

Residential Security

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Crime Prevention is a pattern of attitudes and behaviors directed at both reducing the threat of crime and fear of crime, and enhancing a sense of safety and security.



Agenda and the Basics

- Identifying weaknesses
- ◆ The three lines of defense
- Utilizing other resources

- ◆ Lights
- **♦** Locks
- Landscaping





The Problem?



- Burglars are thieves, they want to steal your stuff!
- Every 13 seconds a home is burglarized in the U.S.
- Burglary is frequently a crime of opportunity.
- ◆ About half of all burglaries are not even break-ins! This means a family member left a door or window unlocked or open.
- Most burglaries are committed by an amateur burglar.
- Burglars desire unoccupied homes that have obscured doorways or windows, so nobody can see them when they break in.



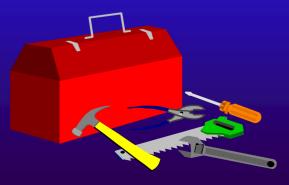
The Answer

- Give your home a "lived in look" & make the bad guy's job harder!
- ◆ Burglars choose their victims be a Tough Target.
- ◆ Always keep them wondering if you are home or not...
 - ◆ Lighting and sounds from within your home.
 - ◆ Deliveries
 - ◆ Seasonal issues
- Your wonderful nosy neighbors
- Neighborhood Watch



Security Improvements

- Should not adversely effect quality of life
- Should not be prohibitively expensive
- Should be simple to implement
- ◆ Should be unobtrusive
- Should not require extensive tools or skills



Security Survey

- ◆ Systematic way of surveying premises
- Helps to identify areas of weakness
- Documenting physical security recommendations
- Hard copy to homeowner
- Possible to get a discount on your homeowner's insurance for security improvements



Three Lines of Defense

- Property line
- ◆ The building itself
- ◆ Interior of the building











The first line of defense - the property line

- Separates public space from private space
- Landscaping
- Lighting
- Fencing



- Bushes and trees can create concealment for criminal activity.
- Two Six rule
 Trim bushes down to two feet and trees up six feet from the ground.
- Avoid landscape
 growth that obscures
 windows, doors, and lighting.
- Use river rock on walkways and around doors and windows
- Use strategically placed "hostile" plants.





Landscaping

- Surveillance Concerns
- Access Control





Surveillance (observation)



Ongoing landscape maintenance



The 2/6 rule



Access Control





Before

After



Territoriality and barriers





Defining ownership and keeping out illegitimate users



Territoriality and Barriers

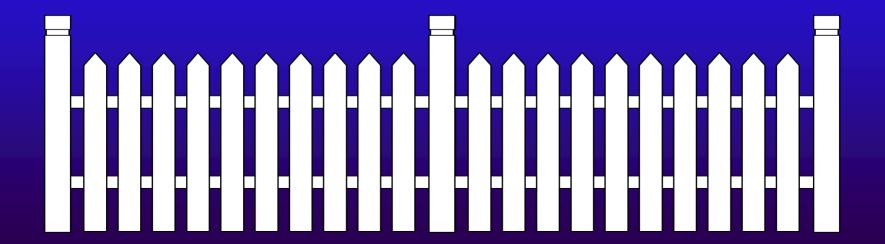




Defining ownership – "this is my turf!"



- Provide a physical & psychological deterrent
- ◆ Adequate locks should be installed on gates
- ◆ See through vs. solid





Territoriality and Barriers



Typical wood fence





Territoriality and Barriers





Defining ownership



Fences Access Control & Surveillance

- Provide a physical & psychological deterrent
- Use fencing you can at least see movement through.







Landscaping & Natural Access Control

 Landscaping used to define private or semi-private areas from public areas.

-Short hedges, etc.

 Landscaping used to deny access to sensitive areas on property.

