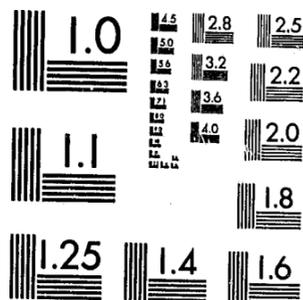


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National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

4-20-81



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FINAL REPORT  
LEAA GRANT # 79-DF-AX-0005  
JANUARY 1, 1979 - APRIL 30, 1981

79340

 <b>U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</b> <b>LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION</b>		<b>CATEGORICAL GRANT</b> <b>PROGRESS REPORT</b>	
<b>GRANTEE</b> Salt Lake City, Utah		<b>LEAA GRANT NO.</b> 79-DF-AX-0005	<b>DATE OF REPORT</b> July 1981
<b>IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE</b>		<b>REPORT NO.</b> 11	
<b>SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT</b> Anti-Crime Team		<b>TYPE OF REPORT</b> <input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT	
<b>REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD</b> Jan. 1979 THROUGH April 1981		<b>GRANT AMOUNT</b> \$846,299	
<b>SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR</b> 		<b>TYPED NAME &amp; TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR</b> Florence B. Bittner, Director	
COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)			
Report follows on subsequent pages			
<p style="text-align: center;">           U.S. Department of Justice            National Institute of Justice         </p> <p>           This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.         </p> <p>           Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by  <u>Public Domain/LEAA</u> </p> <p>           to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).         </p> <p>           Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.         </p> <div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>NCJRS</p> <p>AUG 10 1981</p> <p>ACQUISITIONS</p> </div>			
<small>NOTE: No further monies or other benefits may be paid out under this program unless this report is completed and filed as required by existing law and regulations (FMC 74-7; Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1976).</small>			
<b>RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)</b>		<b>DATE</b>	

✓  
**Salt Lake City**  


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**Anti-Crime Program**

**EVALUATION**

**Bonneville Research**  


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 Salt Lake City, Utah / November 1980

**BONNEVILLE RESEARCH**

38 EAST FIRST SOUTH  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111  
801 534-1025

December 19, 1980

Mr. L. Wayne Horrocks  
Director Anti-Crime Team  
Salt Lake City Corporation  
255 East 400 South No. 103  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Dear Wayne:

This report is a summary of the two years of operation of the LEAA-funded Crime Prevention Grant for Salt Lake City Corporation. It follows the basic format in which the grant is written with objectives, and the strategies to accomplish those objectives, as the basic components. Each objective was looked at individually and then documentation was reviewed that would support and meet that objective. The results were presented in the form of "Findings" and were ascertained from files of the Anti-Crime Team, the Salt Lake City Police Department Crime Prevention Unit, Project Youth Pride and the Rape Crisis Center.

The evaluation was completed by reviewing records, face-to-face interviews with agency heads and other key individuals, telephone surveys, and personal observation of printed materials developed and disseminated by the project.

A summary of the key findings found in the report are as follows:

1. The program generally met or exceeded the grant objectives.
2. The Anti-Crime Team and Police Crime Prevention Unit organized over a two-year period a comprehensive citizens' crime watch program involving over 25,000 Salt Lake City residents.
3. Salt Lake City residents and businesses were given a chance to interact with local law enforcement agencies in a positive and constructive manner.
4. Five hundred low income persons and senior citizens were able to purchase dead bolt locks at reduced rates or receive free dead bolt locks as a result of this program (400 free and 100 at reduced rates).

L. Wayne Horrocks  
December 19, 1980

Page Two

4. Local television, radio and newspapers contributed many hours and pages to crime prevention features, but whether their efforts increased public awareness is not known.
5. Women all over the State of Utah received self-protection training and rape follow-up treatment through the Rape Crisis Center.
6. Juvenile offenders with high recidivism rates were brought to below a 40% recidivism rate through the efforts of Project Youth Pride.

As with any new or demonstration effort however, opportunities to learn from experience are vast. We therefore recommend that Salt Lake City consider the following recommendations for future grants of this nature:

- . A comprehensive plan should be developed for data collection in line with grant goals and objectives to be used by all participating agencies.
- . Clear lines of authority, even coordinating authority, must be established, exercised, and demanded from all participating parties.
- . Perhaps such varied agencies as the Rape Crisis Center, the police, a school program, and a crime watch citizens' program should not be funded under one grant. They have different goals and create tremendous monitoring difficulties.
- . The grant itself indicates a very ambitious program for a two-year funding cycle. An undertaking such as wqs outlined here could take many years to fully implement.
- . CETA workers should be more effectively screened and/or trained before being instituted into roles as critical to the project outcome as those in this project.
- . Advertising is the key to large involvement by the community in such a project. Perhaps more funds should be earmarked for this area.
- . The Anti-Crime Team program should be fully integrated into the Neighborhood Council program.

The cooperation given by the Anti-Crime Team staff, the Crime

L. Wayne Horrocks  
December 19, 1980

Page Three

Prevention Unit officers and other agency directors was gracious, helpful and of vital importance in the completion of this document. Given the difficulties of implementing a program of this scope and magnitude, and given the time constraints and personnel problems, the amount of work accomplished is indeed impressive.

The data presented and the analysis given is solely the opinion of the evaluator unless otherwise specified.

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Springmeyer, Jr.

Robyn Carter

agw

Bonneville Research

Objective a.

Utilizing the key resources of Utah Hands Up and the Salt Lake City Police Department's Community Affairs Bureau, initiate a comprehensive community crime prevention program.

Strategy (1)

CETA and Outreach workers will precede public meetings with door to door distribution of literature regarding the Anti-Crime Team, or make telephone contact with residents to encourage participation.

Findings:

This strategy was met by door to door canvassing of neighborhoods, handing out flyers indicating meeting times and place, also a brief description of the Neighborhood Watch program. The actual number of literature drops is unknown. Roughly a 250,000 figure was quoted by the Business and Media Coordinator. No documentation of telephone contact is recorded. It is noted through interviews with Outreach workers that phone contacts were made to key, previously identified, Area or Block Leaders to help organize individual blocks.

Strategy (2)

Neighborhoods will be encouraged to organize with Block Leaders.

Findings:

Neighborhood organizations known as the Salt Lake Association of Community Councils are already functioning and form the general entities' geographical breakdown for the projects. They have been ranked from data collected by the Crime Prevention Unit using their comprehensive crime statistics as to the areas having high incidence of priority crimes (burglary, robbery, vandalism, rape). These figures are ranked in Figure No. 1. Within these nine geographical areas there were to be volunteers trained to be Area Leaders, having eight hours of training, and Assistant Area Leaders under the directorship of Outreach workers and police officers. The areas were to be further broken down into Block Leaders, having three to four hours training, and Assistant Block Leaders - a block being roughly defined as those houses on the same street having street numbers within ten numbers of each other. It is important to note, for purposes of evaluation, that the documented meetings held in the various geographical regions often comprised several blocks. This was done to maximize Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit personnel time usage as it was stated to be impractical to hold individual block meetings for every block.

In theory the Block Leaders were either chosen by their peers or had volunteered to keep up block meetings on their own, using training given by Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit staff as well as utilizing these same staff members as resources when problems arose.

The Block Leaders were to call and report to Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit staff when and where block meetings were held. Here there is a breakdown of quantifiable evidence of meetings held. Many times the volunteers did not call if they held meetings, or did not follow through on their commitments and held no meetings at all. Most of the verifiable data, therefore comes from area or block meetings at which an ACT or CPU representative was present. Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit representatives often came to follow-up meetings comprising several blocks even though, in many cases, the block leaders conducted the meetings.

This leads to the breakdown of block organization data presented in Figure 2. In row one we find the number of meetings actually held, either block or area, in 1979 and also in 1980. Row two indicates the approximate number of blocks represented per year. The data in row three is approximate because persons often did not sign the role, did not include their address, or the Anti-Crime Team or Crime Prevention Unit representative did not compile the block dissemination. In the latter case, it was assumed at least one block was represented and was counted as such. Row three indicates the approximate number of persons in attendance at these meetings.

#### Strategy (3)

Staff efforts will be made to provide support for councils with emphasis on neighborhoods with high crime incidence and high minority concentrations.

#### Findings:

The statistics for the number of blocks represented in the area meetings were further broken down into blocks per geographical area. This data is for 1980 only. Figure 3 gives this breakdown of the nine areas giving the high crime areas first. It should be noted that an attempt to spotcheck block leaders was made by this evaluator. This was done by calling approximately one out of every 50 names on the books, taken from those persons designated as block leaders, and calling one of every ten designated area leaders. The person was asked if he/she was in fact a block leader; if he/she continues to hold block meetings; and if the training given was three to four hours long.

The data received is given in Figure 4. No statistics have been compiled by Anti-Crime Team or Crime Prevention Unit staff in relation to areas of high minority concentration; however, it is assumed that the areas designated as high priority areas do contain high concentrations of minority residents.

#### Strategy (4)

The project will provide ongoing training programs for citizens throughout the funding cycle and limited only by staffing and availability of training equipment and supplies.

#### Findings:

Over the period covered in this evaluation, approximately 22 months, a count was made of the total number of citizens deemed to be trained area or block leaders. This data is contained in Figure 5 and is for 1980 only.

Again the data is broken down by geographical area. Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit staff provided training information at every meeting held, either on crime watch, home security, crime incidence, police methodology, property marking, vandalism, rape and personal protection. Many meetings were held where representatives responded to specific problems in neighborhoods such as a Peeping Tom or how to get a street light put on a dark street. Films or filmstrips were often shown from the Anti-Crime Team or Crime Prevention Unit libraries to emphasize crime prevention tactics.

The depth of the training is only quantifiable by indicating, as is shown in Figure 6, the number of hours spent giving this training either by Anti-Crime Team or Crime Prevention Unit staff. No pre- or post-testing was given as was specified in Objective a, Strategy No. (4) of the grant. It is assumed that all those attending meetings were given the training packet which had been approved for training purposes. Over 1,500 training packets have been assembled and 1,200 newsletters have been sent out monthly since February 1980 giving current crime statistics, neighborhood watch stories and numerous crime prevention techniques. This newsletter could be defined as further "training" efforts.

Crime Alert flyers, twelve in all, were sent out to neighborhoods having a specific crime problem to "train" residents in how to cope with the problem. At least twelve original training handouts were designed by the Business and Media Coordinator to go in the training packets. Some examples are specific instructions and diagrams on home security and how to identify suspicious activities or persons.

Again, in regard to depth of training, the statistics given here refer to a block leader as one has attended at least one three-hour session as being a "trained volunteer." This definition is open to critique and perhaps a better definition would be "informed volunteer." It is possible that many more persons who merely attended the meetings received as much training as the area and block leaders.

Objective b.

From experiences with the SLACC neighborhood meetings and block meetings we learned that there continue to be expressed fears of crime, victimization and retaliation. As part of the first year's funding, a survey implement has been developed and a survey completed. Near the end of the second year, a second survey will be completed with an analysis of program impact.

Findings:

Wasatch Opinion Survey, Inc., an independent research agency, was contracted to develop this survey instrument. The first year's survey was completed in November of 1979. The second survey had not been done prior to the date of this evaluation. The survey contains general attitudinal data about relations with police and neighborhood councils as well as some crime incidence data.

It is this evaluator's opinion that this survey, while interesting and informative, cannot be used to show the impact of the Crime Prevention grant. It is too general and does not relate specifically to the Crime-Prevention Team. Implied correlations could perhaps be drawn. The survey is valuable to the city for use in assessing citizens' attitudes towards the police force in general and general feelings about crime.

Strategy (1)

Through the means of block meetings, police visits, and church activities, the SLACC and Anti-Crime Team mechanisms will bring the police and residents together.

Findings:

Police have been successfully incorporated into neighborhood block meetings. This table lists block meetings, church visits and school visits attended by Crime Prevention Unit officers. The figure in parentheses is the number specified by the grant and rows 2 and 3 are actual figures. (Note: These figures are through October 1980 and the project still has three months to add to totals.)

CRIME PREVENTION UNIT

	1979	1980 (Jan/Oct)
Block Meetings (1,000/year)	1,928	1,034
Church Meetings (25/year)	65	38
School Meetings (25/year)	34	15
Meetings CPU attended	482	347

Strategy (2)

Citizens must be brought to understand responsibilities and rights in regard to reporting crime, and follow through in the investigative and prosecutorial processes. This will be accomplished through block meetings, media presentations and hand-outs.

Findings:

Almost every meeting spot-checked by this evaluator concerned some aspect of reporting crime. Through security checking, burglary follow-up, discussion of neighborhood watch, project ID, Crime Alert and other specific project areas, citizens were trained in how to help the police in their investigative duties. Films were extensively shown depicting police training operations and handouts showed how to mark valuables and report suspicious activities or persons. The newsletter gave citizens information on specific crime activities by area, how to report crimes, and citizens' responsibilities.

There has been no specific documentation of citizens' roles as witnesses or juror in the justice process. The Police Crime Prevention Unit has indicated that sometimes during burglary follow-up proceedings, questions have been answered about court and justice processes.

Strategy (3)

Through this project, residents of high crime neighborhoods will be brought to understand the plight of neighbors who have become victims of crime. This will be accomplished by neighborhood councils, block meetings, and know-your neighbor socials.

Findings:

The Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit staffs have attended 123 meetings comprising 492 blocks in the designated five highest crime areas during 1980. These are Central City, Central City South, Peoples Freeway, Westside and Northwest.

Of these the lowest percentage of total meetings held in 1980 were in Central City and Peoples Freeway, 690 and 590 respectively. The reasons given for this were 1) lack of manpower. The Crime Prevention Unit lost officers assigned in these areas and the Anti-Crime Team lost Outreach workers in these areas; and 2) in Central City specifically other agencies such as NAACP were less willing to cooperate; and 3) transient and apathetic populace.

The meetings in high crime areas of Central City South and Westside were well attended and represented 15% and 12% of the total number of meetings held respectively. In general, these areas were represented by extremely conscientious Outreach workers and Crime Prevention Unit officers, as well as having a more stable and interested community.

Strategy (4)

Through continuing dialogue among residents of high crime neighborhoods, citizens will be encouraged to identify problems relating to protection of individuals and homes, victimization, and relations between citizens and the prosecution process.

Findings:

Citizens of the five highest crime areas--Central City, Central City South, Peoples Freeway, Westside, and Northwest--were encouraged in block meetings to have security checks made on their homes. Low income and senior citizens were given free dead bolt locks and installation. Documentation of specific problems identified is recorded. Examples are dark alleyways, unlighted streets, trailer court and apartment building security, juvenile gangs, park security, purse snatching, downtown parking lot robberies, and special problems of the elderly. In 1980 approximately 200 security surveys were done by the Anti-Crime Team in these areas.

Strategy (5)

Councils will be used as intermediaries between police and victims of crime, when necessary.

Findings:

Councils have been used as intermediaries by acting as sounding boards for problems of area residents. For example when groups of juveniles were terrorizing Westside neighborhoods, the councils worked with the police in identifying areas to target for patrols. Also, in the East Bench area, the council informed Crime Prevention Unit officers that residents were fearful of being victimized on Sundays while attending church,

so police patrol the area on Sundays during church meeting hours. The councils expressed concern over residents not knowing whom to call for services in Salt Lake City, so a "hotline," -- 535-NEED -- was devised to promote quick referral to the proper city departments.

Other examples include councils being organized to provide government agencies with data about how residents feel about neighborhood zoning policies, safety of the streets, including traffic lighting, etc. Citizens often report crimes to councils who, in turn, report them to police if local residents are afraid of retaliation or further victimization. This seems to be much less threatening and brings government closer to the people.

Objective c.

During the project's duration, provide dead bolt locks and other residential security improvements to resident households through providing free locks to low income residents, including installation, and providing means for residents to acquire dead bolt locks at bulk rate discount prices.

Strategy (1)

Arrangements will be made to purchase security hardware such as dead bolt locks at bulk rates and these will be available at block meetings.

Findings:

The Anti-Crime Team staff purchased 60 locks, both single and double cylinder locks. These were purchased from Intermountain Lock and Supply Company and were provided at dealer's cost. These locks were made available at area and block meetings.

Also, over the period of the grant, residential security checks were done by both Anti-Crime Team staff and Crime Prevention Unit officers. These are shown in the table below. Also ID engravings on valuables were done by the Anti-Crime Team staff.

	1979	1980 (Jan/Oct)
CPU Residential Security Surveys	485	432
ACT Residential Security Surveys	232	282
Act ID Engravings		100 (approximate figures)

(Please note in this table that in 1979 both CPU and ACT may have attended the same residential security surveys, therefore some overlap occurs)

Strategy (2)

Installation of locks for senior citizens, handicapped, and low income households will be performed by a paid staff member, plus a part-time carpenter as needed.

Findings:

The full-time installer has been securing homes of low income, elderly, and handicapped persons. Requests were screened by Outreach workers to guarantee qualifications. The results:

1979 June-December	126
1980 January-October	<u>275</u>
Total	351

The projected total of 400 installations for the two-year grant should be met by project termination, January 31, 1981, by figuring a 20-per-month average for three more months, making a total of 410.

Objective d.

In the involvement of the Crime Prevention program concurrent and consistent with the neighborhood and council involvements of the SLACC councils will be encouraged through efforts of the Media Business Coordinator with support of the Hands Up organization.

Strategy (1)

Media coverage will be pursued to increase public awareness of the project. No funds are directly provided but experience has shown the local media to be cooperative in crime prevention.

Findings:

The local newspapers, Deseret News, The Salt Lake Tribune, and Sunset News, have covered the Crime Prevention team's activities throughout the project. From clippings collected by the Media Coordinator, we found 24 news articles in 1979 directly referring to the Anti-Crime Team activities and 80 articles were found for 1980. Many more articles informed citizens about local crime statistics and incidence of crime.

Coverage on radio and television was much more difficult to document. Some stations ran "spots" several different times and dates and times were not recorded. Those definitely on file are:

Radio:

1. KSXX December 9, 1979 - two-hour question and answer program.
2. KSL May 25, 1979 - Fiesta Latina.
3. KALL July, 1979 - 30-second spot ran all month on ACT.
4. KSL August 18, 1980 - Public Pulse - one-hour program.
5. KSL February 11, 1980 - public service announcement.
6. KSL July, 1980 - Crime Prevention spot.
7. KALL May 2, 1979 - 45-minute program.
8. KSL May 8 to 15, 1979.\*
9. KSXX May 18, 1979.\*
10. KSL April 19, 1979 - Public Pulse - Wayne Horrocks.
11. KWMS, KRSP, KSL, KCPX, KLUB March 19, 1979 - Spots of the Mayor urging citizens to participate with the Anti-Crime Team.

Public service spots, 15 seconds to 30 seconds, were sent to all major radio stations from January to September, 1980. These were excerpts from the Anti-Crime Team newsletter. It is not known specific dates or times when these were run.

\*Nature of content not specified.

Television:

1. KSL, KUTV and KTVX March 19, 1979 - introduce program.
2. KUED May 26, 1979 - Spanish crime prevention.
3. KTVX May 6, 1979 - Hands Up program.
4. KUTV April 13, 1979 - Security check.
5. KUTV June 6, 1980 - Project Youth Pride.
6. KUTV 1979 - 30-minute interview.
7. KSL February 11, 1980 - 30-second spot.
8. KTVX January, 1980 - Citizen Alert.
9. KSL April 19, 1980 - Hourly news.
10. KUTV January 8, 1980 - Citizen Alert.
11. KSL, KUTV, KTVX May, 1980 - SOC Rally spots.

One of the key projects undertaken by the Media and Business Coordinator was the newsletter to be published from February of 1980 through December of 1980. This newsletter provides data

to over 1,200 volunteers monthly and advertises upcoming meetings, gives crime prevention tips, area crime statistics, know-your-neighbor interviews, and many more things. It appears to be a valuable tool in promoting public awareness of project activities.

Utah Hands Up program is not currently working directly with the Anti-Crime Team to provide media coverage of project activities. The relationship seems to be one of resource to each other, i.e., borrowing films and materials. The only documented joint project was the SOC Rally sponsored by Hands Up in May of 1980 in which the Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit staffs participated with the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce in planning the conference.

Objective e.

Physical security of commercial establishments will be reviewed and analyzed by police personnel through the Crime Prevention Unit and through utilization of crime and demographic data analysis. The highest risk areas will be identified.

Strategy (1)

Initial contacts with commercial establishments will be made either through business organizations or media exposure.

Findings:

Crime Prevention Unit officers have made contacts with businesses in four ways: 1) Burglary follow-ups of commercial establishments, 2) Business organizations requesting presentations, 3) Canvassing commercial areas, and 4) Attending and presenting at local business oriented shows and conferences a special program.

Examples:

1) Burglary follow-ups - businesses. In 1979, 60 were made. In 1979 all burglary follow-ups were done in person by an officer. This was very time consuming and so in 1980, a total of 996 follow-up letters were sent out through October. These letters gave the businesses information about future security measures and offered to do security inspections of the establishments. In all, 47 commercial security surveys were done in 1979 and almost 100 have been done to date in 1980.

2) Businesses and business organizations have requested Crime Prevention Unit staff to do workshops on commercial security. In 1979, 43 presentations were made, and 30 have been presented through October of 1980. Some of these were the Federal Employees

Association, Mountain Bell, and Mountain Fuel Supply Company.

3) Crime Prevention Unit officers have canvassed commercial areas such as Trolley Square and, as a result, the merchants there requested a security presentation to be given at which 14 businesses were represented.

4) Crime Prevention Unit officers on special assignment were present at many local business-oriented conferences and shows, at which booths were manned or special presentations on crime watch and security were made.

Examples:

a. Commercial Crime Prevention Conference November 8, 1979 in conjunction with Hands Up. Fifty businesses were represented.

b. SOC Anti-Crime Team Rally at Salt Palace May 27, 1980. Here the Anti-Crime Team assisted with representation to businesses.

c. Ernst Home Fair April of 1979 and also 1980 - Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit booth on vandalism and security.

d. Utah State Fair in September of both 1979 and 1980 - booth manned by Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit staff.

3. Survival Fair October, 1980 - Home Security demonstration.

Strategy (2)

Through the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange Club, Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions, etc. information regarding crime prevention effort will be disseminated.

Findings:

The Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit staffs have worked directly with the Chamber of Commerce on the SOC Anti-Crime Rally of 1980 and the Arson Conference with the Exchange Club in 1979. The Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit staffs have also given presentations for the American Legion, Exchange Club, Association of Carpenters, Fort Douglas NCO Club, Beta Sigma Phi Sorority, Utah Association for Industrial Security, and Kiwanis Club. There were a total of twenty meetings specifically in service or civic organizations in 1980.

Strategy (3)

Police will use crime statistics to demonstrate to business owners the importance and effectiveness of security precautions.

Findings:

All statistics compiled by Crime Prevention Unit staff include business burglary, robbery, and shoplifting data. This information is presented to businesses having security checks, burglary follow-ups, and meetings held with businesses.

Strategy (4-7)

Businesses were encouraged to participate in neighborhood meetings and presentations (73 specifically geared to business), commercial security checks were made (147), and newsletters were sent to businesses giving some site hardening and crime prevention techniques. Commercial burglary follow-ups brought businesses into closer contact with police (890). Site hardening through proven crime deterrents was one area that was not addressed to a great extent by the Crime Prevention Unit other than being briefly covered in presentations.

One project being carried on currently by the Anti-Crime Team Media and Business Coordinator is the Crime Alert program for local service companies. To date, Mountain Fuel, Mountain Bell, and Utah Power and Light Company have been contacted. The purpose is to provide training for service truck drivers in watching out for crime while working around the city. Training sessions are being held for Mountain Fuel and Mountain Bell now and the cost is being picked up by these companies. Mountain Fuel has over 400 employees and Mountain Bell 3,500 involved who will receive at least a 30-minute training session. Utah Power and Light Company is interested and may become involved before project termination.

Objective f.

During the project duration increased public awareness through the media and the neighborhood project activities of what vandalism is and what can be done about it.

Strategy (1)

Educate people as to what acts are considered vandalism.

Findings:

The Anti-Crime Team staff and Crime Prevention Unit officers have not documented specific block meetings or school presentations on vandalism for 1980. The media library contains one film and one slide presentation, the latter done by Henry Winkler, concerning vandalism. For the purpose of this evaluation only, seven meetings on vandalism were reported in the

records for 1980 and 24 for 1979. It was indicated by both the Media Coordinator and the police sergeant that the film and slides were used many more times than this record shows. The SOC Anti-Crime Rally had vandalism as a prime topic, and reached approximately 2,000 people.

It would appear to be an administrative error to not require ongoing documentation of this important area during 1980.

Strategy (2)

To inform citizens regarding their responsibility regarding their own children and what to do about incidents of vandalism observed. Citizens are also to be informed regarding deterrent features for vandalism which are to be incorporated into design for both new and existing buildings.

Findings:

There is no evidence that these topics were addressed to any great extent during the project years.

Objective g.

Accomplish a wide dissemination of self-protection techniques during the project by utilizing existing crisis intervention agency expertise with the coordinated effort of women's clubs, church and school groups, and neighborhood councils.

Strategy (1)

Training is to be given to a pool of volunteers who will reach women in neighborhoods for self-protection measures.

Findings:

The Rape Crisis Center operates a pool of volunteers trained to speak to the community on self-protection for women. There is a group of ten to twelve volunteers who were prepared for these presentations, using a training manual developed for just this purpose. The areas covered include: What do you do if someone near you is raped? What kind of help is available? and What are the psychological ramifications? Also techniques to help prevent or avoid sexual assault are given.

These volunteers worked in conjunction with the staff Rape Prevention Coordinator and the CETA worker to deliver approximately 95% of all speeches given by the Rape Crisis Center. Each time a presentation is made the volunteer receives a stipend of \$50.00, plus travel expenses. The volunteers are

currently functioning in both Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County.

#### Strategy (2-4)

Services of existing sexual assault agencies will be used to inform women not only of preventive and security techniques, but also of referral services available for victims. Instructional materials will be provided on sexual assault and new materials will be developed as needed.

#### Findings:

The Rape Crisis Center received monies under the Crime Prevention grant to provide ongoing training to block organizations on self-protection. The monies were funded for the year 1979, but were stretched over two year's time. The Center gave an average of 27 trainings per month to block meetings, schools, civic groups, women's organizations, businesses, and club meetings. The Rape Crisis Center is also funded from other sources to provide services to the whole of Salt Lake County. Therefore, over half of the presentations given were made outside Salt Lake City confines.

The Rape Crisis Center has developed numerous handouts and training materials for use when giving presentations, including bilingual information.

While the Center has made well over 360 presentations during the project, the administrative question of which were covered by funds from this grant is difficult to ascertain. Note: Rape Crisis Center spread funds supposed to last one year over a two-year period suggesting that quotas specified by the grant were not realistic for this extended time.

#### Objective h.

Victims of sexual assault will be afforded access to counseling to enable them to cope with the affects of the crime on their life.

#### Strategy (1-2)

Crime prevention specialists will utilize existing specialized resources to take rape prevention techniques into neighborhood meetings. Residents will be made aware of the assistance that is available.

#### Findings:

The Rape Crisis Center held at least two meetings a month in neighborhood settings in the already existing neighborhood area

and block organizations of Salt Lake City. Victims were made aware of the assistance available to help cope with the affects of sexual attack through "rap groups" which were held in April, May and June of 1979. Groups met at the University of Utah and were to be group sharing sessions. The results were disappointing as women did not support the groups after the initial few meetings. The Rape Crisis Center director indicated the painful nature of rape itself could account for low participation. It should be noted that the Rape Crisis Center staff and victims profitted and learned a great deal from these rap sessions.

Seven Physical Assertion seminars were held at the Rape Crisis Center, three hours a week for five weeks, in 1979. These sessions were advertised in local SLACC neighborhood meetings and in the Rape Crisis Center. They also took the "You're in Charge" program to eight or nine Salt Lake City elementary schools to acquaint children with sexual abuse safety rules.

The Rape Crisis Center maintains a 24-hour hotline for rape victims to call for help. This number is given out to all participants at neighborhood meetings.

#### Objective i.

To pursue during the project duration advocacy for victims, through the neighborhood councils, to seek to overcome fear of retaliation, fear of repeated victimization, and social stigmas of victimization.

#### Strategy (1-2-3)

The rap sessions mentioned in the prior section were to provide victims with a "support group" on which to lean in order to help lessen the fear of further victimization and to cope with social stigma.

#### Findings:

Rape Crisis Center personnel and CETA Outreach workers acted as advocates for those victims who utilized the Center. It is not always the policy of the Center to handle cases internally. Often women are referred to other agencies where their needs can be more effectively met. The Center works in close cooperation with the police and encourages following through in prosecutions when appropriate while still maintaining the privacy of its clients.

It must be noted here that it is very difficult to document the effectiveness of efforts to reduce fear of victimization and retaliations. How does one measure a decrease in fear?

It seems to be an assumption that if a person trusts agencies and individuals one is working with, and has a support group to call upon, that one has a reduced fear of further victimization. However, this assumption cannot be proved by any data available.

#### Objective j.

To effect a coordinated and cooperative atmosphere of project functioning and provide encouragement for and special consideration to the involvement of minorities as an integral part of the Anti-Crime Team.

#### Strategy (1)

Anti-Crime Team staff Special Groups Coordinator and Neighborhood Security Coordinator will be assigned responsibilities to oversee and coordinate efforts to involve minorities in the project both as participators and beneficiaries of the project.

#### Findings:

Administrative difficulties have plagued the Special Groups section of the grant. Positions have been altered or discontinued. For example, the Special Groups Coordinator originally was to compile resource lists of child abuse agencies, shelters, and materials on child abuse to be used in neighborhood meetings during 1979. A list of agencies was compiled but no resources or material were given. This position was written out of the 1980 grant, and the position terminated. All records were boxed and taken by the former Special Groups Coordinator; therefore, large gaps exist in Anti-Crime Team data.

The Neighborhood Security Director was to oversee neighborhood activities and see to the involvement of minorities in neighborhood activities. This position is now vacant because of a shift to a new role for the employee and will be refilled shortly for the project's duration. The original Neighborhood Security Director had apparent difficulty in maintaining administrative control of the Outreach and neighborhood activities, and did not keep well-designed records, which led to the problems cited before in this evaluation in determining exact counts of project accomplishments.

