HOW TO REPORT A CRIME AND WHY IT IS IMPORTANT

As a neighborhood watch block captain, you have a unique opportunity to educate and influence others as it pertains to safety and crime reporting. This document specifically addresses the importance of reporting crime as it occurs, or immediately when discovered and the variety of ways in which crime can be reported to the Redding Police Department. It also covers the consequences if the crime is NOT reported.

REPORTING CRIME AS IT OCCURS:

If the citizens of Redding do not report crime as it occurs ("It won't make a difference," "Response times are too long," "Prop 47," "Prop 57," etc.), statistical data will not be accurate and this will negatively affect the ability to staff the Redding Police Department accordingly. When crime is not reported, an inaccurate picture of safety issues within our city limits is presented. Additionally, if crime is not reported, it is impossible to "connect the dots" of specific types of crime occurring in our city. With reporting, patterns can be detected that may assist in preventing future crime.

4 WAYS TO REPORT A NON-EMERGENCY CRIME (CALL 9-1-1 IF THERE IS A CRIME IN PROGRESS, FIRE BURNING, OR SERIOUS MEDICAL EMERGENCY):

1. Telephone (530) 225-4564 (you **may** have an increase in response time from the officer due to "in-progress calls for service").

2. Using your computer, go to reddingpolice.org and click on "Report a Crime."

3. Go to Redding Police Department and report in person (you **may** have an increase in response from the officer due to "in-progress calls for service").

4. You may ask an officer to come to the location of the crime to take the report (you **may** have an increase in response from the officer due to "in-progress calls for service").

CONSEQUENCES IF CRIME IS NOT REPORTED:

As stated above, when crimes are not reported at all, our police force staffing levels may be negatively affected. Another area negatively affected is in grant approvals received from various state and federal agencies. Current statistics are an important component in the grant writing process and could affect the amount of grants received by our Police Department. Approved grants are utilized in a variety of ways within the Police Department and count for a significant amount of funding for our programs.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
INFORMED DELIVERY SERVICE

Digitally preview your mail and manage your packages scheduled to arrive soon! Informed Delivery allows you to view greyscale images of the exterior, address side of letter-sized mailpieces and track packages in one convenient location.*

* Images are only provided for letter-sized mailpieces that are processed through USPS' automated equipment

As for the Informed Delivery service, here's the webpage:
https://informeddelivery.usps.com/box/pages/intro/start.action

To reach that page, go to the USPS.com website and click on "Quicktools." You'll then see a bunch of icons. Click on "Informed Delivery" and it will take you right there. **Scroll down and type your zip code in the box to verify that USPS offers the service in your area**.

At the bottom of the page click on "Visit our FAQs to learn more!" which will give you all sorts of Q&A's. Scroll down to find a section entitled "Signing Up."

Do you have a drug house in your neighborhood?

Drug houses don't just happen in other neighborhoods. There are drug houses in all types of neighborhoods. There are four things that make a drug house:

- Product
- Buyer
- Seller
- Location

Most neighborhoods have very little control over Product, Buyer, or Seller. Drug dealers look for Locations where neighbors do not communicate and isolate themselves. This makes it easy to intimidate those neighbors that do notice drug activity. Drug dealers like neighborhoods that say, "It can't happen here." Money is a key element for the drug dealer. If they establish a drug house in a neighborhood where kids and adults have money to buy drugs, business will thrive.

What are the warning signs of drug activity in the neighborhood?

Do any of these sound familiar?

- Excessive foot traffic to and from a house or property
- Loitering in or around a house
- Frequent and unusual traffic patterns such as: Stop - Enter – Leave
- Traffic frequently stops and a resident comes out and talks briefly with occupants of car
- Threats of intimidation connected to a residence
- Open exchange of drugs and money
- Gang activity in the neighborhood
- Graffiti on structures in the area
- Sudden increase in criminal activity

Prevention is the best way to stop drug houses!

You can reduce the chance that a drug house moves into your neighborhood. Start a Neighborhood Watch and get to know your neighbors. Meet and know your local Police Officers. As problems develop in the neighborhood, work with law enforcement to resolve them quickly.

What should you do if there is a drug house in your neighborhood?

One of the tools of the drug dealer is intimidation. There is safety in numbers!

- Start a Neighborhood Watch or build a cooperative effort with other neighbors.
- Using the House Watch sheet on the back of this pamphlet, log all activity connected to the suspected drug house.
- Talk to your local Police Officers and give the information from your House Watch sheet to them.
- Speak with property owners about problems that the rental tenants are causing for the neighbors. If you are having problems, the property owner is probably having problems too.
- Report all problems to the appropriate agency. Police, Fire, Public Works, Code Enforcement, and Animal Regulation are just some of the agencies that you may call with problems.

