

Facilitator's Notes	FACILITATOR OUTLINE SUPPORTING COMMUNITY POLICING THROUGH COMMUNITY AWARENESS: HOME SECURITY 2 Hour Seminar
Objectives: 1. To explain role of RCPI, National Center, and MSU. 2. To identify participants and the interests represented in the session. 3. To reiterate the definition of community policing. 4. To make concrete the potential connections between community policing and home security. Handout I-A Flipchart or board (if available)	SECTION ONE - INTRODUCTIONS AND REVIEW OF COMMUNITY POLICING CONCEPT I. Instructor Introductions II. Participant Introductions III. Review RCPI, National Center, and MSU roles in Community Policing IV. Read definition of community policing to participants. [Handout I-A] A. customer based organizational transformation B. unlimited partnerships C. an informational based unified effort to solve problems V. Ask participants what each component means to them. [Record responses on flipchart or board if available.] VI. Discuss the intersection of seminar topic with principles of community policing.

<p>Objectives:</p> <p>5. To recognize the alarming crime statistics concerning residential burglaries.</p> <p>6. To reinforce the connection between an individual homeowner's efforts and the larger community policing picture.</p>	<p>VII. SECTION TWO - ESTABLISHING THE IMPORTANCE OF HOME SECURITY TO COMMUNITY POLICING</p> <p>VIII. Important Statistics - Crime is one of the most serious problems in society today.</p> <p>A. A residential burglary occurs every 10 seconds somewhere in the United States.</p> <p>B. Six each minute, 360 each hour, or over 3,000,000 each year. That's alarming!</p> <p>C. Average amount taken in a residential burglary is approximately \$1,500.00.</p> <p>D. Fifty percent of the time entry is gained through unlocked doors and windows. Most burglaries occur during the day.</p> <p>E. Three out of every four homes will be a victim of a burglary or larceny sometime in the next 20 years.</p> <p>IX. Crime is a community problem, and everyone needs to help solve the problem.</p> <p>A. Discuss how community policing approaches these issues.</p> <p>B. Explore the connection between individual home owner security and the goals and objectives of community policing.</p>
<p>Objectives:</p> <p>7. To define the Crimes Triangle.</p> <p>8. To explain the importance of the Crimes Triangle within the home security topic.</p> <p>Flip Chart or Board (if available)</p>	<p>SECTION THREE - DEFINING THE CRIMES TRIANGLE</p> <p>(Illustrate using Flip Chart or board if available.)</p> <p>X. Desire: A criminal's desire <u>cannot be controlled</u>. If they want to rob, burglarize, or steal, there is very little we can do.</p> <p>XI. Victim: In order for a criminal to carry out his crime, he needs a victim. <u>Although we cannot totally control this side of the triangle, we can reduce it. By instituting crime prevention techniques,</u> it is possible to reduce our chances of being victimized.</p> <p>XII. Opportunity: <u>Most crimes are crimes of opportunity. In home security, this is the side of the triangle we attack,</u> hopefully eliminating the criminal's opportunity to carry out the crime.</p>

<p>Objectives:</p> <p>9. To provide definitions of important terminology which will be used throughout the seminar.</p> <p>10. To provide specific examples of Created and Natural Crime Risk.</p>	<p>SECTION FOUR - DEFINING IMPORTANT CONCEPTS</p> <p>XIII. Crime Prevention is the anticipation, recognition and the appraisal of a crime risk, and the implementation of measures to reduce or eliminate it.</p> <p>XIV. Crime Risk are the circumstances either real or created which provide an opportunity for a crime to occur.</p> <p>A. <i>Examples of Created Crime Risk:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Walking through a high crime area with large sums of money. 2. Leaving the doors to your home unlocked when you are away. 3. Letting strangers into your home. <p>B. <i>Examples of Natural Crime Risk:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Darkness 2. Isolation 3. Natural disasters which create an opportunity for crime to occur. <p>XV. Risk Reduction involves using physical, electronic or other measures to reduce the risk of a crime occurring. These measures are intended to:</p> <p><u>Deter</u> - the criminal from breaking in.</p> <p><u>Detect</u> - them if they do break in, so the police can respond.</p> <p><u>Delay</u> - the criminal so they can be apprehended before anything is taken.</p> <p>A. <u>Deny</u> - the criminal access to other areas in your home.</p>
<p>Objectives:</p> <p>11. Define 5 steps to examine in residential home security.</p>	<p>SECTION FIVE - STEPS TO EXAMINE IN RESIDENTIAL HOME SECURITY</p> <p>XVI. Determine the overall environment of the neighborhood (high or low crime).</p> <p>XVII. Assess the vulnerability of your home or premises.</p> <p>XVIII. Identify specific points of vulnerability.</p> <p>XIX. Home security measures must be recommended.</p> <p>XX. Implement home security measures.</p>

