



COMMUNITY LIAISON UNIT

COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE • STRATEGIC RESPONSE BUREAU

Violence continues to plague our society; one example of senseless violence is Carjacking. Carjacking is a crime where a car is taken from a person either by force or a threat of force. It is more serious than auto theft because the victim is present during the crime. Carjacking is on the rise throughout the country, but if you are aware and alert to the possible dangers, you can greatly reduce your chance of becoming a victim of this violent crime.

Carjackers usually target unlocked cars with unsuspecting motorists. Citizens must be aware of their surroundings and follow preventive guidelines if they are going to reduce this crime opportunity. Our findings show that regardless of time of day, location, or type of car, everyone is at risk - *Everyone is vulnerable to carjacking.* Carjacking can occur while entering, driving, or exiting your vehicle.

Carjacking occurs for many reasons: the advent of anti-theft devices has caused parked cars to be more difficult to steal; the stolen car is used to flee a crime scene or to commit other crimes; the stolen car has a monetary value to feed a drug habit; gang initiation; or just for kicks and joy-riding.

Remember: If, *or when*, an incident occurs, only you can make a decision as to what action to take. Every situation is different and must be evaluated accordingly. **Your safety is most important** - we are pleased to offer the following crime prevention information on carjacking for your safety and peace of mind.

While you are driving your Vehicle:

- Plan your route – try not to travel alone
- Don't drive in unfamiliar areas, avoid trouble spots
- Keep your doors locked and windows up
- Look in the rear view mirror often
- Observe 180 degrees around you
- Be observant as you approach and area or intersection
- Don't "drift off" when stopped- Stay Alert
- Leave room ahead of your car to escape
- If bumped from behind, motion for the other driver to follow, drive to the nearest Police/Fire/24 hour station. Notify the police via cell phone.
- When stopping to use outside phones, or ATM's, chose a well-lighted and highly visible area
- Don't stop to help stranded strangers – call the Police for assistance

If Confronted While Stopped:

- *Don't panic*
- Avoid verbal/physical confrontation
- If pulled from your car or confronted while in your car, cooperate – move away quickly
- Walk/run away from the immediate area
- Call the Police immediately
- Give a description of your car and the suspect(s)

Options to Consider:

- Have a plan – do something, don't just sit there
- When confronted by a suspect(s): Drive away with caution –usually a right turn is safest. If traffic prohibits this, use the sidewalk or yard, etc.
- Be extra cautious when someone approaches your car and asks you for information. If you must talk to them, do so with the windows up, the doors locked and ready to drive away if necessary
- Call the Police immediately
- Park in a well-lighted area
- Park near a main isle in lots
- Park in an outside parking lot with an attendant if possible
- If you suspect something is wrong, don't stop
- Always park where you have a 360 degree view around you
- Be aware of your surroundings before you get out
- Use your auto alarm, if you have one, as a personal safety device
- Carry an additional personal safety device or alarm
- Roll up your windows before parking
- Leave your doors locked until you have observed your surroundings and are ready to exit your vehicle
- Take your keys with you and have them ready in your hand

Options to Consider continued:

- Move quickly away from your car. At home, make sure the garage door is down before exiting.
- Keep your car in working order at all times

If Confronted While Getting Out Of Your Car:

- Avoid verbal/physical confrontations
- Cooperate – move away quickly
- Walk/run away from the immediate area
- Call the police immediately
- Give the car description
- Give the suspect description
- If at all possible, never go with the suspect(s)
- Remember, the primary rule: “If a gunman wants your car, give it up.”
- If or when an incident occurs, only you can make a decision as to what action to take. Every situation is different and must be evaluated accordingly. Remember your safety is most important.

Getting Into Your Vehicle

- Understand that anyone can be a victim
- Park in a well-lighted area at night
- Be aware of your surroundings – 360 degrees
- Appear confident and assertive
- Walk with someone to your car (friend, coworkers, and escort)
- Keep a free hand when approaching your car
- Have your keys ready
- Separate your car keys from other keys, in case you need to go back to a place of safety. Look for anyone near your car or near you
- Check the exterior of your car
- Check the interior of your car before entering
- At home, lock car doors before opening the garage to leave
- Use your auto alarm, if you have one, as a personal safety device
- Safely place your children in the car, lock the door, and then secure them in their car seat or seat belt
- Keep your car in working order at all times (tires, fluids, oil, maintenance, etc.)
- Never let the gas tank below half full

If Confronted Getting Into Your Car:

- Avoid any verbal/physical confrontations
- Cooperate – move quickly away from your car
- Walk/run away from the immediate area
- Call the Police immediately
- Give the car description
- Give the suspect(s) description

Remember:

- Anyone can be a victim
- Your safety is your responsibility
- Have a plan and share it with your passengers
- If at all possible, never go with the suspect(s)
- If a gunman wants your car, give it up. It is not worth your life!
- If, or when, an incident occurs, only you can make a decision as to what action to take.
 - Every situation is different and must be evaluated accordingly. Remember, ***your safety is most important.***

Life-Threatening Emergencies

Dial 9-1-1

Non-life-threatening Police Assistance

Dial 645-4545

ARE YOU IN THE HABIT?

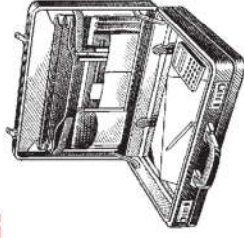
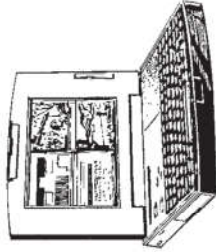
The Columbus Division of Police encourages you to get in the habit of securing your valuables while away from your vehicle.



- When possible, take your valuables with you. Laptop computers, purses, briefcases, cell phones and other small electronics are easy and popular targets for thieves.



- If you must leave valuables in your car, secure them out of sight in a locked compartment or trunk.

