



Los Angeles Community Action Network

COMMUNITY WATCH TRAINING MANUAL



Artwork Courtesy of Josh MacPhee

LOS ANGELES COMMUNITY ACTION NETWORK
456 S.MAIN STREET, LA, CA 90013
(213) 228-0024

INTRODUCTION

HISTORY:

In 1999, the Los Angeles Community Action Network (LA CAN) was founded to reverse the long-standing pattern of excluding homeless and other low-income residents of downtown from all types of decision making. In the mid-1990's, Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) were established in downtown Los Angeles and all of them hired private security guards, known by the color of their shirts (purple shirts, red shirts, etc.). One of the first issues addressed by LA CAN members was the civil rights violations that were being committed by these private security guards upon downtown community residents.

The Downtown Center BID (purple shirts) and Central City East Association (red shirts) were particularly problematic and engaged in numerous civil rights violations. LA CAN members performed community-based research to document the impact of BID security in the community and helped to gather evidence for a lawsuit against the security practices of several downtown BIDs. As a result of the lawsuit settlements, numerous improvements were made, including: changes in hiring practices to ensure that people of color and women were well-represented (the original security guards were almost all white men); security guards could no longer carry handguns; guards could no longer perform "move-alongs" to remove people from private property; and other restrictions to BID guard actions. During and after the settlement process, LA CAN members also developed and implemented a community-based training series that most BIDs agreed to conduct with all of their guards periodically. The training was designed, among other things, to break down the stereotypes of the community that led to inhumane treatment.

Takin' it to the Streets

In the summer of 2005, LA CAN members again became concerned, and outraged, about the use of private security to promote gentrification and mass displacement and began to notice an increase in civil and human rights violations by guards. By this time, the purple shirts were patrolling both the Downtown Center and Historic Core BID areas. The Historic Core area was the battle line for gentrification, as it had long been home to poor people and lofts and cafés were coming in quickly.

LA CAN launched CommunityWatch in November 2005 as an alternative private security presence in the community - one trained to ensure that civil and human rights violations by the Los Angeles Police Department and Business Improvement District (BID) security guards and others are stopped. We planned on utilizing the direct action of trained CommunityWatch members, in combination with legal strategies, to stop human and civil violations against poor and homeless people once and for all. Lead LA CAN members created training materials through research at the Law Library, review of previous settlement agreements with BIDs, and other research and discussion. Twelve members completed the original training series and announced the launch at the front door of the Downtown Center BID security office.

CommunityWatch was incredibly successful in its first year in reducing violations by BID guards. It was also incredibly controversial and retaliation against LA CAN and its members by the BIDs was swift. It was exactly this controversy that helped us know we were making an impact and holding the guards and their bosses at the BIDs accountable to the Skid Row community.



LA CAN's initial Community Watch team unveils the new initiative at the Downtown Center BID Headquarters. Peggy Cummings, (first row, second person) unfortunately, she is no longer with us.

However, then in September 2006, Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa launched what he called the Safer Cities Initiative (SCI). SCI released 50 rookie cops to foot patrol the 50-square blocks of Skid Row, but primarily focused on a 15-block area they called the 5th Street Corridor. Additionally, 66 additional undercover officers were deployed as “buy-bust” teams to target addicts for drug sales offenses. These 116 new cops added to the already hearty force of bicycle cops, motorcycle cops, undercover narcotic cops, cops on horses, cops on t-3 scooters, and cops on regular patrol all circling the 50-block area, primarily in the 5th Street Corridor and targeting Main Street so that the new downtowners could claim it as their own.

The Mayor claimed at the launch that these officers would not be targeting community residents going to and from their homes, nor would they be harassing homeless people or targeting drug addicts. Instead he said that SCI policing would focus on serious criminals, drug dealers and on the “outside” criminal element that prey on Skid Row residents. He lied.

