



WATCH OUT, HELP OUT YOUR COMMUNITY

**NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH RESOURCES
FOR NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITIES**



BJA Bureau of
Justice Assistance

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WHAT IS NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH?

A Neighborhood Watch is a group of people living in the same area who want to make their area safer by working together to improve their quality of life. Neighborhood Watch groups have regular meetings to plan how they will accomplish their specific goals and have leaders with assigned responsibilities. It is an opportunity to volunteer and work towards increasing the safety and security of our homes and our homeland. Neighborhood Watch empowers residents and communities to become active in emergency preparedness, as well as the fight against crime and responding to community disasters.

Activities conducted by Neighborhood Watch groups across the country are as diverse and varied as their volunteers and the neighborhoods they represent. Some groups mobilize to patrol neighborhoods, some distribute crime prevention information, while business assessments or home security surveys are conducted by others. Where disorder problems are the primary focus of Neighborhood Watch members, volunteers mobilize and conduct neighborhood clean-ups, or work with faith-based organizations to assist with the homeless and mentally ill who wander the streets. As organizers learn the needs of their various Neighborhood Watch groups and the dynamics of their volunteers, they can tailor activities and responses to meet the ever-changing needs of their residents.

USAONWATCH/THE NATIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH PROGRAM

Neighborhood Watch (NW) is one of the oldest and best-known crime prevention concepts in North America. In the late 1960s, an increase in crime heightened the need for a crime prevention initiative focused on residential areas and involving local residents. The National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) responded, creating the National Neighborhood Watch Program (1972) to assist residents and law enforcement. In the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, strengthening and securing communities have become more critical than ever. Neighborhood Watch programs have responded to the challenge, expanding beyond their traditional crime prevention role to help neighborhoods focus on disaster preparedness, emergency response, and terrorism awareness.

In 2002, the NSA, in partnership with USA Freedom Corps, Citizen Corps, and the U.S. Department of Justice, launched USAonWatch, the face of the revitalized Neighborhood Watch initiative, which represents the expanded role of watch programs throughout the United States. USAonWatch empowers residents to become active in homeland security efforts through participation in Neighborhood Watch groups. Many neighborhoods already have established watch groups that are vibrant, effective, and can take on this expanded role with ease. For neighborhoods without thriving groups, the

renewed emphasis on emergency preparedness and response may provide a good incentive for residents to participate in Neighborhood Watch in their community. To learn more, visit www.USAonwatch.org. Check out the Resource Center, visit the Neighborhood Watch partners, subscribe to our newsletter, or register your Watch group.

THE BENEFITS OF NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH

There are obvious benefits Neighborhood Watch volunteers and their communities have experienced through the years, such as crime reduction and a better quality of life.

In addition, Watch programs also offer many other community benefits:

- Be the extra “eyes and ears” which can result in the reduction of crime.
- Build community partnerships (e.g., tribal law enforcement and housing authority).
- Improve community relations.
- Learn new skills.
- Address community concerns.
- Learn about community resources.
- Give a greater sense of security.
- Develop a community evacuation plan.
- Learn about community warning systems.
- Increase community pride and unity.

OBSERVATION SKILLS FOR REPORTING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY

Most people go through the day without even noticing everyday events. However, beginning to recognize what is normal around you is the first step in recognizing what is not normal. Community members should know they have the ability to recognize unusual events as well. It is a matter of practicing observation skills to make your ability stronger.

In order to understand how to properly observe people, vehicles, and incidents that may affect us, you should begin by learning what types of things to observe. You should pay attention to things like:

- Physical setting - specific location, time of day, day of week
- People - What do they look like? (height, weight, ethnicity, gender, etc.) How many are there?
- Specific items - What is important?
- Routines - Did you notice any recurring patterns or routines? How often did they occur? Who was involved?