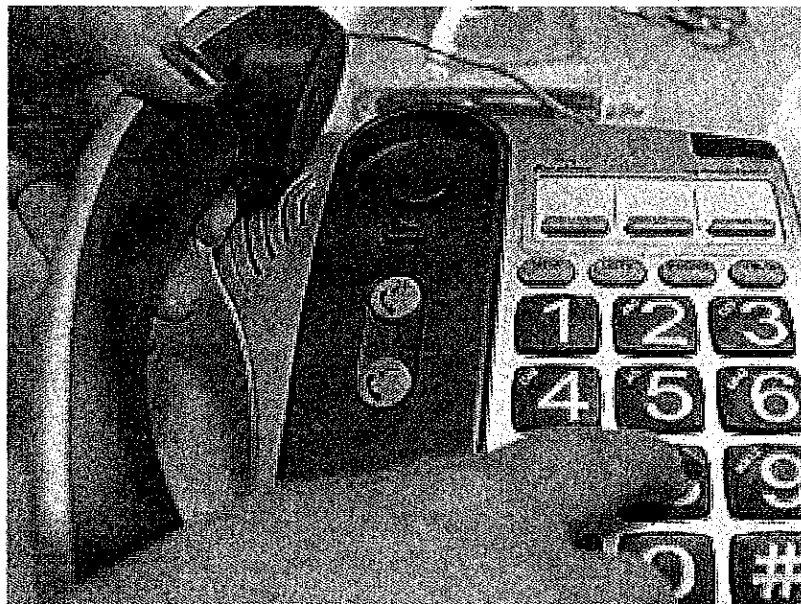


- Always roll up your windows and lock your vehicle.
- Report any suspicious activity to the police immediately.

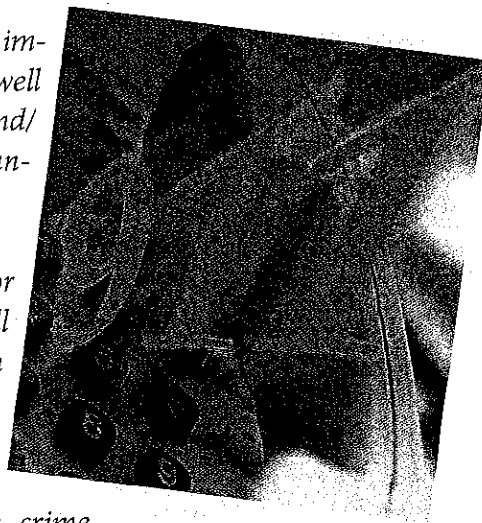


With your cooperation we can
Halt Auto Break-Ins Together

Hints and Tips For Calling Columbus Police



A 911 emergency is defined as any immediate threat to a person's life or well being, a crime in progress, a fire and/or medical emergency, and any "unknown" type of call.



When calling 9-1-1 for a crime or an incident in-progress, if at all possible citizens should stay on the line with the 9-1-1 operator unless doing so will put the person in danger. Staying on the line answering questions as the crime progresses (description and/or vehicle information) will allow the 9-1-1 operator to provide updated information to the responding officers. Staying on the line with the 9-1-1 operator will not delay police response; in fact, it will only enhance the chances of an apprehension.

The 5 W's to remember when calling 9-1-1

Where is the emergency occurring? At your current location or a different location?

What is going on/why is this happening? (Ten Code)

When did the emergency occur?

Who is involved; give a description of suspect and/or vehicle including license tag.

Weapons are there any involved? What type of weapon and who has the weapon?

9-1-1 Cell Phone Users

When calling 9-1-1 using a cell phone, try and stay on the line and give as much information as possible especially your location. Cell phones, depending on the information provided by the cell phone company, will either hit off the nearest cell phone tower in the area that the person is calling from (Phase 1) or provide a approximate location using the X,Y (longitude and latitude) coordinates (Phase 2). The X,Y coordinate (Phase 2) is only an estimate and not the actual location of the caller.



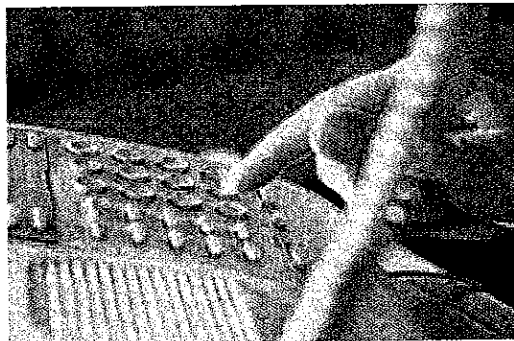
Non Emergency Calls

A non-emergency call for service is any non-life threatening situation or report that does not require immediate police response. For all non-emergency calls, citizens should utilize the Columbus Police non-emergency number 645-4545.

A number of non-emergency police requests can also be handled thru the CPD Website www.columbuspolice.org. Mainly citizens can utilize the online police reporting system to report any non-injury Motor Vehicle Accident, any theft or property destruction report with an unknown suspect with the value or damage under \$3000. You can only file the report if the place of the incident has occurred within the city limits. The Website is available 24/7.

311 Call Center

The City of Columbus 311 Call Center is a one stop shop for all non police issues. You can submit any request for a non-emergency City Service by calling 311 or 645-3111. 311 is not 411 or 911. Some of the most frequent requests thru 311 are Bulk pick up, Potholes, Code Enforcement and Snow plow request. 311 hours of operation are Monday thru Friday 7^{AM} to 6^{PM}. You can also get enhanced access to City and Community resources thru the free App: MyColumbus App

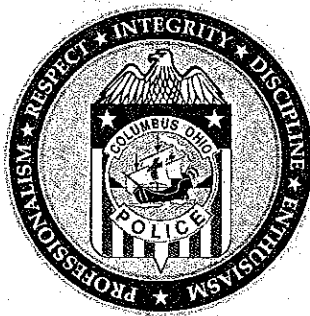


Other Frequently Used Numbers

Accident Investigation Unit	645-4767
Detective Desk	645-4624
<i>(For a case currently under investigation)</i>	
Impound Lot	645-6400
Hours M-F 8 ^{AM} -7 ^{PM} , Saturday: 9 ^{AM} -7 ^{PM} Sunday: CLOSED	
Internal Affairs	645-4881
TRU-Telephone Report Unit	645-4717
<i>(Theft and Property Destruction Reports with unknown suspect and loss under \$3,000)</i>	
24 hour number just follow the automatic prompts	
Franklin County Jail	525-3368
Franklin County Municipal Clerk of Courts	645-8186
Information Desk <i>(Speak with an officer directly)</i>	645-4760

***The hearing or speech impaired can call 911 for TDD services.

***Foreign Languages are handled with the use of AT&T Language Line Interpreter
Services thru 911 and/or 645-4545.





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PERSONAL SAFETY

Safety is everyone's business!

Understandably, no one wishes to believe they might become a victim of a crime; however, denial of the problem solves nothing and may actually place you at greater risk of becoming a victim.

You must be prepared to be safe. Prevention is always better than reaction.

Learn to practice safety every single day! While things like personal alarms, tear gas, a weapon or even self-defense tactics may help in a bad situation, it is important to understand they are all **reactive**, designed to be utilized when the problem is actually occurring. It is significantly more effective to prevent the problem from occurring in the first place.