The new role of the former security director is director of a special project at West High School. Lucy Otero, former neighborhood security director, has been working at West High School since January of 1980. The program at West High School was instituted because of extreme violence, vandalism and

robbery going on there. This area is located in the Northwest area, and is one of the target areas mentioned in the grant. The program involves a 24-hour hotline, to be funded by Mountain Bell or Salt Lake City schools, manned by teachers/volunteers, and designed to provide a "safe" place to report crimes. As many as 100 students are currently involved in the Car Club and Boxing Club which were started at West High School by Ms. Otero. These clubs were designed with the students' interests in mind. They will be remodeling a car donated to the project and are being trained in boxing by a former professional coach.

The principal of West High School indicates that while no hard data is available, the number of fights occurring between gangs in the school has dropped. The students involved in Ms. Otero's programs are, for the most part, of minority ethnic groups.

The project serves to meet the criteria of strategy (2) which concerns further efforts to involve minority groups in the Northwest area of the city in neighborhood crime prevention programs. West High School is in this area and the population served is minority blacks, Chicanos and low income citizens.

There is further documentation of Anti-Crime Team staff serving minority groups. Meetings and presentations were held in Senior Citizens Centers--at least ten per year. Programs for television were developed in Spanish on crime prevention, and 46 training sessions were given to minority organizations and neighborhood groups during 1979. There is, however, no documentation of a "functioning" Anti-Crime Team advisory council composed of citizens, minorities, senior citizens, law enforcement personnel, SLACC, media, Hands Up, etc. No exact figures on presentations to minorities are available for 1980.

#### Strategy (2)

Specific involvement with ethnic minorities.

#### Findings:

Blacks: There is no documentation regarding involvement with members of the black population, but verbal statements were given of efforts which had been made to work with NAACP and CORE.

Indians: There is no documented evidence of involvement with the Indian population.

Oriental: The Anti-Crime Team staff participated in the Asian Fair of 1979 wherein crime prevention activities were demonstrated from a booth.

Polynesians and Pacific Islanders: This evaluator found one documented meeting at which all the participants were of Pacific Island or Vietnamese extraction. No record is given of any special problems which were discussed. It appears that only general home security and crime watch information was disseminated.

The following are supplementary juvenile delinquency prevention objectives and deal with Project Youth Pride for the funding year 1979-1980.

Goal:

The primary goal of this element is to reduce the incidence of recidivism of selected juvenile offenders through the pursuit of tutorial education, cultural education, vocational training, job placement, and follow-up services.

Objective 1.

In cooperation with Juvenile Court, design and implement a juvenile diversion program for a minimum of ten youths designated as serious crime recidivators.

Strategy (a)

Design referral mechanisms and implement program contract controls.

Findings:

Project Youth Pride has worked through the juvenile probation system to select students. There are three criteria for referral: 1) Youth must be aged 14 to 17, 2) Youth must be a juvenile offender on probation, and 3) Youth must have dropped out of school prior to arrest.

Both student and parents must sign a contract before entering the program. An entry evaluation includes court history, social and emotional history, health records, self concept evaluation, educational, and family history. The student must sign to agree to obey the house rules, and to attend school. The parent or, in the case of some students, the group home guardian, must also sign the contract indicating that they understand all the rules.

There has been a core group of 18 students enrolled per year

on a 12-month basis. A student must contract for at least six months to be considered core group. There have been more students enrolled temporarily in the program as need is dictated by the court system. A total of 36 students were served in some way during 1979, and 30 in 1980. Note: Recidivism rate does not appear to be a criteria for referral.

Strategy (b)

Evaluate each youth client as he/she enters the program. Identify interests, abilities and aptitudes, and set appropriate contract goals.

Findings:

Project Youth Pride utilizes the Salt Lake City school district for educational and psychological testing. The students are taken to city schools to be tested at the beginning and the end of the school year. Project Youth Pride has a series of interest and behavior instruments administered at the project. Records obtained from the school districts, when available, are used extensively to show trends in the student's past school histories. When all the data is gathered, the director, group manager, and teachers together plan placements and programs. Ms. Benns, director of the program, indicates that if data suggests one student has a great deal of potential, even though functioning on a low level, he/she might be expected to do more than another with lower potential.

A daily contract is then negotiated covering both academic and behavioral areas, the latter including attendance and attitudes. These contracts are checked weekly to determine if trends are apparent or if goals are too high or too low. Points are given to the student for appropriate academic and social behavior. These points earned are turned in bi-monthly for a small monetary stipend. Over the 21 months covered in this evaluation, the amounts of student's stipends is indicated in figure 7. The recording system includes the contracts signed by the students as well as check stubs corresponding to the contracts.

Objective 2.

From an established base line rate of pre-program recidivism, effect a 40% reduction in the number of client recidivists during each 12-month period.

Findings:

There is no base line data in evidence at Project Youth Pride dealing with recidivism and improvements. Ms. Benns indicates

that five of the 36 students from project year 1979 have been arrested again. Three of the five are at the Youth Development Center. The other two are again on probation. This would appear to be more than the specified 40% reduction in recidivism. Four students from 1979 are back in high school full time, and approximately twelve are employed either full or part time. Four students from 1979 are still enrolled in 1980 or are in vocational programs. Of all students enrolled in 1979, 50% are considered enough improved to be off probation.

This information is from the Project Youth Pride student files.

The follow-up program calls for visits or calls to former students monthly to check on progress and recidivism.

Strategy (a)

Design, schedule and implement tutoring, counseling, educational and vocational training designed to fit individual needs.

Findings:

All materials at Project Youth Pride are programmed instruction. The materials are high-interest, low-skill levels to fit these students. They are ordered through Salt Lake City schools. Over \$6,000 has been spent on materials, films, workbooks, etc. Students are taught in ability groups, with no more than five to a group, with one teacher. Volunteers and teachers tutor individually. Counselors from Salt Lake City schools come in weekly for group and individual sessions.

Life skills are a major component of academic and social learning (how to cook, apply for a job, fill out a resume, etc.). Vocational training is provided through vocational rehabilitation at Trade Technical College. Some private on-the-job training has been given. If a student works while attending classes, no stipends are given.

Strategy (b)

Conduct six and one-half hour session models, five days a week including education, field trips into the community, work experience and cultural education.

Findings:

The daily program at Project Youth Pride is academics from approximately 9:00 A. M. to 12:00 noon, five days a week. Afternoons from 1:00 to 3:00 P. M. include swimming and physical education at the Northwest Multipurpose Center, arts

and crafts at Central City Community Center, cooking classes, and various special field trips.

Special field trips have been arranged to visit Trade Technical College, Youth Development Center, the prison, and local hospitals. The project director indicated most activities are geared to future work experiences, and cultural education, while not taught specifically, is integrated into daily curriculum.

Strategy (c)

The performance of each program participant will be evaluated weekly and renegotiated monthly.

Findings:

The contracts are discussed with each student on a weekly basis to show his/her strengths and weaknesses. The points are not totalled until two weeks, at which time the student is paid and a new contract given. The contract is very general academically, and stresses getting work done rather than getting everything right. The contract is very strict in earning points. Attaining at least 70% of the total points possible per day is necessary to earn any money at all.

Objective 3.

To return a minimum of seven clients either to school or to productive employment.

Findings:

Four students have returned to high school. Two are functioning well, and two marginally, but with marked improvement over prior performances. The director stated that over half of the students entering the project are so far behind in school and so close to age 18 that it is more practical to direct their goals to job placement. Twelve are in job training programs or are employed full or part time.

There has been no recidivism with these clients.

Strategy (c)

Follow-up service will be provided for each client.

Findings:

Each client involved in the program is given a home visit each

month by his/her teacher or the group manager of the project. Those not involved in the project currently are given a follow-up call monthly to check on progress. Teachers are contacted in the regular high school or trade school to verify information. Teachers visit the youths placed at Youth Development Center monthly. Students are encouraged to approach staff with any problems they are having either academically or socially whether or not they are currently using service.

SUMMARY STATEMENT

This evaluation was completed using the data and information available.

It is certain that some areas have been judged on the basis of information given by the persons involved as no specific written records were kept. This is not the most accurate way of accounting for results, but does give a generalized picture of what was being accomplished. As a final note, in an attempt to be absolutely fair to the project, the basic overall goals and strategies set forth in the grant were met and oftentimes greatly exceeded.

Administrative difficulties notwithstanding it would seem that the Anti-Crime Team and the police Crime Prevention Unit went a long way beyond the scope of the grant in significant areas, especially in public relations between law enforcement and the community and in neighborhood citizen involvement in crime watch.

Most difficulties were centered around minor technical points set forth in the grant.

Figure 6.

	<u>TRAINING TIME</u>	
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Total time (hours) spent in training meetings	979	582

Note: Includes all time Anti-Crime Team representative accompanies officers to meetings. More time was actually spent by Anti-Crime Team members alone, but figures were unavailable.

Source: Crime Prevention Unit records.

Figure 7.

	<u>PROJECT YOUTH PRIDE STUDENT STIPENDS</u>	
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
	\$6,322.12	\$3,974.26
TOTAL	\$10,296.38	

Source: Project Youth Pride records.

Figure 4.

TELEPHONE SURVEY OF BLOCK AND AREA LEADERS

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
1. Are you a block leader?	15	6
2. Do you hold meetings on an ongoing basis?	3	18
3. Did you receive 3-4 hours of training?	11	6*

\* Six indicated that the term "training" needed to be further devined as they had received "information" only.

Five persons we tried to contact had either a disconnected telephone number or had moved.

Source: Survey compiled by Robyn Carter.

Figure 5.

NUMBER OF BLOCK AND AREA LEADERS

	<u>Area and Asst. Area Leaders</u>	<u>Block and Asst. Block Leaders</u>
1. Central City	1	9
2. Central South	7	121
3. Peoples Freeway	7	43
4. Westside	12	112
5. Northwest	4	121
6. Central East	6	114
7. Capitol Hill	12	184
8. Sugar House	9	329
9. Avenues	11	57
10. East Bench	<u>13</u>	<u>26</u>
TOTAL	62	1,116

Source: Anti-Crime Team files for 1980.

Figure 3.

BREAKDOWN BY PRIORITY AREAS

	<u>No. of Meetings</u>	<u>Persons Attended</u>	<u>Blocks Represented</u>
1. Central City	16	275	12
2. Central South	41	593	214
3. Peoples Freeway	14	262	26
4. Westside	33	454	88
5. Northwest	19	788	152
6. Central East	27	1,246	118
7. Capitol Hill	10	173	10
8. Sugar House	66	1,605	189
9. Avenues	22	389	165
10. East Bench	<u>31</u>	<u>1,287</u>	<u>60</u>
TOTALS*	279	7,082	1,034

\* The total here varies from those in Figure 1. This is because they were taken from Anti-Crime Team files only and are missing some of the Crime Prevention Unit statistics. Figure 3 gives a general idea of area distribution.

Source: Anti-Crime Team files.

Bonneville Research

Figure 1.

<u>REPORTED CRIMES</u>		
	<u>1979</u>	Priority Crimes Burglary, Robbery and Rape
1. Central City	815	
2. Central South	768	
3. Peoples Freeway	649	
4. Westside	561	
5. Northwest	527	
6. Central East	465	
7. Capitol Hill	494	
8. Sugar House	450	
9. Avenues	398	
10. East Bench	<u>245</u>	
TOTAL	5,363	

Source: The Police Crime Prevention Unit files.

Figure 2.

	<u>MEETINGS HELD</u>	
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u> (Jan/Oct)
1. Number of meetings held	512	380
2. Number of blocks represented	1,928	1,034
3. Number of persons attending meetings (volunteers)	15,442	10,194

Note: Some overlap may have occurred in the 1980 reports so the figures are approximate.

Source: The Anti-Crime Team and police Crime Prevention Unit files.

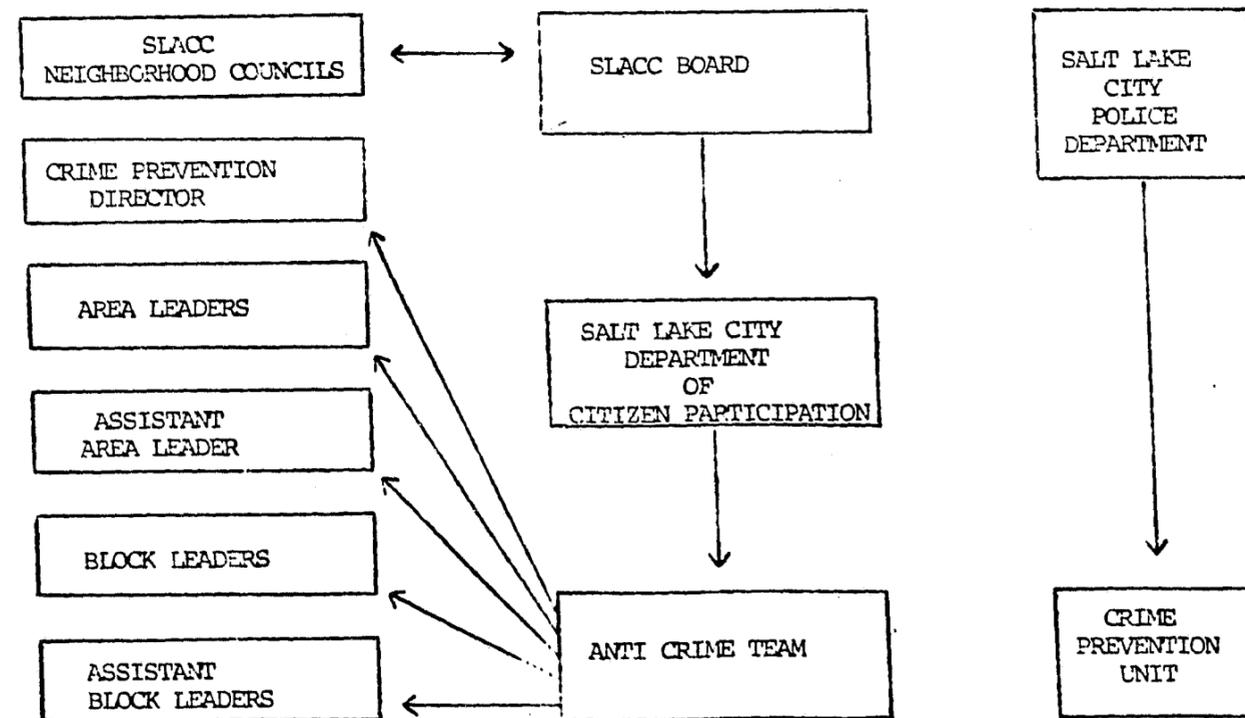
ANTI - CRIME TEAM

FINAL REPORT

Beginning on January 1, 1979, the Salt Lake Community Crime Prevention Program continued through January 31, 1981. A one month extension was allowed so that the books could be closed and some programs completed, however, that month will be covered under the separate report since only a limited staff was maintained for the extension period.

The Salt Lake OCPP Grant was awarded to the Salt Lake Association of Community Councils (SLACC), an organization of neighborhood councils, and functioned under the name of the Anti-Crime Team (ACT). The Anti-Crime Team was administered under the Salt Lake Department of Citizen Participation a coordinating agency between citizen groups and city government, because its father organization, SLACC, was a completely organized body with a sophisticated leadership structure both within the neighborhood councils and within the SLACC Board. When ACT looked for volunteers to fill its program it had a ready resource available.

In order to initiate the original program each SLACC Neighborhood Council appointed a Crime Prevention Director, who was given the assignment of assisting ACT personnel in their efforts to organize Neighborhood Watch block groups and to coordinate Crime Prevention efforts in that area. The SLACC/ACT structure is illustrated in the following chart.



Through the Anti-Crime Team, Neighborhood Crime Prevention Directors established a chain-of-command which allowed for rapid dissemination of information down to the block level. ACT staff members worked directly with leaders at all levels to schedule training meetings, to solicit home security inspections, and to assist with problems; however, when "Crime Alert" information needed to be passed on quickly and efficiently, the chain-of-command allowed quick flow of the information with each leader calling a minimum number of people. One instance early in the program demonstrated how rapidly information could flow through this system. A child molester "Crime Alert", was called into the ACT office from the Police Department. A license plate number was included with the suspect description. ACT mobilized its forces and the Police were able to chart the movements of the suspect by the calls that came in from the ACT volunteers. Within two hours the suspect was in custody. Although an arrest could not be made because the suspect was only cruising around when picked up, he was warned that people were watching him, and his activities would be observed. This particular offender was not seen loitering in that area ever again.

Besides being used to forward "Crime Alert" information, the ACT volunteers structure was used to supplement the training leaders were given and to keep their knowledge current. The ACT staff met monthly with the Crime Prevention Directors to increase their awareness and distribute timely information. The Directors in turn met with their Block Leaders to pass on the information.

The basic structure was implemented within the first quarter of the program and has held firm throughout the duration, because of the strength of the volunteers commitment. Act will continue as Salt Lake City has institutionalized the program.

It is felt that this has been a very worthwhile effort. The following seven points are from the evaluation performed by Bonneville Research near the end of the second year.

"A summary of the key findings found in the report are as follows:

1. The program generally met or exceeded the grant objectives.
2. The Anti-Crime Team and the Police Crime Prevention Unit organized over a two year period a Comprehensive Citizen Crime Watch Program.
3. Salt Lake City business and residents were given a chance to interact with local law enforcement agencies in a positive and constructive manner.

4. Five hundred low-income persons and Senior Citizens were able to purchase dead bolt locks at reduced rates or receive free dead bolt locks as a result of this program (400 free and 100 at reduced rates).
5. (sic) Local television, radio and newspapers contributed many hours and pages to Crime Prevention features, but whether their efforts increased public awareness is not known.
6. Women all over the state received self protection training and rape follow-up treatment trough the Rape Crisis Center.
7. Juvenile offenders with high recidivism rates were brought below 40%, recidivism rate through the efforts of Project New Pride.

It is felt that the Anti-Crime Team was successful despite reduced federal support. A budget revision requested early in the second year to accomodate staff additions necessitated by the limitations by CETA regulations was never acted upon by LEAA management. Even though CETA staff was unable to be replaced either through CETA workers or through grant budget revisions. The second year program was successful, however, it might have been better , had LEAA management supported staff requests.

This report will follow the objectives and strategies outlines in the grant. Since some items, specially those referring to establishing the program, were limited to the original grant and not the refunding grant, those items will merely be annotated "First Year Grant".

First Year Grant:

Objective A To approach in the long term reductions of specific index crimes in high incidence areas of the city through training of police personnel and citizens volunteers in the implementation of proactive neighborhood Crime Prevention methodologies.

At the onset of the program a police resource team was organized. One Police Sergeant and eight officers were hired by the third month and they, along with the Crime Prevention Directors from the neighborhoods and the Anti-Crime staff, participated in a special training session in Crime Prevention.

Because of the numbers involved, three sessions were held. First session was conducted on April 10,17,24: Second session was on April 11, 18,25: The third session was April 12,19,25, 1979.

Training was presented by the Police Academy and was held in the Salt Palace. All Police Officers under the rank of Sergeant , a total of 308, and 167 civilian volunteers participated in the training which covered the spectrum of crime prevention methodologies: The lesson material was developed through the combined efforts of the Police Academy, the Police Community Affairs Department and the Anti-Crime Team Director .

In order to assess the effectiveness of the training and to measure precourse knowledge, tests were given before training began and at its conclusion police personnel increased their knowledge 10.6% over the pre-testing. The Anti-Crime Team staff increased 15.7% and the civilian volunteers increased 16.7% over their pre-training scores.

The civilian volunteers were particularly impressed by the extent and depth of the information received. Unanimously, they felt that they had learned things that would be valuable and usable in their community crime prevention efforts. Besides lectures, the training included appropriate handouts, as well as a locally produced video-tape on home security techniques and a slide presentation on the history of Crime Prevention in Salt Lake City.

At the conclusion of the training, the information which had been presented was condensed and made into a Crime Prevention handbook which was used throughout the city to help orient new volunteers.

Objective A Utilizing the key resources of the SLACC neighborhood councils and the technical resources of Utah Hands-Up and the Salt Lake City Police Department's Community Affairs Bureau, continue the Comprehensive Community Crime Prevention Program begun under funding in the first program year.

Strategy 1 CETA and Outreach workers will precede public meetings with door to door distribution of literature regarding the Anti-Crime Team, or make telephone contacts with residents to encourage participation.

Prior to the first Crime Prevention meeting held in the community during the first year, fliers were distributed by CETA Outreach workers, hired by the Anti-Crime Team. Approximately 6,500 fliers were distributed in the Westside, Capitol Hill and South Central areas during the first month. Fliers were used continually during the two year program to advertise meetings and promote public awareness, however, the responsibility of passing the fliers has gradually passed from CETA Outreach Workers to the neighborhood volunteers. Approximately 250,000 fliers were distributed during the course of the program.

Strategy 2 Neighborhoods will be encouraged to organize with block leaders. By the third month of the first year, all ten areas within the city had been organized with at least a Crime Prevention Director, and by the fourth month, all directors had found enough volunteers to begin block organization. The one exception to this was the Central City area.

Central City was served through the NAACP/COOP grant. Although this area always had an ACT Crime Prevention director, citizens involvement was difficult to maintain. During the third quarter of the second year, a working relationship between ACT and NAACP/COOP was established. Even though the work still progressed slowly, meetings were held and citizens were beginning to get involved and block leaders (breakdown will follow)

1979

	Training Meetings	Number In Attendance	Number of Blocks	Number Of Volunteers
Avenues	73	2,605	167	346
Capitol Hill	38	1,090	108	119
Central City	28	773	-	1
East Bench	56	1,570	210	123
East Central	54	1,327	192	101
Northwest	87	3,366	521	338
Peoples Freeway	39	671	231	333
South Central	62	751	253	282
Sugarhouse	83	2,100	267	563
Westside	80	2,419	229	284
TOTAL	600	16,672	2,178	2,490

1980

Avenues	32	1,859	200	72
Capitol Hill	33	191	175	178
Central City	34	663	185	7
East Bench	56	1,859	425	160
East Central	44	1,481	165	160
Northwest	28	822	568	116
Peoples Freeway	41	642	273	50
South Central	86	1,438	516	167
Sugarhouse	107	1,975	585	-
Westside	163	1,520	557	89
TOTAL	624	12,450	3,649	999
Total for two year Grant	1,224	29,122	5,827	3,489

1981

	Training Meetings	Number In Attendance	Number Of Home Security's
Avenues	11	930	23
Central City	15	176	6
Capitol Hill	3	31	13
East Bench	22	607	68
East Central	-	-	-
Northwest	13	1,397	37
People Freeway	18	455	8
South Central	17	165	18
Sugarhouse	22	536	44
Westside	17	677	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>222</b>

From February 1 to April 30, 1981 56 homes were secured with Solid core doors and dead bolt locks,. The total homes secured from 1979 to April 1981 was 459.

1979

	Security Inspections	Security Installations		
		Home	Doors	Deadbolts
Avenues	49	7	5	15
Capitol Hill	15	10	7	21
Central City	2	-	-	-
East Bench	71	4	-	10
East Central	44	11	4	20
North West	55	17	9	34
Peoples Freeway	19	19	10	33
South Central	54	28	12	47
Sugarhouse	101	7	3	14
Westside	54	20	14	41
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>235</b>

1980

Avenues	75	2	2	7
Capitol Hill	60	1	1	2
Central City	123	21	12	44
East Bench	119	7	3	18
East Central	98	20	13	39
Northwest	93	24	20	71
Peoples Freeway	37	13	9	27
South Central	100	96	70	229
Sugarhouse	202	18	6	35
Westside	208	53	41	106
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>578</b>
January 1981-	32	24	13	48
<b>Total for two year Grant</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>861</b>

Strategy 3

Staff efforts will be made to provide support for councils with emphasis on neighborhoods with high crime incidence and high minority concentration.

The Anti-Crime Team made every effort to provide support services for every council within the city. Special requests by residents in high crime areas often required special services from ACT staff.

During the first quarter of the second year, citizens in the Westside area asked ACT for assistance in dealing with teenage gangs, one of which was mostly from one minority family. Action was taken by calling a meeting with ACT staff area residents. City officials and public officers. To the surprise and dismay of city administrators, 51 irate citizens turned out to demand official action. A follow-up meeting was scheduled the next week and 69 individuals attended while a Juvenile Court Judge explained the Juvenile Justice System. The beat officer and other officers were also present. Similar situations have demanded similar activities in other areas of the City.

In an effort to stabilize and solidify the Central City Crime Prevention Program, during the fourth quarter of the second year, a local rally was held at the Central City Community Center. The purpose was to motivate the silent citizenry to take positive action in this high minority and high crime area. Unfortunately, attendance was low. This is one of the problems ACT has faced while working in these areas. Citizens who live in areas of high minority concentrations and high crime incidence are inherently suspicious of institutional programs, no matter how potentially beneficial they are.

Strategy 4

The project will provide on going training programs for citizens throughout the funding cycle, and limited only by staffing and availability of training equipment and supplies.

A break down of training meetings held and number in attendance if offered by area, also, the number of active volunteers is also presented by area. The volunteers listed are those who were active during the last quarter of 1979 and 1980. It is important to realize that volunteers come and go, and this number does not represent the total number of volunteers who have been active at one time or another during the two year program.

Objective B-

From experience the SLACC Council neighborhood meetings and hundred of block meetings, there continue to be expressed fears of crime, victimization and retaliation. While the final year program has had an effect, it is too early to assess the long range effect of the CCFP Program. As part of the first year T/A LEAA funding. A survey implement has been developed and a beginning survey has been completed. Near the end of the second year, a second survey will be completed with analysis of the program.

Wasatch Opinion Poll, an important research agency, conducted the first survey in November, 1979. The second survey was completed in January 1981. (Copy attached.)

Strategy 1

Through the means of block meetings, police visits and church activities, the SLACC and the ACT mechanism will bring police and residents together.

Efforts were made to have Police Officers at as many block meetings and citizens' trainings as possible. During 1979, officers attended 482 block meetings, 165 church/religious organizations' meetings, and 34 school meetings. During 1980 Police officers attended 347 block meetings, 38 church/religious organization meetings, and 15 school meetings.

Strategy 2

Citizens must be brought to understand responsibilities and rights in regard to reporting crime, and follow through in the investigation and prosecutorial process. This will accomplish through block meetings, media presentations and handouts.

Efforts were made at virtually all training sessions to encourage citizens to fulfill their responsibilities to the Criminal Justice process. According to Chief "Bud" Willoughby, the increase of reported crimes over the past two years indicated that people are calling in to report crimes who were not calling in two years ago. There are no statistics on whether or not ACT volunteers follow through on the investigation and prosecutorial process more than other citizens.

During the second quarter of the second year, however, special recognition was given to one ACT block leader, who observed a Westside gang breaking into a neighbor's home. Despite threats of violence, this block leader reported the crime, went to court, and help secure a conviction of one suspect who turned eighteen years old. It is believed that this one example is indicative of the commitment of the ACT volunteers and other trained citizens.

Strategy 3 Through this project, residents of high crime neighborhoods will be brought to understand the plight of neighbors who have been victims of crime. This will be accomplished by Neighborhood Councils, block meetings, and Know-Your Neighbor socials.

The Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit personnel have tried to unify blocks and encourage neighborhood trust through its block meetings throughout the city.

Strategy 4 Through continued dialogue among residents of high crime neighborhoods, citizens will be encouraged to identify problems relating to protection of individuals and homes, victimization, and relations between citizens and the prosecutorial process.

Citizens throughout the city, including high crime neighborhoods, were encouraged to make their areas safer through home security checks, increased home security hardware, and neighborhood watch groups. Low income and senior citizens were given free deadbolt locks, security device installations and pinned windows. Specific problems identified in various neighborhoods include dark alley ways, unlighted streets, trailer courts and apartment buildings security, juvenile gangs, park security, purse snatchers, downtown parking lot robberies, and special problems and fears of the elderly.

Strategy 5 Councils will be used as intermediaries between Police and victims of crime, when necessary.

Councils have been used as intermediaries by acting as sounding boards for problems of area residents. For example when groups of juvenile were terrorizing Westside neighborhoods, the councils worked with Police in identifying areas to target for patrols. Also, in the East Bench area, the council informed Crime Prevention Unit officers that residents were fearful of being victimized on Sundays while attending church, so Police patrol the area on Sundays during church meeting hours. The council expressed concern over residents not knowing who to call for services in Salt Lake City, so a "Hotline" - 535-NEED was devised to promote quick referral to the proper city departments.

Other examples include councils being organized to provide government agencies with data about how residents feel about neighborhood zoning policies, safety of the streets, including traffic lighting, etc. Citizens often report crimes to councils who in turn report them to Police if local residents are afraid of retaliation or further victimization. This seems to be much less threatening and brings government closer to the people.

Objective C- During the project duration, provided deadbolt locks and other residential security improvements to resident house holds through two specific implementation schemes:

To provide at no cost, deadbolt locks and other residential security improvements to households without capability of installing hardware, that are existing on very low incomes, low and fixed incomes, senior citizens and handicapped persons.

Provide means for residents to acquire deadbolt locks and similar physical security devices at bulk rate discount prices.

Strategy (1) Arrangements will be made to purchase security hardware such as deadbolt locks at bulk rates and these will be available at block meetings.

Through a verbal agreement with Intermountain Lock and Supply Company, citizens were allowed to purchase deadbolt locks at dealers cost. The Anti-Crime Team purchased a supply of approximately 60 locks, both single and double cylinder, and made them available through block meetings. Citizens were also told they could deal directly with the lock company, they could place an order of locks in increments of 10. It is not known exactly how many locks were purchased through this program, but it is estimated at about 100 total.

Strategy (2) Installations of locks for senior citizens, handicapped and low income households will be performed by a paid staff member, plus a part time carpenter as needed.

The full time installer secured the homes of low-income, elderly, and handicapped persons. Requests were screened by Outreach Workers to guarantee qualifications. The results:

1979 - June - December	123
1980 - January - December	255
Total	378

Twenty two more homes must be secured to reach the two-year total requirement of 400 homes. This will be accomplished during January 1981.