One of the keys to a successful Neighborhood Watch program is recognizing the importance of using good observation skills to keep your neighborhood safe. Practice looking at pictures of people to know how to describe them. Clothing is important, but look for things that cannot be changed, like skin or eye color, tattoos, scars, moles, height and weight. Properly observing vehicles is similar to observing individuals. You always begin with the basics, such as the make and model of the vehicle. Identify

the vehicle as a Ford, Chevrolet, Dodge, Honda, Mercedes, Volvo, etc. Then identify the type of vehicle (such as an SUV, pickup truck), as well as the specific model if possible (such as Corolla, Accord, Expedition). Never hesitate to say to law enforcement, "I'm not sure." With a vehicle description, even a partial license plate can be valuable.

FIVE STEPS TO BUILD A SUCCESSFUL NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH

Building a strong Neighborhood Watch program is not an overnight process; it takes patience, planning, and dedication. However a successful program will keep a community strong and better protected, and when something happens, they are more ready. Keep these Five Steps in mind when starting your group.

1 RECRUIT AND ORGANIZE AS MANY NEIGHBORS AS POSSIBLE

Talk with community members about their concerns regarding crime in the area and create awareness among the neighbors or potential volunteers about a particular concern or general issue affecting the neighborhood. Residents may want to collect data from a variety of sources, including law enforcement reports, personal observations, or media reports. In some cases, once the factual information on the issue is collected, other concerns may emerge and help to demonstrate the need for an active Neighborhood Watch. One example of this might be a situation in which residents do not feel safe because of the large number of young people who seem to congregate in a single area and then roam the streets. Once information is collected about this problem, other concerns such as underage drinking, drug use, or property crimes may be revealed. The primary concern in the initial phase of forming a Neighborhood Watch is to collect all of the information and develop a strategy to raise the level of awareness about the identified concerns or issues. Once the data is collected, organizers can format the information to distribute it to residents or potential Neighborhood Watch volunteers. Letters, flyers, e-mails, or even billboards can be used to spread the message about the concern and to mobilize people to form a Neighborhood Watch group. Get the word out about the identified problems, and begin to recruit and select individuals who want to form the "core" group of the new Neighborhood Watch effort. This core group will be responsible for recruiting others, meeting with tribal law enforcement, or other tribal agencies and building or revitalizing the Neighborhood Watch program.

2 CONTACT YOUR TRIBAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY/HOUSING AUTHORITY/TRIBAL ELDERS AND SCHEDULE A MEETING

Once the community concerns or neighborhood issues have been identified and the core group has been established, the residents should meet with representatives of agencies that can assist the group in forming. If your tribe has a police

department they might be able to help your group with meeting topics, crime prevention brochures, and training on observation and reporting skills.

When planning a meeting, consider the best time for the residents that might participate. Also, have the meeting in a place that others feel comfortable attending. If some might be able to join but have no way to get there, try to see if another neighbor might pick them up or make sure to go visit with that neighbor after the meeting to let them know what is going on and how they might be able to help.

The new or revitalized group can register with USAonWatch to become part of the national initiative against crime and terrorism. By registering, groups will receive additional free resources that will assist the group in building a beneficial partnership.

3 DISCUSS COMMUNITY CONCERNS AND DEVELOP AN ACTION PLAN

One of the first meetings should address and prioritize the concerns, issues, or problems that have been identified. Conduct a meeting on strategic planning to identify the concerns and the resources available. All too often, new Neighborhood Watch groups do not have a defined mission or specific goals and find themselves with no clear guidance or direction. Numerous activities may occur, but due to a lack of focus, they may not resolve the real issues. After the community's concerns have been identified and prioritized, the group will turn its attention to developing specific strategies to address these needs. Goals with specific objectives and realistic strategies should be developed locally and agreed upon by the Neighborhood Watch volunteers. A plan of action should be adopted and implementation strategies should be designed that will not only guide the plan, but also provide a means to assess and evaluate its effectiveness.