FBI Crime Clock

The FBI publishes an annual "Crime in the United States" report. There were 14,612 murders in the United States in 2011, 14.7% decline than in 2007: The FBI report also includes a "Crime Clock" that shows how frequently crimes were committed in 2011: there was one property crime in the U.S. every 3.5 seconds and one violent crime every 26.2 seconds. Here's the breakdown:

- There was one larceny / theft every 5.1 seconds
- There was one burglary every 14.4 seconds
- There was one motor vehicle theft every 44.1 seconds
- There was one aggravated assault every 42 seconds
- There was one robbery every 1.5 minutes
- There was one forcible rape every 6.3 minutes
- There was one murder every 36 minutes

Crime pervades our lives! But there are some things you can do to lessen your risk of becoming a victim. The following information, while not all-inclusive, will provide valuable suggestions in regard to making yourself and your family safer. Nothing is 100% effective. However, well learned and utilized safety tips will certainly improve your opportunity to *Live Safely!*

Most street criminals are creatures of opportunity, and in their own way, sensible. One of the keys to safety is to avoid triggering the desire to commit a crime in the first place.

General Safety Tips

Stand tall and walk with confidence. Don't appear to be a willing target. Always be aware of what is going on around you. When walking, stick to well-lighted and busy streets. Walk with a friend(s). Avoid shortcuts through dark alleys or deserted streets.

If harassed by someone in a car, walk quickly or run in the opposite direction to safety. If you become very frightened, yell, don't scream for help. *Never* hitch-hike. Accept rides only from people you know and trust.

Don't flash your cash. Carry only the money and/or credit cards you will need for the day. Avoid carrying irreplaceable personal belongings in your purse. Ask yourself if you can accept losing the things you are carrying. *Always* have change available for an emergency telephone call.

Know your neighborhood. It seems simple, yet we often do not know what hours stores, restaurants or gas stations are open. Do you know where your neighborhood police and fire stations are located? These are places you may wish to go in case of an emergency.

If you go out for late night snacks, movies or errands, avoid going by yourself. Most assaults happen to a lone victim.

Let someone know where you are going and when you will return. **Call** if you are going to be late.

Getting Into Your Vehicle

- At night, park in a well-lighted area.
- Be aware of your surroundings.
- Have your keys ready in hand.
- Look for anyone near your car or near you.
- Check the exterior of your car; check the interior of your car before entering.
- At home, lock doors before opening the garage to leave.
- Keep your car in working order **at all times**.
- Never let the gas tank fall below half full.

If Confronted Getting Out Of Your Car

Avoid any verbal/physical confrontation. Cooperate, move quickly away from your car. Walk/run away from the immediate area, call the Police immediately! Provide the descriptions of the suspect(s) and/or vehicle(s). If at all possible, *Never* go with the suspect(s)!

When Driving

Plan your route. Try not to travel alone. Keep your door locked and your windows rolled up. If you do not have air-conditioning, then at least keep the windows rolled up enough to make it difficult for someone to reach inside and take your purse, wallet or keys.

Don't drive in unfamiliar areas. Avoid "trouble" areas. Look in the rear view mirror often and watch around you – ***Stay Alert!***

Always leave room ahead of your car to escape (don't box yourself in). **DO NOT** stop to help stranded drivers – call the police for them. If affordable, a cellular phone can be a valuable safety tool.

When Jogging or Bicycling

Go with a friend and take familiar, well-traveled routes. Do not jog or bike at night (particularly not alone). Do not ride or run with stereo headphones. It is safer to remain alert to what is around (and behind) you.

Parking Lot Safety

Use your senses – Sight, Hearing, and Smell. In most cases these are your only tools. As always, Stay Alert to your surroundings.

Park in well-lighted areas; make sure you lock your car door(s) at all times. Do not leave valuables inside your car, lock them in the trunk. Have your keys ready *In Hand* when approaching your car. Be aware of what is going on around you, people near your car or you, etc. If you are threatened, yell “Help”, “Fire” or anything to draw attention. Don’t take chances! You do *Not* have to get out of your car if you do not feel safe. If unsure, drive up to the front of a store or business and summon help, then notify police.

Other Considerations

Do not overload yourself with packages or bundles. Lessen the time it takes you to get into your car. Carry only the items you need in your purse and carry your purse under your coat or close to your body. Don’t leave your purse lying around. Consider wearing a belt bag or “fanny pack”. Record all credit card and bank information in case of theft.

If you work late or at inconvenient times for safety, call ahead and let someone know when you will be arriving and have them look out for you. Use security personnel if available to escort or watch you to your car.

You may wish to consider carrying a can of tear gas. If so, you need to train with it before you need it. Equally important, the tear gas must be in your hand (*not in the button of your purse*) when you are in a situation and/or area where you might need it.

When you are walking to your car, whether at night or during the day, try to walk with others. Again, if you are suspicious or worried, do not go out to your car at that time. If available, ask a security officer to accompany you to your car.

If you do become a crime victim

Try to remain calm. Do not get into a vehicle unless there is *No Other Choice*. Get a suspect description and notify the police immediately.

Hold store meetings or safety seminars on a routine basis. Discuss problems and make suggestions. Awareness, communication and some other personal safety considerations would have to include the specific street crimes of Strong Arm Robbery, Purse Snatching and Armed Robbery.

Purse snatch, the most frequent, is usually a hit and run operation in which speed is of the essence. Most purse snatchers are fleet footed teenagers who take advantage of an opportunity. By carrying your purse under your coat or close to your body (*not dangling from your hand or arm*), you already lessen the risk. As stated previously, avoid carrying irreplaceable items and unnecessary cash or credit cards as well. Minimize the loss if you should become a victim.

A strong arm robbery or “mugging” is robbing by force or threat of force while armed robbery involves the use of a weapon, usually a knife or gun. Again, carry no more cash or credit cards than are actually needed. Be Alert!

When walking, don’t give people opportunities to commit crimes. Stay away from buildings, and walk next to the street. If followed by a car, turn and walk quickly in the other direction.

Be aware of where you are and where you are going. Don't flash your cash or other valuables. Avoid traveling alone. Avoid dark places, short cuts, alleys, thick trees or bushes and sparsely traveled areas. Have your keys ready at hand.

If You Resist

Understand that to resist a thief is a personal decision. However, if confronted by a weapon, consider if what you are protecting is worth the risk. But always, prevention is the key to living safer.