In the first year of SCI alone, the following was documented by LA CAN and the UCLA Public Interest Law Project:

750 arrests each month, or 9,000 arrests in the first year

Among the first 1,346 arrests by the SCI task force, only 22 were for serious, violent crimes

1,000 citations issued each month, or 12,000 citations in the first year, which is between 48 and 69 times the rate at which citations are given in the City (NOTE: LA CAN has a Citation Defense Program that residents can utilize to get citations for infractions only dismissed)

Thousands of people who received citations could not pay their fines, resulting in collections/credit issues and warrants

Hundreds of people had their property confiscated by LAPD

Intense targeting of homeless people using LAMC 41.18(d) which prohibits sitting, lying and sleeping on the sidewalk (currently only between 6 am and 9 pm – the Jones Settlement)

Intense and illegal targeting of people on probation or parole (U.S. Court found the LAPD procedures targeting people on probation or parole to be illegal and unconstitutional – the Fitzgerald Injunction)

10 to 12 officers surrounding one person being cited or arrested

Residents living in fear, being afraid to come out of their homes (if they had them) to do general errands

The city of Los Angeles spent \$6 million solely for the extra 50 uniformed officers to police Skid Row, compared to spending \$5.7 million on homeless services Citywide, in a city with the largest homeless population in the nation

WHY IS YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THE COMMUNITY WATCH PROGRAM NEEDED?

The time has come. LA CAN is calling on more community residents downtown to fight back against gentrification, displacement, and racism that SCI policing perpetrates and supports. We cannot depend on LAPD, private security, or the City of Los Angeles to protect us because they have shown us over and over again that they are not working for us or in our interest.

The police are supposed to protect us, but SCI policing protects only business interests and property owners who want to clear the community of poor and mostly Black people to serve the “new downtown.”

Therefore, it becomes essentially necessary and warranted for residents to organize ourselves in order to fight back and protect our civil rights. Knowledge and cameras are our weapons. We are using them to have voice and power in the issues that are directly affecting us – in this case illegal and racist policing. We have a greater chance of victory organized and unified than those who don’t organize themselves and fight individually.

It is very important that we as community residents keep a permanent watch team that monitors the police and private security because police brutality is not just going to just grow four legs and walk away. If more of us are trained, then we can have more CommunityWatch teams out on the streets every day and every night. We will send the message that we’re concerned community residents and that we are going to make them stand accountable for what they do.

Philosophically, we do not work with or for the police. If it is your intent to work with the police, then this program is not for you! Philosophically, we also don’t condone any form of force or violence, and we know that police brutality and private security abuses are forms of institutional violence used against our community. SCI policing, in particular, is deeply rooted in America’s long history of racism and classism and CommunityWatch is one way of resisting oppression and fighting back for real change. We must continue to teach more residents how to defend their civil, human, and tenant rights in order to defend ourselves in the long term against police brutality, displacement and gentrification.

REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMUNITY WATCH:

MUST be an active member or supporter of LA CAN (meaning you must get involved in with our work on a regular basis)

MUST be a downtown community resident or a long-time supporter, as approved by LA CAN staff

MUST be in good physical condition, so that you can walk for 2 hours at a time (If a disability or health condition prevents you from being able to do this, you can still join Community Watch in an alternate role)

MUST complete an initial 2-day training, as well as participate in re-trainings on a regular basis

MUST be available to perform between 2 and 5 two-hour patrols each month

MUST treat every person with respect, including those we target on watch and those we don’t

COMMUNITY WATCH IS NOT FOR YOU IF...

YOU don’t like working in a team

YOU cannot follow rules

YOU are hot headed

YOU want to get revenge on the police

YOU’RE a latte-drinking yuppie who thinks LAPD is doing a great job!

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMUNITY WATCH TEAM MEMBERS

Each Community Watch patrol has a five (5) person team with the following positions:

POINT PERSON: The point person is the lead person on the team and only CommunityWatch members with extensive experience are lead people. Lead people are designated by LA CAN staff.

Responsibilities of the point person include:

- (a) all communication with the officers/guards
- (b) coordinates all other team members and their roles
- (c) maintains tenor and discipline
- (d) verifies and submits all documentation
- (e) makes sure all team members are prepared and that all supplies and equipment are ready and working before going out on Watch

COMMUNICATIONS

Responsibilities of the communications person include:

- (a) provides back up to the point person (no verbal interaction except extreme situations)
- (b) communicates with outside support, such as the base person in LA CAN office
- (c) reports team's location to home base every 15 minutes
- (d) calls for assistance for the team in times of need and/or calls in Code Orange

Communication to the base person includes:

- Where you are [Location]
- How many guards or officers and how many residents are at the scene
- What the initial situation is, from what you know
- What is the nature of the crowd? i.e. calm, tense, risk of losing control
- What do you need? i.e. backup people, input on decisions, etc.
- Declare Code Orange, if appropriate. Code Orange is when you need immediate backup because of one of only two circumstances: 1) a resident is being hurt/assaulted by LAPD or guards; 2) a CommunityWatch member has been detained, arrested or harmed by LAPD or guards.