4 HOLD REGULAR MEETINGS AND TRAINING

Once the Neighborhood Watch group has been formed, and goals and objectives have been determined, leaders and volunteers should schedule meetings where they can receive training and hone their skills in crime prevention. Tribal Councils have a number of partnerships that may be able to provide training programs to help community members work together to protect themselves and their communities. Depending on the type of activities that the group is going to undertake (whether neighborhood patrols, clean-up days, crime prevention seminars, or vulnerability studies for business assessments), residents can offer a variety of important crime and terrorism prevention services once they receive the proper training and instruction.

5 TAKE ACTION STEPS

Take Action Steps in the community so everyone is aware about the NW. Have a kickoff event to encourage others to get involved, start a NW newsletter, and continue training and emergency drills. Most importantly keep the group active and enthusiastic. Maintain communication between group members.

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING WHEN FORMING A GROUP

Geography

Native American reservations cover thousands or hundreds of thousands of acres. Geography can be a major obstacle to implementation. The logistics of coordinating such programs as a result of distance can be challenging.

Close-knit Community

Reservations are close-knit communities. Many residents struggle with change, even if the program is designed to assist them or improve their quality of life.

Minimal Resources

Most Tribal law enforcement agencies are severely understaffed and barely able to meet their budgets. Most have little or no funds to proactively reach out and engage residents, operate volunteer programs, or develop Neighborhood Watch initiatives. Many tribal law enforcement agencies, whether tribal agencies or Bureau of Indian Affairs, have few resources available to work with residents to develop a Neighborhood Watch program.

Awareness of Culture and History

It is important to encompass the spiritual tradition elements in Native American communities.

Community Led

The first tenet of Native American Neighborhood Watch is that the program must be community led and community focused. In most tribal communities, the people themselves are the organizing and managing force.

LAW ENFORCEMENT/HOUSING AUTHORITY PARTNERSHIP

A partnership between tribal law enforcement and the Housing Authority is important. Neighborhood Watch has traditionally been accepted as under the purview of the local law enforcement agency. In many Native American communities, successful Neighborhood Watch programs are a direct result of actions and activities supported by the local Housing Authority. Housing Authority officials are charged with maintaining a safe and secure environment for the families they serve, and many of these agencies actively endorse and support Neighborhood Watch programs as one method of improving community safety.

There Should be a Focused Recruitment of Residents to Lead Program Efforts

Initially, those desiring to start a Neighborhood Watch must seek out the informal leaders in the community. Often these are not the members of the Tribal Council or designated medicine men but the matriarchal individuals that others turn to for guidance and counseling. These individuals have tremendous influence in the community and could by their verbal support launch an entire program.

Recruit volunteers individually. They must be asked for their specific assistance. Neighborhood Watch organizers may need to seek out the informal leaders, recruit members with special abilities and talents, and build strength in numbers based on community issues that motivate residents to get involved and become active Neighborhood Watch participants.

Build NW Activities Around Tribal Traditions, Artifacts, Historical Structures, and Culture

It is important to your group to consider and incorporate those traditions, ceremonies, and other events that are important to the community. Those same events can often be incorporated into Neighborhood Watch activities as ways for you to connect with other community members that might want to get involved. Community events are another great place to locate community members with special talents that you might be able to use in your action plan or in your groups projects.

Use Culturally Acceptable Language and Materials

You can find many useful resources available on www.usaonwatch.org, or contact the National Sheriffs' Association and they will provide a copy of the materials available. While the resources have not been created with tribal culture and language in mind, you can use the resources and modify them to fit your group and community. We have provided examples of how tribes have modified some of the information for materials that are focused on the particular concerns of the tribe.

PROGRAM SUCCESS

The Pueblo of Isleta Community



The Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico consists of 93,000 acres. Nine distinct neighborhoods encompass the residential areas of the Pueblo. The Tribal Police Department and Tribal Ranger Force make up the law enforcement presence within the Pueblo's jurisdiction. While the Tribal Police Department handles all matters regarding criminal justice and detention services, the Tribal Ranger Force assists and augments the Police Department.