When discussing safety, most of us tend to think about the physical crime risks only. However, more of us are likely to become the victims of a theft crime. Including auto thefts, the residents of the City of Columbus are the victims of over 40,000 reported thefts per year. The losses are in the tens of millions of dollars! Simple logic tells you that you have a reasonable chance of becoming a victim. Yet, in many cases and with a little effort, the risk for becoming the victim of such a crime can be dramatically reduced.

Fire Prevention and Safety

Although not a crime, fire safety affects the lives of thousands of Columbus residents every year. Fire is among the leading causes of accidental deaths in the home each year, yet many deaths or serious injuries due to fire could be avoided with a few simple considerations and/or precautions.

Smoke detectors are your early warning system. Since most fire deaths are caused by asphyxiation, and usually when people are sleeping, smoke detectors are the most effective pieces of firefighting equipment you can have in your home. Smoke detectors should be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms and on each additional story of the family living unit. After installation, smoke detectors should be tested *at least once a month*.

Be careful of Smoking and Ashtrays. When cleaning up after a party, put the ashtrays in the sink overnight instead of emptying them right into the trash. Make a check of couches and chairs checking for dropped cigarettes or ashes. If a cushion, chair or couch has been burned or scorched, put it outside for the night. A smoldering fire can easily result. As for smoking in bed, **do not do it**. Many people would tell you it isn't worth the risk, if they were still here!

When used correctly, fire extinguishers can keep small fires from becoming large ones. However, always notify your fire department immediately! There are 3 types of fire extinguisher. "A" type for ordinary combustibles, "B" type for flammable liquids and "C" type for electrical fires. There is also a multipurpose dry chemical extinguisher labeled A-B-C that is effective in putting out most types of fires. Check with your fire department for further information.

Never store flammable liquids in the home near water heaters, the furnace or any other device with a spark or flame. Store gasoline and other combustibles in tight metal containers designed for storing flammable liquids. Throughout the home, make sure all tools and appliances have a testing agency label (UL or FM). Frayed or worn cords and plugs should be replaced. Never plug more appliances into a socket than it is designed to accommodate safely.

Teach and practice fire safety techniques and escape plans so they become "second nature", especially with children. The key is to *prevent*, not put out fires!! If you have any questions, or concerns, please feel free to contact us!



PERSONAL SAFETY

Safety is everyone's business!

TOP 10

1. **Know your surroundings-360 degrees**
2. **Lock your doors and windows**
3. **Don't leave your valuables in your car (If you must, use the trunk)**
4. **Know your neighbors and be sure they know you**
5. **Don't talk to strangers**
6. **Walk with confidence and be ready (see #1)**
7. **Don't flash cash**
8. **Take a friend**
9. **Walk in the light**
10. **Practice Random Irregularity**

Understandably, no one wishes to believe they might become a victim of a crime; however, denial of the problem solves nothing and may actually place you at greater risk of becoming a victim.

You must be prepared to be safe. Prevention is always better than reaction.

Learn to practice safety every single day! While things like personal alarms, tear gas, a weapon or even self defense tactics may help in a bad situation, it is important to understand they are all **reactive**, designed to be utilized when the problem is actually occurring. It is significantly more effective to prevent the problem from occurring in the first place.

The FBI publishes an annual "Crime in the United States" report. There were 16,137 murders in the United States in 2004, 350 fewer than in 2003: The FBI report also includes a "Crime Clock" that shows how frequently crimes were committed in 2004: there was one property crime in the U.S. every 3.1 seconds and one violent crime every 23.1 seconds. Here's the breakdown:

- There was one larceny / theft every 4.5 seconds
- There was one burglary every 14.7 seconds
- There was one motor vehicle theft every 25.5 seconds
- There was one aggravated assault every 36.9 seconds
- There was one robbery every 1.3 minutes
- There was one forcible rape every 5.6 minutes
- There was one murder every 32.6 minutes

Crime pervades our lives! But there are some things you can do to lessen your risk of becoming a victim. This information, while not all-inclusive, will provide valuable suggestions in regard to making yourself and your family safer. Nothing is 100% effective. However, well learned and utilized safety tips will certainly improve your opportunity to ***Live Safely!***

Columbus, Ohio Division of Police
Strategic Response Bureau
Community Liaison Section
645-4610
www.columbuspolice.org





Residential Security

**Columbus Police
Community Liaison
Section**

The Burglary Threat

Residential burglary is a national, rapidly growing, costly and potentially dangerous crime that can lead to other crimes. When your home is burglarized, you'll probably lose a radio, TV, stereo, camera or jewelry. But more importantly, you will also lose your peace of mind, and the sense of safety your home brought to you. Additionally, the safety and welfare of your family may be jeopardized!

Many people believe house burglars are professional criminals, experts at defeating the most elaborate security measures. Yet, in most cases, residential burglary is a crime of opportunity committed by young amateurs who look for easy targets, like poorly secured homes or homes that look unoccupied. You can lessen the opportunity and minimize the chance of burglary by making your home as difficult as possible to enter. All that is needed is a little effort to take the preventative steps recommended in this booklet!

The quality of hardware and preventative measures described on the following pages will deter, delay and help to detect a burglar. This will increase the chance of an alert neighbor or area police officer observing the thief resulting in his or her arrest.

The time to install this hardware is **NOW**, not after a burglary has occurred!

Don't forget that burglary prevention goes beyond good locks and household security. It includes being a good neighbor and reporting any suspicious activity, person or vehicle to the police. Neighborhood security requires neighborhood cooperation.

Neighborhood Blockwatch

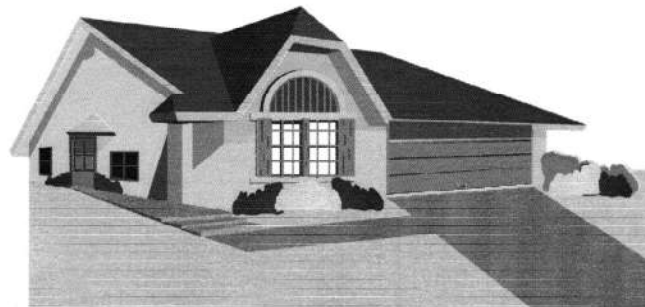
If properly organized and actively supported, neighborhood Blockwatches are a proven means of reducing burglary and other typical street crimes. The objective is to have neighbors watch for emergencies or unusual behavior and report them to the police.

Blockwatch members are trained by police to identify and report suspicious or criminal behavior. To organize a Blockwatch group, call the Columbus Division of Police, Crime Prevention Unit at 645-4610.