Example:

We are in front of the Cecil Hotel on Main Street, between 6th and 7th. There are two BID guards and about five residents here. They initially stopped and asked two residents to move along and the residents refused. The situation is getting very heated between the residents and guards, and we need at least one more person for backup for scene control. (Note: this is NOT code orange, but a simple request for assistance if it is available)

GENERAL SUPPORT

Responsibilities of the general support person include:

- (a) back up for all other team members
- (b) completes on-site documentation
- (c) logs and files all documentation after each patrol (with videographer)
- (d) takes contact information from all witnesses
- (e) ensures enough copies of all forms and other supplies are on the clipboard before leaving on Watch, including Legal Clinic flyers and general Community Watch flyers

VIDEOGRAPHER

Responsibilities of the videographer include:

- (a) documents all interactions between police, guards and/or residents, as instructed by point person
 - (b) takes video statements from witnesses (in conjunction with general support)
 - (c) ensures camera is in working order and fully charged and that there is enough tape
 - (d) logs in all video clips and witness statements after each patrol (with general support)
 - (e) role is observation only, unless police officers attempt to remove them from being able to document and point person is otherwise engaged
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BASE PERSON

Responsibilities of the base person include:

- a) keeps in contact with communication person (via walkie talkie or phone) at least every 15 minutes
- b) records location of team on log sheet every 15 minutes
- c) documents incidents when called in
- d) notifies other staff members if code orange called in
- e) assists the CommunityWatch team as needed

GENERAL RULES WHILE ON COMMUNITY WATCH:

- 1) No weapons of any kind will be allowed on any person on patrol
- 2) No horse playing
- 3) No unauthorized clothing, unless it has been agreed upon prior
- 4) No personal phone calls unless it's an emergency
- 5) No arguing among members will be allowed on patrol, any issues will be handled during the post-Watch debrief
- 6) Never videotape any resident that doesn't want to be videotaped (only exception is if the resident is being assaulted by LAPD)
- 7) No one is to be under the influence of any alcohol or drugs while on Watch (with the exception of over-the-counter or prescription drugs that do not affect the ability to perform Watch duties)
- 8) Never leave the group, or wander around, without first getting approval from the point person
- 9) When there are not any incidents being documented, all team members should be interacting with residents, explaining the purpose of CommunityWatch, recruiting new members to LA CAN, and informing people about their general civil rights and how to defend their rights with LAPD and security guards

We are a disciplined and respectful CommunityWatch program and will not allow any group or individual to corrupt our program. Every team member must follow all rules and protocols and be accountable to the team and to LA CAN as a whole. No member of CommunityWatch is above being disciplined. There is an order of discipline for those who violate the rules or protocols of CommunityWatch that includes, but is not limited to the following:

- 1) counseling
- 2) re-training
- 3) physical exercise/extra work
- 4) suspension from participation
- 5) removal from the CommunityWatch program
- 6) removal from LA CAN membership

BASIC OVERVIEW OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND LEGAL ACTIVITIES OF LAPD AND SECURITY GUARDS

ROLES AND LIMITS OF BID SECURITY GUARDS:

BID security guards are private citizens – they have the same rights and authority as all of us. BID guards (purple, yellow, red shirts) are not police officers. Their basic role is to observe and report activities – legal or illegal. Another role is for them to help protect PRIVATE property, which does not include public sidewalks that are adjacent to private property. Guards, like us, can place people under citizen’s arrest, but ONLY if the guard personally observes someone commit a felony offense OR if the guard personally observes someone commit a misdemeanor offense such as shoplifting WHILE ON PRIVATE PROPERTY. CommunityWatch operates only on public property, except in a rare or extreme situation where a person’s health and safety were at risk.