The Tribal Police Department and the community they serve operate a Neighborhood Watch program, Community Police Academy, and Ride-along program. (Materials in support of these programs can be found in the appendix section.) The Community Police Academy graduated its first class on June 7, 2006. The Neighborhood Watch program is in its second full year. The Ride-along program is finishing an initial year and is deemed successful. It is hoped that the Community Police Academy and Ride-along program will establish the foundation for a future Residents on Patrol program.

Presently, three subdivisions in the Pickle Heights neighborhood of the Pueblo have active and inaugural Neighborhood Watch programs in place. It is the hope of the Police Department and the community that these programs will grow and expand to all subdivisions in the other eight neighborhoods (Ranchitas, Chical, Old Pueblo Village, Las Charos, Tribal Road 12, Highway 47 area, and SR147 area) making up the Pueblo.

Major challenges identified by the Police Department and residents in the Watch subdivisions revolve around assault, family violence, alcohol offenses, criminal mischief, vandalism, and juvenile gang and graffiti activity. Watch commanders and supervisors report significant success and reduction of such activity in the Watch neighborhoods and a corresponding increase in non-Watch neighborhoods.

Presently a Neighborhood Watch Coordinator and two Block Captains represent three subdivisions. The coordinator and block captains (both present and future) are provided portable radios with a dedicated frequency to the police dispatch center. This privilege is afforded once volunteers are properly trained, certified, and approved. All other participants are encouraged to use cell phones and other forms of communication to participate.

Members are required to meet monthly for feedback, input, presentations and, on occasion, scenario-based training. The police department is a constant presence at Watch meetings. Proactive measures being taken by the police department, the Housing Authority, and the Watch programs include conducting lighting inventories, light installation, barricades/fencing to redirect foot traffic, and the establishment of Neighborhood Watch signage.

The Tribal Council has been very supportive of this programming. Aggressive outreach by Tribal leadership and the Tribal Police Department, in conjunction with marketing and orientation meetings, has taken place.

Ak-Chin Community



The Ak-Chin Tribal lands are located 30 minutes southwest of the Phoenix area, adjacent to Maricopa, Arizona. The population of the Ak-Chin Community numbers 761 residents, and consists of mostly tribal members, and a small number of non-tribal family members.

The Ak-Chin Community is an independent and sovereign nation. The Community hosts an array of social and government services. Public safety, health care, substance abuse, mental health, child care, elder citizen, and recreation and cultural programs are a few of the services available within the Community.

The Tribal Police Department works collaboratively with local, county, state, and federal agencies in all states. The Tribal Police Department (via inter-local agreement) is the primary law enforcement agency for the town of Maricopa, as well as for the Ak-Chin Community. In addition, the agency provides mutual aid/back-up and investigatory assistance to the municipal and county law enforcement agencies surrounding their primary jurisdiction.

The Tribal Police Department and the community they serve operate a variation of the Neighborhood Watch program. There are both community policing and Neighborhood Watch written policy and procedures. The program is three years into implementation. All programming is operational and is developing at a steady pace. It is hoped that as budget, resources, and time permit, a Residents Police Academy, Residents Police Academy Alumni Association, and Residents on Patrol program will be implemented in the near future.

The Police Department and the Housing Authority work collaboratively with needs and priorities identified by the Advisory Committee. The agency prides itself as one of the few, if not the only, native tribal law enforcement agency in the country to enjoy the prestige of pending Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies certification.

Presently, the Community utilizes a Citizen's Advisory Committee to foster the revitalization of a hybrid Neighborhood Watch concept in the community. These inaugural members have been invited and recruited by the Chief of Police. Future members will be considered and appointed by the Residents Advisory Committee, with input from the Chief of Police. These eight geographically diverse, respected, and trusted members of the community act as de facto neighborhood coordinators. They represent a diverse cross section of the community's six residential areas.

The Ak-Chin's approach uses a monthly "community meeting" concept. A topic and training session is conducted at the beginning of the meeting. Then, an open forum is used to address any topics that arise, in addition to watch issues. This format is used to receive, review, and discuss concerns, complaints, compliments, and recommendations.