Operation Identification

If you are the victim of a burglary or other crime, the chances of your property being recovered and returned are greatly increased if your possessions have been "personalized." Engrave your initials and/or partial social security number along with an "OH" prefix on the back (metal) plates of your appliances, stereo, TV, etc. Items that cannot be engraved (jewelry, antiques, firearms and heirlooms) should be photographed and regularly appraised for accurate value. There are two pages provided in this booklet for recording such information.

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Here is what you can do outside your home to make it less appealing to burglars.

1. Trim shrubs so windows and doors are in full view from the street. A good rule of thumb is no plantings taller than 3' or hanging lower than 7'. Unobstructed doors and windows are a deterrent because the intruder is forced to work in the open where detection is more likely.
2. Maintain (and use) adequate lighting, especially at entry points. The power company will install a yard / alley light for a reasonable monthly charge.
3. Don't leave ladders and tools lying around outside where burglars can use them to enter your home.
4. All valuables like lawn mowers and bicycles should be locked in your garage or shed.
5. Always keep your garage doors closed and locked. This prevents burglars from entering your home through the door leading from your garage into your home. Additionally, it takes only seconds to walk into an open garage to steal work and yard tools.
6. House numbers should be large, prominently displayed and well lighted to insure they can be **easily** read from the street. This helps police and other emergency vehicles find your home in an emergency. Urge your neighbors to do the same.



What About Burglar Alarms?

A properly installed, quality alarm system can significantly improve your overall security, however, alarm systems can be expensive for a private residence. A complete system, including 24 hour monitoring service, can run from a few hundred to several thousand dollars depending upon what you wish the system to do for you. Monthly monitoring service fees average from about \$ 15.00 to \$ 25.00. You can forego a central station hookup for a less expensive alarm system that will simply make a lot of racket when a burglar attempts to enter your home or garage. These are known as "local" or "audible" alarms and depend upon a neighbor hearing the alarm and notifying the police. Here are a few tips on shopping for alarm systems.

1. Keep it as simple as appropriate. Avoid extremely elaborate systems requiring constant maintenance just to stay in operation. However, be sure to include smoke/heat detectors as part of your installation!
2. Avoid extra "gadget" accessories or systems with complicated on/off procedures. Setting the system should require little more than turning a key or pushing a few buttons on a key pad.

3. Ensure that your alarm system features emergency back-up battery power in the event of electrical failure.
4. As a general rule, it is strongly recommended that all residential systems have an audible signal device (usually a siren), whether monitored or not. Ideally, audible signal devices should be used inside and out.
5. **SHOP CAREFULLY!** Get two or more estimates. Feel free to call our office for answers to general questions about alarm systems.
6. As with any major purchase, check for service after the sale. Know what will be involved in maintaining your system before you purchase it. Check with other customers and/or the Better Business Bureau to check for unresolved complaints.
7. Ensure that all family members have a basic understanding of the system. The biggest cause of false alarms is user error.
8. Be sure to contact the Columbus License Bureau to obtain an alarm license (required for ALL systems) at 645-8366.



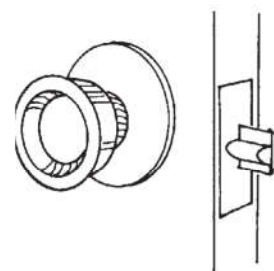
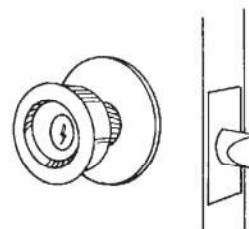
Entry Doors

Many residential doors are of the hollow core construction, thin wood veneer with nothing but cardboard fill. You can literally put your fist through one. Such doors are designed for interior use only, such as for bedrooms or closets. Exterior doors should be of solid wood or metal sheath construction. But whatever the door makeup, most burglars look for inadequate locking devices, like the ones below:

Spring Latch

Most doors come equipped with a spring latch, like the one you see here. It offers *No* protection, and can be slipped or "shimmed" with a credit card or penknife.

The same lock, with a deadlatch or anti-shim device, prevents slipping. But it still can be forced, or the door spread from the frame.

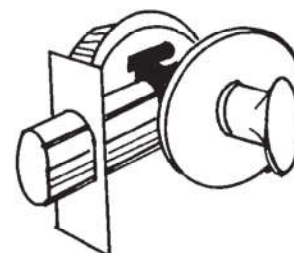


Deadbolts

A deadbolt lock offers the best security. When you turn the key, a strong metal bolt slides out of the door and into the frame.

Single Cylinder Deadbolt

This deadbolt requires the use of a key from the outside, with a plain thumbturn on the inside.



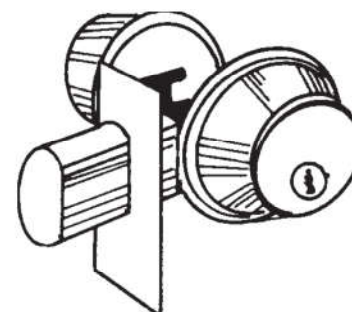
Double Cylinder Deadbolt

This deadbolt requires the use of a key from both sides of the door, and boasts two principal advantages over the single cylinder lock: First, a burglar can't simply break out a pane of glass, reach in and flip a thumb turn; second, if he does get in by other means, such as through a window, a door secured with a double cylinder deadbolt will be unavailable for removal of large items. His "take" will be limited to what he can fit through the window.

Many people are concerned about the fire hazard created through the use of double cylinder deadbolts. For this reason:

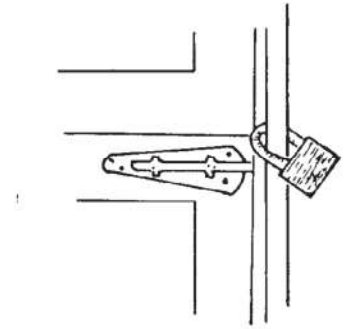
1. Keep an extra key close by the door in case of emergency.
2. Install smoke detectors in your home and keep them in working order.
3. Develop a family plan for emergency exit.

You Can have both fire and burglary protection!



Overhead Garage Doors

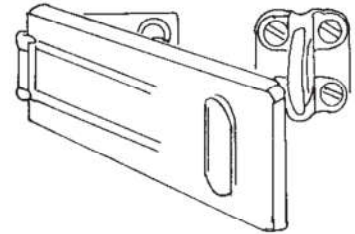
For long range protection of overhead doors, such as during vacations or weekend trips, affix an inexpensive padlock to the inside frame. That way the door cannot be raised even if the door lock is broken.