BID SECURITY GUARDS CANNOT:

- Tell people to “move along” from public property (guards can remove you from private property, but cannot use force to do so)
- Search, beyond a pat down in the “zone of danger” if a citizen’s arrest takes place
- Photograph people
- Ask for identification
- Remove unattended property without notice (unless the property is blocking a driveway or doorway, or poses a health and safety hazard)
- Detain a person (except in the case of a citizen’s arrest)

BID SECURITY GUARDS ARE PERMITTED TO ASK OR ADVISE YOU:

- Not to drink in public
- Not to litter the area
- Not to engage in any infractions or misdemeanors (but they cannot enforce infractions or misdemeanors)
- Obey the law
- Give your name ONLY to complete a report being made by a BID security officer, but you are not obligated to give it

ROLES AND LIMITS OF LAPD OFFICERS: [California Penal Code Section 830]

The authority of these peace officers extends to any place in the state, as follows:

(1) As to any public offense committed or which there is probable cause to believe has been committed within the political subdivision that employs the peace officer or in which the peace officer serves.

(2) Where the peace officer has the prior consent of the chief of police or chief, director, or chief executive officer of a consolidated municipal public safety agency, or person authorized by him or her to give consent, if the place is within a city, or of the sheriff, or person authorized by him or her to give consent, if the place is within a county.

(3) As to any public offense committed or which there is probable cause to believe has been committed in the peace officer's presence, and with respect to which there is immediate danger to person or property, or of the escape of the perpetrator of the offense.

Special Case: Blocking the sidewalk

LAMC 41.18(a) forbids “unreasonably interfering with the free passage of pedestrians.”

LAMC 41.18(d) forbids sitting, lying, or sleeping on any street, sidewalk or public way. However, due to the Jones Settlement, at this time LAMC 41.18(d) CANNOT be enforced between 9 pm and 6 pm every day within the boundaries of Main, 3rd, Central and 7th Streets.

The enforcement of 41.18(d) has a long and problematic history in downtown Los Angeles. BID guards can never enforce against 41.18(d) violations (although they can verbally warn you of the violation). LAPD enforces 41.18(d) as much as possible, but also uses 41.18(d) to create “probable cause” for approaching people and searching them.

CommunityWatch members must be well-versed on the limitations of enforcement of 41.18(d) and (a), always intervene if BID guards are attempting to enforce these misdemeanor offenses, and monitor LAPD closely for enforcement during the nighttime hours. However unfair, LAPD does have the right to enforce both of these ordinances during the day and search people who are violating the ordinances.

“KNOW YOUR RIGHTS” OVERVIEW:

All CommunityWatch team members should be well-versed in the following list of ways to protect civil rights. We should also educate residents of these rights while on Watch AND invite them to participate in a full KYR training on Thursday afternoons at 2:00 pm at LA CAN.

What you should know if you are stopped by the police!

1. Ask the police: “Am I under arrest?” If not, then ask “Am I free to leave?” If yes, you can walk away.
2. If you’re not under arrest, but you’re not free to go, then you are being detained. Ask the officer, “Why am I being detained?” You can be detained up to 72 hours in custody. At the end of the 72 hours, the District Attorney’s office must either file a charge(s) against you or let you go.
3. If you’re being detained on the streets, the officers have a right to “spot check” you for weapons, meaning they can “pat” you down in common areas like under your arm pits, around the waist band, and around the ankles, but only if they have reasonable suspicion that you have a weapon of some type on your person. If they do a “pat down” and find nothing, this does not give cops the right to stick their hands into your pockets or through your personal property. Make it clear to the police, without physical resistance, that you do not consent to a search. We recommend that people never consent to a voluntary search. Police must have probable cause to search you or a search warrant; they cannot just stop you and search you.
4. If the cops stop you, you’re not required by law to show I.D. to prove you are who you say you are unless the cops have reasonable suspicion that you have or are about to engage in some crime. If an officer randomly asks for your ID ask the officer if you are suspected of a crime, and what that suspected crime is. If the officer has a basis to ask for your ID and, if you refuse [This means showing a federal, state, parole, or student I.D. card] or you don’t have one, you could be taken to the station and a want and warrant check will be conducted throughout the United States, which takes up to 4 to 8 hours. Guess where you’ll be sitting while the check is run?....you guessed it - in jail.
5. If the police come to your home and ask to enter, you do NOT have to allow them to unless they show you a warrant signed by a judge.

6. Never make any sudden moves when the police stop you and keep your hands where they are clearly visible, especially if you're a black male and/or a low-income downtown resident.