The Residents Advisory Committee acts as a consultation and information dissemination entity. Committee members have direct 24-hour access to the Chief of Police via cell phone

communication in the event of exigent or urgent circumstances. Non-emergency issues are directed to the Chief during the course of regular business hours.

Proactive measures being taken by the Police Department in partnership with the Housing Authority include lighting inventories, light installation, graffiti eradication, fixed/portable surveillance cameras, and the use of interdictory signage. Funding to procure such items and infrastructure comes from Tribal general revenue fund.

The Tribal Council has been very supportive of this programming. Aggressive outreach by Tribal leadership and the Tribal Police Department, in conjunction with marketing and orientation meetings, has taken place. While meeting initially with resistance and apathy, these efforts have proven successful. Cultural barriers to the program appear to have been overcome as a result of the Residents Advisory Committee concept. The rate of attendance at each subsequent monthly meeting appears to be on the rise.

Fort Mojave Tribe

The Tribal lands consist of 32 square miles in Arizona, mostly agricultural in nature. Six distinct neighborhoods (Mesquite, New Housing, Village, Farms Area, Elderly Complex and Industrial Park) constitute the residential areas of the community. The tribe has a population of 500 residents. All tribal members currently reside in one community/residential area.

The Tribal Police Department makes up the entire law enforcement presence within Fort Mojave's jurisdiction. The Tribal Police enjoy statewide enforcement authority and act as the sole law enforcement agency for the Fort Mojave Community. The Tribal Police Department also has statewide enforcement authority regarding criminal violations outside the primary jurisdiction in surrounding non-tribal areas and communities.

The Tribal Police use a Community Advisory Group to provide counsel on agency and community matters. The Fort Mojave Community has a very active Neighborhood Watch program. They incorporate Neighborhood Watch meetings into overall monthly community gathering on the last Wednesday of each month.

The agency's Neighborhood Watch format leaves no topic "off limit" and no time limits to resolve or implement a plan of action regarding issues brought up or addressed. The Community Advisory Group and an anonymous tip line are also in use as an informal Crime Stoppers program. Tribal Police state that they have seen a dramatic decrease in crime, especially juvenile burglary, due to overall efforts, including the Neighborhood Watch program.



White Mountain Apache



The White Mountain Apaches have begun a proactive initiative to involve and train dozens of community volunteers in Neighborhood Watch. With only 23 tribal police officers and two BIA agents for some 18,000 tribal members spread over 1.6 million acres of land, mobilizing neighbors to assist each other is a priority on this reservation. Due to the lack of law enforcement officers on the reservation, many criminals operate without fear of detection or arrest. Residents feel as if they are often left to fend for themselves, and fear of crime and retaliation is high throughout the community. In the past year alone a pair of community leaders have conducted 15 new Neighborhood Watch meetings and signed on dozens of volunteers to focus on reservation-specific issues such as increased methamphetamine traffic and unruly groups of unemployed young adults who seem bent on wreaking havoc among the area's residents.

One of the uniquely successful recruitment initiatives is for Neighborhood Watch leaders to make fry bread and bring it to neighborhood leaders who contribute other foods and provide a friendly atmosphere where residents can eat, visit, and plan Neighborhood Watch activities. Neighborhood Watch leaders frequently use community centers and law enforcement facilities to host events for local families and discuss crime and quality of life issues. Neighborhood Watch organizers have also brought specialized training onto the reservation so community members can improve their skills and learn more about planning, partnerships, volunteer management, and basic crime prevention.

Confederation of Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

The Confederation of Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation is comprised of Native Americans of the Tutiwila, Umatilla, Cayuse and Walla Walla descent. The reservation covers some 378,000 square miles and five major communities or population areas in Oregon. There are approximately 2,500 tribal members represented by a tribal council and served by four tribal police officers, down from a previously staffed level of eight officers.

