Deschutes jail installs body scanner

Over the past several months, the Deschutes County Sheriff's Office Adult Jail has been training and implementing the use of a body scanner in the jail to combat the illegal introduction of drugs and contraband.

"Individuals that are booked into the jail at times will attempt to bring items into the jail that are either illegal, dangerous, or not permitted into our facility,' Sgt. William Bailey stated. "Whether it's tobacco, drugs, or weapons, inmates will do whatever it takes to get something in if they have an agenda to do so. Much of this contraband comes in during the booking process, by inmates attempting to hide it in their mouth, clothing, stomach, and body cavities. It makes it very difficult for our correctional professionals to find it with normal pat searches and unclothed searches.'

Sheriff L. Shane Nelson has spent the last three years working with the Oregon State Sheriffs' Association (OSSA) to bring body scanners to sheriff's offices across the state of Oregon.

The OSSA understands that contraband is a serious



PHOTO PROVIDED

A new scanner will help keep contraband out of the jail.

issue, and they wanted to take immediate action to find a solution to this important safety issue," Sgt. Bailey stated. "Their hard work and dedication has allowed OSSA to negotiate a reduced price on the latest technology in

body scanners from Smiths Detection. Negotiations have not only reduced the price significantly, but the cost of training, shipping, installation and support has been included with the purchase of this product."

Study shows common butterflies on decline

By Steve Lundeberg

Correspondent

CORVALLIS — The most extensive and systematic insect monitoring program ever undertaken in North America shows that butterfly abundance in Ohio declined yearly by 2 percent, resulting in an overall 33 percent drop for the 21 years of the program.

Though the study was limited to one group of the insect class and one geographic area, the findings provide an important baseline for what's happening more broadly with insect populations amid climate change and other human-caused disturbances, the study's corresponding author said. The findings also are in line with those of butterfly monitoring programs in multiple European countries.

"These declines in abundance are happening in common species," said Oregon State University researcher Tyson Wepprich, who led the study. "Declines in common species concern me because it shows that there are widespread environmental causes

for the declines affecting species we thought were well adapted to share a landscape with humans. Common species are also the ones that contribute the bulk of the pollination or bird food to the ecosystem, so their slow, consistent decline is likely having ripple effects beyond butterfly numbers."

Findings were published today in PLOS ONE.

Wepprich, a postdoctoral scholar in botany and plant pathology in OSU's College of Agricultural Sciences, used more than 24,000 butterfly surveys contributed by trained citizen scientists from 1996 through 2016 to establish his findings.

"Because it's easier to monitor butterflies than other insects – lots of people like butterflies and enjoy keeping track of them – butterflies tend to be the best source of abundance data for tracking insect population declines and increases," Wepprich said. "Environmental assessments use them as an indicator for the general trajectory

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