**Redding Police Department
(530)225-4200**

Is That House

A DRUG HOUSE?

If we are going to stop crime and drugs from taking over our neighborhoods we must all work together as a team.

HOUSEWATCH

Given to Officer _____

Case # _____

Address of Suspicious House: _____

Date & Time _____

DATE/ TIME	STYLE AND MAKE OF CAR	COLOR/ YEAR	STATE AND LICENSE NUMBER	REPEAT VISITOR	DESCRIPTION OF PERSON(S) (NAME, AGE, RACE, HEIGHT, WEIGHT, HAIR COLOR)	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY (INCLUDE WEAPONS- LONG/HAND/AUTO)

EMERGENCY NUMBERS: POLICE_____   FIRE_____   CODE ENFORCEMENT _____   ANIMAL REGULATION_____

REDDING POLICE DEPARTMENT NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH UNIT
Presents the 2016 Campaign...

LOCK IT DOWN, LIGHT IT UP

🔒 + 💡

2015 City of Redding Crime Statistics:

Burglary = 769 Incidents
No Forced Entry in **39.92%** of Burglary Incidents
Larceny (General Theft) = 2,888 Incidents
Vehicle Related Larceny = 1,381 Incidents

BLOCK CAPTAINS CAN HELP MAKE A DIFFERENCE BY SHARING THESE BEST PRACTICES WITH YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH GROUPS:

FOR **HOME**, *ALWAYS*:

- Lock your doors, even when home
- Keep front/back porch lights on at night
- Use yard motion sensor lights
- Keep yard gates closed/locked
- Keep garage doors closed
- Keep bicycles in garage, unseen
- Close/lock windows
- Vary your coming/going pattern
- Consider a home alarm
- Consider a locking mailbox
- Consider that dogs deter criminals
- Leave extra key with trusted neighbor
- Be careful broadcasting on social media
- Trim bushes/trees near windows
- Use timers for indoor/outdoor lights

FOR **VEHICLE/CAR**, *ALWAYS*:

- Lock your vehicle/car
- Take your purse, **never** leave in car
- Take your computer/tablet/GPS
- Take all valuables with you
- Use the trunk, not seats, for storage
- Leave nothing showing in car
- Park in a well-lit area

"We must change our small town behaviors by recognizing Redding is now a mid-size city with mid-size problems," says Chief Paoletti. *Let's model these best practices TODAY in all of our neighborhoods.*

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CRIME PREVENTION
THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Definition: "A proactive approach to manipulate the physical environment and bring about the desired behavior of reduced criminal activity as well as reduced fear of crime."

1. POST COMPLIANT NO TRESPASSING, NO LOITERING, & PRIVATE PROPERTY SIGNAGE

2. SIGN, NOTARIZE, & SUBMIT A CONSENT TO ENFORCE FORM

3. DISARM EXTERIOR ELECTRICAL OUTLETS AND WATER SPIGOTS

4. ADD SECURITY Cameras at Building Access Points

5. TRIM BUSHES & TREES THAT BLOCK EXTERIOR LIGHTS

6. REMOVE GRAFFITI & GARBAGE IMMEDIATELY

7. EVALUATE PERIMETER SECURITY MEASURES

8. JOIN A NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH GROUP

9. HIRE A PRIVATE SECURITY COMPANY

10. SWITCH EXTERIOR LIGHTING TO LED

11. ADD A SECURITY SYSTEM

12. FORTIFY DOOR LOCKS

REDDING CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE
WE CHAMPION YOUR BUSINESS

BUSINESSES FOR

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

ABOUT TREES
530.246.2477
ABOUTTREES.US

ACE HARDWARE
530.243.6028
HELPFULACE.COM

BATTERY SYSTEMS
530.244.4420
BATTERYSYSTEMS.NET

BAY ALARM COMPANY
530.241.5145
BAYALARM.COM

BIGGINS LIGHTING
530.241.4567
BIGGINSLIGHTING.COM

GAYNOR TELESYSTEMS INC
530.223.2979
GAYNORTELESYS.COM

GILES LOCK & SECURITY
530.222.1110
GILESLOCK.COM

LED CONCEPTS
530.226.5337
LEDCONCEPTSUSA.COM

MCHALE SIGN CO.
530.223.2030
MCHALESIGN.COM

NORTH STATE SECURITY
530.243.0295
NORTHSTATESECURITYINC.COM

PATTERSON LANDSCAPE
530.246.3385
JIMPATTERSONLANDSCAPE.COM

SIGNARAMA
530.224.9655
SIGNARAMAREDDING.COM

STRANGE & SON FENCING CO.
530.243.5131
STRANGEANDSONFENCING.COM

WONDERLAND SIGNS INC.
530.222.3394
WONDERLANDSIGNS.COM

VALLEY INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATIONS
530.241.6025
VALLEYINDUSTRIAL.COM