Objective D The involvement of the business community in the Crime Prevention Program concurrent and consistent with the neighborhood and council involvements of the SLACC councils will be encouraged through the efforts of the Media Business Coordinator with the support of the Hands-Up organization.

Strategy 1 Media coverage will be pursued to increase public awareness of the project. No funds are directly provided, but experience has shown the local media to be cooperative in Crime Prevention.

The local newspaper, Deseret News, The Salt Lake Tribune, Sunset News, have covered the Crime Prevention Team's activities throughout the project. From clippings collected by the Media Coordinator, we found 24 news articles in 1979 directly referring to Anti-Crime Team activities and 80 articles were found for 1980. Many more articles informed citizens about local crime statistics and incidence of crime.

Coverage on radio and television was much more difficult to document. Some stations ran "spots" several different times and dates, and times were not recorded. Those definitely on file are:

Radio:

1. KSXX December 9, 1979 two hour question and answer program.
2. KSL May 25, 1979 Fiesta Latina.
3. KALL July 1979 30 second spot ran all month on ACT.
4. KSL August 18, 1980 Public Pulse, one hour program.
5. KSL February 11, 1980 Public service announcement.
6. KSL July 1980 Crime Prevention spot.
7. KALL May 2, 1979 45 minute program
8. KSL May 8, to 15 1979.
9. KSXX May 18, 1979
10. KSL May 8, to 15, 1979
11. KWMS, KRSP, KSL, KCPX, KLUB, March 19, 1979 spots of the Mayor urging citizens to participate with the Anti-Crime Team.
12. KALL, Nov. 11, 1980 "Vital Issues", Sgt. Charles Symes, Westside area leader, Iva Day.
13. KWHO, Dec. 3, 1980 General Crime Prevention information. Sgt. Charles Symes.
14. Channel January 14, 1981, CPU, Crime Prevention "Dragster" on "Real People".

Public service spots: 15 seconds to 30 seconds, were sent to all major radio stations from January to September, 1980. These were excerpts from the Anti-Crime Team newsletter. It is not known specific dates, or times when these were run.

Television:

1. KSL, KUTV and KTVX March 19, 1979- Introduce program.
2. KUED May 26, 1979- Spanish Crime Prevention
3. KTVX May 6, 1979- Hands-Up Program.
4. KUTV April 13, 1979 - Security check.
5. KUTV June 6, 1980- Project Youth Pride
6. KUTV 1979- 30- minute interview.
7. KSL February 11, 1980- 30- second interview.
8. KTVX January, 1980- Citizen Alert
9. KSL April 19, 1980- Hourly News.
10. KUTV January 8, 1980- Citizen Alert
11. KSL, KUTV, KTVX May, 1980- SOC Rally spots.

One of the key projects undertaken by the Media and Business coordinator was the newsletter published from February of 1980 through December of 1980. This newsletter provides data to over 1,200 volunteers monthly and advertises upcoming meetings, gives crime prevention tips, area crime statistics, know-your-neighbor interviews, and many more things. It appears to be a valuable tool in promoting public awareness of project activities.

Utah Hands Up Program is not currently working directly with the Anti-Crime Team to provide media coverage of project activities.

Objective E Physical security of commercial establishments will be revised and analyzed by police personnel assigned to the project through the Community Affairs Bureau of the Police Department and through the utilization of crime and demographic data analysis, those highest risk areas and establishments will be identified.

Strategy 1 Initial contacts with commercial establishments will be made either through business organization or media exposure.

Crime Prevention Unit Officers have made contact with businesses in four ways: 1) Burglary follow-ups of commercial establishments, 2) Business organizations requesting presentations, 3) Canvassing commercial areas, and 4) Attending and presenting at local business oriented shows and conferences a special program.

Examples:

1) Burglary follow-ups businesses: In 1979, 60 were made, in 1979 all burglary follow-ups were done in person by an officer. This was very time consuming and so in 1980, a total of 996 follow-up letters were sent out through October. These letters gave the businesses information about future security measures and offered to do security inspections of the establishments. In all, 47 commercial security surveys were done in 1979 and almost 100 have been done to date in 1980.

2) Businesses and business organizations have requested Crime Prevention Unit staff to do workshops on commercial security. In 1979, 43 presentations were made, and 30 were presented in 1980.

Some of these were Federal Employees Association, Mountain Bell, and Mountain Fuel Supply Company. Citizens Alert training was provided to 437 Mountain Fuel employees and 966 Mountain Bell employees.

3) Crime Prevention Unit Officers have canvassed commercial areas such as Trolley Square and, as a result, the merchants there requested a security presentation to be given at which 14 businesses were represented.

4) Crime Prevention Unit Officers on special assignment were present at many local business-oriented conferences and shows, at which booths were manned or special presentations on Crime Watch and building security were made.

Examples:

- a. Commercial Crime Prevention Conference November 8, 1979 in conjunction with Hands-Up. Fifty businesses were represented.
- b. SOC Anti-Crime Team Rally at the Salt Palace May 27, 1980. Here the Anti-Crime Team assisted with representation to businesses.
- c. Ernst Home Fair in September of both 1979 and 1980- Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit booth on vandalism and security.
- d. Utah State Fair in September of both 1979 and 1980. booth manned by Anti-Crime Team and Crime Prevention Unit staff.
- e. Survival Fair, October 1980. Home security demonstration.
- f. Home Improvement Fair: October 30, November 2, 1981. Home security display and handouts.
- g. ZCMI Shopping Mall: December 16-20, 1980. Booth with holiday safety tips, Operation I.D., information, home security display.

Strategy 2 Through the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange Club, Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions, etc. Information regarding Crime Prevention effort will be disseminated.

The Anti-Crime Team and the Crime Prevention Unit staffs have worked directly with the Chamber of Commerce of the SOC Anti-Crime Rally of 1980 and the Arson Conference with the Exchange Club in 1979. The Anti-Crime Team and the Crime Prevention Unit staffs have also given presentations for the American Legion, Exchange Club, Association of Carpenters, Fort Douglas NCO Club, Beta Sigma Phi Sorority, Utah Association of Industrial Security, and Kiwanis Club. There were a total of twenty meetings specifically in service or civic organizations in 1980.

Strategy 3 Police will use crime statistics to demonstrate to business owners the importance and effectiveness of security precautions.

Strategy 3 All statistics compiled by Crime Prevention Unit staff include business burglary, robbery, and shoplifting data. This information was presented to businesses having security checks, burglary follow-ups, and meetings held with businesses.

Strategy 4-7 Business were encouraged to participate in neighborhood meetings and presentations 973 specifically geared to business, commercial security checks were made (147), and newsletters were sent to businesses giving some site hardening and Crime Prevention techniques. Commercial burglary follow-ups brought businesses into closer contact with the police (890). Site hardening through proven crime deterrents was one area that was not addressed in groups, but to a great extent by the Crime Prevention Unit, on a one to one basis.

One project being carried on currently by the Anti-Crime Team Media and Business Coordinator is the Citizen Alert Program for Mountain Bell, Mountain Fuel, and Utah Power and Light Company, have been contacted. The purpose is to provide training for service truck drivers, in watching out for crime while working around the city. Training sessions are being held for Mountain Bell and Mountain Fuel now and the cost is being picked up by the companies. Mountain Fuel has over 437 employees and Mountain Bell has 2150 involved who had received at least 30 minute training sessions. Utah Power and Light Company was interested, but was not able to become involved before project termination.

Objective A During the project duration, increase public awareness through the media and the neighborhood project activities of what vandalism is and what can be done to control it.

Strategy 1 Educate people as to what acts are considered vandalism.

The Anti-Crime Team staff and the Crime Prevention Unit officers have not documented specific block meetings or school presentations on vandalism for 1980. The media library contains two films and one slide presentation the latter done by Henry Winkler, concerning vandalism. Seven meetings on vandalism were reported in the records for 1980 and 24 for 1979, however, these figures are obviously incomplete. Vandalism presentations were included in most Fair Booths, and vandalism was a major concern at the SOC Crime Rally.

Strategy 2 To inform citizens of their responsibility regarding their own children and what to do about incidents of vandalism observed. Citizens are also to be informed regarding deterrent features for vandalism which are to be incorporated into design for both new and existing buildings.

Parental responsibility towards their vandalizing children was detailed in most discussions concerning individual obligations to the Criminal Justice System. Pamphlets describing new vandalism laws were provided at block meetings.

Objective B Utilizing existing crisis intervention agency expertise with the coordinated efforts of Women's Clubs, Churches and School groups, and in neighborhood council settings wide dissemination of self protection techniques will be accomplished during the project duration.

Strategy 1 Training is to be given to a pool of volunteers who will reach women in neighborhoods for self protection measures.

The Rape Crisis Center operates a pool of volunteers trained to speak to the community on self protection for women. There is a group of ten to twelve volunteers who were prepared for these presentations, using a training manual developed for just this purpose. The area covered include: What do you do if someone near you is raped? What kind of help is available? What are the psychological ramifications? Also, techniques to help prevent or avoid sexual assault are given.

These volunteers worked in conjunction with the staff Rape Prevention Coordinator and the CETA worker to deliver approximately 95% of all speeches given by the Rape Crisis Center.

Strategy 2-4 Services of existing sexual assault agencies will be used to inform women not only of preventive and security techniques, but also of referral services available for victims. Instructional materials will be provided on sexual assault and new materials will be developed as needed.

The Rape Crisis Center received monies under the Crime Prevention grant to provide on going training to block organizations on self protection. The monies were funded for the year 1979, but were stretched over two year's time. The center gave an average of 27 training per month to block meetings, schools, civic groups, women organizations, businesses and club meetings. The Rape Crisis Center was also funded from other sources to provide services to the whole of Salt Lake County. Therefore, over half of the presentations given were made outside Salt Lake City confines.

The Rape Crisis Center has developed numerous handouts and training materials for use when giving presentations, including bilingual information

Objective C Victims of sexual assault will be afforded access to counseling to enable them to cope with the effects of attack in order to minimize the effect of the crime upon the victims's life.

Strategy 1-2 Crime Prevention Specialists will utilize existing specialized resources to take rape prevention techniques into neighborhood meetings. Residents will be made aware of the assistance that is available.

The Rape Crisis Center held at least two meetings a month in neighborhood settings in the already existing neighborhood area and block organizations of Salt Lake City. Victims were made aware of the assistance available to help cope with the affects of sexual attack through " Rape Groups" which were held in April, May and June of 1979. Groups met at the University of Utah and were to be group sharing sessions. The results were disappointing as women did not support the groups after the initial few meetings. The Rape Crisis Center Director indicated the painful nature of Rape Crisis Center staff and victim profitted and learned a great deal from these rap sessions.

Seven Physical Assertion seminars were held at the Rape Crisis Center, three hours a week for five weeks. In 1979. These sessions were advertised in local SLAOC neighborhood meetings and in the Rape Crisis Center. They also took the "Your" in charge Program to eight or nine Salt Lake City Elementary Schools to acquaint children with sexual abuse safety rules.

The Rape Crisis maintains a 24 hour hotline for rape victims to call for help. This number is given out to all participants at neighborhood meetings. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints requested in house training for their workers after one of their young woman was brutally beaten and raped. This training was handled in conjunction with the Crime Prevention Unit and the Anti-Crime Team.

Objective D To pursue during the project duration an advocacy for victims through the neighborhood councils to seek to overcome fear of retaliation, fear of repeated or recurring victimization and the social stigmas attached to victimization.

Through experience, it has been determined that the advocacy provided by the Rape Crisis Center is sufficient and additional advocacy by neighborhood councils are used to refer individuals to the Rape Crisis Center, when necessary.

Objective E To effect a coordinated and cooperative atmosphere of project functioning and provide encouragement for special consideration to the involvement of minorities as an integral part of the Anti-Crime Team.

Administration difficulties have plagued the Special Groups Section of the grant. Positions have been altered or discontinued. For example, the Special Groups Coordinator originally was to compile resource lists of child abuse agencies, shelters, and materials on child abuse to be used in neighborhood meetings during 1979. A list of agencies was compiled, but no resource or material were given. This position was written out of the 1980 grant, and the position terminated. All records were boxed and taken by the former Special Groups Coordinator: Therefore, large gaps exist in the Anti-Crime Team.

\* A pilot program has been established at West High School in an effort to encourage a cooperative inter-racial atmosphere. The program was instituted because of extreme violence, vandalism and robbery going on there. This area is located in the Northwest area, and is one of the target areas mentioned in the grant. The program involves a 24 hour hotline, to be funded by Mountain Bell or Salt Lake City Schools, manned by teachers, volunteers, and designed to provide a "safe" place to report crime. As many as 100 students are currently involved in the Car Club and Boxing Club which were started at West High School by Ms. Otero. These clubs were designed with the students' interests in mind. They will be remodeling a car donated to the project and are being trained in boxing by a former professional coach.

The Principle of West High School indicates that while no hard data is available, the number of fights occurring between gangs in the school has dropped. The students involved in the program are, for the most part, of minority ethnic groups.

The project serves to meet the criteria of strategy (2) which concerns further efforts to involve minority groups in the Northwest area of the city in Neighborhood Crime Prevention Programs. West High School is in this area and the population served is minority blacks, Chicanos and low income citizens.

There is further documentation of Anti-Crime Team staff serving minority groups. Meetings and presentations were held in Senior Citizens Centers, at least ten per year. Programs for television were developed in Spanish on crime prevention, and 46 training sessions were given to minority organizations and neighborhood groups during 1979.

\* Anti-Crime Team's Pilot Program

\*\* The boxing club members have the training services of a professional trainer from England.

The Anti-Crime Team Rodeo Club has been organized and have joined the Utah Rodeo Association. Members are being trained and sponsored in part by the Buckaroo's, a professional rodeo team.

Project New Pride Major juvenile offenders recidivism intervention, provide an alternative school for court referred youths who have been convicted on two or more serious misdemeanors: The school combines classroom instruction with practical work experience in the community.

Objective 1 In cooperation with Juvenile Court, design and implement a juvenile diversion program for a minimum of ten youths designated as serious crime recidivators.

Strategy A Design referral mechanism and implement programs contract controls.

Project Youth Pride worked through the Juvenile Probation System to select students. There are three criteria for referral: 1) Youth must be aged 14 - 17. 2) youth must be juvenile offender on probation, and 3) Youth have dropped out of school prior to arrest.

Both students and parents must sign a contract before entering the program. An entry evaluation includes court history, social and emotional history, health records, self concept evaluation, educational and family history. The student must sign to agree to obey the house rules, and to attend school. The parent or, in the case of some students, the group home guardian, must also sign the contract indicating that they understand all the rules.

There has been a core group of 18 students enrolled per year.

On a 12 month basis, a student must contract for at least six months to be considered core group. There have been more students enrolled temporarily in the program as need is dictated by the court system. A total of 36 students were served in some way during 1979, and 30 in 1980.

Strategy B Evaluate each youth client as he/she enters the program. Identify interests, abilities and aptitudes, and set appropriate contract.

Project Youth Pride utilizes the Salt Lake City school district for educational and psychological testing.

The students are taken to city schools to be tested at the beginning and the end of the school year. Project Youth Pride has a series of interest and behavior instruments administered at the project. Records obtained from the school districts, when available, are used extensively to show trends in the student's past school histories. When all the data is gathered, the director, group manager, and teachers together plan placements and programs. Ms Bennis, director of the program, indicates that if data suggests one student has a great deal of potential, even though functioning on a low level, he/she might be expected to do more than another with a lower potential.

A daily contract is then negotiated covering both academic and behavioral areas, the latter including attendance and attitudes. These contracts are checked weekly to determine if trends are apparent or if goals are too high or too low. Points are given to the student for appropriate academic and social behavior. These points earned are turned in bi-monthly for a small monetary stipend. Over the 21 months covered in this evaluation, the amounts of student stipends is indicated in figure 7. The recording system includes the contract signed by the students as well as check stubs corresponding to the contracts.

Objective 2: From an established base line rate of pre-program recidivism, effect a 40% reduction in the number of client recidivists during each 12 month period.

There is no base line data in evidence at Project Youth Pride dealing with recidivism and improvements. Ms. Bennis indicates that five of the 36 students from project year 1979 have been arrested again. Three of the five are at the youth development center. The other two are again on probation. This would appear to be more than the specified 40% reduction in recidivism. Four students from 1979 are still enrolled in 1980 or are in vocational programs. Of all students enrolled in 1979, 50% are considered enough improved to be off probation.

This information is from the Project Youth Pride student files.

The follow-up program calls for visits or calls to former students monthly to check on progress and recidivism.

Strategy A Design, schedule and implement tutoring, counseling, educational and vocational training designed to fit individual needs.

All material at Project Youth Pride are programmed instruction. The materials are high-interest, low skill levels to fit these students. They are ordered through Salt Lake City Schools. Over 6,000 has been spent on materials, films workbooks, etc. Students are taught in ability groups, with one teacher. Volunteers and teachers tutor individually. Counselors from Salt Lake City Schools come in weekly for group and individual sessions.

Life skills are a major component of academic and social learning (how to cook, apply for a job, fill out a resume, etc.). Vocational training is provided through vocational rehabilitation at Trade Technical College. Some private on the job training has been given. If a student works while attending classes, no stipends are given.

Strategy B Conduct six and one-half hour sessions models, five days a week including education, field trips into the community, work experience and cultural education.

Findings:

The daily program at Project Youth Pride is academics from approximately 8:00 A.M. to 12:00 noon, five days a week. Afternoons from 1:00 to 3:00 P.M., include swimming and physical education at the Northwest Multi-Purpose Center, arts and crafts at Central City Community Center, cooking classes, a various special field trips.

Special field trips have been arranged to visit Trade Technical College, Youth Development Center, the prison, and local hospitals. The project director indicated most activities are geared to future work experiences, and cultural education, while not taught specifically, is integrated into daily curriculum.

Strategy C The performance of each program participant will be evaluated weekly and renegotiated monthly.

The contracts are discussed with each student on a weekly basis to show his/her strengths and weaknesses. The points are not totaled until two weeks, at which time the student is paid, and a new contract given. The contract is very general academically, and stresses getting work done rather than getting everything right. The contract is very strict in earning points. Attaining at least 70% of the total points possible per day is necessary to earn any money at all.

Objective 3 To return a minimum of seven clients either to school or to productive employment.

Four students have returned to high school. Two are functioning well, and two marginally, but with marked improvement over prior performances. The director stated that over half of the students entering the project are so far behind in school and so close to age 18 that it is more practical to direct their goals to job placement. Twelve are in job training programs or are employed full or part time.

There has been no recidivism with these clients.

Strategy D Follow-up services will be provided for each client.

Each client involved in the program is given a home visit each month by his/her teacher or the group manager of the project. Those not involved in the project currently are given a follow-up call monthly to check progress. Teachers are contacted in the regular high school or trade school to verify information. Teachers visit the youths placed at Youth Development Center monthly. Students are encouraged to approach staff with any problems they are having either academically or socially whether or not they are currently using service.

Conclusion:

The Anti-Crime Team has met or exceeded its grant objectives. Thousands of citizens have been actively involved in structured crime prevention organizations and training meetings. Business, citizens, Police Officers, and City Administrators have been provided with opportunities to work together for cooperative solutions to crime problems. Hundreds of low income and the elderly citizens have benefited from free lock installations and another hundred have been able to purchase security hardware at reduced rates.

Through broadcast media, the press, special displays and fairs, thousands of individuals were exposed to crime prevention methodology. Rape Prevention and follow-up treatment for rape victims was provided through the Rape Crisis Center, and Project Youth Pride provided alternative education and job training for youthful offenders.

With the ending of the federal funding, several portions of the Salt Lake Anti-Crime Team Program will continue. Salt Lake City Council voted unanimously to maintain four civilian Crime Prevention Outreach workers to work with the Police Crime Prevention Unit. Through the Salt Lake Redevelopment Agency, the home security installer will continue installing security hardware for qualifying low-income households. And because Project Youth Pride is considered to be the best alternative school in the state, the Salt Lake School Board and the Utah State Board Of Education will maintain the vital portions of that program.

Table 1

How long have you lived in Salt Lake City?

	October, 1979	January, 1981
Less than 2 years	5.0%	10.0%
2 - 10 years	19.4	20.0
More than 10 years	74.1	69.3
Don't know	1.4	0.7

Table 2

From what you know or have heard, how do you think Salt Lake City compares to other cities of similar size on the following dimensions:

Salt Lake City is:		Much Better	Somewhat Better	About the Same	Somewhat Worse	Much Worse	Don't Know
City beautification projects	Oct. 79	15.8%	25.2%	42.1%	6.5%	4.0%	6.5%
	Jan. 81	17.9	34.6	29.6	11.4	1.8	4.6
Control of vandalism	Oct. 79	4.0	25.5	50.7	8.3	2.2	9.4
	Jan. 81	6.4	27.9	35.0	16.8	5.4	8.6
Public recreational facilities (city)	Oct. 79	11.9	34.5	36.0	9.4	2.2	6.1
	Jan. 81	11.1	36.4	32.1	13.9	0.7	5.7
Control of major crimes	Oct. 79	6.1	32.7	46.4	6.5	2.2	6.1
	Jan. 81	8.6	32.5	37.1	13.2	3.2	5.4
Street lighting in commercial areas	Oct. 79	9.0	43.5	32.4	6.8	1.4	6.8
	Jan. 81	9.3	37.1	35.7	9.6	3.2	5.0
Street lighting in residential areas	Oct. 79	7.2	27.0	38.8	18.3	4.3	4.3
	Jan. 81	3.9	20.4	36.4	28.2	7.1	3.9
General friendliness (atmosphere)	Oct. 79	30.9	39.2	19.4	5.8	2.5	2.2
	Jan. 81	28.2	40.4	18.6	10.4	2.1	0.4
General feeling one has of safety in homes	Oct. 79	17.6	35.6	36.3	4.7	1.8	4.0
	Jan. 81	15.0	41.1	28.9	11.1	1.4	2.5
General feeling one has of safety on the streets	Oct. 79	7.9	31.7	42.8	10.1	2.2	5.4
	Jan. 81	15.7	38.9	25.7	15.4	2.1	2.1
Police courtesy	Oct. 79	14.4	36.3	33.8	5.0	1.1	9.4
	Jan. 81	13.9	30.4	33.9	8.6	2.5	10.7
Police efficiency (quality)	Oct. 79	11.9	33.5	36.0	7.2	1.4	10.1
	Jan. 81	10.4	35.0	45.0	5.4	4.3	10.0

WIREATCH OPINION

Table 3

Has your house been burglarized during the last 6 months?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
October, 1979	10.4%	89.6%	0.0%
January, 1981	5.0	94.6	0.4

Table 4

Was it reported?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
October, 1979	74.2%	25.8%
January, 1981	71.4	28.6

Table 5

Has any item been stolen from your yard during the last 6 months?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
October, 1979	12.9%	85.3%	0.0%
January, 1981	18.2	81.1	0.7

Table 6

Was it reported?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
October, 1979	59.5%	40.5%
January, 1981	36.5	63.5

Table 7

Has any item been stolen from you in Salt Lake City, but away from your home?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
October, 1979	18.7%	80.6%	0.7%
January, 1981	26.8	72.9	0.4

Table 8

Was it reported?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
October, 1979	63.0%	35.2%	1.9%
January, 1981	72.4	27.6	0.0

Table 9

Have you or any member of your household been threatened with physical abuse during the last 6 months?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
October, 1979	8.6%	91.0%	0.4%
January, 1981	6.8	92.9	0.4

Table 10

Was it reported?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
October, 1979	44.0%	56.0%
January, 1981	60.0	40.0

Table 11

Have you or any member of your household actually been criminally beaten or hit during the last 6 months?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
October, 1979	2.2%	96.8%	1.1%
January, 1981	2.9	96.1	1.1

WASATCH OPINION▶

Table 12

Was it reported?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
October, 1979	44.4%	33.3%	22.2%
January, 1981	66.6	22.2	11.1

Table 13

Have you, personally, had contact with a Salt Lake City policeman during the last year?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
October, 1979	44.2%	55.8%	0.0%
January, 1981	46.8	52.9	0.4

Table 14

Was the contact face-to-face or a telephone conversation?

	<u>Face-to-Face</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Other</u>
October, 1979	83.7%	16.3%	0.0%
January, 1981	79.5	6.8	13.6

WASATCH OPINION▶

Table 15

How do you feel about what happened between you and the police officer?

	Oct. 79	Jan. 81
Neutral; not good or bad; it just happened	2.4%	12.1%
Efficient; complete investigation; informative	16.3	5.3
Good rapport; good conversation; excellent relationship	4.9	2.3
Generally good; positive; nice; friendly; and pleasant	31.7	28.8
Helpful and concerned	11.4	9.1
Courteous; polite	10.6	15.1
Generally negative; harassment; rude; don't like cops	13.0	12.1
Not fast enough; too lax in reporting; not confident; did not know what he was doing; not interested	6.5	8.3
Other	3.3	6.8

Table 16

Have you ever made contact with your neighborhood community council?

	October, 1979	January, 1981
Yes	19.1%	20.4
No	76.9%	76.4
Don't know	4.0%	3.2

Table 17

Were you satisfied or not satisfied with the service or information you were given from your neighborhood community council?

	October, 1979	January, 1981
Very satisfied	47.5%	23.8%
Satisfied	27.1	52.4
Not too satisfied	10.2	14.2
Not satisfied at all	5.1	3.2
Don't know	10.2	6.3

Table 18

Do you think that the neighborhood community council could be effective in improving the quality of your neighborhood?

	October, 1979	January, 1981
Definitely	33.5%	25.4%
Probably	45.3	45.7
Probably not	4.0	6.1
Definitely not	1.4	3.2
Don't know	15.8	19.6

Table 19

On a scale of one to five, please rate the probable usefulness of a neighborhood organization in the following area: (1 = very useful; 5 = not useful at all)

		Very Useful			Not Useful		Don't Know
		1	2	3	4	5	
Reducing the number of home burglaries	Oct. 79	32.0%	32.0%	21.2%	3.6%	4.7%	6.5%
	Jan. 81	34.3	32.1	20.7	3.9	3.6	5.4
Making zoning decisions	Oct. 79	15.1	14.7	25.5	24.1	9.0	11.5
	Jan. 81	29.3	25.7	20.4	6.4	8.6	9.6
Maintaining houses in neat condition	Oct. 79	11.9	16.2	19.4	19.1	25.5	7.9
	Jan. 81	25.0	25.0	26.4	13.2	6.8	3.6
Getting streets and highways repaired	Oct. 79	13.3	16.5	19.8	28.1	13.3	9.0
	Jan. 81	23.9	26.4	23.9	12.1	12.1	1.4
Developing a community master plan	Oct. 79	9.7	18.0	25.9	23.7	10.1	12.6
	Jan. 81	24.3	26.1	20.7	8.2	7.1	13.6
Improving the delivery of police services	Oct. 79	12.9	29.9	34.9	5.4	7.9	9.0
	Jan. 81	22.1	33.6	26.4	8.6	3.2	6.1

WISCONSIN WATCH OPINION

Table 20

Have the actions of your neighborhood council represented your wishes and thinking?

	October, 1979	January, 1981
Nearly always	4.7%	10.1%
Frequently	10.8	16.4
Seldom	3.6	5.4
Hardly ever	3.6	7.5
Don't know	28.8	23.2
Unaware of services	18.0	11.1
Unaware of council	30.6	26.4

Table 21

If neighborhoods were organized to reduce burglaries in your neighborhood, do you think you'd be more or less safe in your home?

	October, 1979	January, 1981
Much more safe	35.6%	41.8%
A little more safe	39.9	43.6
No difference	19.1	10.7
Don't know	5.4	2.9

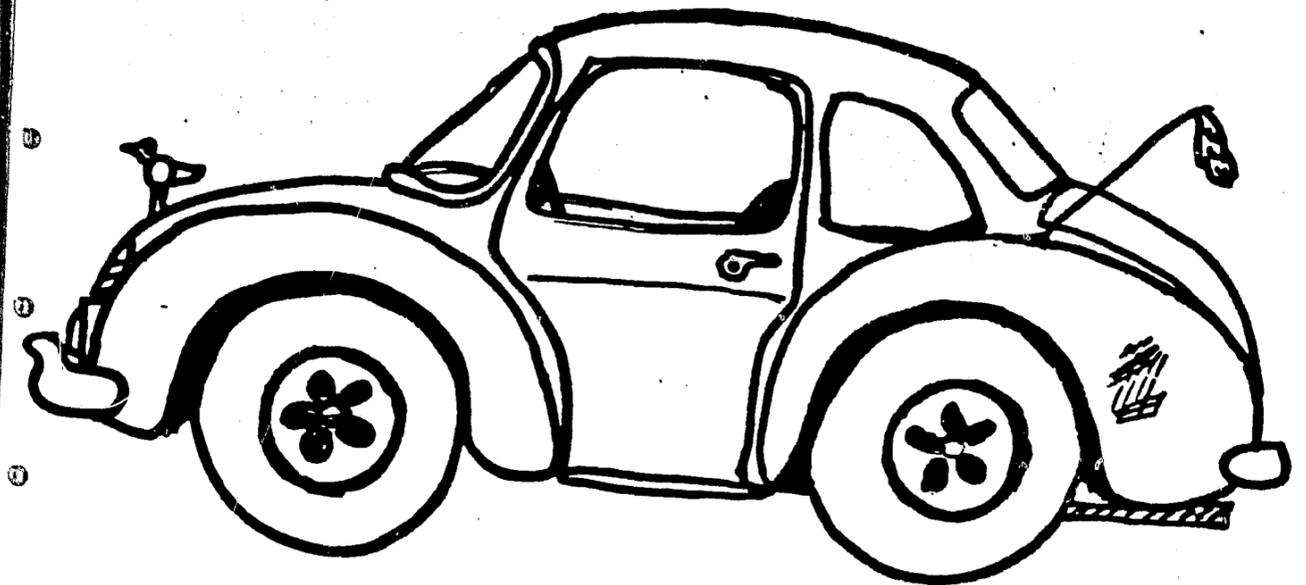
WASATCH OPINION ▶

**ACT.**

ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

telephone ... 328-3191



\_\_\_\_\_  
License number/State of issue  
or license plate colors

\_\_\_\_\_  
Make and color of car

\_\_\_\_\_  
Year

\_\_\_\_\_  
Body style (convertible,  
four-door sedan, etc.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Identifying scratches, dents,  
stripes, markings

\_\_\_\_\_  
Direction of departure

IN COOPERATION WITH THE SALT LAKE ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS · UTAH HANDS UP · THE SALT LAKE POLICE DEPT.



ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

telephone ... 328-3191

\_\_\_\_\_ HAIR \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ EYES \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ EARS \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ NOSE \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ MOUTH \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ GLASSES \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ MOUSTACHE/  
BEARD \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ COMPLEXION \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ TATTOOS, SCARS, ETC. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ SPEECH, ACCENT \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ DISTINCTIVE WALK,  
LIMP, ETC. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ RIGHT OR LEFT  
HANDED \_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_ SEX \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ RACE \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ AGE \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ HEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ WEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ HAT \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ SHIRT \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ TIE \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ COAT \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ TROUSERS \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ SOCKS/SHOES \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ WEAPON \_\_\_\_\_

Detectives de Salt Lake están trabajando dia noche. Para investigar robos de propiedad y arrestar criminales quienes atacan a usted y los cuidanos de esta comunidad.

PORQUE DEBO YO LLAMAR A LA POLICIA?

Muchas veces una llamada al departamento de policia para reportar circunstancias sospechosas puede ayudar a advertir el hecho de un crimen.

QUE ES SOSPECHO?

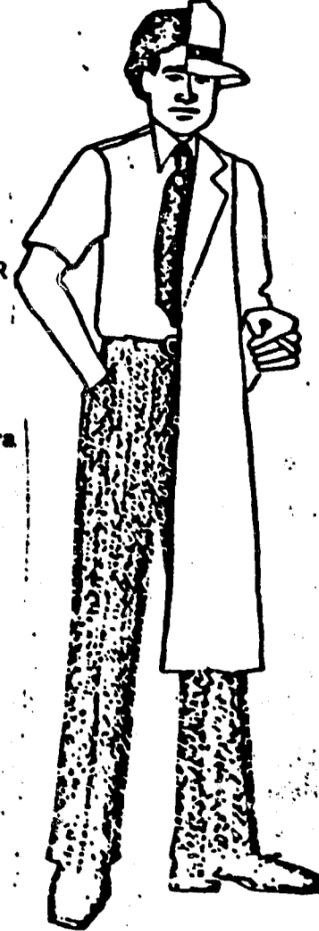
1. Notifique a la policia de personas o carros sospechosos en la vecindad. Un extraño que esta cruzando el jardin de atras de su vecina puede haberla robado y se esta escapando
2. Alguien vendiendo mercancia en precios muy bajos o barato:
3. Personas entrando o saliendo un lugar despues de horas de negocio.

4. Extraños cargando utensilos de casa, velises, o otras cosas de una casa de un vecino.
5. Cualquiera dejando un carro y llevandose otro carro.
6. Un carro estacionado con vagos de el carro, o un carro estacionado fuera de lugar puede ser robado.
7. Ruidos raros, como ventadas quebradas, un grito, un ruido de explosion.

SI YO VEO ALGO SOSPECHOSO QUE HAYO YO?

1. Numero de personas envueltas
2. Descripciones de ellos
3. Domicilio de occurencia
4. Carro(color, hechura, puertas)
5. Licensia ( estado, color, numero)

COMO DESCRIBIR A UNA PERSONA

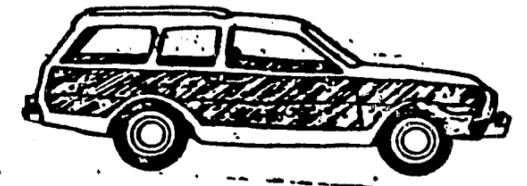


1. COLOR \_\_\_\_\_
2. Sexo \_\_\_\_\_
3. Edad \_\_\_\_\_
4. Altura \_\_\_\_\_
5. Peso \_\_\_\_\_
6. Ojos \_\_\_\_\_
7. Cutis \_\_\_\_\_

ROPA

- A. sombrero \_\_\_\_\_
- B. Camisa o corbata \_\_\_\_\_
- C. sobretodo \_\_\_\_\_
- D. Pantalones \_\_\_\_\_
- E. Calcetines \_\_\_\_\_
- F. Zapatos \_\_\_\_\_

COMO DESCRIBIR A UN CARRO



Recuerdese de la palabra CAHCAL

- A. COLOR \_\_\_\_\_
- A. AÑO \_\_\_\_\_
- H. HECHURA \_\_\_\_\_
- C. CUERPO (Tamano) \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Antena \_\_\_\_\_
- L. Licensia \_\_\_\_\_

PAGINA DE DESCRIPCION

Complete la forma abajo lo mas rapido que sea posible despues de un robo; luego deselo a la policia

SOMBRERO (color, estilo, condicion) \_\_\_\_\_

PELO (color, anchura, delgado, derecho, como se parte el pelo, estilo de peinado) \_\_\_\_\_

OJOS (los tiene cercas o separados, color grandes o chicos) \_\_\_\_\_

Orejas (Chicas o grandes, cercas de la cara a hacia atras) \_\_\_\_\_

NARIZ (chica, grande, ancha, angosta, \_\_\_\_\_)

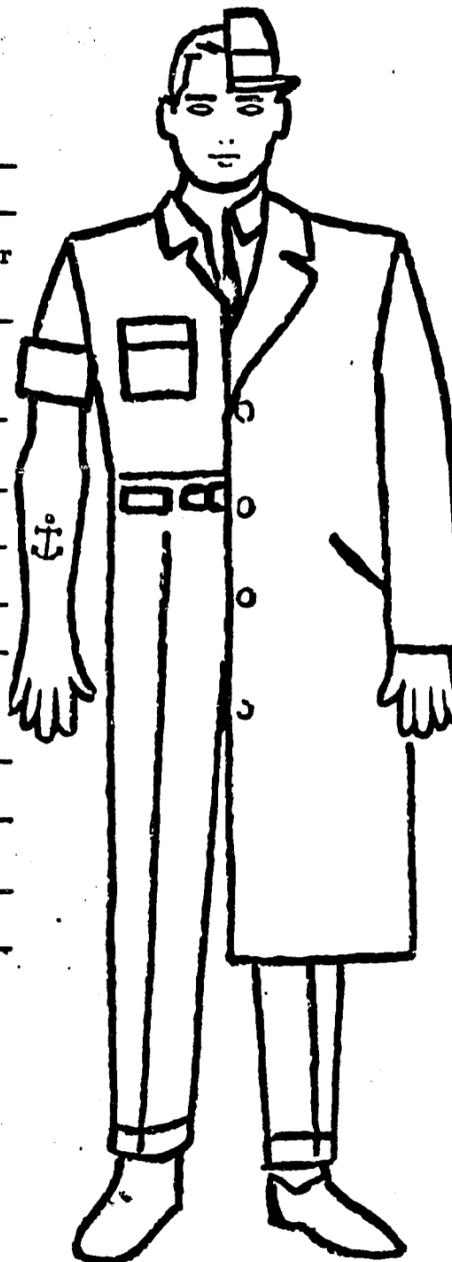
BARBA (cuadrada, ancha, larga, angosta) \_\_\_\_\_

Cutis (claro, oscuro, rubicundo, palido) \_\_\_\_\_

CAMISA \_\_\_\_\_

CORBATA O BUFANDA \_\_\_\_\_

SOBRETUDO O CHAGUETA \_\_\_\_\_



GUANTES \_\_\_\_\_

PANTALONES \_\_\_\_\_

CALCETINES \_\_\_\_\_

ZAPATOS \_\_\_\_\_

Otra informacion miscelaneos y observaciones \_\_\_\_\_

SEXO DEL LADRON \_\_\_\_\_

EDAD \_\_\_\_\_

ALTURA \_\_\_\_\_

PESO \_\_\_\_\_

Caracteristicas fisicas (describa se es delgado o grueso en estatura, cicatrizes, marcas, manera de andar, tatuajes, vigote, nervioso, calmo, etc)

ARMAS Y EQUIPO (A note si es pistola, revolver, rifle, cuchillo, etc., loque uso el ladron)

OBSERVACIONES (Anote qui cuaiquiera otra cosa qu el ladron pudo haber dicho, si tenia acento, si el uso algunos nombres, sus movimientos, etc.)

EMITIDO POR: \_\_\_\_\_

Fecha y hora del robo \_\_\_\_\_



ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

**A.C.T. 328-3191**

**YOU ARE INVITED**

Anti-Crime Team  
Home Meeting

Date Wednesday, November 5, 1980

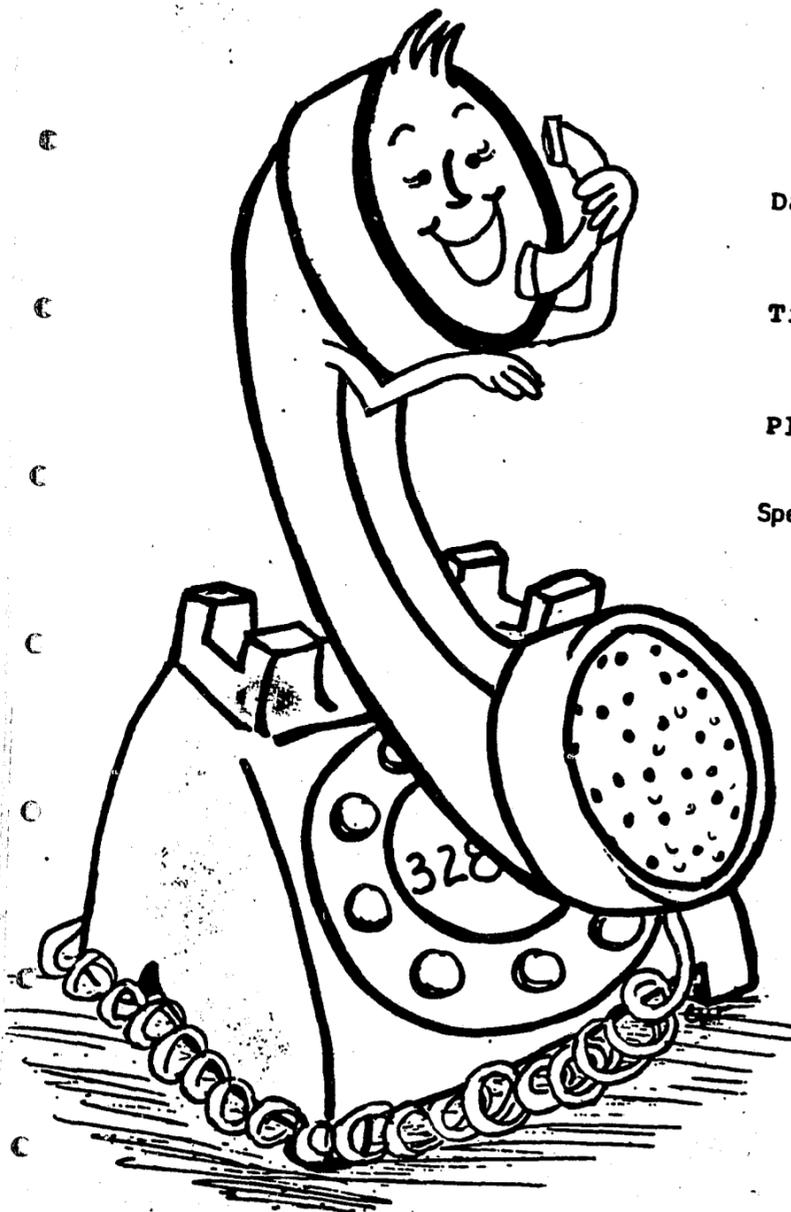
Time 7:00 - 8:00 p.m.

Place Zion Summitt, Social Room  
241 North Vine

Speaker: Russell Eason,  
Crime Prevention Specialist

A representative of the  
Salt Lake City Police Department  
will be present.

Note: Because of a chair shortage,  
we invite you to bring your  
own chair. Thank you.



ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

801-328-3191

*Hi Neighbor!*

There have been a number of burglaries in our area. Homeowners and renters have been affected by the loss of irreplaceable valuables.

To help curb this problem we are planning to hold a meeting in the Imperial Ward House, 1560 Atkin (approximately 1500 East and 2800 South), on Thursday, January 24th, at 7:00 p.m.

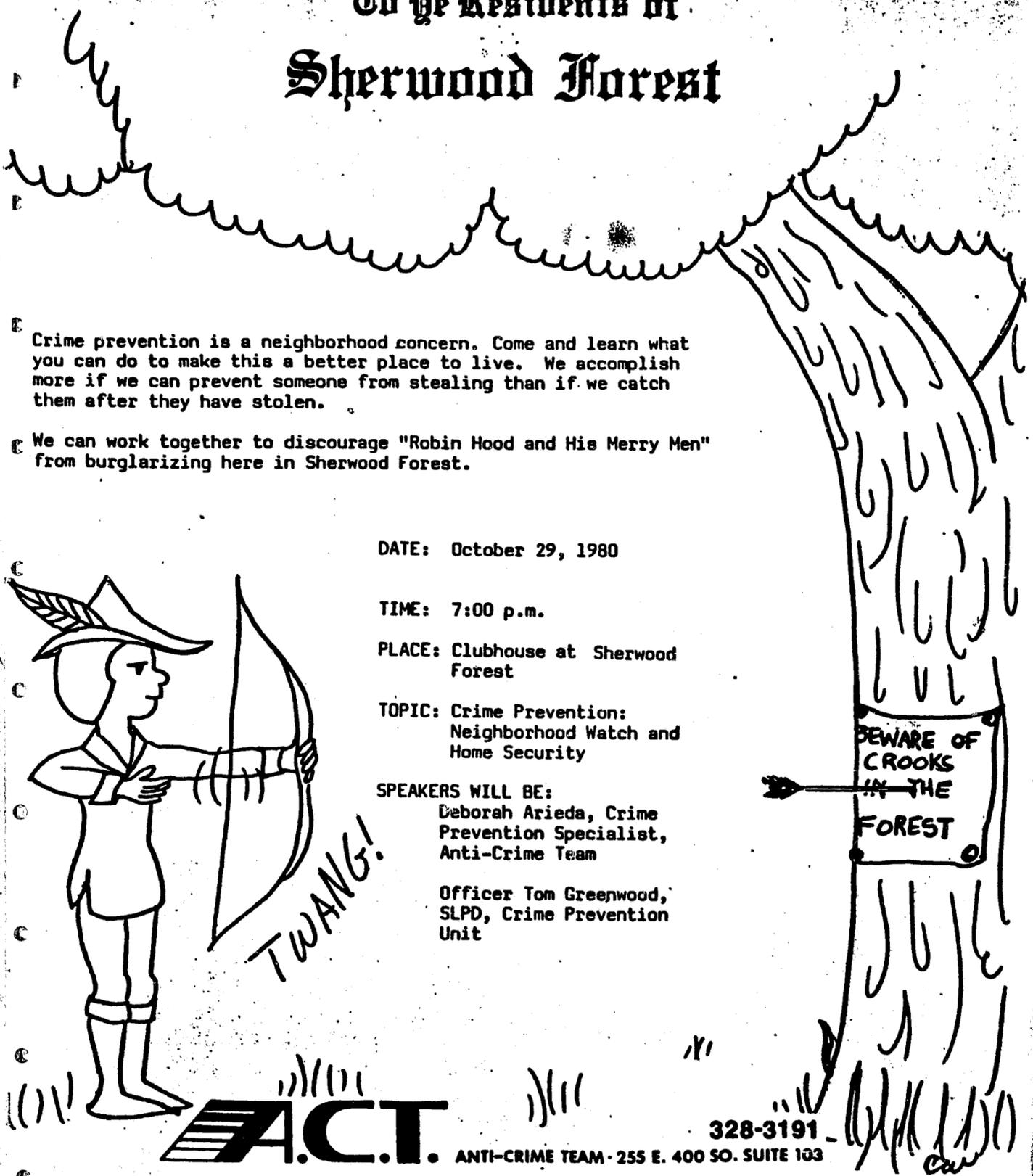
The Anti-Crime Director for this area, Mel Larson, a representative from the Police Department, and Anti-Crime Team staff members will be in attendance to inform us about how we can better protect ourselves against property crimes. There will be demonstrations on Operation I.D., home security methods, and Neighborhood Watch.

I am the volunteer Area Leader in our neighborhood. If you have any questions please feel free to call me at 467-0710. Please plan to join us on Thursday, January 24th.

*Charles Bennett*  
Charles Bernette



# To The Residents of Sherwood Forest



Crime prevention is a neighborhood concern. Come and learn what you can do to make this a better place to live. We accomplish more if we can prevent someone from stealing than if we catch them after they have stolen.

We can work together to discourage "Robin Hood and His Merry Men" from burglarizing here in Sherwood Forest.

DATE: October 29, 1980

TIME: 7:00 p.m.

PLACE: Clubhouse at Sherwood Forest

TOPIC: Crime Prevention:  
Neighborhood Watch and  
Home Security

SPEAKERS WILL BE:

Deborah Arieda, Crime  
Prevention Specialist,  
Anti-Crime Team

Officer Tom Greenwood,  
SLPD, Crime Prevention  
Unit

**ACT.**

ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103

328-3191

**ACT.**

ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

328-3191

## BLOCK MEETING

You are invited to attend a crime prevention presentation and discussion. There will be information available that will help us work together to make our neighborhood a safer place to live.

Date: Thursday, November 6

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Place: Home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Leary  
735 Goshen

Speaker: Deborah Arieda,  
Crime Prevention Specialist

Topic: Crime Prevention: Neighborhood  
Watch; Home Security

Let's make sure that the only people who enter our homes are the ones that we invite.

We can accomplish more if we can prevent someone from stealing than if we catch them after they have stolen.

We can discourage burglaries in our neighborhood.

Let's work together and "TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME!"





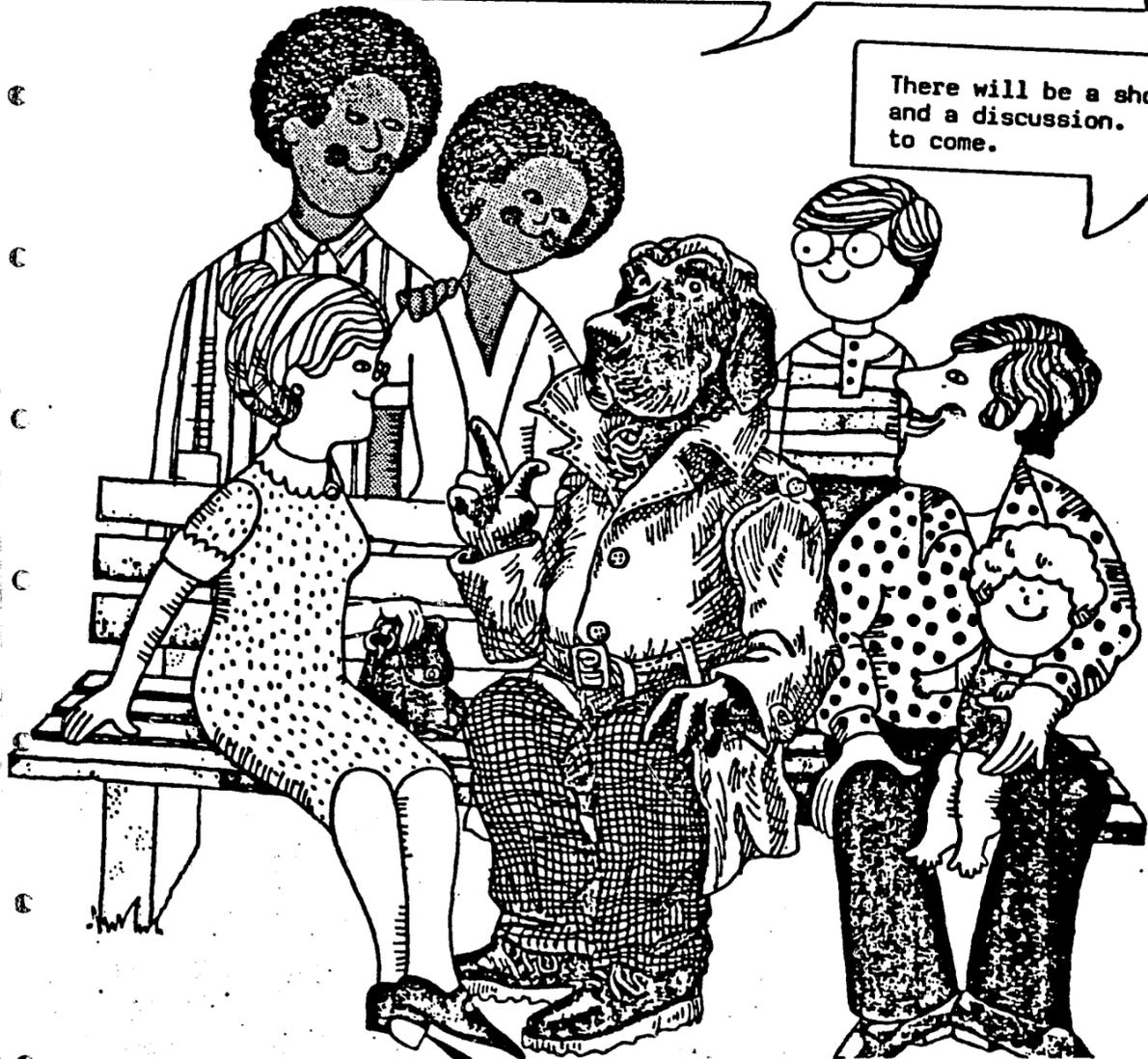
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328-3191

TAKE A BITE OUT OF CRIME--COME TO THE CRIME PREVENTION MEETING AND JOIN FORCES WITH YOUR NEIGHBORS . . .

Date: Wednesday, November 5  
Time: 7:00 p.m.  
Place: L.D.S. 32nd Ward  
351 Navajo  
Topic: Crime Prevention: Neighborhood Watch, Home Security  
Speaker: Deborah Arieda, Crime Prevention Specialist  
Host: William J. Vonk, Sr.

There will be a short film and a discussion. Be sure to come.



\*\*\*YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND \*\*\*\*\*

DATE:

PLACE:

TIME:

MEETINGS IN YOUR AREA WILL COVER SUCH TOPICS AS HOME SECURITY MEASURES, HOW TO REPORT A CRIME, RAPE PREVENTION, VANDALISM AND OTHER WAYS TO PROTECT YOURSELF, YOUR FAMILY AND YOUR PROPERTY AGAINST CRIME.

# NEIGHBORHOOD CRIME WATCH

SALT LAKE CITY IS ORGANIZING AGAINST CRIME!! WITH THE COOPERATION OF THE SALT LAKE ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS, NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS ARE BEING INFORMED AND TRAINED IN HOME SECURITY, SELF-PROTECTION AND NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH. EVERY AREA OF THE CITY IS INVOLVED.

THE ANTI-CRIME TEAM IS A CITIZEN ORIENTED PROGRAM AND IS ADMINISTERED THROUGH THE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION DEPARTMENT OF SALT LAKE CITY. THE POLICE HAVE OFFERED THEIR FULL SUPPORT.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN MORE INFORMATION OR WOULD LIKE TO ORGANIZE A NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH GROUP IN YOUR AREA PLEASE CALL 328-3191. IF YOU NEED TO REPORT AN EMERGENCY OR CRIME OF ANY KIND PLEASE CALL THE POLICE AT 535-7222.

**PREVENT  
BURGLARIES**

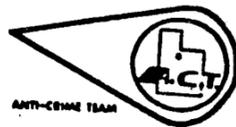
# HOW TO PROTECT YOUR HOME

## Neighborhood Meeting

Burglary and other residential crimes are steadily increasing. You are invited to attend a neighborhood meeting to discuss ways of reducing crime in this area. Home protection techniques and neighborhood organization will be among the topics discussed.

Please plan to attend. You can help make our neighborhood a safer place in which to live.

Date: June 10, 1980  
Time: 7:00 p.m.  
Place: Wells Ward  
20th South 5th East  
Host: Mike Clement



**ACT**

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ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

801-328-3191

# RAPE



## PREVENTION

### SELF-DEFENSE FOR WOMEN SEMINAR

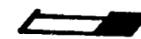
RAPE CRISIS CENTER IN COOPERATION WITH THE ANTI-CRIME TEAM  
WILL CONDUCT A SPECIAL TRAINING SEMINAR IN SELF-DEFENSE FOR  
WOMEN. THE MEETING WILL INCLUDE LECTURE AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

DATE: NOVEMBER 29, 1979

PLACE: 2173 YUMA

TIME: 7:30 P.M.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT KAREN BAXTER AT 485-3304



ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

ANTI-CRIME TEAM • 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 • SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

801-328-3191

**ATTENTION ALL**

**RESIDENTS**

RESIDENTS OF THE SUGARHOUSE AREA ARE INVITED TO ATTEND A PUBLIC MEETING ABOUT CRIME PREVENTION AND HOME SECURITY ON TUESDAY, JULY 31, AT 8:00 p.m. AT 2450 SO. 800 E. (FAIRMONT WARD). THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL RESIDENTS TO BECOME INVOLVED IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

# WANTED

A hundred years ago a single sheriff could usually control all the crime a town had, and that was at a time when shoot-outs were frequent and homesteads far apart, when six-guns were as common as boots and outlaws as deadly as hanging.

But the sheriff's job was made easier by the support of the townspeople. Friends watched out for their neighbors. They knew what normal behavior was in their community so they recognized suspicious activities. People were not afraid to cry "Thief!" if they needed the sheriff's help.

The old-time sheriffs have now been replaced by modern police departments, but the police cannot control crime all alone, they still need people to be good neighbors. Salt Lake City has a new crime prevention program called the Anti-Crime Team (ACT) which is helping neighborhoods organize to protect themselves against burglary, rape, vandalism, etc.

## THURSDAY MAY 22, 1980

CRIME PREVENTION MEETING

DATE: May 22, 1980

TIME: 7:00 p.m.

PLACE: Northwest Center  
1300 West 300 North

TOPIC: Juveniles and the Law

Crime Prevention is a neighborhood concern. Come and learn what you can do to make this area a better place in which to live. Don't Forget!

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH



## YOU ARE INVITED

Anti-Crime Team  
Home Meeting

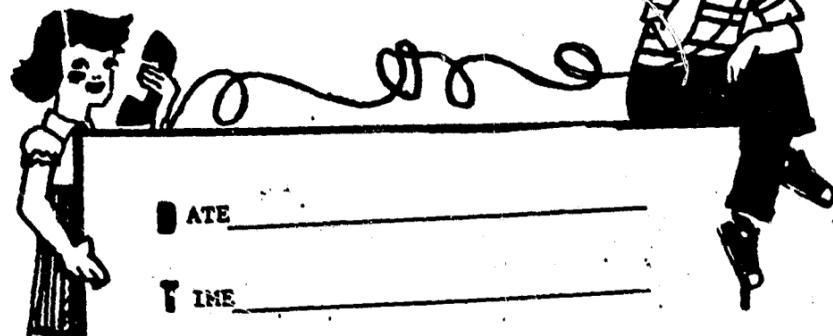
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Time \_\_\_\_\_

Place \_\_\_\_\_

ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111  
801-328-3191

YOU ARE INVITED:



an  
pl

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

TIME \_\_\_\_\_

## LOCKS LOCKS LOCKS LOCKS LOCKS LOCKS LOCKS

### DEADBOLTS

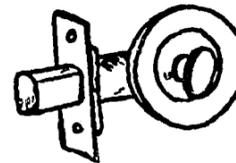
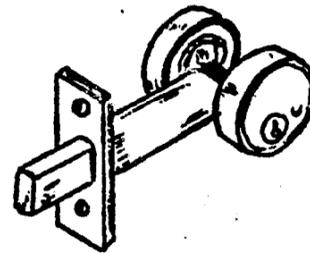
Your home is only as secure as the weakest link in its security chain. Deadbolt locks are one way of making your home security work for you. **FEATURES--** All home deadbolts should have a minimum latch throw of one inch. The throw should have a case hardened steel roller inside to prevent cutting. The throw as well as the cylinders should be made from solid bar stock, preferably brass. The cylinders should resist wrenching and have hidden screws.

There are two types of deadbolt. One is "Double-cylinder" and the other is "Single-cylinder". A double cylinder lock requires a key to open and lock it on both sides of the door. Double-cylinder locks should be used when there is glass within 40" of the door. This prevents anyone from breaking the glass and reaching in to turn the lock. Everyone in the home should be made aware of the location of the inside key so quick exit may be made in the event of emergency. Single-cylinder locks may be used where no glass is near the door. These locks are easily unlocked from the inside by turning a knob.

Deadbolts are only as effective as the door they are installed in. Never install locks in hollow core doors. Follow installation instructions carefully to assure maximum security.

### PADLOCKS

Padlocks are effective in securing sheds, gates, equipment and other compartments. There are some basic rules to follow to assure that the padlock you purchase will meet your needs. The case should be made from solid bar stock or of a high-quality lamination. The latch should lock on both the toe and the heel. Also, the "key in lock" feature prevents the key from being removed until the lock is closed. The latch should be made of case hardened steel to resist cutting. The padlock is only as secure as the hasp. This also should be of hardened steel and should have hidden screws when closed. Be sure you install the hasp securely. When using chain be sure it is hardened and of sufficient thickness to prevent cutting.



**GENERAL SECURITY MEASURES**  
(easy and inexpensive)

**OPERATION I.D.** Mark your valuables with an engraving tool. Use your permanent Utah Drivers License Number. Mark all valuables twice, once in an obvious place and once concealed. This will assure that your property will be returned to you if it stolen and recovered.

**INSTALL A PEEPHOLE** Don't let anyone into your home unless you want them in. An indoor viewer will allow you to see who is on the outside before you open the door. Easy to install and inexpensive.

**USE A TIMER** When you are away for extended periods or just for the evening a timer can give your home a "lived in" look. Install several to turn on and off lights in different parts of the house. The cost is low for the protection you get. It costs only about 10¢ to burn a 100 watt bulb for 10 hours.