"Hostile Shrubbery"





Lighting and addressing

- Entry light for each door that is left on during hours of darkness.
- Focus on even amount of low level light.
- ◆ Lit well enough to read license plates or a newspaper headline.
- ◆ Consider motion sensor lighting for <u>added</u> security.
- Addresses should be well lit and large enough to read from street and of a contrasting color to the color of the house.
- Put addresses on back of house or garage if facing an alley.
- Only put address on mailbox (no names)



The second line of defense - the building itself

Should withstand an 5-7 minute attack by a burglar





Exterior Doors

- Solid core wood or metal exterior doors with minimal gaps around frame to prevent prying.
- Strike plate installed with 3" screws.
- Hinges mounted with pins on inside of house. Secured with 3" screws.
- Entry doors with 180 degree peephole.
- Glass windows in or adjacent to doors need Security Film.





Deadbolt locks

 Use a single cylinder deadbolt with a 1" minimum throw and case hardened steel

 A beveled or rotating collar on deadbolts is recommended

Drill and pick resistant

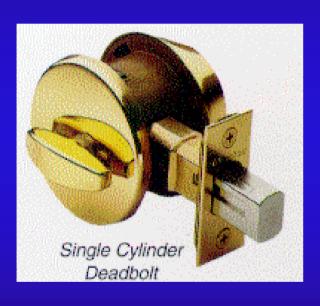
Utility patented keys to prevent duplicating

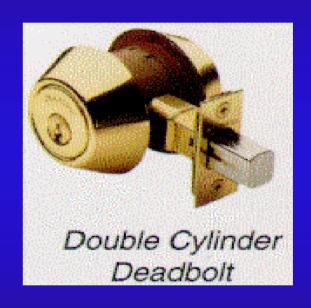






Locks Single vs. Double Cylinder



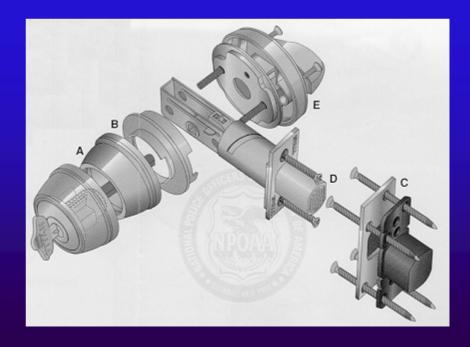


- ◆ Single cylinder home use, one key
- ◆ Double cylinder business use, keyed on both sides.



Lock Diagram

- ◆ A Free spinning cylinder guard prevents wrench attack
- ◆ B Solid metal shield resists hammer and pry attacks
- C Steel strike plate and 3"screws resist kick in attack
- ◆ D 1" deadbolt prevents sawing and spreading
- ◆ E Extra large turn piece complies with ADA





Sliding Glass Doors

- Secondary locking hardware needed on accessible doors.
- Equip with charlie bar, pin locks, or track bar.
- Secure sliding doors and windows from lifting out.
- ◆ Fire safety issues involving types of window locks.



Garage Doors

- Programmable or dual frequency garage door opener
- Crane bolts into concrete slab
- Install solid core door with a deadbolt between the garage and house

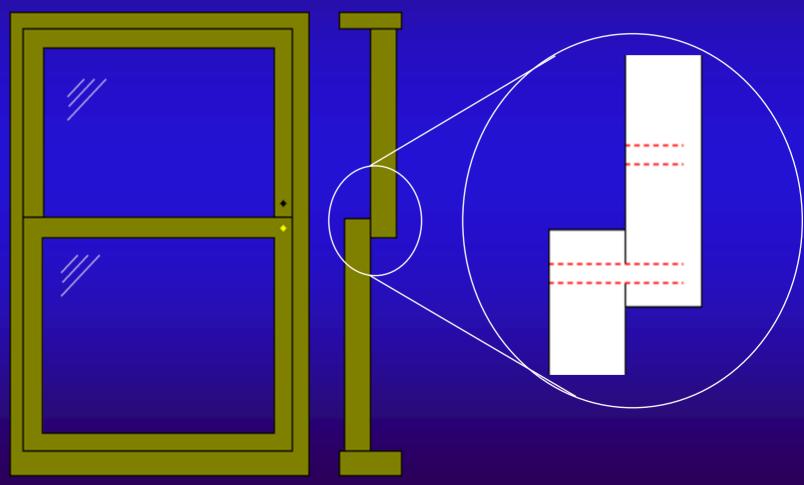


- Newer windows can help with security as well as energy.
- Replace glass with polycarbonate.
- Consider auxiliary locks on all windows.
- Drop a dowel in the track.
- Burglar bars.
- Pin windows.





