

APPENDIX

1. Websites for future reference
2. How to Perform Effective Patrols
3. Information & Resource Gathering
4. Volunteer Insurance

Appendix1. Websites for Further Reference

BC Crime Prevention Association

<http://www.bccpa.org/>

BC Citizens Patrol Network / Regional Representatives

<http://www.bccpa.org/bccpn/indexm.htm>

ICBC

<http://www.icbc.com/>

CPIC search website

<http://www.cpic-cipc.ca/>

B.C. Police Departments / RCMP Detachments

http://www.policeinternational.com/display_links.php?cat_id=0&sub_cat_id=2

Appendix 2. “How to Perform Effective Patrols”¹

The following are tips on how to make effective patrols. This paper was submitted to volunteers by police and is a good reminder on what to watch and listen for. Much of the information is provided in other parts of the manual but this is an easy condensed listing for reference.

1. Drive with your windows down

- when approaching your target area, roll your windows down, turn the radio down and listen
- do you hear multiple voices (party going on), car stereo, glass breaking, arguing, etc

All of these sounds should be considered and will dictate how you approach

2. Parking lots of licensed establishments

Before entering, scan your environment -what are you looking for?

a) people:

- what are they doing, getting into vehicles or standing off to side, talking, smoking or drinking
- when you approach, do they pay more attention to you-Why?
- look for quick movements in the crowd- this will alert you to someone attempting to hide or discard illegal items, such as booze or dope
- make a note of this and move on, after making initial eye contact with them drive past without looking at them again. This will allow you time to park and possibly go unnoticed so you can continue to observe without being watched
- look for body movements, great indicators of impairment

b) vehicles:

- try to get as much information on the vehicle – type, colour, plate number so that you can run the plate when you get to a safe spot. Your dispatcher or team leader may also request that you keep a record of the plate for future reference.

3.School grounds, parks, beaches, industrial areas, Malls .

This is where having your windows down will come into play. It will be your first reaction to a noise as you may not be able to get back to the site safely.

a) Sites, parks etc.

- listen, listen ,listen then approach slowly, put high beams on
- driver scans to the left, navigator to the right, be disciplined about this
- look beyond area being scanned by your vehicle lights
- look for movement, human or animal

b) Buildings, offices:

- shine flashlight on glass ,does it reflect back , if it doesn't there may be a window out or broken
- shine flashlight on the door lock and look at the locking mechanism, you should be able to see the bolt lock ,if not , building may be insecure
- as you approach the window, look inside for quick movements
- broken glass ,fresh tire marks, perimeter fencing cut

4. Impaired drivers

The signs are endless but there are a few indicators that point towards the driver being impaired.

a) weaving

- back and forth , look at the right or left side tires and see how they move in relation to the lines on the side of the road and the centre line, is it isolated or is there a consistent weaving. The continuous back and forth is a great indicator.
- The one timer could be taking a quick look in the rear view mirror or doing a minor adjustment; don't read too much into that

b) speed

- too fast or too slow relative to other cars on the road or relative to weather and road conditions

c) stopping and starting

- at lights ,do they hesitate while other cars have already gone through the intersection, did they fall asleep!!! it happens
- -do they brake at the last second causing the front end to lower or do they start braking well before the intersection

d) windows

- are they down when its cold outside.
- are they up when its really hot (many have air conditioning units now so don't read too much into this one)

e) movement inside car

- is the driver totally zoned out or is he in constant movement - this can be indicative of a drunk versus someone jacked up on crystal meth.

f) lights

- are they even on or are they left on high beams when other cars approach.

g) their gate

- how are they walking
- off balance, staggering, dropping items
- do they peel out of the parking lot, do they hit another parked car or almost collide with cars or pedestrians, what is their reaction to this.

5. Stolen vehicles

a) running plates and locations

- find out where stolen cars are being dumped, this information can be provided to you at your briefings or from your Crime Analyst. Check side streets of active areas. Historically, areas in and around hospitals are great spots to pick off a stolen that has been dumped. Also near ferry terminals and large parking areas such as malls and surrounding areas.
- how is the car parked
- at an angle or wrong side of the street, up on the curb, does it look like it was parked in a hurry
- plates attached at an angle, by string or wire
- plates missing
- vehicle has seen better days
- check lists for types of vehicles being stolen
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b) at Malls

- often stolens are dumped at the far end of the parking lots

c) other areas

- along road ways, don't assume it is broken down

6. Pedestrians

Often street checks are one of the best tools police can use to solve crime. While patrolling make special note of people on foot and how they respond when you drive by.

- a)** where are they walking(industrial area or residential area that has been recently hit with break and enters, and what are they carrying, do they avoid looking at you - WHY??

b) packsacks

- people walking in residential areas carrying pack sacks late at night, do they have gloves on when its not cold
- people on bikes cruising through neighbourhoods looking into driveways
- after you see this person(s), drive past and see where they walked/biked from
- is there a vehicle with broken window or a house that appears to have been broken into
- is there an interior light on in a parked vehicle.

Appendix 3. Information & Resource Gathering

Forming partnerships will enhance the profile of citizens' patrol groups in the community and create funding and recruiting opportunities. It will also help increase the credibility for Citizens Patrol programs. Some places that you want to contact and network with are:

- Local Police
- School Board
- Municipal/City Hall
- Community Groups (ex. service clubs, community centres, etc.)
- Business Associations
- Other local patrol groups
- ICBC
- Chamber of Commerce
- Regional District
- Concerned Citizens.

Appendix 4. Volunteer Insurance

All volunteers are required to be insured while performing their duties. In most cases, the insurance may be through the local group and a private carrier or through the Municipality or RCMP detachment in which they work.

AON Reed Stenhouse are Insurance Brokers and Risk Consultants and are used commonly by many groups. They provide coverage for authorized RCMP volunteers and the British Columbia Crime Prevention Association.

The required insurance is for Commercial General Liability and Accidental Death & Dismemberment in the amount of \$2,000,000.00 per occurrence and \$40,000.00 Principal Sum.

There are other insurance types needed for performing your duties. These include your personal vehicle, Worksafe BC, and Special Event Coverage.