Hasps

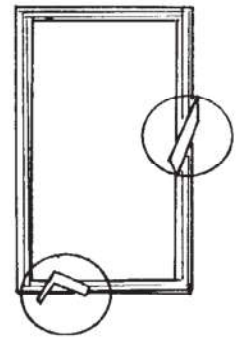
No padlock is better than the hasp on which it is mounted. A good hasp is made of hardened steel, and is constructed in such a way that bolt heads are not visible when the hasp is in the closed position.

Don't install a hasp with ordinary screws. Use long stove bolts which go completely through the door or gate.



Casement Windows

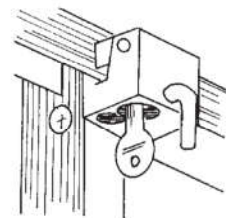
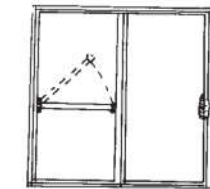
Casement windows are usually easy to secure. Be sure that the latch works properly, and that the operating mechanism has no excessive play. If the window is seldom used, the operating handle could be removed for extra security.



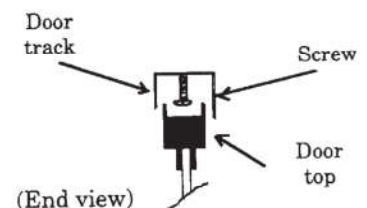
Sliding Glass Doors

Charley-bars can be installed in minutes and block the moveable door in the closed position. These are more reliable than simply putting a broom handle in the channel.

Auxiliary key locks, often of a plunger design as shown here, prevent the door from being moved even if the regular lock on the door is forced.

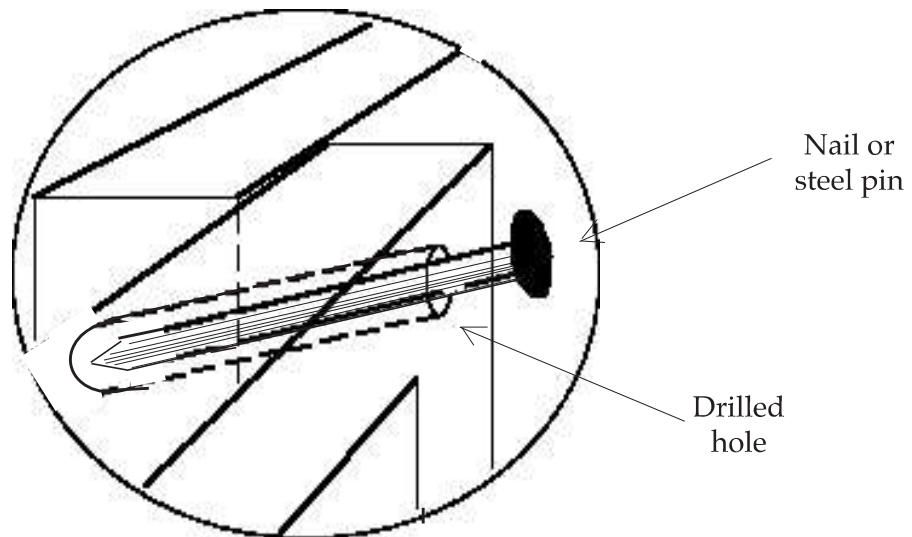


Prevent lifting of the sliding glass doors or windows off their channels by installing sheet metal screws in the upper track above



Sliding Glass Doors *(continued)*

One additional consideration to increase the burglar resistance of sliding glass doors is to "pin" the doors. This is an easy and inexpensive process which consists of drilling a small, downward angled hole at the top center of the door's frame through one door section into the other. This is done where the moving (sliding) portion of the door assembly overlaps the stationary section of the door assembly. Then, insert a steel pin or heavy nail into the hole. **Be careful to avoid drilling too close to the glass area of the doors!**



Lastly, you can place a length of wood in the lower track of your sliding glass door. Make certain that it fits snugly and that it lays flat in the door track in order to prevent it being popped out of the track by an intruder.

Safety at the Door

Remember... never open your door to a stranger. Always demand proper identification from salespeople or utility company employees. While this is common sense to adults, children must be continually reminded about this very important safety consideration. Keep in mind that chain locks are primarily a privacy device and should **never** be relied upon for maximum security. Consider installing a "peephole" exterior access doors to enable you to see who is there before opening any doors.

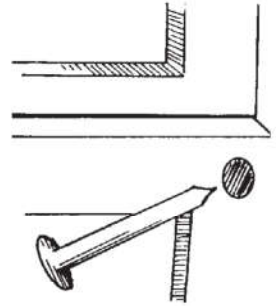
As previously stated, doors are the primary target of entry for most residential criminals. The various safety hardware, techniques and considerations will only help you to make your home safer if you **remember to use them!**

Window Protection

Windows are second only to doors as the most inviting means of entry for the determined burglar.

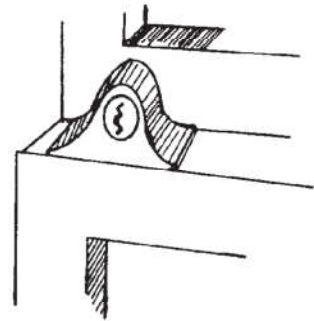
Double-Hung Windows

You can easily secure your double-hung wood sash windows by drilling a hole at the point where the two frames meet and inserting a dowel, heavy metal pin or nail. Make sure the hole goes all the way through the inner sash, but only partially through the outer sash. Drill the hole at a downward slanting angle, to resist dislodging the pin by shaking or vibration.



Auxiliary Window Lock

Even more secure are the auxiliary keyed window locks, such as the plunger style pictured here. These locks prevent the window from being opened even if the glass is broken. Your lock smith can show you several different models of window locks for both metal and wood sash.

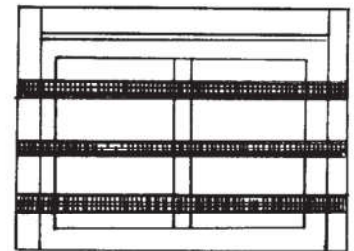


Bars and Grillwork

Ornamental bars and grillwork are generally not recommended for first and second level windows because of the fire hazard they may create. If they must be used, they should feature a quick-release mechanism on the inside.

Basement Windows

Basement windows are a favorite means of illegal entry, often due to their concealment. Since they are seldom needed as a fire exit, they can be effectively secured with inexpensive bars, as pictured here. Bars should be flat steel, three-sixteenths-inch by one and one-half-inch, and be mounted into the masonry with heavy bolts. There should be no more than six inches between bars.