7. Don't get into arguments, debates, or make any statements to Police without getting legal advice. Anything you say can and will be used against you in court. Remember, you have a 5th amendment right to remain silent. We recommend that you always exercise that right until you can speak with a lawyer. This is true for any suspected crime or "investigation" but especially if you're being charged with a felony. This is how a lot of people make their biggest mistakes. They start talking, thinking if they try to work with the police they will go easy on them or let them off. The police are not there to help you in this situation. If you do make a statement, it will limit what your lawyer can do to help you later. Again, we recommend that you never let the police interview you without you having a lawyer present.

8. Never touch an officer. If you are arrested don't resist, even though you may be innocent. You could, and probably will, get an extra charge added on for assaulting an officer and/or resisting arrest.

9. If you're arrested, by law you have a right to make 1-3 calls within a reasonable time after your arrest. A reasonable time means not intentionally delaying or refusing you.

10. If you have any problems while in the police station, ask to speak with the watch commander. He/she is directly in charge of custody.

11. Always get the name and badge number of all officers involved in any interactions you have with Police. Special Order 13 says that officers must give you their LAPD business card upon request, with their name and badge # on it and write the reasons why they stopped you on the backside. Be sure the time and correct date is on the card.

12. Get witnesses. Always write down the name, date, time and a brief witness statement of all witnesses, document exactly what they can witness to, and include their contact information.

13. If you're injured as a result of coming into police contact, get the names and contact information of every witness. Then immediately go see a doctor and get a doctor's written statement of exactly what kind of injuries you have. Always, always take photos of your injuries.

14. If the cops pull you over and write you a citation (ticket) for whatever offense, you should sign the ticket in the field. If you refuse to sign it you will be arrested. By signing the ticket you're only agreeing to come to court at a later date. Any ticket for an infraction can be defended and hopefully dismissed in LA CAN's Citation Defense Program. Bring your ticket to LA CAN on Thursday evenings at 6:00 pm.

15. If you feel you've been disrespected or your rights were violated by an officer, you can file a police misconduct complaint against the officer. You can pick them up and file them at any police station. However, LA CAN recommends that complaints be filed directly to the Office of the Inspector General and we can assist people in filing them.

Never touch an officer. If you are arrested don't resist, even though you may be innocent. You could, and probably will, get an extra charge added on for assaulting an officer and/or resisting arrest.

16. You can also make a public comment against any officer during public comment at the Police Commission meeting at Parker Center, every Tuesday morning.

INTERVENTION

Intervention is when the point person engages the police or a security guard during the course of their duties. That is the main role of the point person – to conduct the intervention and decide when it’s appropriate to intervene. The point person will confer with team members in questionable or uncertain circumstances. CommunityWatch intervenes in the following situations:

When civil rights are clearly being violated:

1. To obtain LAPD names and badge numbers (point person may ask General Support to assist in this as well)
2. To retrieve as much information as possible from officers about why the person was stopped, detained, and/or arrested
3. To inform the officers and the residents involved of basic civil rights

We do not intervene when:

1. The CommunityWatch team has not observed enough of the incident to determine whether civil rights were violated and/or whether LAPD or BID guards were within their own rights
2. LAPD and/or BID guards are only performing legal duties that are a part of their jobs

The basic protocol during intervention are:

- If the police tell any team members to get back or that we are interfering with an investigation, the point person should inform police that “We are not interfering with your investigation. We are exercising our rights as citizens to observe you during the course of your duties.” Generally, the point person will also advise the team to take one or two steps back to show that we are not intentionally intervening. There is no exact legal definition of the distance you need to be to avoid interfering, therefore we show some good faith in taking a few steps back.
- The videographer never turns off the camera and stays as close to the point person as possible, while keeping the incident in view as well.
- Stay calm and do not be drawn into responding to LAPD. In many cases, as soon as we approach an incident, hot-headed cops will be quick to tell you something like, “What do you want? Move it back!” We must realize many officers don’t want us to observe and will try and intimidate us. Additionally, some officers may escalate and try and remove us from the scene by claiming that we are interfering with their investigation. The point person will handle this situation and ensure we stay within range to exercise our legal rights to observe.
- At all times during intervention, use words and actions that clearly show you are not a threat. Additionally, only use respectful terms with everyone that is not violating people’s rights – including all residents, all officers not engaged in illegal activity, and residents or workers in the community that may support LAPD.