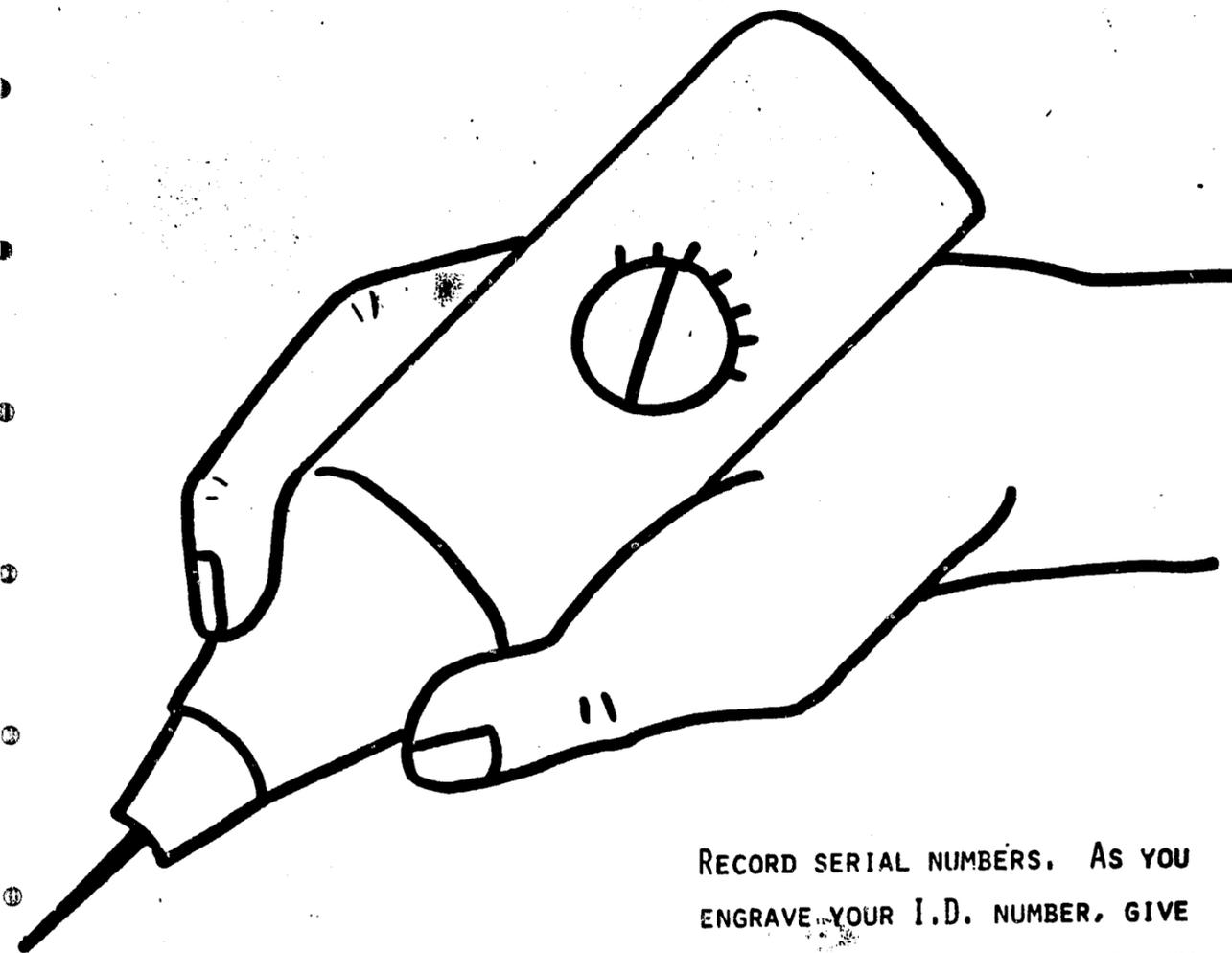
**EXTERIOR LIGHTING** Lighting is relatively inexpensive and offers you great protection. No burglar likes to work in the light. Keep prowlers away from your yard with good exterior lighting, especially when you are away from home.

In general there are many things that can be done to protect your home. Most are very inexpensive and the result is that you will have reduced your chance of being victimized.

**LOCK UP TOYS AND TOOLS** No one wants to lose a bike or a good garden tool. Don't leave items on the front lawn where anyone passing by can just pick them up. Especially at night, move all valuables to the back of the house, preferably behind a locked gate.



# Operation I.D.



**ACT**

ANTI-CRIME TEAM

801-328-3191

ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

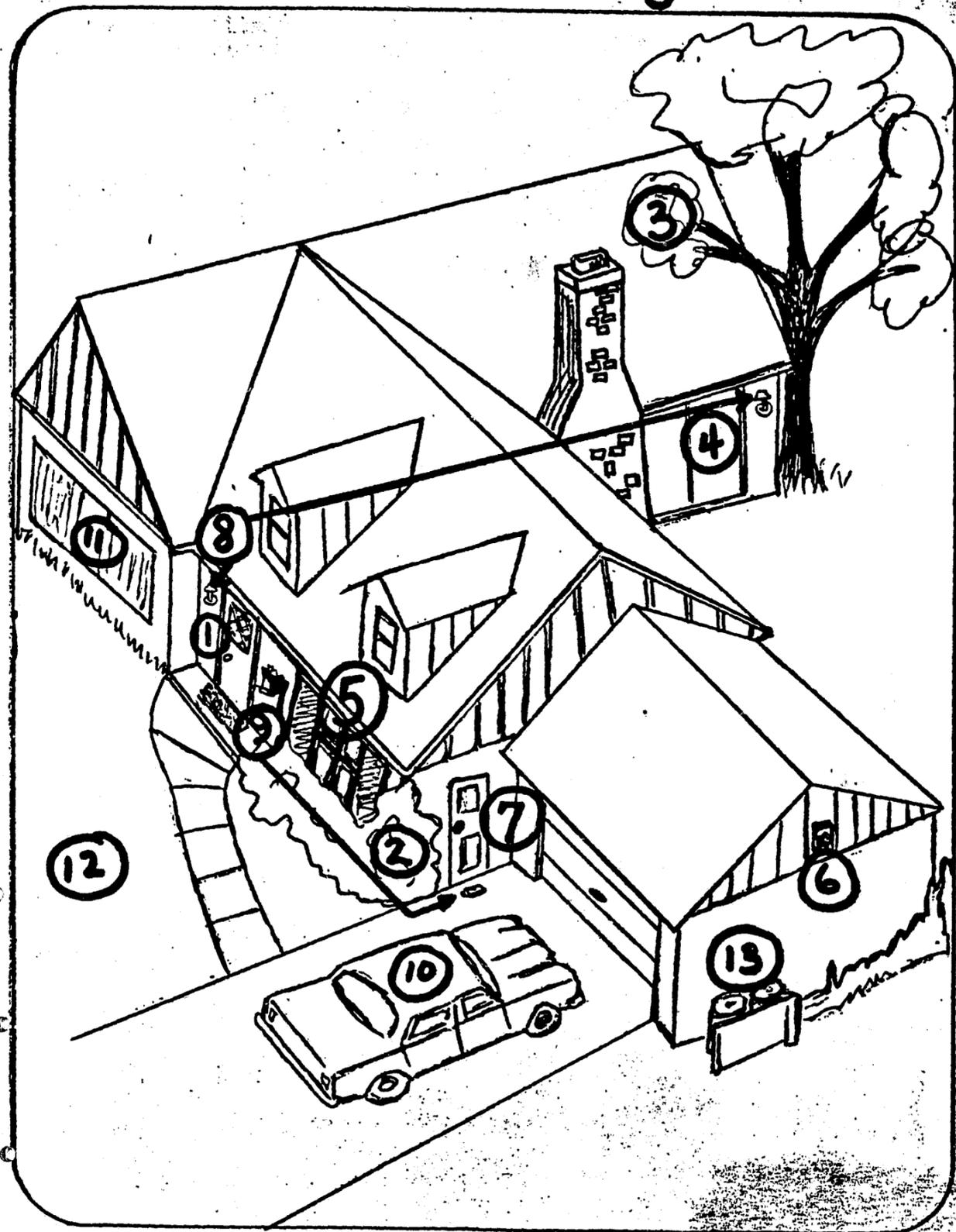
MARK ALL YOUR VALUABLES WITH AN ENGRAVING TOOL. USE YOUR PERMANENT UTAH DRIVER'S LICENSE, OR YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER. REGISTER THE NUMBER THAT YOU USE WITH THE POLICE. TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THOSE ITEMS WHICH CANNOT BE ENGRAVED.

RECORD SERIAL NUMBERS. AS YOU ENGRAVE YOUR I.D. NUMBER, GIVE EACH ITEM A NUMBER ALSO. EXAMPLE:

UT. 845213 - 1  
(DRIVER'S LICENSE)(ITEM NUMBER)  
THEN MAKE A LIST OF ALL ITEMS, MARKED AND PHOTOGRAPHED AND FILE IT IN A SAFE PLACE.

ENGRAVERS ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE ACT OFFICE, THE POLICE DEPT., THE PUBLIC LIBRARIES, AND UTAH COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

# Home Security



## HOME SECURITY

1. Keep door locked. Do not hide keys under mats, etc.
2. Keep shrubs trimmed. Tall shrubbery makes good hiding places.
3. Tall trees that overhang the house give access to roof and second story windows.
4. Make sure sliding glass doors have appropriate locks/stop bars, etc.
5. Pin double-hung windows
6. Consider a burglar alarm. If you have one, display a "beware" sign.
7. Be extra sure of locking side and garage doors with appropriate locks.
8. Leave an exterior light on--preferably one in the front and one in back.

When vacationing or being gone for long periods of time...

9. Have a neighbor pick up mail and newspapers. Have milk deliveries stopped
10. Park a car in your driveway or have a neighbor use your driveway.
11. Have a neighbor change the position of drapes and use a timer to turn lights on and off.
12. Have someone water and trim your lawn.
13. Have a neighbor use your garbage cans, and put them out on collection day.

Also, consider

Marking all valuables

Having peepholes put in doors

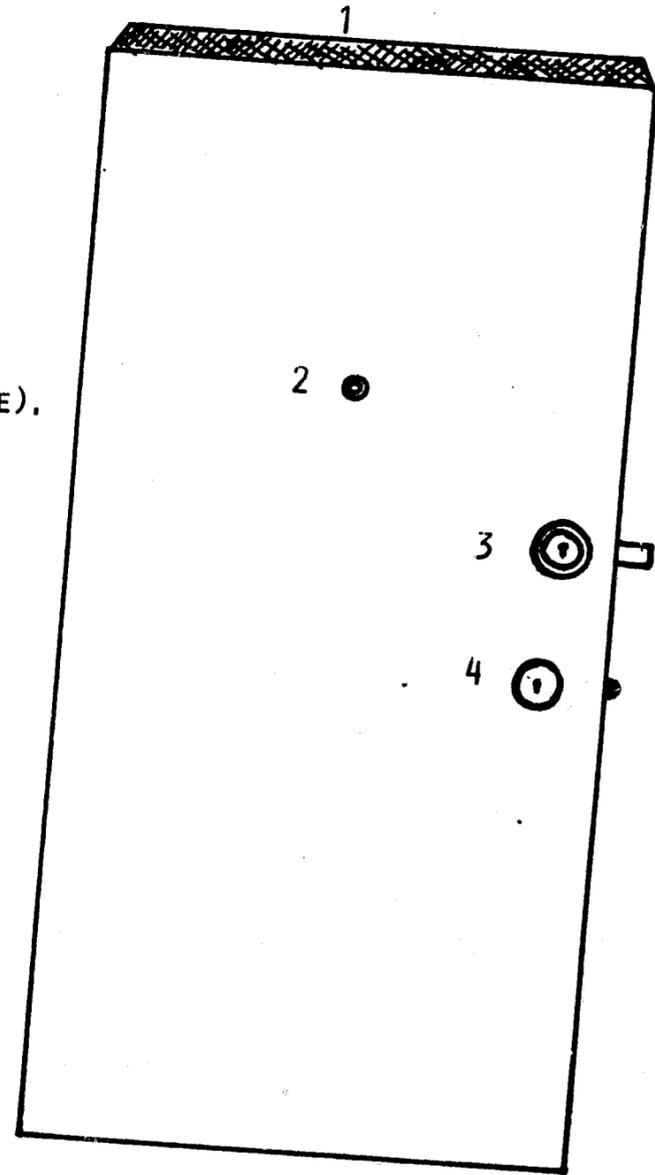
Leaving on a radio or the T.V.

Letting local police know if you're going to be away.

# Outside Doors

(FRONT DOOR, BACK DOOR, ENTRANCE INTO HOUSE THROUGH GARAGE.)

1. SOLID CORE CONSTRUCTION DOOR, OR METAL REINFORCED.
2. WIDE ANGLE VIEWER (PEEP HOLE).
3. DEADBOLT LOCK WITH 1" THROW.
4. DEAD LATCH PLUNGER ON KEY-IN-THE-KNOB LOCK.

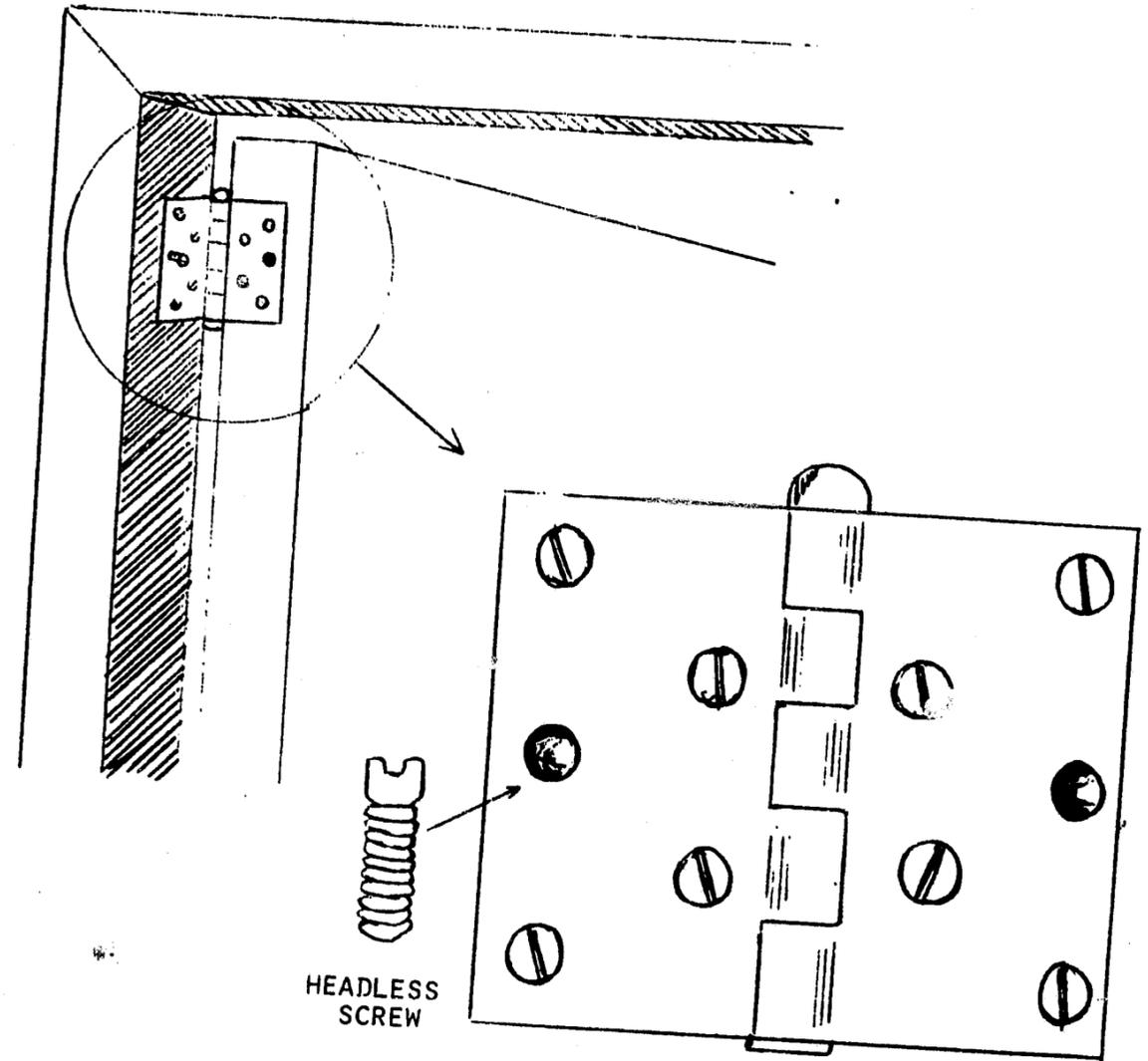


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**328-3191**

# Pin Doors with Outside Hinges

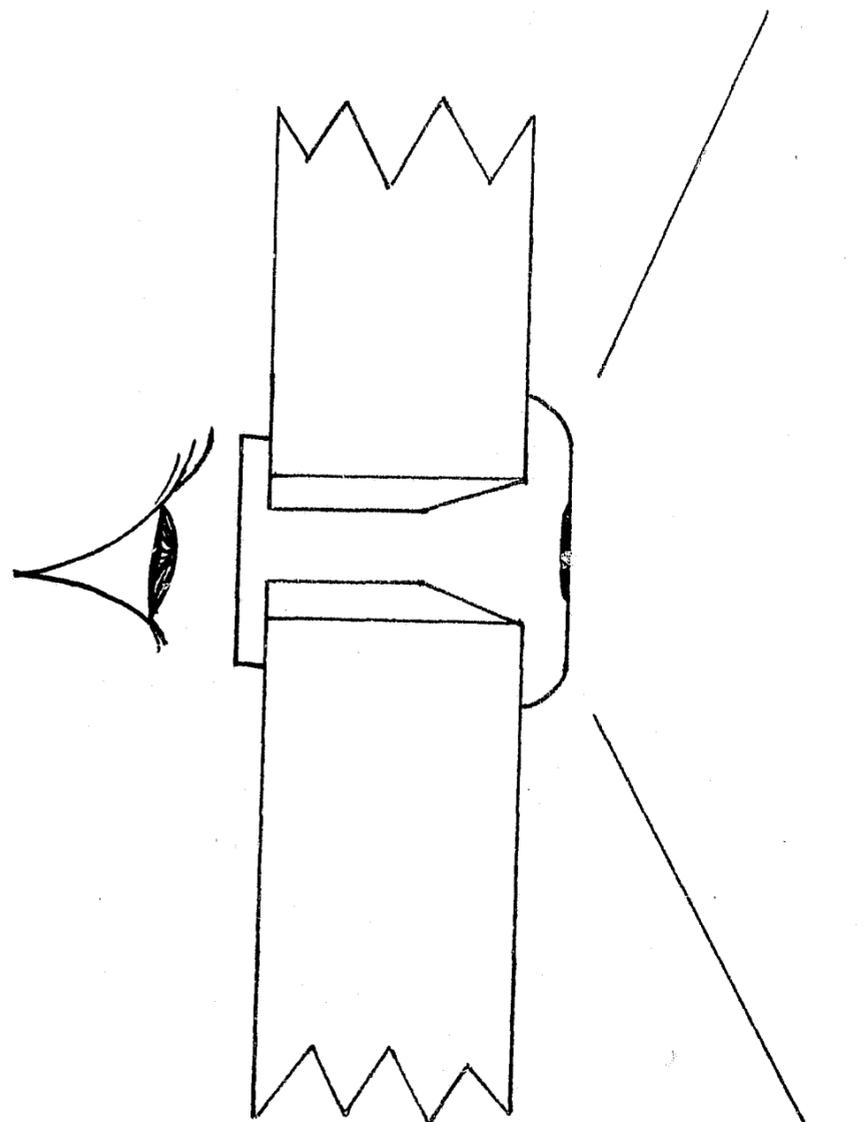


TO PREVENT DOORS FROM BEING LIFTED OFF THE HINGES IF THE HINGES ARE LOCATED ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE DOOR, SIMPLY REMOVE THE TWO CENTER SCREWS FROM THE HINGES. INSERT A HEADLESS SCREW INTO ONE OF THE HOLES, ALLOWING IT TO PROTRUDE APPROXIMATELY 1/4". WHEN THE DOOR IS CLOSED THE SCREW WILL ENGAGE THE OTHER HINGE, AND EVEN IF THE HINGE PIN IS REMOVED THE DOOR CANNOT BE REMOVED.

**ACT**

ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

# Get a Wide Angle Viewer



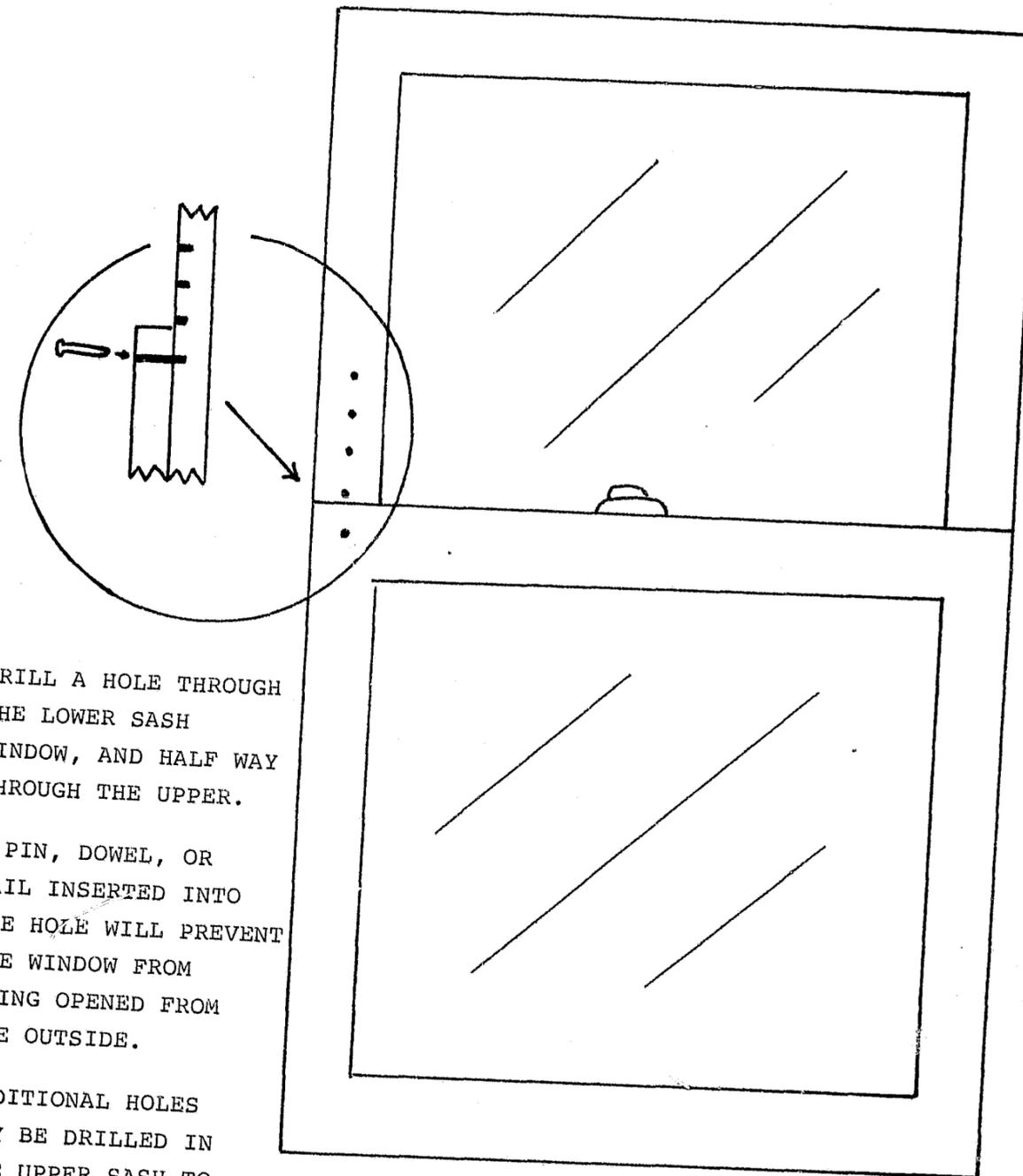
FOR SOLID PANEL EXTERIOR DOORS, A SEE-THROUGH VIEWER IS RECOMMENDED. THEY ARE EASILY INSTALLED BY DRILLING A HOLE IN THE DOOR AND SCREWING THE TWO PIECES OF THE VIEWER TOGETHER. KNOW WHO IS OUTSIDE BEFORE YOU OPEN YOUR DOOR TO ANYONE.



ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

**328-3191**

# Pin Double Hung Sash Windows



DRILL A HOLE THROUGH THE LOWER SASH WINDOW, AND HALF WAY THROUGH THE UPPER.

A PIN, DOWEL, OR NAIL INSERTED INTO THE HOLE WILL PREVENT THE WINDOW FROM BEING OPENED FROM THE OUTSIDE.

ADDITIONAL HOLES MAY BE DRILLED IN THE UPPER SASH TO ALLOW THE WINDOW TO BE SECURED WHILE LEFT PARTIALLY OPEN FOR VENTILATION.



ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

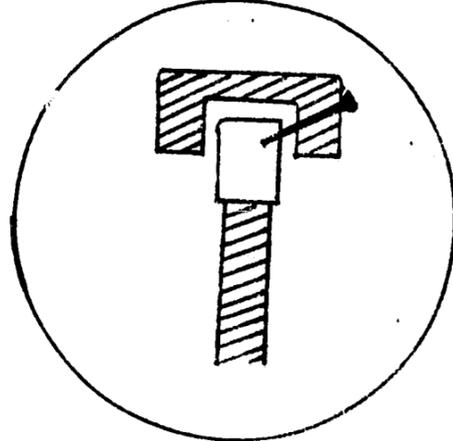
ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

801-328-3191



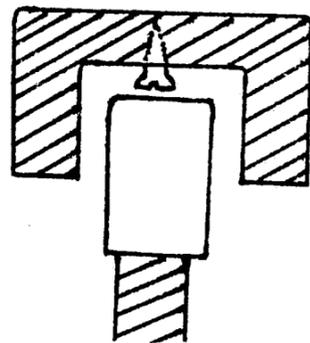
ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

328-3191

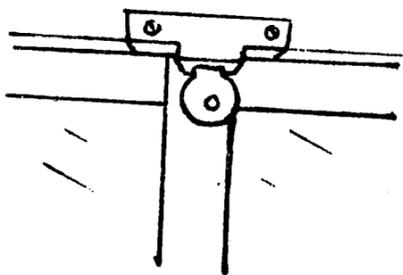


### Sliding Windows and Doors

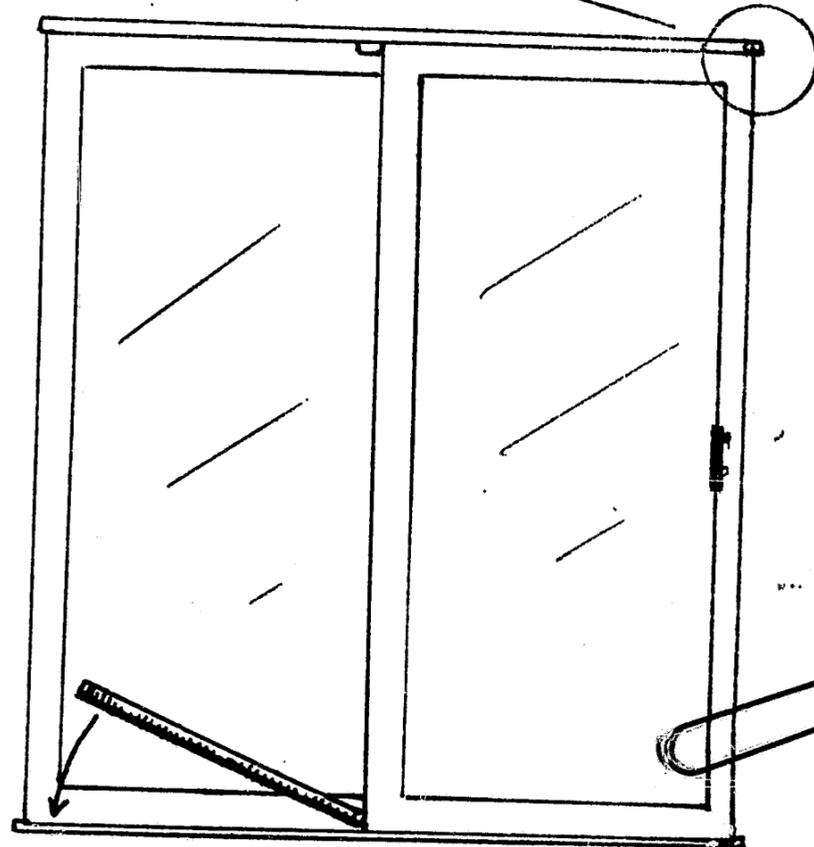
Pin sliding door to prevent prying. Drill hole through track and into, but not through, frame. Insert nail, screw, or specially made pin.



Drill holes in window track and insert screws to prevent window from being lifted out.



Special locks that attach directly to frame can be purchased. They require a key for locking and unlocking.



A dowel or metal bar in the bottom runner prevents the door from sliding. The dowel should be cut to fit in the runner exactly. There should be no gaps between the dowel and the frame in order to prevent forcing.

# CRIME ALERT

6 March 1980

ATTENTION, East Central Citizens

WATCH OUT FOR THIS!!!!

East Central is having a problem with purse snatchers. There have been approximately 6 purse snatches over the past two months. Suspects are two males, in their 20's, wearing rolled up ski masks or ski hats. Suspects may be riding tenspeed bicycles or driving a tan pickup truck. Women should be aware while walking in their neighborhoods to avoid carrying handbags when possible. Also, avoid carrying large amounts of cash.

ATTENTION, South Central Citizens

WATCH OUT FOR THIS!!!!

There have been problems with all kinds of thefts throughout this area. Remember to lock car doors and keep possessions in a safe place. There have also been a rash of business burglaries recently. Any business owner who would like a security check should call 535-7694.



ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

328-3191

# CRIME ALERT

## WANTED PERSONS

### Pigeon Drop Scheme

The Pigeon Drop is a confidence game in which older citizens are tricked into giving the con artist a large sum of money.

This is done by a woman pretending that she has found a large sum of money which she will share if the victim will put up an equally large amount of money in good faith.