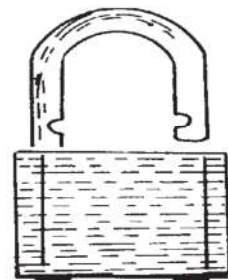


Padlocks

Most households make use of one or two padlocks somewhere. A good one has the following features.

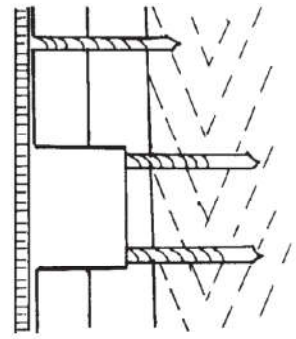
1. Heavy body or laminate construction
2. Toe and heel locking
3. Hardened steel shackle

Remember to erase or file off key numbers which may appear on the bottom of a padlock. Unauthorized keys can be made from this number.



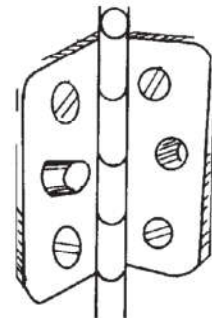
Door Strikes and Frames

A deadbolt lock is no more effective than the striker plate and door frame it engages. Look for a snug fit between the lock and the striker plate. If your door strike is installed with small, half-inch screws, replace them with two and one-half to three-inch screws which anchor into the stud. This method adds considerable strength to your door.



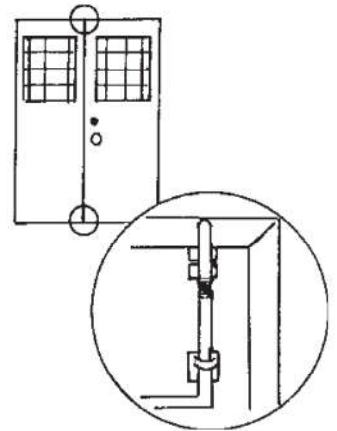
Pinned Hinge

If your exterior doors swing out, the hinges are on the outside. A burglar can easily remove the hinge pins and lift or pry the door. This is easily prevented by removing the center screw from each side of the hinge and inserting a headless screw or dowel in one side.



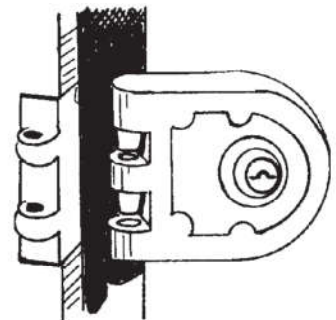
Security for Double Doors

Double doors can be very difficult to secure, but not impossible. Many of these doors incorporate slide bolts mounted on the inactive door. These are weak and inadequate. For maximum security, install cane or flush bolts at the top and bottom, as shown here:



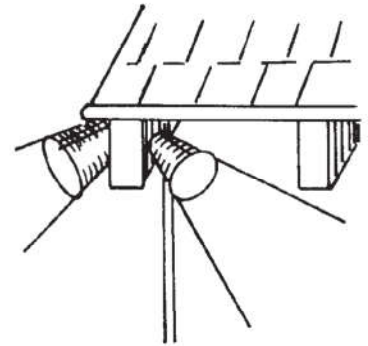
Drop-Bolts

Drop-bolt devices, sometimes called vertical throw bolts, offer protection similar to conventional deadbolts. The bolt engages vertical pins in a receiving plate, and provides excellent security so long as it is installed on a strong door and frame.

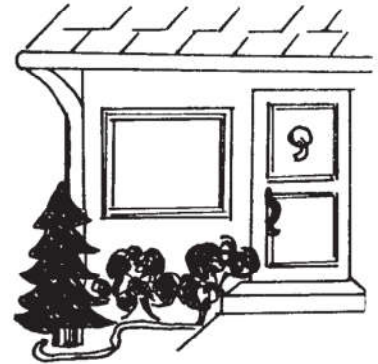


Security Lighting

Since most burglars don't like to be observed while they are working, they often shun well lighted areas. A few exterior lights, mounted either on yard poles or beneath the eaves of your house and shining at a downward slanting angle, provide extra security and peace of mind. Avoid any type of lighting that causes glare in the direction of the street. Such lighting is counter-productive to security. Since you want cruiser patrols and passers-by to glance in the direction of your home, not away from it.



Keep shrubbery, trees, and other foliage away from windows and doors. They provide excellent coverage for a burglar to work without risk of detection.

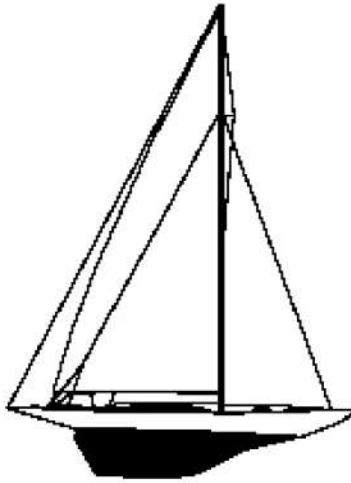


Emergency Calls Dial "9-1-1"

**All other calls
Dial 645-4545**

Prepared and presented as
a service of the
**Columbus Division of Police
Community Liaison Section
645-4610**





Taking a Vacation?

Here is a Home Security Checklist.

1. Lock all doors and windows.
2. Leave all shades and blinds in their normal positions.
3. Advise a trusted neighbor of your travel plans and ask him/her to watch out for suspicious people and/or activity around your home and property.
4. Call the police department (in Columbus at 645-4717) for a vacation house watch. Provide them with emergency numbers, key holders and other security details and they will have a cruiser drive by periodically to check your property as time allows.
5. Don't allow deliveries of any kind to accumulate on your doorstep. If you do not wish to cancel deliveries, arrange for a neighbor to pick them up. Don't forget to have your mail held for your return or picked up by a neighbor.
6. Arrange for lawn mowing or snow shoveling at proper times.
7. Connect one or two lamps and perhaps a radio to an automatic timer. They are inexpensive and help to make your home appear "occupied".
8. Refrain from publicizing your exciting vacation or trip until after your return.