Our primary purpose is to document incidents and deter violations, not to get arrested. We want to be firm in exercising our rights, and document when LAPD absolutely deny us our rights. You may be trying to help the situation if you’re arrested, but it defeats our purpose and gives the police power. This is an instinct one has to

develop on how to feel out a situation and know when to resist and when to retreat.

Only the point person speaks to police or security during intervention, EXCEPT if the police are specifically trying to remove the videographer/camera from documentation range. When this happens, the videographer should respond in the following ways:

- We are within a responsible legal distance of your activities that we are documenting, so that we can hear and see you.
- Are you telling me that I can't videotape your activities?
- As citizens, we have the legal right to document police in the course of your duties, are you trying to deny us that right?
- Are you attempting to obstruct me from filming?
- Are you moving me because I have a camera?
- My intention is to observe and document only, I am not interfering.

DOCUMENTATION

All forms of documentation during CommunityWatch are crucial. It is this documentation that is our protection against ongoing civil rights violations, helps build legal actions, and protects LA CAN as an organization.

The forms of documentation we use are below. [Sample forms are included in the back of the manual.]

- Videotape
- Incident reports
- Video Incident Log (recorded after each CommunityWatch session)
- Witness statements, written and/or videotaped
- Video release forms
- Written and signed declarations
- Police complaint forms
- LA City Claims for Damages

The most important things to remember when documenting are:

- Pay attention to detail! More information is better than less.
- Complete every blank opening on every form
- When in doubt, keep the camera running
- Get as much sound on videotape as possible – don't speak and have general support try and quiet the crowd to record officers statements
- All documentation may be used for legal action – be clear, concise and always tell the exact truth

Post-watch incident-video log procedure (For General Support and Videographer):

*****All new tapes should be labeled with a MONTH and start date before they are inserted into the camera! This is the videographer's responsibility*****

A. Returning to the office after Community Watch

1. General Support: compile the incidents from today's watch

*If there were no incidents, fill out an incident report form with the date and watch members. In the notes section, write "NO INCIDENTS TODAY"

2. Videographer: take the tape out of the video camera. Does it have a label?

-If so, write down the tape label (Month and Tape #) on the incident report forms.

-If not, use a sticky label (there are some in the empty tape cases) and make one.

*You may need to rewind the camera to see the date of the first recording on the tape. Write this date on the tape label.

3. Put the tape back into the camera.

B. Open the Video-Incident Log on the computer

1. From the START menu, click on "My Computer"

2. Double-click the "Company on 'lacansrv' (S:)" folder.

3. Double-click the "Shared (ALL)" folder.

4. Double-click the "Community Watch Video-Incident Log" folder.

5. Double-click the file called "Community Watch Video-Incident Log"

C. Update the Incident Log

1. In the log, write the DATE and TIME from the Incident Report forms for each incident. Next, write the VIDEO LOG NUMBER from the label on the tape.

-Note that times are recorded in 24-hour format! If the time is p.m., this means you need to add 12 hours. For example, 2:45pm is logged as 1445.

-If you need to add a new row (in between two dates), click on the far left side of the spreadsheet, where you want to add another incident, right-click the mouse, and select "insert"

2. Next, fill in the information from the incident report sheets (the General Support can read off the information while the videographer types, or vice versa).

3. Click File (in the upper left hand corner of the screen)

4. From the File menu, click "Save"

5. Close the log

D. Storing reports and camera

1. Place the camera in the Civil Rights Drawer

2. In the Civil Rights Drawer, find the folder titled "Incident Reports"

3. File today's incident reports under the appropriate month

ROLE PLAY

What is role play? In our case, role play is practicing over and over again until we have developed the necessary skills to carry out our CommunityWatch responsibilities. We utilize role play in initial CommunityWatch training, during ongoing trainings, during post-Watch debrief, and when new situations arise to test different approaches and stay true to our protocol. While it can and should be fun, role play also ensures that we can do our job quickly as possible with no mistakes. We must remember that in many cases we will be the only support that some residents will have. Our responses could mean someone going to jail or not, so we've got to be tight in our work and responsibilities.

CommunityWatch team leaders should create role plays regularly and work them through with other team members and new trainees.

EQUIPMENT USE/TRAINING NEEDS:

- 1) Video Cameras
- 2) Communication devices: walkie talkies, cell phones, etc.

Attachments:

Video log instructions
Sample written and signed declarations
Sample incident report
Sample base log
Sample video release forms
Blank police misconduct form
Blank LA City Claims for Damages

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