<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Identify three lines of defense to help safeguard homes. 13. Disseminate information regarding various aspects of home security. 14. Define perimeter barriers and provide examples. 15. Provide information regarding landscaping, shrubbery, fences and security lighting. 16. Define various types of security lighting. 17. Define building exterior considerations. 18. Provide examples of door types and the pros and cons of each type of door. 19. Disseminate information regarding door hardware. 20. Illustrate proper securing methods for variety of doors and windows. 21. Provide information regarding internal security measures. <p>Appropriate visuals when available.</p>	<p>SECTION SIX - DEFINING LINES OF DEFENSE IN SAFEGUARDING A HOME - DISSEMINATING INFORMATION</p> <p>XXI. <i>First Line of Defense in Home Security = Perimeter Barriers</i></p> <p>A. <u>External Environment</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Look at the traffic and pedestrian flow in your neighborhood. 2. Does the area surrounding your home encourage or discourage crime? 3. Wooded areas, open areas, parks, or is your home secluded? <p>B. <u>Landscaping and Shrubbery</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These should be kept trimmed below the window line to maintain a clear view of all exterior windows. 2. Shrubs should also be trimmed or removed from near entry and exit doors. This discourages intruders from using them as cover to gain entry into the home, or for personal attacks on the occupants. 3. Large pine trees should be trimmed approximately 4 feet from the bottom to avoid an obstructed view. 4. Hedges should be trimmed to prevent hiding. 5. Landscaping should be done with soft materials, not rocks or stones. <p>C. <u>Fences</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If possible, fences should be chain link, or an open weave, to allow visibility of the area surrounding your home. 2. Brush, weeds, and shrubbery should be trimmed for maximum visibility. 3. Privacy fences create a perimeter hazard by obscuring visibility, allowing the criminal to hide or be hidden to break in. <p>D. <u>Security Lighting</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provides a very effective residential deterrent. 2. Studies have shown that your chances of becoming a crime victim can be reduced up to 70% by proper exterior security lighting. 3. Areas that require lighting:
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- a. Windows
- b. Doorways
- c. Sidewalks and parking lots.
- d. Building sites, fire escape routes, roof and basement entries.

E. Types of Security Lighting

1. **Low Pressure Sodium** = Orange colored light, very difficult to distinguish color definition. This type is commonly used in large parking lots such as Meijers. Lowest cost to run.
2. **High Pressure Sodium** = Yellowish colored light, better color definition. Most popular used.
3. **Mercury Vapor** = Blue white light, this type is often used in residential driveways. Loses 50% of its life over the life of the bulb. Good color definition.
4. **Metal Halide** = Very bright white light, commonly used in automobile lots. Expensive to operate. Excellent color definition.
5. **Incandescent** = Common light bulbs fall into this category.

XXII. *Second Line of Defense = Building Exterior (described as the top, sides, and bottom of a structure)*

A. Door Types

1. **Metal** = This type of door is usually made of steel, with steel door frame. Excellent application for security.
2. **Solid Wood** = Good application.
3. **Wooden Panel** = Wooden panel doors are not a good application in home security. Where the panel is inserted into the frame, the panel is very thin--1/4" to 1/2". The panel is subject to being kicked out easily.
4. **Sliding Patio** = Usually made of glass. The locking mechanism is usually the weak point. This door can easily be lifted out of the track by use of a pry bar or plunger. Can be further secured with screws in the top track, charlie bar, flat dowel in track or an auxiliary lock installed in the lower channel.
5. **Half Light** = Not secure. This type of door has a very large window--2' x 3'. The

window can easily be broken to gain entry. It should be replaced with a solid steel or wooden door. Other ways to secure the door is with expanded metal mesh installed with screws and washers every 6" to 8". Screw heads should be stripped after installation. Small bolts with no slotted head secured with washers and wing nuts on the inside can also be used.

6. **Overhead Garage** = This type of door should be solid with no windows. Existing windows can be secured with metal mesh or bars. A hole can be drilled in the overhead door track and a padlock inserted and locked for additional security.

NOTE: A WINDOW WITHIN 40" OF A LOCKING DEVICE ON A DOOR IS CONSIDERED A SECURITY RISK.

B. Door Hardware

1. **Hinges**

- a. Should be installed so hinge pins are on the inside of the door. If the hinge pins are on the outside, the hinge pins could be removed and the door lifted out.
- b. Should be installed with 3" to 3 1/2" screws. This penetrates through the soft pine door casing and into the 2' x 4' studs that make up the door frame.
- c. Can be pinned. You must have hinges that the screw hole lines up across from each other. Take the screw out from one side, on the other install a longer screw allowing the end to protrude 1/2" then cut the head off. When the door is closed, the protruding screw will go into the empty hole on the other side. The door can't be lifted out.