"RezWatch" was begun in response to concerns about drug manufacturing and distribution, and alcohol abuse on the reservation. Social service representatives believe a significant issue exists and have had an underwhelming response from tribal police and the tribal council to address the concerns. RezWatch volunteers are specifically concerned about the growing methamphetamine problem that is plaguing the reservation, and in response they have developed flyers and brochures to raise awareness and reporting forms that residents can complete and turn in to community leaders.

TRIBES WITH DEVELOPING PROGRAMS

Flathead Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
Pablo, Montana

Gros Ventre and Assiniboine Tribe
Harlem, Montana

Mandan, Hidatsa and Arlkara Tribes
New Town, North Dakota

Miccosukee Tribe
Miami, Florida

Chickasaw Nation
Ada, Oklahoma

Nenana Tribe
Nenana, Alaska

Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma
Perkins, Oklahoma

Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs
Warm Springs, Oregon

Cheyenne River Sioux Eagle
Butte, South Dakota

Coeur D'Alene Tribe
Plummer, Idaho

Passamaquoddy Tribe
Pleasant Point, Maine

Aroostook Band of the Micmac Tribe
Maine

Mescalero-Apache Tribal Nation
Mescalero-Apache Tribal Nation

Shungnak
Alaska

OVERVIEW

- Acknowledgement of the obstacles to implementation, recognizing the lessons learned, and use of the best practices that were identified will help your group to develop.
- Meet with a coalition of interested community leaders, the local law enforcement agency, and any other interested parties including the housing authority, health and human services, social services, or tribal council members.
- Review the background of Neighborhood Watch and solicit active participation in forming, revitalizing, or enhancing the current effort.
- Decide on a plan to initiate the effort, which may include recruiting volunteers, proactively engaging the community, and conducting Neighborhood Watch activities.
- Evaluate the Neighborhood Watch effort, and continually update the plan to meet the needs of the community.

RESOURCES

USAonWatch – National Neighborhood Watch

Has a number of printed and online publications to assist in the development of a tribal neighborhood watch.

1-800-424-7827

www.usaonwatch.org

National Tribal Justice Resource Center

505-224-9644

www.tribalresourcecenter.org

The National Crime Prevention Council

Resources regarding crime prevention topics both online and in print

202-466-6272

www.ncpc.org

Volunteers in Police Service

Resources for utilizing volunteers in law enforcement agencies

1-800-THEIACP

www.policevolunteers.org

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Resources for law enforcement agencies and tribal-specific projects

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja/

Bureau of Indian Affairs

202-208-3710

www.doi.gov/bia/

Tribal Justice and Safety in Indian Country

www.tribaljusticeandsafety.gov/

www.tribaljusticeandsafety.gov/ce_overview.htm

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Tribal Justice

www.usdoj.gov/otj/grant-fund.htm

NATIVE AMERICAN NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH LITERATURE EXAMPLES

Examples of Neighborhood Watch Materials follow on the next pages.



ISLETA TRIBAL POLICE DEPARTMENT DUTIES OF A BLOCKWATCH CAPTAIN



The key person in any Neighborhood Watch Group is the Block Captain. This person is the integral component to keeping the block actively involved in crime prevention as well as the important process of information exchange between neighbors. Many Neighborhood Watch groups flourish, but some dwindle while others disappear totally. How successful they are depends on the Block Captain and the support he or she receives from neighbors.

The following is a list of recommended activities for you as a Block Captain. It is not meant to be all inclusive, because many Block Captains are creative in their approach.