If anyone tries to get you to withdraw any money from your savings, check with the police department or your bank officer for advice.

Last seen driving new model, blue 4-door sedan.

Contact W.L. Abbott, anytime at 535-6522 Detective Div. Salt Lake Police



MASON, Barbara Ann  
FW, 5'6", 122 lbs.,  
blond hair, brown eyes

DOB: 5-1-54

aka:

HOPKINS, Mona

WHITAKER, Barbara A.

SIMMONS, Barbara

PERRY, Brenda Elaine,

FN, 5'8", 130 lbs.

black hair, brown eyes

DOB: 3-3-51

aka:

MAGNIN, Brandy Marie

RAWLS, Lakrisha Latrece

SMITH, Kim

SCOTT, Brenda

**ACT.**

ANTI-CRIME TEAM

ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

5/13/80

# CRIME ALERT

A MAN HAS BEEN OPERATING IN THE NORTHWEST PART OF TOWN TRYING TO ENTICE YOUNG CHILDREN INTO HIS VAN BY PROMISING THEM CANDY AND A RIDE HOME.

DESCRIPTION: MALE, WHITE, BETWEEN 45-55 YEARS OLD, HEAVY SET, BALDING, MISSING SOME TEETH, GLASSES WITH ONE CRACKED LENS. POSSIBLY A FEW DAYS BEARD GROWTH. POSSIBLY SOME JEWELRY, INCLUDING A RING WITH A GREEN STONE AND A NECK CHOKER. WEARS BLACK COWBOY HAT.

VEHICLE: STEP VAN, LIGHT COLORED (POSSIBLY WHITE OR BLUISH GREY). POSSIBLY CONVERTED MILK TRUCK. POSSIBLY SOME FADED WRITING ON SIDE OF VAN. TRAILOR HITCH ON BUMPER. VAN IN POOR CONDITION.

HAS BEEN SEEN IN THE AREA THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, FRIDAY 14TH, SUNDAY 16TH, MONDAY 17TH.

HAS APPROACHED YOUNG CHILDREN, BOTH BOYS AND GIRLS. HE GETS OUT OF THE VAN TO TALK WITH THE CHILDREN, BUT STAYS NEAR IT.

OPERATES BETWEEN 3:00-4:30 P.M. AND SO FAR HAS CONCENTRATED ON CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND 8 YEARS OF AGE.

IF YOU SEE A VAN ANSWERING THIS DESCRIPTION IN YOUR AREA, PLEASE GET THE LICENSE PLATE NUMBER AND CALL THE POLICE IMMEDIATELY.

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION REGARDING THE SUSPECT, PLEASE CALL THE SALT LAKE CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT IMMEDIATELY: 535-7222.

**ACT.**

ANTI-CRIME TEAM

ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 2**

# CRIME ALERT

Yesterday in Area 5 (5th to 9th South, Cheyenne to Navajo) there was an attempt to pick-up a little girl. She was approached by two men in turquoise 1965 Ford truck with a white top, beige shelves and brown trimming. The two males were caucasians, one wore a brown hat and the other had on a brown shirt. The men offered the child candy if she would ride with them. She said no and ran home immediately.

If you have any information regarding this incident please call the Salt Lake City Police immediately at 535-7222.

Thank you.



A.C.T. TO PREVENT CRIME

ANTI-CRIME TEAM  
255 East 400 South  
Salt Lake City, UT 84111  
801-328-3191

This project was supported by Grant Number 79-DF-AI-0005, awarded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, United States Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions stated in this publication are those of the Anti-Crime Team and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Department of Justice.



ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

801-328-3191

L. WAYNE HORROCKS  
DIRECTOR

## CITIZEN ALERT TRAINING OUTLINE

1. Brief explanation of the program.
  - What it is.
  - How it works.
  - What it will accomplish in Salt Lake City.
2. Slide presentation.
3. Steps in reporting a crime.
  - Possible crime in progress.
  - Types of crimes. (Difference between burglary, robbery, and theft.)
  - Information needed by Police. (Location, license plate number, vehicle description, suspect description, direction of escape.)
4. Making a good suspect/vehicle description.
  - Looking for the unique.
  - Comparing suspect to self to help specify size and coloring.
  - Vehicle specifics: license plate number and color.
5. Police responsiveness.
  - Commitment to check out all reports.
  - No heroics: do not want citizens chasing and/or apprehending suspects.
6. Questions and answers.

IN COOPERATION WITH THE SALT LAKE ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS · UTAH HANDS UP · THE SALT LAKE POLICE DEPT.



ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

801-328-3191

L. WAYNE HORROCKS  
DIRECTOR

CITIZEN ALERT

1. The purpose of the Citizen Alert program is to encourage businesses which have employees working out in the community to become involved in the crime prevention effort.
2. When properly trained, those workers who are travelling in the community can watch for and report suspicious and/or criminal activity which they observe.
3. Training for these employees will be provided through the Anti-Crime Team in conjunction with the police.
4. The training session(s) will be kept short and will include information dealing with reporting procedures, suspect descriptions, and recognizing suspicious circumstances.
5. Workers who are in contact with a company dispatcher will be asked to report unusual or suspicious situations to the dispatcher, who will be trained to report the incident to the police department. Employees who do not have company radios will be asked to call the police directly.
6. Through this cooperative effort, it is believed that crime will be diminished.
7. Training of employees will be provided at the convenience of the companies involved. If there is a time when all employees who work out in the community meet together, this training can be provided at one time. If those workers involved meet in shifts, appropriate training time can be scheduled.

CITIZEN ALERT TRAINING

Crime rising

We're all aware that crime rates are rising--not only nationally but locally as well. As a result

Crime prevention programs needed

crime prevention programs are being initiated by law enforcement agencies and volunteer organizations.

Of these crime prevention programs, the ones that have proven the most effective are the ones that utilize citizen involvement.

Citizen involvement

Neighborhood Watch

The national Neighborhood Watch program has demonstrated that people watching out for their friends and neighbors is a very effective way of stopping residential burglaries. Neighborhood Watch

First, responsibility towards self.

consists of three important steps. First, people are taught to accept responsibility for themselves and their property by installing and using good locks on doors and windows. They are also encouraged to mark all their valuables with their social security number or permanent driver's license number. Secondly,

Second, responsibility towards neighbors

as part of Neighborhood Watch, citizens are asked to accept some responsibility for their neighbors. A person who is willing to watch his neighbor's home and property, as well as his own, can do much to reduce crime in his own community. Thirdly, citizens are asked to report any suspected crimes to the police.

Third, report crimes to police

It works

Neighborhood Watch has been around for quite some time and it has proven that it works. Areas with a

viable Neighborhood Watch program usually have dramatic decreases in their crime rates.

Not enough

However, Neighborhood Watch is not enough. More and more people are working, and more and more homes are left unattended during the day. The days of the sneak thief who could break into your home and steal the silverware while you slept, are gone. The residential burglar has gone on the day shift.

Atlanta, Georgia,  
and Citizen Alert

A new program which works well with Neighborhood Watch was started in Atlanta, Georgia, about a year and a half ago. A new subdivision was being built outside Atlanta, and as quickly as the homes were being completed and people moved in, they were also being burglarized. The police force did not have sufficient manpower to patrol the new area as much as necessary. However, the Georgia Power and Light people came up with their own idea. They approached the police and said, "If you'll train our people in what to watch out for, while we're working, we'll keep our eyes open and report anything suspicious to you." It proved very successful. With the added eyes and ears of Georgia Power and Light, the police were able to bring burglaries in this area almost to a total stop.

City-wide

As soon as the Atlanta police saw how well the new system was working, they decided to take the program City-wide. They enlisted the support of

Other utilities

the Telephone Company and the Fuel Company, and Citizen Alert was born.

Starting in Salt  
Lake City

The Citizen Alert program has proven successful every where it has been implemented. We are now beginning that program in Salt Lake City.

Citizen Alert

Basically, Citizen Alert is like Neighborhood Watch. What we are asking is that those people who work out in the community during the day, observe the neighborhoods they're in, and report things that seem unusual or suspicious/ <sup>to the police</sup> By adding to the eyes and ears of the police force, we will help reduce crime in Salt Lake City.

New program here

This is a new program in Utah. However, we know it works because of what has happened in other cities. In Atlanta, for instance, a bank robber was apprehended because an alert employee noticed a man putting on a ski mask right before entering the bank. Another instance of the program in action involved a telephone company employee who was working on a telephone pole. He saw two young men coming out of a house carrying large bundles and putting them in their van. The telephone employee alerted the police, and the police responded quickly. However, when the young men saw the police approaching they took off in separate directions. From his vantage point on the telephone pole, the telephone company employee was able to tell the police which direction the teenagers had gone, and the police were able to sweep around the

block and pick up both suspects.

Slide presentation

We have a slide presentation that demonstrates the way that Citizen Alert can be used to reduce crime, and we'd like to show that to you now.

SLIDE PRESENTATION

Reporting a crime

If ever you see something that you think might be a crime in progress, we would ask you to call the police. If you have a radio in your work vehicle, you can radio your dispatcher and ask him to relay the message to the police department. If you do not have a radio, if you are in your private car, if you are at home, or shopping, or something like that, then find a nearby telephone and call the police directly.

Criminals count on the apathy of citizens to make their criminal activities safer. If you are in Salt Lake City, or know what jurisdiction you're in, you will save time by calling the police dispatcher.

However, if you are not sure which police department has jurisdiction, call 911. They will refer you to the correct police department. *BE SURE TO SAY,*

*THIS IS  
A MT.  
BELL CIT.  
ALERT CALL*

Some people find reporting a suspected crime to be a very frustrating experience. The first thing that happens when you reach 911 is they ask for your address. That's so they'll know which police agency to connect you with. Once you're connected, usually the police complaint taker will ask you where you

are again. At this point many people hang-up because they feel they're getting the run-around. Please don't.

These people are only asking for the information they need to do their jobs right. *The question of location is a particularly important one. You ~~They~~ don't want a patrol car*

Another problem people have when reporting a crime is that sometimes they don't know the right terms for what they're seeing. Someone will come home from work and find that their home has been burglarized, so they immediately call the police and say "I've been robbed." The complaint taker will then say "What kind of weapon did he use?" This confuses and frustrates some people because they don't know that a robbery means that a person has had something taken from him by force and usually involves a weapon. Whereas, a burglary involves taking something from a building without direct confrontation with a victim.

*roaming around 400 No. when th burglar is real occurin at 400 South.*

That's all right. If you don't know for sure what is happening, just tell the complaint taker or the dispatcher what you see. They'll ask questions until they have a clear understanding of what is happening. Then, usually they'll ask you to stay on the line for a minute while they put you on hold. They do this so they can call a patrol car and send it on its way. Please stay on the line so that you can give them any additional information. Particularly, they'd like you to stay so you can inform them if the suspects are leaving the scene. Also, they will try to get as much information as possible, such as suspect descriptions, vehicle descriptions. Etc.

The more information, you are able to give the

police, the better the chances are that the suspects will be apprehended.

You have all been given two pamphlets. The tan one describes this program and how it works in Salt Lake City. The other one lists some suspicious circumstances and what the possible crime might be.

Both of these pamphlets have a suspect and vehicle description chart. The tan one is made to fit into a pocket so you can carry it for reference if you want.

It is very difficult to make a good suspect description. But you can practice so that you can become better at it. One good way is to get in the habit of really looking at the people you meet. Then immediately compare them to yourself. Such as, a person might be 10 years older, six inches taller, thirty pounds heavier, much darker complexion, etc. As you practice you will become more accurate, too. By the way, a nice place to begin practicing making descriptions would be with your own family. That way you could ask and find out how close you are. Having mental pictures, and practicing is all well and good. And very valuable. However, if you see something that you really think might be a crime, we would encourage you not to trust your memory. Jot down your description with as much detail as possible.

Looking inside the pamphlet, you'll notice that the first information asked for is sex, race, and age. Then height and weight. Those are the essentials.

After you get those try to get the rest, if you can. Starting with the head, work down. Get the hair color. If the suspect is wearing glasses, make a note of that. Then, is there anything distinctive about the face. Scars? Exceptionally large nose or lips? Does the suspect have a beard or a mustache? All of these things can help the police identify the suspect. Another thing to watch for is an indication of right or left-handedness. Our crook in the brochure is carrying his weapon in the left-hand. Did anyone notice? Also, if the suspect speaks to you, notice if he has an accent, or a lisp. When he leaves, notice if he limps, or strides, or moves with any distinction.

It is just as important to pay attention to the vehicle involved, too. Of course, the license plate number is the most important thing. After that, see if you can get a color and make. Then jot them down. Particularly note the license plate number and the color. Color memory is very short. Most people think in black and white, so if you see a blue car, then you try to remember it a day or two later, your memory might turn it into a grey car. So write it down if you can.

We want to assure you that if you do call the police, someone will come and check out the situation. We realize that most people are afraid that they may embarrass their neighbors, or they themselves might be embarrassed, if it turns out NOT to be a crime in progress. Probably many of them won't turn out to be

Do not get involved  
in chasing or  
apprehending

But the police would rather check out 50 false alarms and catch the burglar on the 51st call, than miss the burglar because someone was afraid to call.

We want to remind you that we are not asking you to get involved in crimes. We don't want you racing down the freeway in your Mountain Bell truck in hot pursuit of the getaway car. What we want are your eyes, your ears, and your commitment to report to the police anything suspicious you see.

This is a good program. But nothing would kill it faster than a headline that say "Mountain Bell employee shot trying to thwart burglary." Or "Mountain Bell employee killed trying to stop robbery." Chasing and catching criminals is the job of the police officers. Helping them by giving them information is the job for the rest of us.

Introduce officer.

We have with us today, Officer \_\_\_\_\_  
He is here to answer your questions and alleviate any fears you have concerning the program. We'll turn the time over to him now.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mountain Bell's  
In-house security

Mountain Bell has asked us to show you their in-house security presentation.

# CITIZEN ALERT HELPS S.L.C.

## WHAT IS CITIZEN ALERT?

The CITIZEN ALERT program is a partnership of citizens, business, and the police working together to PREVENT and REDUCE crime in our city.

Each day thousands of government and private sector workers are assigned by their employers to virtually every part of the city. These workers, by reporting to the police any serious criminal activities they come across in their travels, can help increase the effectiveness of the Salt Lake Police Department.

The police cannot be everywhere and without the assistance of concerned citizens they would be faced with the impossible task of trying to control crime alone.

Through this program criminals will soon learn that the police have thousands of eyes and ears throughout the city...watching and reporting.

The result of this type of cooperative effort will be MORE ARRESTS and FEWER CRIMES; thus making Salt Lake City a safer city in which to live, work, play, go to school, do business, and visit.

## REPORTING INSTRUCTIONS

- A. Report Serious crimes: rape, robbery, burglary, auto theft, and suspicious activities involving possible injury, death, or large property losses.
- B. Call your dispatcher and advise him/her to notify the police. If you do not have a two-way radio, call the police directly at 535-7222.
- C. Give the following information:

1. Exact location: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Type of Crime: \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Weapon: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Direction of Travel: \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Mode of Travel: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Time, AM/PM: \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Suspect & vehicle descriptions:

SEX \_\_\_\_\_

RACE \_\_\_\_\_

AGE \_\_\_\_\_

HEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_

WEIGHT \_\_\_\_\_

HAIR COLOR \_\_\_\_\_

EYE COLOR \_\_\_\_\_

COMPLEXION \_\_\_\_\_

BEARD/MUSTACHE \_\_\_\_\_

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES: NOSE, MOUTH, EARS \_\_\_\_\_



HAT \_\_\_\_\_

EYE GLASSES \_\_\_\_\_

TIE \_\_\_\_\_

COAT \_\_\_\_\_

SHIRT \_\_\_\_\_

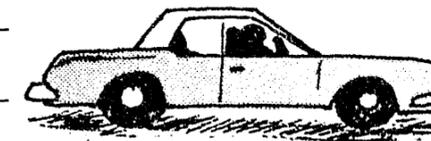
TROUSERS \_\_\_\_\_

SOCKS/SHOES \_\_\_\_\_

SCARS/TATOOS \_\_\_\_\_

RIGHT OR LEFT HANDED \_\_\_\_\_

DISTINCTIVE SPEECH OR WALK \_\_\_\_\_



LICENSE \_\_\_\_\_

COLOR \_\_\_\_\_

MAKE \_\_\_\_\_

YEAR \_\_\_\_\_

BODY STYLE \_\_\_\_\_

MARKINGS \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTION OF TRAVEL: \_\_\_\_\_

# ALERT

## HOW DOES IT OPERATE?

The CITIZEN ALERT program consists of three basic steps:

### STEP 1. TRAINING

Training of participating citizens will be conducted by the Anti-Crime Team and the Police Crime Prevention Unit.

A short training session will include what to look for, how to report crimes to the police, and how to get vital information, such as, suspect descriptions, exact locations, and automobile details.

### STEP 2. CRIME REPORTING

Cooperating citizens will be asked to call the police to report serious criminal activity. Those with dispatchers can have the dispatcher forward the pertinent information to the police. Others are asked to call the police directly.

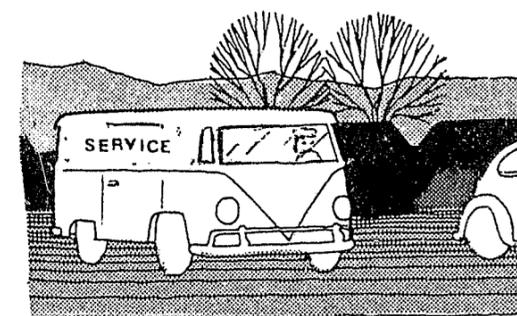
POLICE TELEPHONE NUMBER  
535-7222

### STEP 3. POLICE RESPONSE

After receiving a call from a citizen, police personnel will immediately be sent to the site to investigate.

# Citizen Alert

PEOPLE  
WORKING TOGETHER  
TO PREVENT CRIME



## ANTI-CRIME TEAM

255 East 400 South, Suite 103  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111  
328-3191



This project was supported by Grant Number 79-DF-AX-R0015 awarded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, United States Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions stated in this publication are those of the Anti-Crime Team and do not necessarily represent the official position of the United States Department of Justice.



ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

801-328-3191

L. WAYNE HORROCKS  
DIRECTOR

STOP THE THREE MINUTE RIP-OFF  
Mountain Bell

VIDEO

AUDIO

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. Black slide<br>(Rapid succession)         | Stop the three minute rip-off. |
| 2. Car and truck in residential area         | (Lively, dramatic music)       |
| 3. Van driving down street                   |                                |
| 4. Empty carport                             |                                |
| 5. Van backing into driveway                 |                                |
| 6. Burglars jumping out of van               |                                |
| 7. Burglars trying windows                   |                                |
| 8. Burglars prying open door                 |                                |
| 9. Burglars entering house                   |                                |
| 10. Burglars gathering up goods              |                                |
| 11. Burglars leaving house with goods        |                                |
| 12. Mountain Bell truck parked on road       |                                |
| 13. Mountain Bell employee on telephone pole |                                |
| 14. Police dispatcher                        |                                |
| 15. Police officer receiving call on radio   |                                |
| 16. Police car on the way                    | (Mix in sound of police siren) |
| 17. Police car pulling in front of van       | (fade out siren)               |

IN COOPERATION WITH THE SALT LAKE ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS · UTAH HANDS UP · THE SALT LAKE POLICE DEPT

Stop the Three Minute Rip-Off  
Mountain Bell  
page 2

VIDEO

AUDIO

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 18. Police officer hand-cuffing suspect                                |   |
| 19. Mountain Bell truck with logo showing                              | You've just witnessed the Salt Lake City Citizen's Alert system in action. A burglar has been prevented, thanks to the help of a Mountain Bell employee.  |
| 20. Long shot of Mountain Bell truck driving through residential area. | Your work carries you into residential areas during the hours when most burglaries take place. If you see anything suspicious, a quick call can alert the police and prevent a crime. This system may even deter criminals, once they're aware there are more eyes than just those of the police watching them. |
| 21. Van  | Burglars often travel in pairs or larger groups and drive vans or old cars. Generally, blacks burglarize black neighborhoods and whites operate in white areas.   |
| 22. Van cruising   | A cruising speed of 15 miles per hour is a good indication that the suspects are looking for an easy hit. They'll check out the neighborhood a few times before pulling into the victim's driveway.   |
| 23. Vacant carport   | The burglar is on the lookout for a vacant home on a workday between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Few hits are made on weekends, at night, or during holidays.  |
| 24. Suspects   | The suspects are usually younger than thirty, and are self-taught amateurs. Many are drug users.  |
| 25. Watch on arm   | Once in the driveway, the burglars average three minutes to rip off the place and split.  |
| 26. Van in driveway  | The car trunk or van door will be left open and the vehicle parked close to the house door or window to be pried open for entry.  |
| 27. Burglar prying door  | Usually all they need is a screwdriver or a crowbar. Often sliding glass doors are broken or lifted out to gain entry.  |
| 28. Outside lookout  | While one burglar works on opening the door or window, the second acts as a lookout. If you're driving by, they'll suddenly stop and watch your movements.  |
| 29. Burglars entering house  |   |
| 30. Last burglar entering door   | At least 60 percent of the breaks-ins are made through doors, even front doors which are broken into more often than back entrances.  |
| 31. Burglar peering out  | Once inside, lookouts often peer out windows.   |



**Mountain Bell**

310 South Main  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Phone (801) 237-7923

**Joseph E. Nevin**  
General Manager-Business

May 15, 1981

Ms. Debbie Arieda  
Crime Prevention Specialist  
922 South 700 East  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Debbie:

We would like to express our appreciation to you and Officer Montoya for conducting our safety meeting.

Often people do not realize how important crime prevention is until something happens that directly affects them or their family. We appreciate your making us aware of what we can do to help prevent crime and what should be done when a crime is witnessed.

We feel your presentation was done with professionalism and your material informative. Thank you for your time and cooperation in making our safety meeting a success.

Sincerely,

VIDEO	AUDIO
32. Lifting t.v.	Most stolen goods are tiems that can easily be fenced. Televisions come first, then stereo components, radios, rifles, and handguns.
33. Wrapping up goods in sheet	Sheets or blankets are used to wrap and hide stolen items as they're being taken from the house.
34. Burglar putting goods into van	If you spot a suspicious situation...
35. Mountain Bell truck	...notify the police.
36. Mountain Bell foreman with radio in truck	As a Mountain Bell employee you have several options.
37. Employee on telephone pole	
38. Employee and box	
39. Employee at door of citizen residence	You can even borrow a citizen's telephone.
40. Employee using phone	Try to give the police the following information.
41. House	Exact location.
42. License plate	License plate number.
43. Rear shot of van	Description of vehcile including such details as noticeable dents, bumper stickers, or trailer hitches.
44. Burglars by van	Description of the suspects.
45. Van on the road	And if they are leaving, their direction of travel.
46. Dispatcher	The police dispatcher will alert a patrolcar and help will be on the way immediately. Remember to give this information.
47. Mat: Location	Location.
48. Mat: License plate...	License plate number.
49. Mat: Vehicle...	Vehicle description
50. Mat: Suspect...	Suspect description
51. Mat: Direction...	And direction of travel, if the suspects are leaving.
52. Police officer	Do not try to stop or apprehend the suspects.
53. Police car on the way	(Sound of siren under narrative) Ten percent are armed.
54. Officer handcuffing suspect	Welcome to the Citizen Alert program. Together we can make Salt Lake City a safer place to live.
55. Mountain Bell logo	We're proud to have you with us.

February 9, 1981  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mr. Tom Greenwood  
Ms. Deborah Arieda  
922 South 7th East  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Ms. Arieda and Mr. Greenwood:

"Citizen Alert" has made us more aware of what to look for in a critical situation. Hopefully, we will remember to use these suggestions if the situation arises.

We appreciate your time and effort in bringing us your program.

Yours truly,

*Ruth Nakamura*

Ruth Nakamura  
For the Safety Committee

This letter was sent to the City Council, by one of our ACT Directors Bill Faheys.

In 1978 the citizens of Salt Lake City recognized the need for a City-wide crime prevention program. Rising crime rates were alarming and the citizens knew that even the most effective police department could not be expected to be every where at once.

So, through the sponsorship of the Salt Lake Association of Community Councils, the citizenry applied for and received a federal grant for a Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program. In January 1979, this program was implemented under the name, the Anti-Crime Team.

The Anti-Crime Team consists of three distinct components: the paid civilian staff, the Police Crime Prevention Unit, and thousands of citizen volunteers. Each of these components performs a valuable service, and each is essential to the success of the total organization. Through education and training, the members of these components have taken the crime prevention message to thousands and thousands of Salt Lake City residents.

It is difficult to measure the exact amount of success that the Anti-Crime Team has had. When a crime does NOT happen, there is no way to count it. But, crimes that do happen can be numbered. In May the Tribune ran an article comparing crime rates in Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County. For the first four months of 1980, crime in the County rose 24% while during the same period it only rose 2% in the City. Residential burglary in the County rose 44.1% and in the City it rose on .03%, which is virtually no increase whatsoever.

Law enforcement experts will agree that crime can never be totally stopped. It can only be moved from one place to another. It appears that during the first four months of 1980, crime moved from Salt Lake City to Salt Lake County. Why? The County sherrif's office blamed part of the problem on lack of manpower, and we agree. However, we don't think that it was the lack of deputies in the County that made the difference. We submit that the difference was the lack of citizen volunteers, the lack of Neighborhood Watch organizations, the lack of Crime Prevention in the County, that caused the criminal element to move from the City to the County.

It is interesting to note here that the most dramatic increase in crime in the County involved residential burglary--a 44% increase. And that was the area of the least increase in the City--only a .03% increase. It is also interesting to note that residential burglary is the crime targeted by the Anti-Crime Team in its program objectives. Coincidence? It could be. But it isn't likely.

Consider some facts. During 1979, over 15,000 Salt Lake City residents took part in crime prevention training with thousands of Salt Lake City blocks represented. Fliers, handouts, and brochures were sent home with these citizens, giving them information that they could share with friends and neighbors. When this many people become involved in a common cause, it is bound to have an impact. And, at these trainings citizens weren't just ASKED to report suspected crimes to the police. They were TAUGHT HOW to report a crime. They were TAUGHT what to watch out for. They were TAUGHT how to make their homes more secure, how to be safer on the streets, how to organize their neighborhoods, how not to be victimized or conned. And much more. Then these citizens were encouraged to share the

information they received with others. Hundreds of homes were given free security inspections by ACT staff, crime prevention officers, and trained volunteers. After these inspections, the citizens were informed of security hazards and corrective measures were recommended. These kinds of home security improvements certainly must have had some effect on the reduction of residential burglaries in the City.

This reduction of residential burglaries must be the result of the cooperative efforts of the ACT staff, the Crime Prevention Unit, and the citizen volunteers. But what will happen if this program is allowed to die? Or if one or more of the componants is taken away?

Those of us who have worked in the crime prevention program know that as soon as there has not been an Anti-Crime Team member working in an area--as has happened when the staff has been short-handed--the citizen involmment has lost part of its enthusiasm and the work slows down or ceases. When crime prevention activities slow down or stop in an area, the crime increases. When a police officer is not available in an area, part of the officiality is lost, and again citizen enthusiasm is affected. When volunteer committment goes down, then ACT staff and police officers are not able to make the contacts necessary to promote meetings, home security checks, etc. It is a vicious circle of frustration and increased crime, when any one of the componants of the three-pronged program is not being effective.

But what would happen if the program were allowed to die totally? It is obvious that ACT has pushed a great deal of crime out of the City into the neighboring areas. Perhaps it would be a bit dramatic to say that the crime prevention organization is like a dike, holding back an ocean of crime. Yet, there is a similarity. The crime, like an ocean of water, will follow the path of the least resistance. When a dike

collapses or is removed, the ocean's waters pour back in a torrential flood. Similarly, if the wall of crime prevention is removed, we can only expect a resurgence of crime flooding through Salt Lake City. And if we do not have a crime prevention program, this flooding will continue gaining momentum all of the time because our neighboring cities are now developing their own crime prevention programs. Their successes will push crime back into Salt Lake City with a great force if we do not fortify ourselves. Of the surrounding cities, the following have an active crime prevention program: Salt Lake County, Bountiful, West Valley, Murray, South Salt Lake, Sandy, Davis County, Midvale, Riverton, South Jordan, and West Jordan.

We do not want these areas pushing their crime into our City. We want to maintain the Anti-Crime Team staff and the Crime Prevention Unit. And through these two units, we want to keep our citizen volunteers active.

The Anti-Crime Team has proven that crime can be reduced when authorities, officials, law enforcement agencies, citizen groups, and volunteers coordinate their efforts. We do not want to lose this. Nor do we want to lose the Anti-Crime Team which has been the coordinating agency for these groups.

And yet, as good as the Anti-Crime Team has been, we feel that even greater things could be accomplished by having this a local program. Because of the goals set in the federal grant application, the Anti-Crime Team has been limited in the scope of its endeavors. The greatest focus has been on residential burglary, and we have seen what could be accomplished in this field.

However, think of what could yet be accomplished if this team were given the latitude to direct its efforts in other directions as well. There is still much that needs to be accomplished. If citizens could be

trained in what to watch for in terms of auto theft, which is one of the biggest organized crimes, perhaps we could see as dramatic a decrease in this area as in the residential burglary. And very little work has been done in terms of commercial crimes, such as shoplifting, robbery, and embezzlement. Could we not utilize these same components to wage war on all of these crimes? And how about educating the citizenry in child abuse symptoms, or how about a training to recognize wife battering. Because of the strictures imposed by the federal program, the area of domestic violence was nearly ignored except in special cases.

If this program could be maintained, given new latitude and motivation, and supplied with sufficient resources, even more dramatic goals could be accomplished than were done in the past. The program has boundless potentiality.

We feel that it is essential to us, as residents of Salt Lake City, that this crime prevention program continue with all its components functioning. We realize that it will cost money. But we feel that we have the right to help determine how our tax dollars are spent. And we also feel that in the long run, it must be cheaper to prevent a crime than to arrest, provide board and room, and prosecute a criminal.

