cut you off. Or the car in front of you is braking erratically. Before you assume the driver is getting off on your rising anger levels, realize that you, as an individual, are not the target. Perhaps the driver simply made a mistake or was just being oblivious. Maybe there’s a screaming baby, a loose pet or a crazed bee in the car. Maybe he was on his phone. The point is, don’t take things so personally.

7. **Hostility is toxic. And risky.** People most prone to anger are almost three times more likely to have a heart attack than those with low anger, according to the American Psychological Association. Other health risks seen in those who display hostility include obesity, depression and stroke. Not only will giving into anger not resolve an irritating situation, it can increase the risk of retaliation. Try to laugh it off.

8. **Use restaurant etiquette.** While it’s upsetting when a stranger is rude or cuts in line in a restaurant or store, most folks wouldn’t lose their cool and become abusive as a result. It isn’t only because they have good manners. Driving a car makes people feel more isolated and protected, allowing them to act in ways they would normally find embarrassing. So when another driver acts like a jerk, respond as though you're in a restaurant. And we don’t mean Chuck E. Cheese's.

9. **Take the self-test.** Classes designed to help curb aggressive driving often have participants tape-record themselves while driving. Hearing themselves swear or rant on tape is enough of a wake-up call for them to recognize and reduce dangerous behavior. So try analyzing your driving. Do any of the following statements sound like you? - I regularly exceed the speed limit in order to get to work on time.- I tailgate other drivers, especially those who sit in the left lane.- I flash my lights and honk my horn to let drivers know when they annoy me.- I verbally abuse other drivers whether they can hear me or not.- I frequently weave in and out of traffic to get ahead. I feel the need to set bad drivers straight. If you answered “yes” to any of these questions, your driving may qualify as aggressive.

10. **Practice kindness.** Remembering simple courtesies, like allowing someone to merge or apologizing when we make a mistake, can go a long way in making the driving experience positive for ourselves and others. Treat fellow drivers how you would like to be treated. As additional incentive, reducing your aggressiveness on the road can also keep you out of serious trouble. Putting aggressive driving in park will help to ensure your own safety, as well as the safety of everyone around you.

-- Deputy Leo Lowe
It was beautiful early May morning, perfect for jogging one of the many well-maintained paths in this idyllic prestigious upper class neighborhood in Gainesville. The 36 year-old married mom took her cell phone with her, told her husband which way she was going and slipped out the back door of her home. Within moments she was on her way down the trail straight into the waiting arms of danger. An attacker jumped out from a concealed position, brutally attacked and raped her. He no doubt intended to kill her but he was interrupted by another approaching jogger. Instead he left her with severe life-threatening injuries, broken bones, and disfiguring scars. These physical wounds will heal, but the emotional trauma is far more difficult to address. She was stripped of her sense of safety and security in her once “peaceful” neighborhood.

So how does she begin to overcome this fear and distrust of others; the fear of going outside? Will she ever fully recover from the emotional trauma? Can she take back her sense of security? Perhaps the better question to ask is how “we”, as community-oriented law enforcement professionals, assist her on that journey? We can do so by bringing together the four key elements of empowering women through self-defense: 1) education 2) dependency on self 3) decision-making responsibility and 4) self-realization of physical power. We accomplish this by teaching them the RAD Basic Physical Defense program.

The Rape Aggression Defense (RAD) program is a program of realistic self-defense tactics and techniques. It is a comprehensive course for women only that starts with awareness, prevention, risk reduction and avoidance and then progresses to the basics of hands-on defense training. RAD is a 9-12 hour course that is usually taught in three 4-hour sessions. The first block is a classroom discussion about risk reduction strategies, date rape mentality, continuum of survival, defensive strategies and the basic principals of defense. Other topics include developing a defensive mindset, understanding offensive and defensive postures, the benefits of yelling versus screaming, recognizing vulnerable locations and utilizing personal weapons. The second block introduces students to the hands on defense training. The techniques are based on simple gross motor skills and are developed to the point that they become instinctual through repetition. Practice, practice and practice! In the third section students will participate in “simulated assault” scenarios at full contact with RAD instructors who wear state of the art protective gear specifically designed for this training. Women will be able to utilize their skills in a safe training environment monitored by instructors. By taking training to this level, students can see how they will react in an actual scenario by getting their heart rate and adrenaline pumping.