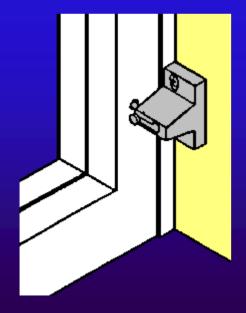
Pinning Double Hung Windows

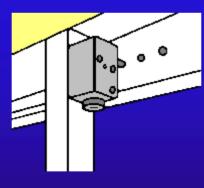


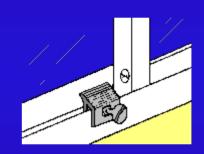


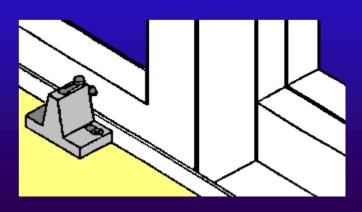
Auxiliary Locks - Sliding track

- Permanent vs. temporary locks
- Keyed vs. non keyed locks
- Charlie bar











The third line of defense - inside the building

- Make it harder for the burglar to locate valuables
- Keep firearms secure
- ◆ Lock up your prescription medications throw away what is not used.
- ◆ In home safe vs. Safety deposit box
- Keep an inventory of all of your property that is prone to theft, such as electronic equipment.



- Professionally installed vs. do it yourself.
- Monitored vs. unmonitored systems.
- ◆ Audible vs. silent.
- ◆ Insurance benefits.
- Panic and duress capabilities.

**Alarm Components

- Perimeter alarm sensors.
- Motion detectors.
- ◆ Sound sensors glass breakage alarms.
- Specialty sensors:
 - ◆Pressure pads
 - ◆ Positive and negative pressure sensors
 - ◆Bill traps



Interior Lighting

- Use timers and vary times and locations that they come on.
- ◆ Interior motion lights.
- ◆ Have a TV or radio on a timer as well.
- ◆ House should appear occupied.



Telephones

- Consider a cordless phone.
- ◆ Install a phone in the bedroom.
- Consider having a digitized or male voice on answering machine greetings.
- ◆ Never say "we are not home now".





Mailboxes

- ◆ Secure Mailboxes.
- Mailboxes located for maximum surveillance.
- Address only never put
 your name on the mailbox.





Other Lines of Defense



- ♦ Block Watch
- Operation Identification
- Vacation Home Checkby your neighbors



- Reduces crime in the neighborhood.
- Neighbors look out for each other.
- "If I don't call the police my neighbor will".
- Ability to discern and report suspicious activity.





- Deters the burglar from even entering
- Assists in recovery of items
- Engrave your driver's license or ID card number like this:

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* Vacations

- Have a trusted neighbor or friend take care of:
 - ◆Picking up the mail and newspaper
 - ◆ Mowing the yard
 - ◆ Moving your cars around in the driveway
- Staying at your house while you are gone.
- ◆ Do not cancel delivery of your newspapers or mail unless there is no other alternative.

** Further Resources

- ◆ Fire Prevention and Emergency Management (253) 594.7900
 - Map Your Neighborhood
 - ◆ Fire and Life Safety
 - ◆ Community Emergency Response Training
 - ♦ First Aid and CPR training
- ◆ Safe Streets (253) 272-6824
 - Block Watch programs
 - ◆ Community mobilization
 - Neighborhood Patrol Academy



For the average citizen, the fear of crime can be worse than the reality of crime.

Increasing your physical security at home goes a long way toward improving your sense of well-being and quality of life.



For More Information:

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