Safe Neighborhoods by Design

August 7, 2017 • Redding, CA

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Assessment Tools

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a proactive technique in which the proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear of and incidents of crime and an improvement in the quality of life.	
CPTED PRINCIPLE	**WHAT TO LOOK FOR?**
Natural Surveillance Seeing into and out of a place is fundamental to safety. Natural surveillance allows site users the ability to see and be seen. The ability to see well should be a feature of the normal, everyday use of a space.	• Is the front entrance visible from the street and driveway? • Are there windows on all sides of the building to allow for full view of the property? • Is landscaping maintained to allow for visibility to the street? • Are there blind corners or recessed areas with limited visibility? • Is there natural surveillance of gathering areas and youth hang out spaces? • Do fence and gate design allow for visibility? • Are indoor activity and congregation areas oriented to allow for visibility to the outdoors? • Are there clear views of street parking, driveways, and garages?
Natural Access Control Strategies that guide people to and through a site and clarify which parts of the site they are encouraged to use. Access control must match the designation for the space. For example, a park will have less access control than a private residence.	• Do walkways, porches, and other features direct visitors to entrances and away from private areas? • Do trees, trashcans, and other features allow for easy access to the 2nd story via windows or balconies? If so, what changes can be made to prevent access? • Do entrances have at least at 180 view, including through the peep hole? • Are door locks located a minimum of 40 inches from adjacent windows? • Do all doors, windows, and garages have appropriate locks?
Territorial Reinforcement A site should clearly announce what it is designed to do. Defining a space through recognizable patterns and features that reflect the encouraged use helps to reveal unwanted or abnormal activity.	• Are property boundaries clearly marked with hedges, low or see-through gates or fences, and/or signage? • Are transitional zones between public, semi-public, and private areas clearly defined? • Are there conflicting uses of the space? • Is the property address visible from the street, non-reflective material, and clearly lit at night? • Is the mailbox or delivery area clearly marked and as close as possible to the front of the building and visible from adjacent buildings?

Image Seeing into and out of a place is fundamental to safety. Natural surveillance allows site users the ability to see and be seen. The ability to see well should be a feature of the normal, everyday use of a space.	• Are buildings painted and in good condition? • Is there evidence of graffiti or vandalism and in what locations? • Is there visible litter or dumping around? Are there signs indicating who to report this to? • Is landscaping maintained to no higher than 3 ft. in height and tree canopies no lower than 7 ft.? • Are there old and non-working automobiles, boats, trailers, or other vehicles on the street or in the front yard? • Are landscaping species appropriate for the site? • Does the site feel cared for? Does it convey a sense of active ownership?
Lighting Lighting is an important element in any place. Good lighting will help people feel more comfortable with their surroundings. It should provide clear paths for movement and highlight entryways without creating harsh effects or shadowy hiding places.	• Is lighting on only when it is needed? • Are lighting fixtures appropriately designed, placed, and oriented towards vulnerable areas and activity spaces? • Are lighting fixtures shielded and directed downwards? • Is lighting uniform, does it evenly illuminate the desired area without causing glare? • Is there light pollution, is there too much light for the given space or purpose of the site? • Are lighting fixtures protected from vandalism? • Are there any broken lights and are there signs indicating who to report them to? • Do trees or signage block lighting? • Are pedestrian areas illuminated? • Are you able to accurately identify an approaching individual? • Does lighting illuminate signage, address markings, and gathering areas?
Incompatible Uses Land and site use types, diversity, and adjacencies have the ability to influence opportunities for crime. Incompatible land uses should be identified and efforts should be taken to mitigate any negative impacts when possible.	• Are there incompatible activities located next to one another? • Are there signs of competing uses and users and signs conflict between them? For example, a common incompatible land use example is the presence of liquor stores in residential neighborhoods or near schools. • Is street furniture- trashcans, benches, bike parking, newsstands, lighting-appropriately placed so as not to block pedestrian access?
Movement Predictors Many elements or design features in our communities influence the direction or route that pedestrians and cyclists commonly use when traveling. In some cases, such as an alley or pedestrian tunnel, these routes physically define the path and do not provide alternative routes. In other cases, the direction is defined more loosely using signage or other wayfinding elements.	• Does the area feel isolated? • How far away is the nearest person to ask for help? • Is it easy to predict when people will be around and where they will come from? • Is it easy to predict the intended pedestrian route? • Are there signs of makeshift or informal routes? • How easy is it to exit the area undetected? • Can you predict what is at the end of the route, walkway, path? • Do you feel safe waiting in the area for public transportation or other activities?
Capacity All neighborhoods and communities have a threshold for supporting particular uses or activities. Once a use exceeds that threshold, it can result in negative activities. For example, a single bar or liquor store may function within a neighborhood without any issues. But several bars or liquor stores may begin to have negative impact.	• Is there a mix of land uses? • Who are the current users of the site? • Are there signs of conflicting activities? • Are activities appropriately distributed throughout the site? • Are spaces and sites appropriately sized for encouraged activities? • What are the main and dominant uses of the site? Are they intended uses? • Is there spillover of activities from one space to another and what is the result?