2. **Strike Plates**

- a. If someone kicks your door, up to 1500 pounds of force can be generated. This force is funneled down to the screws holding the strike plate on. Most strike plates come with 1/4" to 1/2" screws. These can

- b. easily pull out if kicked.
They should be replaced with 3" to 3 1/2" case hardened screws. These will penetrate the soft pine door casing and go into the 2' x 4' doorframe further securing the door.

C. Securing Various Kinds of Windows - Windows are a very popular point of entry. Any window within 18 feet of the ground should be considered an easy access point.

1. **Double Hung**

- a. This type of window is the most popular type used in residential construction.
- b. **PIN THE CORNERS.** This is done by drilling a hole at a slight downward angle. The window should be closed. Drill a hole through the inner window frame and halfway through the outer window frame. Insert a framing nail into the hole. Measure how far it protrudes and cut this off of the pointed end. This should allow the nail to go all the way in and the fit should be snug.
- c. Can be pinned at different heights by using the existing drilled hole as a guide.
- d. Window can be vertically shimmed, similar to a patio door.
- e. A secondary locking mechanism can be added.

2. **Jalousie or Louvered**

- a. Individual panes should be glued to the frame.
- b. These windows are very insecure and should be replaced.

3. **Sliding Windows**

- a. Can be secured in a manner similar to a sliding patio door.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">4. Double Cylinder Deadbolt<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. This type of lock you need a key to get in and a key to get out.b. Not recommended in residential applications due to the potential hazard in case of a fire, needing a key to exit the house.c. This type of lock is excellent for unattached garages and sheds. A criminal cannot just open up the garage door and wheel things out.d. The throw should be 1" to 1 1/2" and case hardened.e. The outside casing should be tapered.5. Key and Knob Locks<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Very common type of lock used on doors. Occupant needs a key to enter from the outside. The door is locked by pushing a small knob in and twisting.b. This is the type of lock you see in the movies where the burglar uses a credit card to gain entry. This type of lock should not be used as your primary entry lock. It should be used in conjunction with the single cylinder deadbolt discussed above.c. If you have this type of lock it should have a dead latching pin. When depressed into the strike plate, the lock is more resistant to being slipped with a credit card or putty knife.d. Outside casing should be tapered and free spinning.6. Steel Bars<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Can be used on garage windows and sheds.b. Can be utilized in basements, only if basement is not used as a living area.c. Should be installed by overlapping the window opening by 1 1/2" to 2". Holes should be drilled in the wall and a cement anchor and bolt used
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to secure the bar to the wall.

d. Should be spaced 6" to 8" apart.

7. **Steel Mesh**

a. On exterior doors with large windows. (Half Light)

b. Garage windows.

c. Exterior basement windows (only if not used as a living area).

d. Should be secured every 6" to 8".

e. On steel or aluminum screen doors.

8. **Poly-Carbonate Glass**

a. Very hard composite glazing material (not Plexiglas).

b. Extremely break resistant. (Use display for example)

c. Is very expensive--4' x 8' sheet is approximately \$300.00.

d. Good application is on small entry door windows.

XXIII. *Third Line of Defense = Interior Security*

A. Timers on Lights

1. Interior lights can be placed on timers to go on and off during the night.

2. Can be utilized daily, not just while on vacation.

3. Makes a burglar think people are getting up at different hours of the night. Creates a psychological barrier.

4. Radios and televisions can also be connected to timers.

B. Dogs

1. Creates a psychological barrier by barking.

2. LIVING ALONE--get a large dog bowl and put a fierce sounding name on it. Place it on your porch. Most burglaries are crimes of opportunity. Give the burglar the impression that a large animal might be encountered.

C. Keys

1. Don't hide keys.

2. Give your keys to a trusted neighbor or friend.

3. Always lock your doors when you go away or if you are out in the yard.

D. Interior Noise

1. If you go away, tune a radio to a news talk

	<p>station. This gives the impression of someone talking in the house.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Alarms. 3. Use of home security alarms can help deter the risk of a burglary. 4. Alarm stickers or signs should be plentiful and prominently displayed. 5. Should not serve as a replacement to target hardening your home. <p>E. <u>Operation Identification</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engraving your drivers license number on valuables. 2. Law enforcement agencies can run this number in the police computer and quickly find out who the person registered to this number is, and call them if needed. This cannot be done with a social security number.
<p>Objectives:</p> <p>22. To reinforce importance of home security within the community policing model.</p> <p>23. To provide opportunities for participants to evaluate their experiences in the seminar.</p>	<p>SECTION SEVEN - REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF SEMINAR</p> <p>XXIV. Review and summarize main points covered in seminar.</p> <p>XXV. Summarize how community involvement via improved home security supports community policing.</p> <p>XXVI. Distribute and complete seminar evaluations.</p>