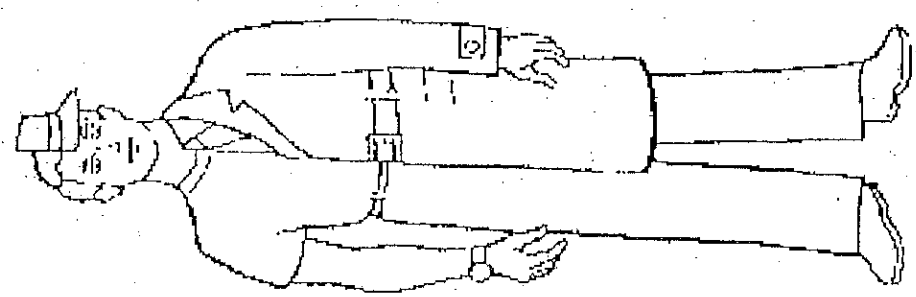


Use the following pages to inventory your appliances, tools, electronic equipment, cameras, jewelry and other vaulables. Some other examples would include lawnmowers, VCR's, typewriters, computers, fishing equipment & guns.

Item Description	Make	Model	Serial Number

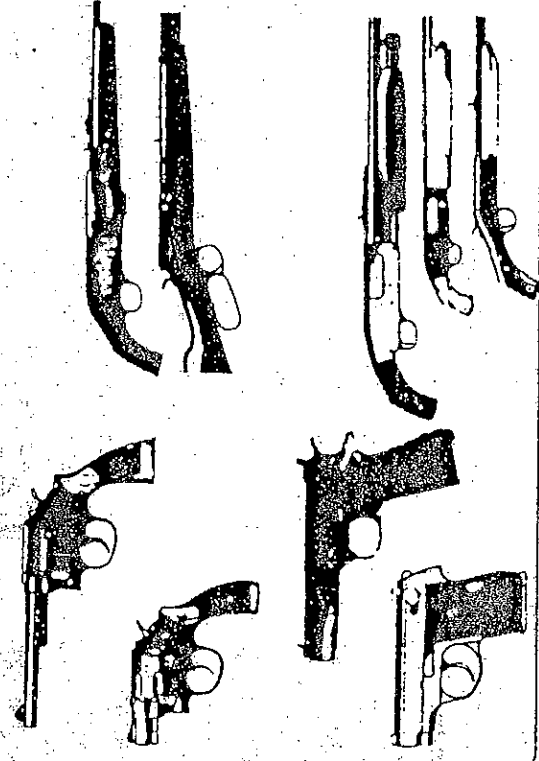
SUSPECT DESCRIPTION:

August 1995

Sex:	Tattoos/ Scars/ Marks:	Complexion:
Race:		Hat (Color & Type):
Age:		Jewelry:
Height:		Coat/ Jacket:
Weight:		Shirt/ Blouse:
Build:		Pants/ Dress/ Skirt:
Hair Color:		Shoes:
Hair Length:		Additional Infor- mation:
Facial Hair:		
Eyes/ Glasses:		

WEAPONS:

Circle the Closest



VEHICLE:

Year:	License #:
Make:	State:
Model:	Additional Information:
Color (Top & Bottom):	

Police Non-Emergency 645-4545

Columbus Division of Police

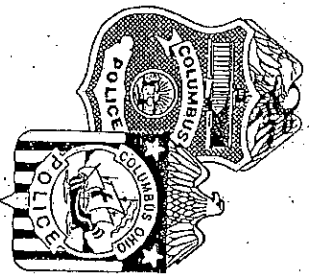
Life Threatening Emergency 911

Drug Hotline 645-4850

TIPS ON BEING A GOOD WITNESS

Remember! A good witness answers as many of these questions as possible.

- Who? Who is involved?
- What? What are they doing?
- Where? Where are they doing it?
- When? When are they doing it?
- How? How are they doing it?
- Why? This may be impossible to answer since you should not have any personal contact with any suspects.



TIPS ON IDENTIFYING PEOPLE

1. Begin by knowing exactly how tall you are. This will give you something for comparison.
2. Know where the top of an automobile comes up to on your body, and what height that is.
3. Keep a pad and pencil at hand. If you do not write it down, you may forget it.
4. Make sure the outside of your house is adequately lit. Drug dealers, like other criminals, may like to do their business at night. Lighting puts them at risk of being identified.
5. Pay particular attention to facial hair and hair style. Rarely does a criminal change these.
6. Look for the color of clothes, stripes, athletic team names, numbers and unusual designs.
7. Does the person limp, or is there anything unusual about their walk?
8. Does the person have a speech impediment or speak with an accent?
9. You do not have to be exact, give a little leeway. All the police need is probable cause to believe the person you are describing has committed a crime.
10. Write it down! Do not compare notes with neighbors. Report the information quickly to your Neighborhood Blockwatch coordinator.

TIPS ON IDENTIFYING VEHICLES

1. If at all possible, try to get the license number and state.
2. Look for make or model emblems on the front of the automobile.
3. Look for any decals or bumper stickers.
4. Is the rear of the car raised? Does it have wide tires or special wheels.
5. Is it a luxury car (Lincoln, Mercedes, Cadillac, BMW, etc.)
6. Is it a sports car? (Corvette, Porsche, RX-7, etc.)
7. Does the automobile have a car phone, or does the driver carry a beeper or pager.
8. What is the color(s) of the car.
9. Is there any damage or rust on the car and if so, where?
10. How many people are usually in the car?

For Additional Information Call:

645-4610

Columbus Police Community Liaison Section



Theft from Autos Prevention



The Columbus Division of Police would like to take this opportunity to remind citizens to get in the habit of taking opportunity away from criminals when it comes to your vehicles.

Criminals are opportunists and as such, look for opportunities to take what they need. Roaming area parking lots and streets often provides numerous opportunities to steal laptops, cell phones and even purses or wallets inadvertently left in cars.

Assuming that because car windows are completely closed or doors locked only provide a false sense of security. Criminals often utilize the “smash and grab” technique of smashing a window, grabbing the items of value from the car that are readily accessible and running. This process takes only minutes and is witnessed by no one. The owner returns to their car to find a broken window and their values gone.

Getting in the habit of securing valuables while away from your vehicle helps to take away the opportunity criminals need to target you.

When possible, take your valuables with you. Laptop computers, purses, briefcases, GPS units, garage door openers, cell phones and other small electronics are easy and popular targets for thieves.

If you must leave your valuables in your car, secure them out of sight in a locked compartment or trunk.

Always roll up your windows and lock your vehicle.

Report any suspicious activity to the police immediately.

Visit the Columbus Division of Police website at www.columbuspolice.org for information on forming a block watch in your community and for safety tips to keep you and yours safe!



Columbus, Ohio Division of Police
Strategic Response Bureau
Community Liaison Section
645-4610
www.columbuspolice.org