Activity Support It takes an active and engaged community to achieve safe places. Connecting people to each other, to the place, and developing positive norms helps to increase safety. Underutilized locations can be inviting to negative activity.	• How much and what type of activity is in the area, during the day and night? • Do activity levels provide for passive surveillance? Especially of vulnerable users or areas such as children and tot lots? • Are land uses and activities reflective of community needs and priorities? • Are there new and creative opportunities to engage community members and encourage pedestrian activity?
Social Cohesion Supportive relationships and interactions between all users of a place will maintain a sense of community and safety. Urban design can enhance the opportunity for positive social cohesion by providing well-designed and carefully located spaces where this can occur such as comfortable and inviting streets, community gardens, bus stops and community centers	• How do users of the site interact? Does this convey a sense of safety? • Are there natural opportunities for positive social interaction? • Are there well-designed and carefully located spaces for social interaction-benches, gazebos, walking paths, community spaces? • Are there formal and informal social programs and is the community aware of them? • Are there community gathering spaces such as parks, plazas, parklets, walking paths, multi-use buildings and areas, and cultural, music, art, and sporting event spaces designed to bring community members together?
Community Connectivity Neighborhoods and corridors should be both socially and physically connected to the greater community. Any given place should not exist in isolation from its surroundings but should instead mesh with the rest of the city.	• Are there places in the community you want to access but cannot access by walking, biking, or transit? • Are there opportunities for physical connections between land uses, neighborhoods, and buildings through roadways, pedestrian bridges and paths, bike facilities, and other infrastructure? • How might these physical connections impact safety and crime? • Are adjacent land uses connected or do they exist in isolation, for example a school community with residential area? • Are there opportunities for share-use spaces and programs?
Community Culture The cultural expression of a place instills a sense of pride and ownership in the community. This may include the arts, music, sports or other local cultural events designed to bring people together and enhance social cohesion.	• Are there safe and accessible community gathering spaces, i.e. multi-purpose spaces, sports facilities, art and music spaces, memorials, murals, parks, plazas, parklets? • How are they being used? Do activities represent the community? • Do physical features express a "sense of place"? • Is there a clear branding theme throughout the site through colors, physical features, lighting, landscaping? • Do community memorials, public murals, posters, colors, and the design of buildings, signage, street furniture, and lighting work together to convene a community identity and culture?

Safe Neighborhoods by Design
Assessment Form

Location (address, cross streets, or identifiable features)	Description of the Problem (real or perceived safety challenge)	Suggestions for Improvement	Potential Partner/ Stakeholder Involvement

REDDING POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH UNIT

Present the 2017 Campaign

TRIM IT DOWN, LIMB IT UP

 +

BLOCK CAPTAINS CAN HELP MAKE A DIFFERENCE BY SHARING THESE BEST PRACTICES WITH YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH GROUPS:

RPD PERSPECTIVE:

- Is landscaping selected and trimmed to prevent places of concealment for unauthorized users?
- Is landscaping selected and trimmed so entrances and ground floor windows are visible from the street and/or neighbors' houses?
- Are windows free of obstructions such as bushes and trees so that there are clear views from inside the house?
- Are lighting, landscaping, and structural aspects of the property maintained so that others know that someone cares about the residence and the neighborhood?
- Are neighbors acquainted with one another and active in gardening or other activities on the street? This communicates to visitors that residents are invested and likely to be aware of what's happening in the neighborhood.

RFD PERSPECTIVE:

- The blessed rains of the past winter did much good to address the dire drought impacts of the past 5 years. However...
- We now have an abundant crop of vegetation that will burn violently if not removed. **YOU** can do much to protect **YOUR** property. Owners/Renters are urged to remove combustible vegetation from their property.
- This includes dead weeds, dead bushes, dead trees, and any combustible clutter.
- Overgrown vegetation can be an obvious sign of neglected property, which can negatively affect the neighborhood.
- To report fire-prone vegetation and related fire hazards in our City, please go on-line to the "**Hazardous Vegetation Reporting**" form at **http://reddingfire.org**

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN, PLEASE GO TO
http://www.cityofredding.org/departments/police-department/programs/neighborhood-watch/cpted