1. Periodically monitor the membership of your group. Contact new residents to get them involved and to obtain their support and participation. Update your membership list as needed. Contact the Isleta Police Department Block Watch Coordinator if you have any changes to your roster. If you stop serving as a Block Captain and/or if someone takes over, contact our office.
2. Develop a neighborhood communication system to distribute vital information to neighbors pertaining to criminal activity and other concerns that develop in your area. This can be a periodic newsletter, telephone tree, and/or a one-page notice that can be quickly distributed.
3. You are encouraged to arrange for your group to meet socially at least twice a year to exchange information and renew relationships as well as to get acquainted with new neighbors. People who communicate regularly will care more about each other and be more willing to keep an eye for suspicious behavior. The annual National Night Out celebration is one example that will bring your neighbors together.
4. A follow-up Neighborhood Watch program should be conducted every few weeks or sooner, if specific problems are occurring in your neighborhood. This should also be the case if you have several new neighbors. Call the Crime Prevention Coordinator to arrange for assistance.
5. Encourage neighbors to advise you concerning criminal activity. It is the victim's responsibility to contact the police. However, you can keep a record of break-ins, vandalism, graffiti, and/or any activity that becomes a concern for you and your neighbors. Provide this type of information to neighbors at your next block meeting.
6. Your position as a Block Captain does not give you any law enforcement authority. You are simply a person who facilitates the unity of the group, distributes information, and coordinates activities. The job you are doing is important and appreciated by the Isleta Tribal Police Department.
7. Issuance of an Isleta Police Department two-way radio with only a designated tactical frequency to allow direct dispatch communication will be assigned to each Block Watch Captain or their grid coverage designee. This occurs only after completion of a radio use, handling instruction, and communication class.
8. Block Watch Captains or their designee patrolling in their neighborhood will use utmost discretion and refrain from the apprehension of any individual involved in criminal behavior. Radio communication will be utilized by using the identification check list regarding individuals and vehicles.
9. Remember – Our recommendation to all citizens who see crime in progress or notice suspicious activity is to observe and report from a place of safety. We strongly suggest that you not confront the offender unless you are in immediate danger. This applies to you and your neighbors. We do not want anyone to get hurt or injured trying to apprehend an offender or interfering with an incident other than to report the activity to the police. If you or your neighbors witness a crime in progress or observe suspicious behavior, call 911 (emergency) or (505) 869-3030 (non-emergency). Also, the number for IPD reports, records, or information pertaining to an incident is (505) 869-6511.
10. Your non-emergency contact cell number for the Neighborhood Watch Police and Citizens On Patrol Coordinator; Captain Vernon Alvarez – (505) 406-1747.

WIMAHU RESIDENT SERVICES

NEIGHBORHOOD BLOCK WATCH

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH BLOCK CAPTAINS GET TOGETHER

Never doubt that a small, group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has. --Margaret Mead

At Hondah Substation
Tuesday, August 15, 2006 at 6:00 PM.



Your invited to come out for an evening of fun and Indian Tacos!

Meet Block Captains from the *San Carlos Reservation* and the *Salt River Reservation*.

We are requesting for Block Captains to bring soda, a side dish, or dessert.

If you have any questions, please call (928) 338-4831 Ext. 114 or Ext. 109

Neighborhood Watch

Getting Together to Fight Crime

Sponsored By:



K ddie KIT



AK-CHIN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Henry S. Pina

CHILD'S FULL NAME _____

THIS KIT WAS COMPLETED ON ____/____/____

KEEP IN A SAFE, ACCESSIBLE PLACE

PERSONAL RECORD

CRIME PREVENTION TIPS

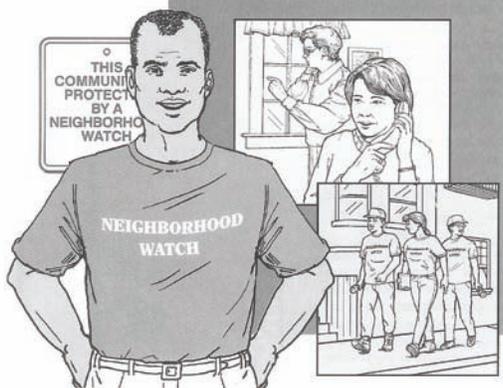
Ak-Chin Police Department



For your home and car

Neighborhood Watch

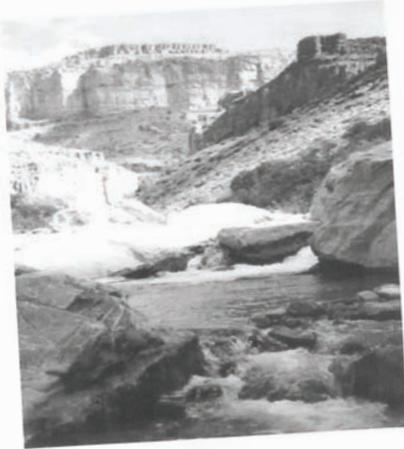
-- What residents can do about crime



THIS COMMUNITY PROTECTED BY A NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH

Juneau Police Department
 6255 Alaway Ave • Juneau, AK 99801
 (907) 586-0600

Neighborhood Block Watch Guide



Sponsored by the
White Mountain Apache Housing Authority
ROSS Program,
Whiteriver Police Department &
White Mountain Apache Fire & Rescue

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH GUIDE



A COMMUNITY PROGRAM IN FULL FORCE
ALL SUSPICIOUS PERSONS & ACTIVITIES ARE REPORTED
TO THE SALT RIVER POLICE DEPARTMENT

SRCHD-SRPNIC

No Toxins In Our Moccasins

Is there a meth lab in your neighborhood?

Check those that apply:

- Unusual strong odors (like cat urine, fingernail polish remover, ammonia, ether, sweaty gym bag)
- Unusual number of chemical containers near the property (antifreeze containers, lantern fuel cans, drain cleaner, STP/Heat containers, red chemically stained coffee filters, duct tape, clear glass containers, lithium batteries, packaging from cold medicines or diet aids)
- The presence of bottles or jugs used extensively for secondary purposes (milk jugs and screw top beer bottles full of mysterious liquids)
- Windows blacked out, or covered by aluminum foil, sheets or blankets
- Secretive and protective of area surrounding the residence (video cameras, elaborate alarm systems, reinforced doors, electrified fencing)
- In rural areas, smaller trailer or building located away from the main house with generator running in the middle of the night
- Excessive water usage, water lines or electrical cords running to the basement or outbuildings
- Unusual amount of exhaust fan noise, ballast noise or window sweating
- Boxes, bags or suitcases are often carried in or out of the residence
- Little or no traffic during the day, but lots of traffic at extremely late hours. Different vehicles arriving at the house and staying for only short periods of time. Many of the vehicles may be delivery trucks or vans with out of state plates and U-hauls
- Regular visits by people in extremely expensive cars (BMW, Jaguar, Mercedes, Cadillac, etc.) to tenants who appear to be significantly impoverished
- A dramatic drop-off of suspected activity within minutes after police have been called, but before they arrive (may indicate using a scanner, monitoring police bands)
- Little or no mail, furniture, visible trash, and no newspaper delivery
- Visitors who appear to be acquaintances rather than friends
- Regular car switching, especially at odd hours - the people arrive in one car, leave it at the premises, and use keys already in their possession to get into another car and drive off

Rez Watch, Box 6, 46493 Mission Rd, Pendleton, Or 97801

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- In rural areas, smaller trailer or building located away from the main house with generator running in the middle of the night
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- Unusual amount of exhaust fan noise, ballast noise or window sweating
- Boxes, bags or suitcases are often carried in or out of the residence
- Little or no traffic during the day, but lots of traffic at extremely late hours. Different vehicles arriving at the house and staying for only short periods of time. Many of the vehicles may be delivery trucks or vans with out of state plates and U-hauls
- Regular visits by people in extremely expensive cars (BMW, Jaguar, Mercedes, Cadillac, etc.) to tenants who appear to be significantly impoverished
- A dramatic drop-off of suspected activity within minutes after police have been called, but before they arrive (may indicate using a scanner, monitoring police bands)
- Little or no mail, furniture, visible trash, and no newspaper delivery
- Visitors who appear to be acquaintances rather than friends
- Regular car switching, especially at odd hours - the people arrive in one car, leave it at the premises, and use keys already in their possession to get into another car and drive off

Rez Watch, Box 6, 46493 Mission Rd, Pendleton, Or 97801

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