R.A.D. Systems is the world’s largest and fastest growing self-defense program for women and children. The curriculum is taught at over 45,000 colleges and universities, police departments, sheriffs’ offices, local transit companies, military bases, women’s centers, rape crisis centers, and independent locations across the United States and worldwide. The course meets or exceeds all guidelines for choosing a self defense program, developed by the National Coalition against Sexual Assault (NCASA) and is the only self defense program ever to be endorsed by the International Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators (IACLEA). Because this is an international alliance, any R.A.D. graduate from any class in the world can attend another instructor’s class for practice, free of charge, for the rest of her life!

At the Alachua County Sheriff’s Office, the RAD program has been offered free of charge to the women in the community for the last 3 years. By far, this program has brought the most positive response from the community and is widely accepted throughout the county. Alachua County as a whole can only benefit from such an empowering course for women and girls (ages 13 and up).

If you would like more information on the RAD program please visit our website at www.alachuasheriff.org or contact Sgt. Scott Ulrich – email - sulrich@alachuasheriff.org or phone – 352-367-4108. The Alachua County Sheriff’s Office is dedicated to helping the women and girls in our community take back their sense of safety. And equally as important; help them to “develop and enhance the options of self defense so they may become viable considerations to the woman who is attacked.”

~~Deputy Shawn Pagel
The Concepts of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

A variety of theorists have outlined the various aspects of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) in an attempt to conceptualize the effect the built environment can have on crime. Below is a table outlining those theorists and their concepts. Ultimately, the overall goal of CPTED is to reduce crime with a variety of approaches being necessary to accomplish the intermediate goals of deterring crime, recognizing crime, and identifying offenders for apprehension.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theorist(s)</th>
<th>Concepts</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oscar Newman (1972)</td>
<td>Territoriality, Natural Surveillance, Image, Milieu</td>
<td>Creating a sense of ownership over an area that provides the boundaries to designate who does and does not belong and encouraging a sense of respect for a well maintained area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Providing the opportunity for observing an area and encouraging guardians and legitimate users to take action if crime or suspicious activity is observed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaplan, O’Kane, Lavrakas, Pesce (1979)</td>
<td>Opportunity, Target, Risk, Effort, Payoff</td>
<td>The perception the neighborhood provides to both legitimate and illegitimate users that it is cared for and that guardians are present to protect it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timothy Crowe (1990)</td>
<td>Natural Access Control, Natural Surveillance</td>
<td>Opportunity is the result of the perception of low risk of apprehension and acceptable payoff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Ray Jeffery (1979)</td>
<td>Territorial, Design</td>
<td>Crime can be prevented by increasing risk and effort to access the target and reducing the payoff if access is achieved.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The concepts of CPTED described can be arranged into approaches for Primary Prevention, Secondary Prevention, and Tertiary Prevention. All three contribute to the overall goal of reducing crime. Crime reduction is most often quantified by the number of reports taken in a given area. It can also be assessed by the expressed fear of crime, or perceived sense of safety, by those who use the area, protect the area, or are familiar with the area through some sort of association.

Primary Prevention addresses crime before it occurs and attempts to reduce the desire to commit crime. Establishing territory and identifying the boundaries between public, semi-private, and private space begins to build the perception, or image others will have of the space. That image is supported and maintained by the activity and motivation that takes place within the identified area. Incorporating a variety of perspectives into the goals and objectives of the space creates social cohesion and collective efficacy necessary for optimum environmental quality and sense of ownership, which is essential for maintaining the status of the community and its undesirability to offenders.

Secondary Prevention recognizes the presence of crime and attempts to address the circumstances facilitating its ability to effectively occur. It involves the ways in which the space affects users, such as creating the perception that the actions of users can/will be observed and acted upon, along with the presence of footpaths, doorways, lighting, identification, signage, design, and connection to adjacencies that direct appropriate use and behavior. It also takes into account the concepts of OTREP and CRAVED and implements target hardening, such as controlling access mechanically with locks, safes, and alarm systems.