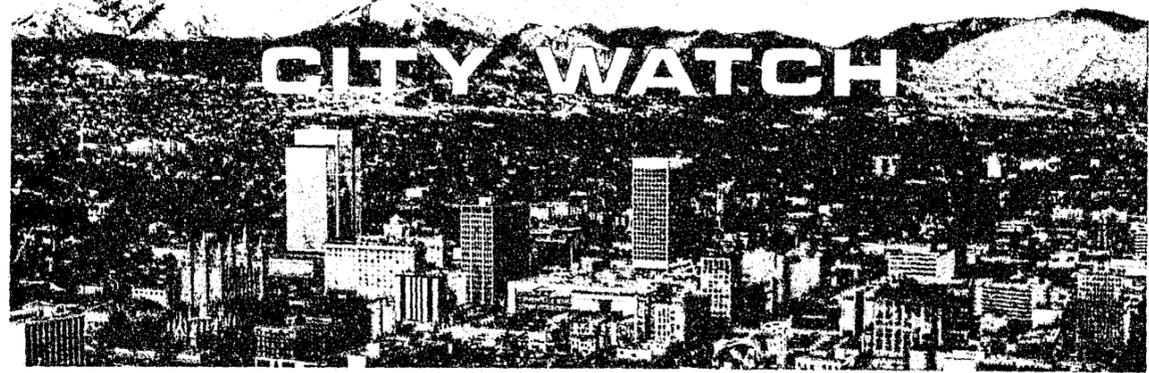
Besides the monetary savings, by preventing a crime, it is possible to make the City a safer and more desirable place to live. No one wants to live in an area where they are afraid, where they feel the officials are not concerned with their safety, or where they feel those in authority do not listen to their wants and needs.

We are aware that Salt Lake City officials have a history of listening to the opinions of the City's residents. And so we request, through this presentation, the continued City support of the Anti-Crime Team and all of its components.

In order to help those present understand what the Anti-Crime Team actually does, we have collected several samples of the handouts and pamphlets that have been prepared by ACT for use in their crime prevention training meetings. Also, we would like to show a short slide presentation. This presentation deals with the Citizen Alert program, which ACT has developed for use with the business community. So far, the Citizen Alert training has been presented to nearly 600 Mountain Fuel employees, and the ACT staff is now in the process of training nearly 3500 Mountain Bell employees. A similar presentation is being prepared for the City Public Works department, and if ACT is continued it will be offered to the Postal Services, Utah Power and Light, and other companies, as well.

I have asked Debbie Arieda to show you the presentation made to Mountain Fuel and Mountain Bell.

Sample



photograph courtesy of Salt Lake Convention Visitors Bureau

PYRAMID SCHEMES:  
THE PEOPLE ON THE BOTTOM ALWAYS LOSE

Pyramid schemes have been flourishing in Salt Lake City. Everything from \$50 to \$2,000 boards have been operating. The Salt Lake Police Department, Crime Prevention Unit, the County Attorney's Office, and the Anti-Crime Team office have all been deluged by callers wanting to know if these "get-rich-quick" schemes are legal.

They are not!

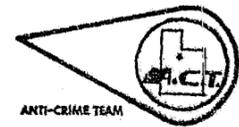
No matter what your friend tells you, nor what your pyramid promoter tells you, the Pyramid Scheme, with all its variations, is illegal in the state of Utah. This decision was recently upheld by Judge Peter F. Leary, a 3rd District judge, and this ruling overturned an earlier decision that the law was vague and therefore unconstitutional.

In his ruling, Judge Leary wrote that the law is clear as written and that "citizens desiring to obey the statute will have no difficulty in understanding it." Those citizens who are convicted of breaking the law, Section 76-6-519 of Utah Code Annotated 1953, are guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. Penalty for Class A misdemeanors is one year in jail and/or \$1,000 fine.

Both Ted Cannon, Salt Lake County Attorney, and Rodney Page, Davis County Attorney, have pledged to actively prosecute anyone involved in Pyramid Schemes.

If knowing that the schemes are illegal is not enough to persuade you to avoid them, perhaps pure economics will. County Attorney Ted Cannon stated earlier this month that 98% of the people involved in the Pyramid Schemes lose their money.

The Salt Lake City Police Department released this information. In order to sustain a ten level pyramid there must be 512 people entering at the ground level and they must provide \$1,024,000. By the time the pyramid has reached this level there are 1,022 people involved with over \$2 million invested. The expected pay-off for those 1,022 people is over \$16 million. As soon as there are no new investors to pay off those already involved, then the pyramid collapses and those at the bottom lose the money they have paid.



NEW ARSON UNIT WORKING IN SALT LAKE CITY

In 1979 property loss due to fire exceeded \$8 million dollars in Salt Lake City, a 400% increase over 1978's fire loss of \$2 million dollars. Six persons lost their lives in fires last year in the City.

Exactly how much of this fire loss was due to arson is difficult to determine because of inadequate investigation and reporting of arson fires. Law enforcement officials have tended in the past to leave arson investigation to the Fire Departments. And Fire Departments have often had too-few investigators. Salt Lake City Fire Department, for example, has only two arson investigators to cover almost 2,000 fires per year, including an estimated 550 incendiary (set) fires.

In response to these problems, in late 1979, Salt Lake County Attorney Ted Cannon applied for and obtained a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant to create a special Anti-Arson Unit in Salt Lake County. This new Arson agency, known as the SAFE (Special Arson Fire Enforcement) unit, became operational as an arm of the Salt Lake County Attorney's Office on July 1, 1980. The new unit is composed of arson investigators Ralph Tolman, Olin Yearby (formerly of the Sheriff's Office), and Jim Ashby (formerly with Sandy Fire Department). Mark Riddle is arson data analyst and Calvin Andrus is the education, training and community involvement officer for SAFE. SAFE is directed by Don Harman, Chief Investigator in the Salt Lake County Attorney's Office.

In June, 1980, SAFE directed the training of a new Salt Lake County Arson Strike Force composed of arson investigators from throughout the county. Lt. Kenneth Dailey and Cary McIff, of Salt Lake City Fire Department, participated in this training and obtained Category II Peace Officer status, adding a new dimension to arson investigation in Salt Lake City.

Lt. Ken Dailey has logged 715 hours of investigation on 53 arson incidents to Juvenile Court as a result of his efforts. SAFE investigators have assisted City Fire Department investigators on several occasions since July 1, most notably in an investigation of an August 8th. fire at 424 Segoe which has so far resulted in one arrest.

SAFE investigation has also documented cases of persons in Salt Lake City with unusual fire records. One pair of Salt Lake City "slumlords" has had almost forty fires and collected a half-million dollars in insurance claims in the past five years. Another Salt Lake City property owner has had three fires just this summer at three different locations.

SAFE unit is particularly interested in apartment house fires in Salt Lake City. There have been an unusual number of tragic and costly apartment house fires in Salt Lake City in recent years. On January 1, 1981, a new city building code regulations will go into effect requiring apartment house owners in the city to upgrade and improve the fire resistance of their properties. SAFE arson data analyst Mark Riddle believes that many apartment property owners will be financially unable or unwilling to upgrade these apartments. Some apartment buildings will be closed and abandoned and unscrupulous owners might even try to "sell these buildings to the insurance companies" by arson. Another arson problem is the use of small fires to obtain insurance monies which are then used to upgrade properties. Arson has been a problem in other cities where owners of aging properties have been required to meet improved building codes, and there is reason to expect Salt Lake City to have similar experiences when the new city codes take effect.

# Burglary Report

## RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY

August, 1980

	COMPLETED	ATTEMPTS	1979 Mo. AVERAGE	+ or - AVERAGE
Sugarhouse	38	0	23	+15
Eastside	27	8	15	+20
South Central	28	4	23	+9
Central East	46	5	43	+8
Avenues				
Capitol Hill		UNAVAILABLE		
Northwest	33	UNAVAILABLE		
Westside	17	0	31	+2
Peoples Freeway	19	0	36	-19
Central City	43	0	25	-6
			27	+16

September 1980

	COMPLETED	ATTEMPTS	1979 Mo. AVERAGE	+ or - AVERAGE
Sugarhouse	35	-	23	+12
Eastside	11	-	15	-3
South Central	27	2	23	+5
Central East	41	1	43	+1
Avenues		3		
Capitol Hill		UNAVAILABLE		
Northwest	19	UNAVAILABLE		
West	27	-	31	-12
			36	-10

October 1980

	COMPLETED	ATTEMPTS	1979 Mo. AVERAGE	+ or - AVERAGE
Sugarhouse	28	1	23	+6
Eastside	12	1	15	-2
South Central	22	1	23	0
Central East	24	2	43	-17
Avenues		UNAVAILABLE	19	-
Capitol Hill		UNAVAILABLE	23	-
Northwest	30	1	31	0
West	25	2	36	-9
Peoples Freeway	0	0	25	-25
Central City	39	0	27	+12

# Know Your Neighbors

MARK McLEAN, AREA LEADER, KEEPS WATCH IN  
SOUTH CENTRAL DISTRICT

"One of my goals in the Neighborhood Watch Program is to get every house in the area organized with the Anti-Crime Team," said Mark McLean, a South Central Area Leader. "I want to see the Operation Identification and Neighborhood Watch decals in every window as I walk through the area."

This would be a challenge to any area leader, but perhaps even more so for Mark. He lost his eye sight about five years ago and watches his neighborhood without seeing it. His eighteen block captains are his eyes. They watch their own blocks and report any difficulties to him. In some cases block captains are hesitant to report suspicious activities to the Police because they fear repercussions from the suspects, who occasionally are residents in the neighborhood. In these cases, the block captains report to Mark, and then Mark calls the Police.

"Getting people enthused, if they haven't been victimized yet, is difficult," said Mark. He tried having area meetings, but was disappointed with a turnout of only 45 to 50 people. He feels block meetings are better. "Do it in little bits. Smaller groups are easier to work with."

Mark lets his block captains do their own thing, but keeps close contact with them. One particular block captain worked five days a week from eight to five and repeatedly said he was too busy and unable to perform his duties as block captain. He asked to be replaced. "I arranged to have an assistant help him instead of replacing him," said Mark. "Thereby keeping him involved and the program going. Plus, I had one more person involved."

The area Mark is organizing is also the neighborhood in which he grew up. So he is familiar with its layout and how it looks and can easily move about. He is presently a member of the Credit Committee of Utah, the Council of Blind Credit Union, and an Aloe Vera Distributor. He has attended LDS Business College and served an LDS mission. He and his wife, Fae, have two daughters and are expecting another child soon. ("Hopefully a boy," says Mark.)

In parting, Mark has some advice for other members of the Anti-Crime Team. "If everybody worked together, we wouldn't have a problem," declared Mark. "Don't sit and wait. Don't hope that the work will get done in your area--make it happen. Engrave your property. Organize your block. It will work, if we do it. So be involved and do something NOW."

CITY WATCH, monthly crime prevention newsletter from Salt Lake City's Anti-Crime Team. Contributions and suggestions welcomed.

Editor: Connie Walker  
328-3191  
Reporter: Officer Pam Grimes  
535-7694

## SAFETY TIPS FOR WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN Part III

### When Driving:

When practicable, travel on well-lighted streets.

Keep windows rolled 2/3 of the way up and all doors locked.

Keep your car in gear while halted at traffic lights and stops signs. If your safety is threatened, press on the horn and drive away as soon as possible.

If you believe you are being followed by another car, do not drive into your driveway. Drive to an opened business, fire station, police station, or any where people are congregated.

Know where the fire stations are in your part of town. They are a good refuge if you need help.

Should your car become disabled in an isolated are, raise the hood and place a white "flag" on the antenna. Stay in the vehicle with the windows raised and the doors locked until a tow truck or Police arrive. If anyone else stops to assist, ask them to call authorities for you. Do not go with strangers to obtain help.

When travelling, do not stop to aid disabled motorists. Make a call at the next telephone for Police to check out the situation.

Park only in a well-lighted spot near enough to your destination for safety. Look around for loiterers before leaving the car.

A well-lighted garage and front door entrance are a friend to an unescorted woman.

### SUCCESS STORY

Last month there was an exciting story in the Avenues Area. A burglary was prevented at the home of Brian Nutting, City Editor of the Salt Lake Tribune.

Two of the Nuttings' neighbors, both of whom had been trained at Anti-Crime Team neighborhood meetings, noticed burglars carrying items from the Nutting residence to a truck where an accomplice was waiting.

The neighbors immediately called the Police who responded quickly, and all three suspects were apprehended.

A crime was prevented through training, observation, and willingness to get involved.

### BURGLARY RING BROKEN

Recently the Police Department served five search warrants and recovered over \$20,000 worth of stolen property. Approximately three-fourths of this has been claimed by the owners; however, there are several stereo units that have not yet been claimed. If all of the property had been marked for identification, it would have been easier for it to be returned to its rightful owners.

All of the burglaries occurred in the Eastside and Avenues areas, and the Police have arrested several very active burglars. We hope this will lower the recently rising burglary rate in these areas.

RULES FOR BABYSITTING

1. Know your employer - Find out all you can about them. Call those who referred you. Don't put your name and number on bulletin boards or in the paper indiscriminately when seeking babysitting jobs. Don't sit for strangers.
2. Keep all doors and windows locked. Don't open the door unless you are certain who it is. Do not let repairmen in. Do not let anyone in to use the phone, offer to make the call for them. Close all curtains and drapes completely. Keep house well-lighted. Turn on outside light. Familiarize yourself with the house.
3. If someone calls on the phone - NEVER indicate you are the babysitter and that no adults are home. Give out no information. If someone says, "Who is this?" ask who he wants. If it is the wrong number, say so. Do not give out the phone number, your name or name of the people you are tending for, address or other information. If someone is specifically asked for, say either: "He should be home soon", or "He can't come to the phone right now, may I take your number and have him call you back?" Don't indicate what time employers are expected to return. If the call is an annoyance call, just hang up immediately. You may want to report it to the police. Be sure to tell the parents about it when they return home. Instruct children on how to answer the phone. Emphasize they should never mention that a babysitter is there.
4. Be alert and stay awake, unless you are staying overnight.
5. Never leave children unattended, know their whereabouts at all times.
6. Avoid social telephone calls or playing the TV or stereo too loud, they divert your attention. Don't invite your friends in.
7. Have emergency telephone numbers handy. Get the phone number and address of where the parents will be in case of emergency. Also, be sure your parents have the name, address and phone number of those for whom you are working. Let them know about what time you will be home.
8. Make sure you have transportation after babysitting. Don't walk home alone. Make sure the person driving you home waits until you are safely in. If the person driving you home has been drinking - call your parents and have them come and get you. We recommend that the lady of the house give you a ride home and pick you up, especially if you don't know the family. If this is impossible, don't sit and talk in the car.
9. Don't agree to babysit, if there will be an adult male in the home.
10. If you hear anything suspicious outside and you suspect someone is trying to get into the house, don't check it out yourself, immediately call the police.

## Crime Prevention Habit

BEING A GOOD NEIGHBOR MEANS BEING SUSPICIOUS OF UNUSUAL ACTIVITY AROUND OUR NEIGHBORHOODS. UNFORTUNATELY, TOO MANY PEOPLE ARE RELUCTANT TO REPORT SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR BECAUSE THEY FEAR THEY WILL BE EMBARRASSED OR CAUSE TROUBLE FOR AN INNOCENT PERSON. THE PROBLEM WITH THIS ATTITUDE IS THAT BURGLARS KNOW PEOPLE ARE GENERALLY APATHETIC; THEY KNOW PEOPLE WILL WATCH THEM BREAK INTO A NEIGHBOR'S HOUSE AND NOT CALL THE POLICE.

BY WORKING TOGETHER, HOWEVER, WE CAN CHANGE OUR ATTITUDES AND MAKE IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR BURGLARS TO FUNCTION. IF WE SEE A SUSPICIOUS PERSON OR VEHICLE IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD, WE CAN WATCH FOR A FEW MOMENTS AND NOTE A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON AND/OR JOT DOWN THE VEHICLE'S LICENSE PLATE NUMBER. IF THE SITUATION WARRANTS FURTHER INVESTIGATION, A QUICK CALL TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS IN ORDER. WE CAN HELP THE POLICE DETERMINE HOW TO PROCEED, IF WE WILL STAY ON THE LINE AND RELAY ANY CHANGES AS THEY OCCUR.

CITIZENS SHOULD NOT BE INVOLVED IN TRYING TO STOP OR APPREHEND CRIMINALS, BUT WE CAN AND SHOULD BE WILLING TO REPORT A CRIME IN PROGRESS.

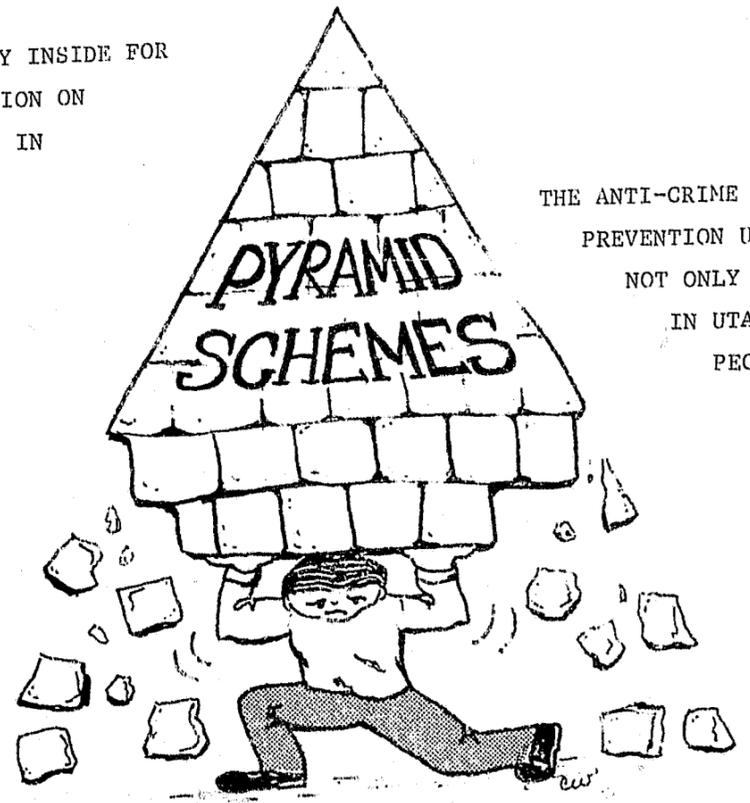
IT IS A VERY COMFORTING FEELING TO KNOW OUR NEIGHBORS ARE A LITTLE BIT NOSEY FOR THEY MAY BE ABLE TO HELP PREVENT OUR BECOMING A VICTIM!!!

**THELMA THWARTUM -- By Alex**

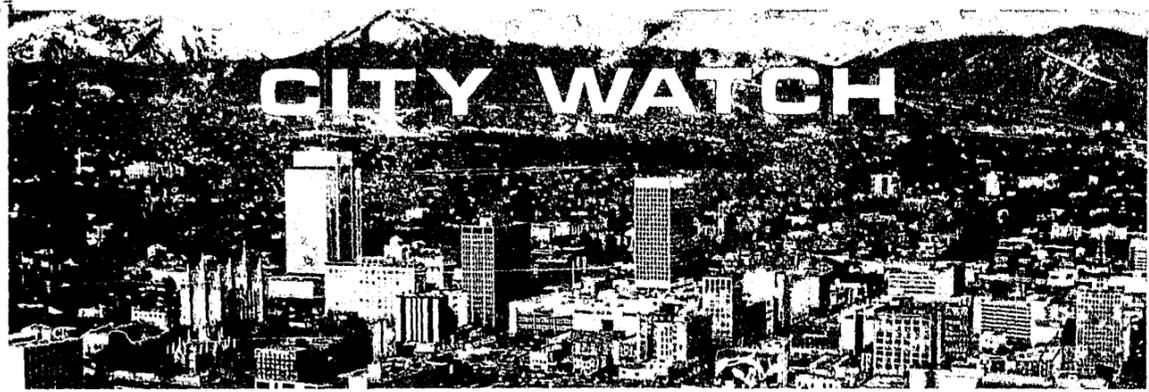
Non-profit Org.  
U.S. Postage Paid  
Salt Lake City, Ut.  
Permit 3635

**Anti-Crime Team**  
SALT LAKE ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS  
255 EAST 400 SOUTH, SUITE 103  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

SEE STORY INSIDE FOR  
INFORMATION ON  
PYRAMIDS IN  
S.L.C.



THE ANTI-CRIME TEAM AND THE POLICE CRIME  
PREVENTION UNIT OFFER THIS WARNING...  
NOT ONLY ARE PYRAMID SCHEMES ILLEGAL  
IN UTAH, BUT THEY ALWAYS HURT THE  
PEOPLE AT THE BOTTOM.  
FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL  
328-3191 OR 535-7694.



photograph courtesy of Salt Lake Convention Visitors Bureau

8 AUGUST 1980

CRIME PREVENTION NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 6

TAKE "NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH" WITH YOU WHEN YOU SHOP

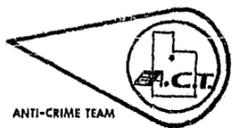
As school starts and the holiday season nears, the retailers throughout the area will experience an increase in losses sustained through shoplifting. This crime--and shoplifting is a crime--accounts for the greatest financial loss encountered yearly by retailers: \$4 billion a year nationally.

Part of the reason that we encounter higher prices at the stores is that the shoplifting costs must be passed on to the consumer. The philosophy that it is all right to steal from the "big stores" because they can afford it is wrong. They cannot afford it, so they pass their losses on to the customer in the form of increased prices.

Shoplifters come in all sizes, shapes and colors. Only a few are real kleptomaniacs, people who have a compulsive urge to steal. Most of the shoplifters are average people, teenagers, housewives and elderly citizens who rationalize that the high cost of inflation makes them "entitled" to take what they want or need. Some are vagrants, drunkards or drug addicts who steal out of desperation. A very few are professionals who steal to make a living.

No matter who or what is involved, shoplifting is a crime and should therefore be stopped. If you see an individual conceal an item on his person you can help the store by reporting what you saw to an employee. Under Utah's Anti-shoplifting Law, shoplifters can be sued for the full retail value of the merchandise stolen PLUS court costs and attorneys' fees. This is in addition to any fines or jail sentences. Also, merchants now have greater authority to question and detain suspected shoplifters.

Few people would casually watch a stranger rob his neighbor or a member of his family. However, many people would watch a shoplifter at work without saying anything. As part of our efforts to stop crime in Salt Lake City, we need to be aware that all crime touches us, either directly or indirectly.



THE "WHAT IF" DEPARTMENT

Last month we answered a "What if..." question in the Newsletter and it has caused quite a bit of concern. We realize now that not enough information was given, and perhaps some of the advice was misleading, so we will again deal with the same question.

QUESTION: "What if a burglar breaks in while I'm home?"

ANSWER: The question needs to be broken down into two parts: (1) What can be done if you hear a burglar breaking in and he is not yet in the house and (2) what can be done if he is in the house before you realize it?

- (1) Recently in Salt Lake City two women were at home late in the evening when a man knocked on the door. The women decided it was too late for callers and ignored the knock. A few minutes later they heard someone tampering with the back door. When they went to investigate, they saw the same man trying to get the door open. Both women started screaming as loudly as they could and the burglar ran away.

The Salt Lake City Police Crime Prevention Unit says that loud screaming is the best deterrent you have BEFORE the burglar is in the house. The burglar does not want to confront a victim and, if he knows that the house is occupied, he will leave to find an empty one.

One publication also suggests the effectiveness of yelling something like, "Bob, run grab the gun, someone's trying to get in". Most burglars will not be interested in staying around to see if someone really does go grab a gun. So not only do you let him know that the house is occupied, but you also indicate that it is not a safe place for him to be.

- (2) If the burglar is already in the house before you realize it, it is obviously a different ball game and here is where the differences of opinion begin.

The CPU suggests that screaming is still the best deterrent that you have. They recommend that you scream, throw things, and make as much noise as possible in order to scare away the burglar and/or attract help. They believe that you should act before the burglar has a chance to "react" to your presence. Burglars DO NOT want to be confronted by a witness and you have a good change of scaring the burglar away, even if he is already in the house, if you cause enough commotion immediately.

However, in COSMOPOLITAN magazine this month there was an article entitled "Protect Yourself Against Crime" and they list six tips they call "Survival Tactics When You Find an Intruder in Your Home".

From COSMOPOLITAN:

\*If you have gone to bed and awaken and hear an intruder in your

house or trying to break in, call the police and make sure you stay calm enough to give them your name and address before you hang up. (Crime experts say a phone should always be kept next to the bed.) After you call, do nothing but wait as quietly as possible for help to arrive. (NOTE: The CPU suggests that instead of being silent, scream and make noise all the time you are calling the police.)

\*If there is no phone in the bedroom, do not try to get to it, but lock your bedroom door, climb out the window, and try to get to a neighbor or a telephone.

\*If it is impossible to leave through a window, secure the bedroom door, double locking it with a chair hooked onto the doorknob, and open the window and scream as loudly as you can.

\*If your home is too isolated for yelling to be effective, secure the bedroom door and remain perfectly still. Usually, if a burglar finds a locked door, he will reason there is someone in the room and will move away to avoid a confrontation. (NOTE: The CPU says that this is not always the case. Some burglars have a keen desire to get behind locked doors because they think it must be where the valuables are kept.)

\*If you awake and find someone in your bedroom, remain as still as possible. A person in bed is quite defenseless against a prowler and should, if at all possible, avoid an encounter.

\*If worse comes to worse and you come face to face with an intruder, don't panic. Be ready to defend yourself but otherwise stand perfectly still. Don't try to scream and don't try to talk to him. The average burglar is interested only in robbery [sic] but will strike out viciously, if he feels threatened. If you remain still, he may have time to reason and retreat.

COSMOPOLITAN gives credit for the above information to Carl Sifakis, A CATALOGUE OF CRIME, copyright 1979, The New American Library, Inc., New York, New York.

The Police Crime Prevention Unit was particularly concerned about the reference to "hiding" in the previous answer printed in CITY WATCH. They said that a very thorough burglar is going to find you no matter where you hide and you might get yourself trapped in a corner where flight and fighting are both prohibited.

ONLY YOU CAN DECIDE HOW YOU WILL ACT IN AN EMERGENCY!

A word of reminder: Burglars are not like rapists and robbers, they do not want a victim, they only want property. So a burglar is not apt to attempt a crime, if a home is obviously occupied.

Also, they want to commit their crime as safely as possible. Good locks on both windows and doors make breaking-in take more time, and time is dangerous. So get good locks and use them. Then maybe you will never have to use any of these other tips.

# Burglary Report

RESIDENTIAL  
July 1980

	<u>Completed</u>	<u>Attempts</u>	<u>1979 Monthly Average</u>	<u>+ or -</u>
SUGARHOUSE	29	4	23	+ 10
EAST	15	5	15	+ 5
SOUTH CENTRAL	38	4	23	+ 19
CENTRAL EAST	40	7	43	+ 4
AVENUES	50	1	19	+ 32
CAPITOL HILL	20	0	23	- 3
NORTHWEST	38	1	31	+ 8
WEST	32	3	36	- 1
PEOPLES FREEWAY	16	2	25	- 7
CENTRAL CITY	44	1	27	+ 18

Last year's statistics from Crime Analysis include attempts as a completed burglary. We have separated them because an attempt usually means effective crime prevention methods have been employed and the burglary was not completed or entry gained. The 1979 monthly average includes these attempts which makes an accurate comparison difficult with this year's. The increase in attempts can be a useful tool to measure crime prevention's effectiveness.

CITY WATCH, monthly crime prevention newsletter from Salt Lake City's Anti-Crime Team. Contributions and suggestions welcomed.

Editor: Connie Walker  
328-3191  
Reporter: Officer Pam Grimes  
535-7694

## BE WARY NOT SORRY

Several crimes and suspicious circumstances should be cause for preventive action:

EAST BENCH - Last week an elderly lady answered her door to two men who said they were from the Water Department and needed to check her water pipes. She let them come in and have complete access to the house. No ID was asked for before they entered. They left and returned several times. Later in the day the lady noticed property from her house was missing.

SOUTH CENTRAL - A crime conscious lady who had already installed her double cylinder deadbolts on the doors was having further work done on her home. She found that the key she had left in the inside lock was gone after the workmen left.

SUGARHOUSE - A lady was approached at home as she was entering the house by a young man. He said he was collecting for the newspaper and asked if her husband was home. She stated her husband was dead and she had mailed her payment. Then she turned her back on him and went into the house without realizing that he was following her. He grabbed her arms and told her not to scream or he would kill her. He forced her into the bedroom and searched the house for money. After taking what he wanted, he left in the victim's vehicle, which was later recovered.

Several other similar robberies in the area have been admitted to by two teenage boys who frequent the Highland area. They said they were attracted to three elderly victims, who wore large diamond rings while they were shopping. They simply followed them home and robbed them. Two were beaten.

Recently a lady had her Penney's charge card taken out of her purse at church. The woman had set the purse under the pew during church services and the next day police officers came to her home to tell her they had apprehended a man who was using her card. The woman said the only time the card could have been taken was while the purse was on the floor at church. It does not take long to slip a credit card out of a hand bag and we need to be aware that it could happen at church, in a restaurant, at the movies, anywhere that we might casually set the purse down and forget it - even momentarily.

These situations should teach us we have to be more aware and more alert around strangers. Some extra caution may have saved a victim much grief.

SAFETY TIPS FOR WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN

PART II

Never, never accept rides from a stranger. If a car approaches and you are threatened, scream and run in any direction opposite that of the car. The driver will have to turn around to pursue you.

If walking on a street, be aware of your surroundings. Stay clear of shrubs, alley entrances and doorways. If someone does follow you, enter a business and ask for help.

Have your keys ready to enter your car or your house.

When arriving home by taxi or private auto, ask the driver to wait until you are in the house and signal all clear.

When leaving the house, check your purse for valuables. You should never carry anything in your purse you would want to lose. Money should be carried in a pocket, preferably a front inside pocket. If someone does try to grab your purse, let them have it with no struggle. Never risk injury to save property.

When in the grocery store, never leave your purse unattended. Even if you don't lose your purse, you may have checks stolen by a check forger. (Fifty percent of all forged checks are stolen in grocery stores.)

Men should also never leave their checkbook in a coat they have in a cloakroom.