Tertiary Prevention addresses crime once it has occurred and attempts to reduce the opportunity of it reoccurring. Mechanical surveillance, such as video cameras, and lighting allow crime to be recorded and hopefully offenders to be recognized, all in an effort to reduce recidivism. Capturing crime on video provides invaluable evidence of the vulnerabilities of a site, which can be used in future secondary prevention efforts. Connecting offenders to the crime is an important element in retribution for the act. The criminal justice system then becomes a critical mechanism within Tertiary Prevention. Means of escape is also an important Tertiary Prevention practice as it reduces the likelihood that victimization will be prolonged.

Crime Prevention Through Social Development

Reduce Crime Reports
Increase Sense of Safety

Deter Crime
Primary Prevention

Territoriality/ Territorial
Reinforcement

Image

Activity Support

Motivation
Reinforcement

Integrated Approach to Design

Environmental
Quality and Sense of
Ownership

Deter Crime
Secondary Prevention

Access Control

Access and Footpaths

Open Space Provision and
Management

Lighting

Definition

Design

Milieu

Prospect

Refuge

Recognize Crime
Secondary Prevention

Natural Surveillance

Lighting

Designation

Escape

Identify Offenders
Tertiary Prevention

Mechanical
Surveillance

Lighting

OTREP
• Opportunity
• Target
• Risk
• Effort
• Payoff

CRAVED
• Concealable
• Removable
• Accessible
• Valuable
• Enjoyable
• Disposable

Crime Prevention Analyst Katie Fields

Congratulations to the 9 new graduates of the Teen Driver Challenge. A class was held December 10-11, and students from across Alachua County attended. The next Teen Driver Challenge is scheduled for January 14-15 2011. Any Alachua County resident ages 15-19 with an operators or learners permit is welcome to attend this FREE class. For more info, call 352-367-4099 or visit our website at www.alachuasheriff.org. Please click on the picture to see more photos of the class.

The Alachua County Sheriff’s Office is proud to present our newest public service announcement relating to internet safety. Internet Safety is a huge problem in today’s high tech world. Please call the Crime Prevention Unit to schedule a Internet Safety Presentation for your group today at (352) 374-1800. Please click on the picture to see our new PSA.

The Alachua County’s Most Wanted felony warrants are constantly being updated. If you have information on any of these wanted subjects, please call the Crime Line at 352-372-7867 or file your tips online at www.alachuasheriff.org. Help us fight crime in Alachua County. Please click on the picture to see more.

Case # 2010-106 Body Located in Brush Fire Incident Date: December 30, 2010 At approximately 2:40 a.m. The Combined Communications Center received a 911 call advising of a brush fire alongside County Road 225, north of the Gainesville Raceway. The caller advised the fire was about the size of a car. Units with Alachua County Public Safety were dispatched to extinguish the blaze. Once on scene, firefighters located what appeared to be a body in the burned area of brush. Anyone that was in that area and may have seen anything suspicious is asked to call (352)-955-1818 and report it. Callers may also remain anonymous and be eligible to receive a reward of up to $1,000 by calling Crime Stoppers at (352) 372-STOP (7867).

Results of Phase I (Operation Growing Pains) detailing the dangerous drugs of choice, prescription medications. Please click on the picture to see the video.

"The benefits that the Alachua County / Gainesville Police Joint Aviation Unit brings to Alachua County residents and Gainesville residents is just immeasurable. The aviation unit is mainly funded through asset forfeiture funds which is basically seized drug money. Please click on the picture to learn more.

Thank you for reading our publication. Please submit any feed back to crimepreventiontips@alachuasheriff.org. The Sheriff's Office has many programs please take a look at the links below and utilize the services that we provide.

- Teen Driver Challenge **FREE** (Click Here)
- Rape Aggression Defense Course **FREE** (Click Here)
- Explorer Program (Click Here)
- Beat the Heat (Click Here)
- Sexual Offender Search (Click Here)
- Crime Reports.Com (Click Here)
- Most Wanted (Click Here)

The Alachua County Sheriff’s Office Crime Prevention Unit is dedicated to making you safer. Please consider having a FREE home security survey or starting a residential crime watch. The Crime Prevention Unit also provides public safety classes on multiple topics including: internet safety, pedestrian safety, robbery prevention, good touch bad touch / stranger danger, and many more. To schedule any of the services listed above please call: **352-374-1800.**