Joggers should avoid isolated trails, alleys and back streets. Also, if you need to do your jogging in the early or late hours, try jogging with a group. The "buddy system" makes jogging more enjoyable as well as safer.

GOOD WORK, PAT LARSON!

Last month Pat Larson, Westside Block Leader, saw three young men searching a neighbor's car. One of them started to take a briefcase from the car, and Pat Larson quickly called the Police. When the Police arrived, the young men threw the briefcase away and tried to escape, but all three were arrested.

Despite threats of violence, Pat Larson went to court and testified against the three suspects and a conviction was obtained.

The Anti-Crime Team offers its appreciation to Pat Larson. Her willingness to get involved sets a fine example for all of us. Let's work until we have 180,000 involved citizens because as more citizens become willing to watch, to report and to testify, Salt Lake City will become a safer place for all of us to live.

## Crime Prevention Habit

DO NOT BE THE VICTIM OF A SWINDLE OR A FRAUD. ALSO BE WARY OF PHONY "HURRY UP AND SIGN" CONTRACTS AT THE DOOR. BE SUSPICIOUS OF ANYONE WHO NEEDS YOUR PARTICIPATION IN A SECRET PLAN. IT MAY BE A BUNCO GAME.

MOST OF US FEEL WE COULD NOT BE SO EASILY PERSUADED TO BE INVOLVED IN A THEFT BY DECEPTION, BUT THE VICTIMS COME FROM ALL STRATA OF SOCIETY. WE HAVE HAD VICTIMS LOCALLY LOSE UP TO \$10,000.00 IN THE PIGEON DROP CON.

HOME REPAIR SCHEMES ARE PROBABLY WHERE WE ARE MOST VULNERABLE. WE ARE CONCERNED ABOUT HAVING OUR HOMES KEPT UP BUT MAY NOT HAVE THE MONEY TO DO WHAT WE WANT. THE REPAIR SCHEME SUSPECT USES THESE FACTS TO SET UP AN IRRESISTABLE BARGAIN. OFTEN THE VICTIMS ARE IN THEIR LATE 60'S AND ARE TOO EMBARRASSED TO CALL THE POLICE. THE SUSPECT APPROACHES THE VICTIM AT HIS HOME AND OFFERS A HOUSE PAINTING, DRIVEWAY REPAIR OR ROOF TARRING AT A DISCOUNT PRICE. HE EXPLAINS HE HAS JUST FINISHED A JOB AROUND THE CORNER AND HAS MATERIAL LEFT OVER. ACTUALLY THE MATERIAL HE USES IS A WATERED DOWN, WORTHLESS SUBSTANCE THAT WILL WASH OFF IN THE FIRST RAIN.

THE CONTRACT SCHEMES ARE ALSO VERY SUBTLE. A SALESMAN SIMPLY WANTS TO SELL YOU AN ITEM AND HE WANTS YOU TO SIGN IN A HURRY. IF YOU READ THE FINE PRINT, YOU WILL FIND THAT A HOME MORTGAGE IS BEING ATTACHED IN THE CONTRACT.

BE VERY CAUTIOUS WHEN A SERVICE IS BEING OFFERED UNSOLICITED AT YOUR DOOR. IF THE PERSON IS PUSHY AND HAS ONLY A FEW MOMENTS FOR YOU TO DECIDE, BEWARE. CHECK ON HIS BACKGROUND FIRST. THE BEST POLICY IS TO ONLY DEAL WITH COMMUNITY ESTABLISHED BUSINESSES OR CHECK WITH THE BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU. REPORT ANY SUSPICIOUS SOLICITORS TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. ALWAYS ASK FOR THEIR LICENSE SINCE THEY MUST HAVE ONE TO WORK WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.



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**Anti-Crime Team**  
SALT LAKE ASSOCIATION OF COMMUNITY COUNCILS  
255 EAST 400 SOUTH, SUITE 103  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

## Home Security Check List

View your home security through the eyes of the burglar.

### EXTERIOR DOORS

- Are doors secured by good locks?
- Can hinge pins be removed from the outside?
- Can the burglar break glass, reach in, and open the door from the inside?
- Do you always lock your doors when leaving home?
- Do you have a wide-angle viewer?
- Do you leave your garage door closed at all times?
- Are wood exterior doors of solid core construction.

### INTERIOR DOORS

- Is "security closet" secured by good lock?
- Is basement and garage door secured by good lock?

### WINDOWS

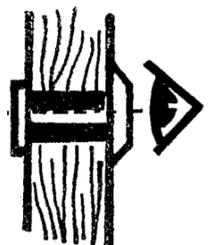
- Can windows be "jimmied" or pried open easily?
- Can basement windows be forced open from the outside?
- Do you always lock your windows when leaving home?

### SHRUBBERY

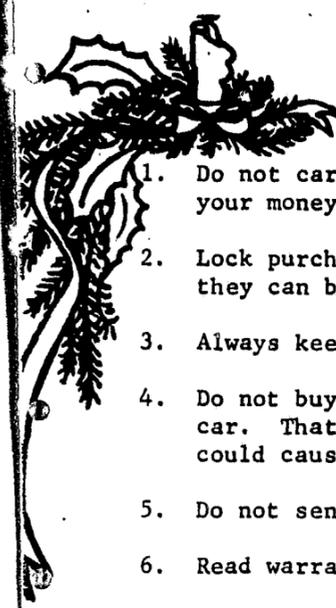
- Are shrubs trimmed low enough so burglar can't hide near windows and doors?

### LIGHTING

- Do you leave at least one light on inside at night?
- Do exterior lights illuminate entrances to your home?



## MAKE THIS A SAFE CHRISTMAS SEASON



1. Do not carry all your money in a dangling purse. Better yet, carry your money in a pocket and leave the purse at home.
2. Lock purchases in your trunk. Do not leave them in your car where they can be seen by others.
3. Always keep your car doors and trunk locked.
4. Do not buy from sidewalk peddlers or individuals selling from their car. That "SPECIAL, GOOD BUY" may be a stolen item, and buying it could cause you future problems.
5. Do not send cash gifts through the mail.
6. Read warranties before you buy and save ALL sales slips and price tags.
7. Keep drapes closed. Do not make shopping easy for burglars by displaying presents through uncovered windows. If family members are not going to be home, avoid leaving all your presents piled conveniently under the Christmas tree.
8. ALWAYS lock your doors and windows, and know who is calling before you open your door to anyone.
9. Ask Santa for deadbolt locks if you do not have them.
10. Leave a light on after dark, preferably with your light timer. Do not forget to leave on an outside light, too.
11. Remember to engrave all of your new property with your identification number (either your social security number or your PERMANENT Utah driver's licence number.) Add all new items to your inventory list, making sure you record serial numbers, too.
12. Even though you are filled with the Christmas spirit of generosity, NEVER pick up hitchhikers.
13. If you will be away for the holidays, be sure a trusted friend or relative will check your house, pick up mail and newspapers, and make it appear that someone is home. Be sure to have them take mail and newspapers into YOUR home rather than turning around and going back to THEIR home. That's a dead-give-away. Have them shovel snow from your driveway and sidewalk, also.
14. When shopping alone, avoid parking in poorly lighted or isolated areas of parking lots. If someone is loitering in the parking lot, do not get out of your car, or return to it, until he leaves.
15. If you see a friend at a Christmas party and he has had "a few too many," offer to drive him home or make arrangements so that he will have a safe way home. Do not let him endanger others by driving.

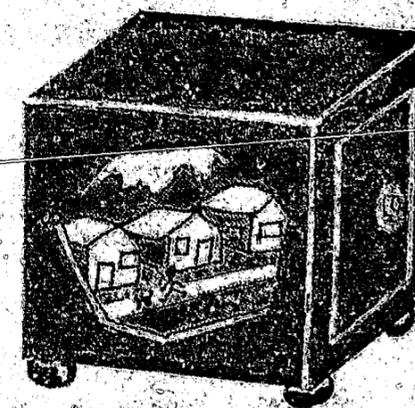


ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

328-3191

And remember, a lock is not a lock, UNLESS it's locked!

**LOCK UP YOUR  
NEIGHBORHOOD:  
LOOK & LISTEN!**



**ANTI-CRIME TEAM**

255 East 400 South, Suite 103  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111  
328-3191



You can make your neighborhood safer by reporting to the police IMMEDIATELY any unusual circumstances.

CALL: 535 - 7222

Watch for these suspicious activities and any other proceedings that seem out-of-place in your neighborhood.

**SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY CONCERNING PERSONS**

CIRCUMSTANCES	POSSIBLE CRIME
Going door to door in a residential area, especially if one or more persons goes to rear of residence.	Possible burglary suspects or trespassers.
Waiting or loitering in front of a house or business, if business is closed or house unoccupied.	Possible burglary suspects.
Forcing entrance, or entering your neighbor's house, when it is unoccupied.	Possible burglary, theft, or trespassing.
Person running, especially if something of value is being carried.	Possible suspect fleeing the scene of a crime.
Person carrying property that is not wrapped, at an unusual hour.	Possible suspect fleeing the scene of a burglary or robbery.
Much human traffic to and from a certain residence if it occurs on a daily or regular basis.	Possible vice or fence operation.
Person screaming.	Possible rape or assault.
Person loitering around cars or going car to car peering into them, especially in parking lots or on streets.	Possible car thief.

Persons loitering around schools, parks or secluded areas.	Possible sex offenders.
Persons offering items for sale at a very low price.	Possibly trying to sell stolen property.
Strangers loitering or driving through a neighborhood several times.	Possible burglary suspects.

**SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY CONCERNING VEHICLES**

CIRCUMSTANCE	POSSIBLE CRIME
Slow moving vehicle, without lights, or if the course followed appears aimless. This is suspicious in any location including residential streets, schools, and playgrounds	Possible burglar, drug pusher, or sex offender.
Parked or occupied vehicle containing one or more persons, especially significant if observed at an unusual hour.	Possible lockouts for a burglary or robbery.
Vehicles being loaded with valuables if parked by a business or unoccupied residence.	Possible burglary or theft in progress.
Abandoned vehicle parked on your block.	Possible stolen car.
Vehicle containing weapons.	Owner may engage in criminal activity.
Vehicle where someone is being forced into it, especially females or juveniles.	Possible kidnaping, assault, or attempted rape.
Vehicle where a business transaction is being conducted, around schools or parks.	Possibly selling stolen items or drugs.
Locked vehicle that someone is attempting to forcibly enter, especially in a parking lot.	Possible theft of a car or its contents.
Persons detaching mechanical parts or accessories from a vehicle.	Possible theft or vandalism.
Objects thrown from a vehicle.	Possible disposal of contraband.

**SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY CONCERNING PROPERTY**

CIRCUMSTANCE	POSSIBLE CRIME
Property in homes, garages, or storage areas is suspicious if accumulations are large, or items are in good condition but not in use.	Possible stolen property.
Property offered for sale at a very low price.	Possible stolen property
Property in vehicles that is not normally found in vehicles, especially if observed at an unusual hour or if TV sets, stereos, guns, or auto parts.	Possible stolen property.
Property carried by persons on foot, especially suspicious at an unusual hour or unusual place. Very questionable if person is running and property is unwrapped.	Possibly property just stolen in a burglary or robbery.
Property being removed from or loaded into a vehicle or building. Not suspicious unless at an unusual hour, or from a closed business or unoccupied residence.	Possible burglary or theft in progress.

**OTHER SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY**

CIRCUMSTANCE	POSSIBLE CRIME
Continuous repair operations at a nonbusiness location.	Possible stolen property being altered.
Open or broken doors and windows at a closed business or unoccupied residence.	Possible burglary in progress, completed burglary, or vandalism.
Unusual noises such as gun shots, screaming or continuously barking dogs	Possible burglary, assault, rape, etc.
Sound of breaking glass.	Possible burglary or vandalism.
A person exhibiting unusual mental or physical symptoms.	Person may be injured under the influence of drugs or otherwise needing medical attention.

Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Race \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

Height \_\_\_\_\_

Weight \_\_\_\_\_

Hair color \_\_\_\_\_

Eye color \_\_\_\_\_

Complexion \_\_\_\_\_

Beard, mustache \_\_\_\_\_

Distinctive features--  
mouth, ears, nose \_\_\_\_\_



Hat \_\_\_\_\_

Eye glasses \_\_\_\_\_

Tie \_\_\_\_\_

Coat \_\_\_\_\_

Shirt \_\_\_\_\_

Trousers \_\_\_\_\_

Socks, shoes \_\_\_\_\_

Scars, tatoos \_\_\_\_\_

Right or left handed \_\_\_\_\_

Distinctive speech or walk \_\_\_\_\_

**GET SUSPECT AND VEHICLE DESCRIPTIONS**



License \_\_\_\_\_

Color \_\_\_\_\_

Make \_\_\_\_\_

Year \_\_\_\_\_

Body style \_\_\_\_\_

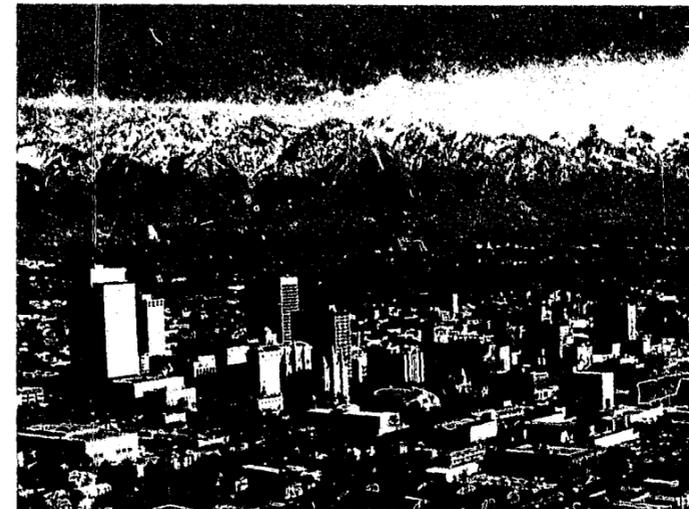
Markings \_\_\_\_\_

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**ACT.**

**TO  
PREVENT  
CRIME**

**ANTI-CRIME TEAM • 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111  
328-3191**



# ACT. TO PREVENT CRIME

ANTI-CRIME TEAM • 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111  
328-3191



## Your Involvement With The Anti-Crime Team Will Provide You Personally With ...



### 1. Protection

Feel more secure about yourself, your family, and your property.

### 2. Facts About Home Security

Learn about locks, burglar alarms, lighting, marking valuables, etc.



### 3. Less Fear of Victimization

Make your community safer, and feel safer yourself.



### 4. Self Assertion Skills

Know what to say and do if you are threatened.



### 5. Neighborhood Pride

Watch your neighborhood develop into a nicer place to live as it becomes safer and more unified.

### 6. Familiarity With Local Police Officers

Come to know and trust the officers assigned your area.

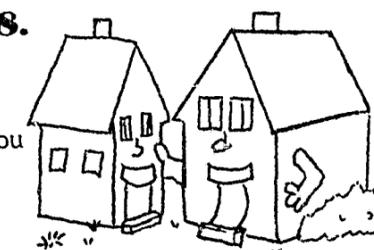


### 7. Understanding of Law Enforcement Procedures

Find out how to report a crime and learn what happens after you do.

### 8. New Friendships

Get to know the people near you and learn you can depend on their help.



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## The Ten Commandments of Crime Prevention

1. INSTALL GOOD SECURE LOCKS AND USE THEM.
2. BURN LIGHTS WHEN AWAY FROM HOME.
3. ADEQUATELY SECURE ALL WINDOWS.
4. LOCK GARAGE DOORS.
5. DON'T ADVERTISE THAT YOU ARE AWAY FROM HOME.
6. BE NEIGHBORLY, BUT BE SUSPICIOUS OF STRANGERS.
7. RECORD SERIAL NUMBERS AND MAINTAIN A RECORD OF ALL YOUR PROPERTY.
8. MARK ALL YOUR PROPERTY WITH SOCIAL SECURITY OR UTAH DRIVERS LICENSE NUMBER.
9. ORGANIZE INTO A NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH.
10. CALL THE POLICE TO REPORT ALL CRIMES AND SUSPICIOUS ACTS.

### SALT LAKE CITY EMERGENCY NUMBERS

POLICE ..... 535-7222  
FIRE ..... 363-4401  
PARAMEDIC ..... 911  
AMBULANCE ..... 972-1211



## RAPE FACTS



- Men do not rape out of sexual desire, but rather to control and humiliate another person.
- Rapists are not necessarily "dirty old men." Over half of them are under 25 and three out of five are married, leading normal sex lives.
- Rape is the fastest growing crime in the country and the most seriously underreported (as many as ten rapes occur for every one reported).
- Over 70% of all rapes are planned. They don't all happen in a dark alley, either. Half of all rapes occur in the victim's home!
- Any woman can be raped — anywhere — anytime!

## PREVENTING RAPE SITUATIONS



### At home

- Lock all doors and windows.
- List only first initial and last name on mailbox, in phone book, etc.
- Put curtains or blinds on every window and keep them drawn at night.
- Vary your routine a little each day—most rapes are planned.
- Get to know your neighbors; you may need them in an emergency.
- Never give personal information to strangers at door or on the phone.

### When walking

- Don't walk alone in dark streets or if you're depressed, exhausted, drunk or high.
- Don't wear restrictive clothing—high-heeled shoes, long tight skirt or anything else that could prevent you from running.
- Don't accept rides from strangers, especially ones that change their direction to give you a lift.
- Plan your route in advance, staying away from alleys, dark doorways, unlit parking lots.
- Have your keys ready when you approach your car, home or apartment and enter immediately.
- If you think you're in danger, start screaming!

- Carry a whistle or other noisemaker; rapists hate loud noises that attract attention.
- If you're followed, change direction and head for open theaters, restaurants, stores, etc.... and if you have to, break someone's window to get attention.

### When riding or driving

- Lock your car and roll up the windows before you leave it and after you enter it.
- Have your keys ready when you approach your car.
- Check the back seat every time you enter a car—someone could easily be hiding behind the seat.
- Arrange to ride with someone when leaving a party, or going anywhere without your car.
- Stay alert on buses and subways; noticing what's happening around you or where you are may save you from a potential rape situation.

### If attacked

The most accepted defense is to throw your attacker off guard... kick... scream... bite... scratch... etc.... then run. Don't try to overpower your attacker, just distract him and get away fast!

*Note:* Some women cannot react in the above manner and have successfully talked their way out of a rape situation. It's up to you to decide on your most effective rape defense—do it right now—then be ready to use it if necessary!

**IF YOU ARE A  
VICTIM**



**Tell the first person you meet** and point out the rapist if he's still around; remember whom you've told, exactly what you've said (for later testimony).

**Call the police or a local rape crisis center** for information on what to do, where to go.

**Call a close friend or family member** for support and ask her to accompany you to the police or hospital.

**Do not douche, bathe or change clothes** until you have talked to the police. You may destroy valuable evidence the police will need to catch and prosecute the rapist.

Request medical help for the possibility of venereal disease, pregnancy or internal injuries, and psychological counseling to overcome the possible aftereffects of fear, shame, anger and isolation.

**REMEMBER**



any woman can be raped, anywhere, anytime! Your best defense is precaution. Don't give rape a chance to happen!

**ONLY YOU CAN  
LOCK OUT CRIME  
in your neighborhood.**

**Call (800) 662-3613**

*Ask for other brochures in this crime prevention series. Learn how to protect yourself from other impact crimes.*

**RAPE**



Regardless of age, race or physical appearance, it can happen to you.

These materials and project efforts related to their production were supported by the

**uccja**

Utah Council on Criminal Justice  
Administration  
225 South Third East  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

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## Safety Tips for Women

The city is a magnet for all types of people. Nearly all are law-abiding citizens; however, there is the exception who might endanger a woman like you. If you are home alone or travel unescorted, you should be aware of measures you can take to safeguard yourself from this type of person.

### Walking

After getting off a bus at night, look around to see whether you are being followed. If someone suspicious is behind you, cross the street. Should he continue to trail you, be prepared to defend yourself by . . . . .

- \* Screaming and running to a lighted residence or business.
- \* Flagging down a passing car.
- \* Using any available object for a weapon such as a nail file, high-heeled shoe, umbrella, etc.
- \* Carry a whistle in your hand for instant use.

Do not accept rides from a stranger. If a car approaches and you are threatened, scream and run in any direction opposite that of the car. The driver will then have to turn around to pursue you.

Maintain a secure grip on your purse, preferably under your arm. Money and wallets are safer in an inside pocket. Unless absolutely necessary, never carry expensive jewelry or large amounts of money.

Walk near the curb and avoid passing close to shrubbery, dark doorways and other places of concealment. Shun shortcuts.

Have your key ready so your house door can be opened immediately.

When arriving home by taxi or private auto, request the driver to wait until you are inside.

### Driving

When practicable, travel on well-light streets.

Keep windows rolled up and doors locked.

Do not leave your purse on the seat. Put it in the glove compartment or on the floor opposite yourself. Your purse can lure a criminal to your car.

Keep your car in gear while halted at traffic lights and stop signs. If your safety is threatened, press on the horn and drive away as soon as possible.

If you believe you are being followed by another car, do not drive into your driveway. Should another car attempt to force you to the side of the road, do not pull over.

Should your car become disabled in an isolated area, raise the hood and sit inside with the doors locked until assistance arrives. Leave the windows up while you talk to anyone who approaches. Remain in the car rather than go with strangers to seek help. Freeways are patrolled at all hours.

When traveling alone, you should not stop and aid disabled motorists.

Park only in a well lighted spot near enough to your destination for safety. Look around for loiterers before leaving the car.

Lock your car whenever you leave it. This will help safeguard property inside and discourage thieves. Upon your return, examine behind the front seat before you enter the car. A criminal may have entered to wait for you.

Upon arriving at home, keep the headlights on until the garage is opened, the car is parked, and the house door is unlocked. Be particularly alert when going into apartment house basement garage. If possible, have a friend or relative meet you.

A well lighted garage and front door entrance is a friend to an unescorted woman.

### At Home

Women who live alone should list only their last names and initials in telephone directories and on mailboxes.

Before moving into another house or apartment, have all existing locks rekeyed. Some new homes built by the same contractor, have all locks keyed alike for the convenience of their

DO NOT HITCHHIKE! DO NOT HITCHHIKE! DO NOT HITCHHIKE! DO NOT HITCHHIKE! DO NOT HITCHHIKE!

workmen. Install a good double cylinder deadbolt lock with a 1" bolt on all outside doors. Glass sliding doors should have a key operated type lock. Previous tenants or employees may still have keys to your home.

Install and use a peephole. When alone, you should never open a door to strangers.

Be alert to protect your neighbors as well as yourself. Never mention to a stranger that a neighbor lives alone or is at home alone.

When a stranger asks to use your telephone, do not permit him to enter. Offer to summon emergency assistance or make the call for him.

Should wrong number calls be received, never reveal your name or address or admit you are alone. Do not give your phone number to an unknown caller or ask what he is calling about. Do not prolong the conversation. Hang up. Notify the police of obscene calls.

Keep windows secured or install window locks on those left open for ventilation. These can limit openings to a space small enough to prevent entry.

Be cautious about entering an apartment house elevator with strange men. It is wiser to remain in the lobby for a few minutes.

When using a laundry room in an apartment house, never remain there alone. Women have been assaulted in such areas.

If you are thinking about the use of gun protection, you must be aware of the hazards involved. Consult with officers at your local police station. Remember, if the criminal has the opportunity, he might take the gun away and use it against you.

Your best defense is prolonged loud screaming. A good protective device is an electric buzzer which you can have installed to alert your neighbor in the event of an emergency.

If a door or window has been forced or broken while you were absent . . . DO NOT ENTER OR CALL OUT. Someone may still be inside. Use a neighbor's phone immediately to call the police and wait outside until they arrive.

Never assume that suspicious persons, occurrences or vehicles have been reported to the police. Do it yourself at once. Keep The Police Department number by your telephone.

Call whenever danger threatens. In the event of a false alarm, it is better to be a bit embarrassed than to be killed or injured.

# LADY BEWARE



## Salt Lake Crime Prevention Unit

450 SOUTH 3RD EAST  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

IF ATTACKED.....SCREAM.....RESIST.....FIGHT.

### The Ten Commandments of Crime Prevention

1. INSTALL GOOD SECURE LOCKS AND USE THEM.
2. BURN LIGHTS WHEN AWAY FROM HOME.
3. ADEQUATELY SECURE ALL WINDOWS.
4. LOCK GARAGE DOORS.
5. DON'T ADVERTISE THAT YOU ARE AWAY FROM HOME.
6. BE NEIGHBORLY, BUT BE SUSPICIOUS OF STRANGERS.
7. RECORD SERIAL NUMBERS AND MAINTAIN A RECORD OF ALL YOUR PROPERTY.
8. MARK ALL YOUR PROPERTY WITH SOCIAL SECURITY OR UTAH DRIVERS LICENSE NUMBER.
9. ORGANIZE INTO A NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH.
10. CALL THE POLICE TO REPORT ALL CRIMES AND SUSPICIOUS ACTS.

### Salt Lake City Emergency Numbers

POLICE . . . . . 535-7222  
FIRE . . . . . 363-4401  
PARAMEDIC . . . . . 911  
AMBULANCE . . . . . 972-1211



**SPONSORED BY:**  
Women's Council, Salt Lake Area  
Chamber of Commerce

Salt Palace Center

Salt Lake Police Department

Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office

### ANTI-CRIME RALLY

Salt Palace  
May 27, 1980  
7:00 P.M.



<u>PROGRAM</u>	
WELCOME	PATRICIA SHOEMAKER President, Women's Council Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce
INVOCATION	MAX YOSPE Chaplain, Salt Lake Police Department
REMARKS	E.L. (BUD) WILLOUGHBY Chief, Salt Lake Police Department
"I CARE"	CHILDREN'S CHORUS Longview Elementary School
REMARKS	CLARENCE KELLY Former Director of the FBI
PLEDGE	JOHN LAUCK Project Coordinator, Utah Hands Up

CHILDREN'S PROGRAM

SALT PALACE LITTLE THEATER AND ASSEMBLY HALL  
(SAME TIME AS PROGRAM ABOVE)

FOR YOUNGSTERS 8 AND OLDER

(Children will be held in the Little Theater and the  
Assembly Hall until picked up by their parents)

Last year the number of crimes committed in the state of Utah increased 14%. It seems like every time we pick up the paper—we read of more crimes that have been committed in our community. Many of us have been victims of these crimes and we're hopp'n mad. We want to stamp out crime.

Our police department and sheriff's offices cannot do it alone. They need our help. If the burden of a zero crime rate was shouldered only on our law enforcement officials, they would have to place an officer or deputy on every block throughout the community 24 hours a day. Obviously, this is not possible. We, the residents of the Salt Lake Valley, must shoulder part of this burden with our law enforcement officials in order to make our community a safer place to live.

One way in which we all can help reduce crime in our neighborhood is to participate in the Neighborhood Watch block program. The basic theory behind the Neighborhood Watch program is that every citizen assumes the responsibility of keeping an eye on the activities of the neighborhood and reporting to the police or local law enforcement agencies any suspicious behavior. The Neighborhood Watch program also involves engraving our valuables, making the home more secure against theft, and learning how to prevent crime from occurring.

In Richfield, Utah, where the Neighborhood Watch program was begun last spring, residential crime in the community has significantly decreased. We, the citizens of the Salt Lake Valley, know that we too can significantly reduce crime. Remember... you are the key to crime prevention.

Clarence M. Kelley



Mr. Kelley was born and educated in Kansas City, Missouri. He graduated from the University of Kansas with an A.B. Degree and from the University of Missouri, Kansas City, with an L.L.B. Degree. He is a member of the Missouri Bar and entered the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent in October 1940. From 1944 - 1946 he left the FBI to serve with the U.S. Navy overseas. After his discharge from the Navy, he returned to the FBI and remained until August 1961. While in the FBI, he served as an investigator, firearms instructor, police instructor, supervisor, ass't special agent in charge and inspector. At the time of his retirement, he was the Special Agent in Charge of the Memphis, Tennessee office. Mr. Kelley was appointed Chief of Police in Kansas City, Mo., August 1961 and remained in this position until sworn in as Director of the FBI July 9, 1973. He again retired Feb. 15, 1978 and returned to Kansas City Missouri, where he maintains his home. Mr. Kelley lost his wife of 37 years in 1975 and remarried in 1976 to Shirley Ann Dyckes, of Miami, Florida. He has a son and daughter, both residing in Kansas City, and Three grandchildren.

He is currently Vice President of Clarence M. Kelley Associates, Kansas City, Missouri, a private investigation organization consisting of ex-FBI agents. Mr. Kelley is also a member of the Board of Directors and representative of Gemprint, Inc. of Chicago, which is a diamond identifying process. He has received several honorary degrees as well as the J. Edgar Hoover award for performance as Chief of Police of Kansas City Missouri. He is a life Elder in the Country Club Christian Church of Kansas City, Missouri.



ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

ANTI-CRIME TEAM · 255 E. 400 SO. SUITE 103 · SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84111

801-328-3191

PREVENCIÓN CONTRA EL CRIMEN \* \* \* \* \* 328-3191

LOS ONCE MANDAMIENTOS PARA

PREVENIR EL CRIMEN:

1. Instalar buenas Cerraduras y usarlas.
2. Deje la luz prendida cuando esté fuera de la casa.
3. Asegure bien las Ventanas.
4. Tranque las puertas del Garaje.
5. No divulgue que usted sale de Vacaciones, o que sale fuera de la casa.
6. Sea buen vecino pero esté en guardia contra personas Sospechosas.
7. Marque los numeros de Serie de sus pertenencias, y pongalo con sus papeles de Importancia.
8. Marque todos sus pertenencias con el numero de su Seguro Social o con el numero de su Licencia de Manejar.
9. Organicise con sus vecinos para colaborar uno con otro en la vigilancia de las Propiedades.
10. Informe de todo Acto Criminal o de Vandalismo a la Policia.
11. Si usted desea mantenerse Anonimo le dice a la Policia que no le interesa dar su numero o Su Nombre.

SALT LAKE CITY EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Police	535-7222
Fire	363-4401
Paramedic	911
Ambulance	972-1211



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**ACT.** ANTI-CRIME TEAM  
ACT TO PREVENT CRIME

**END**