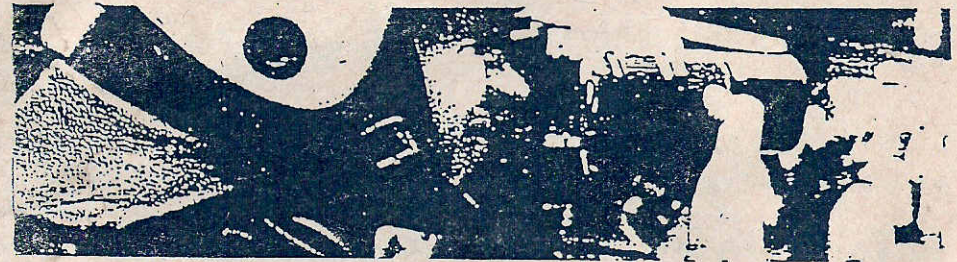


# Cop Watch

15



## Handbook

*An Introduction  
To Citizen Monitoring  
Of The Police.*

A Pamphlet prepared by Seattle CopWatch  
2129 Second Avenue, Seattle 98121  
728-9108 or 523 2569



Call the precinct if police are  
beating / abusing

→ precinct boundaries?

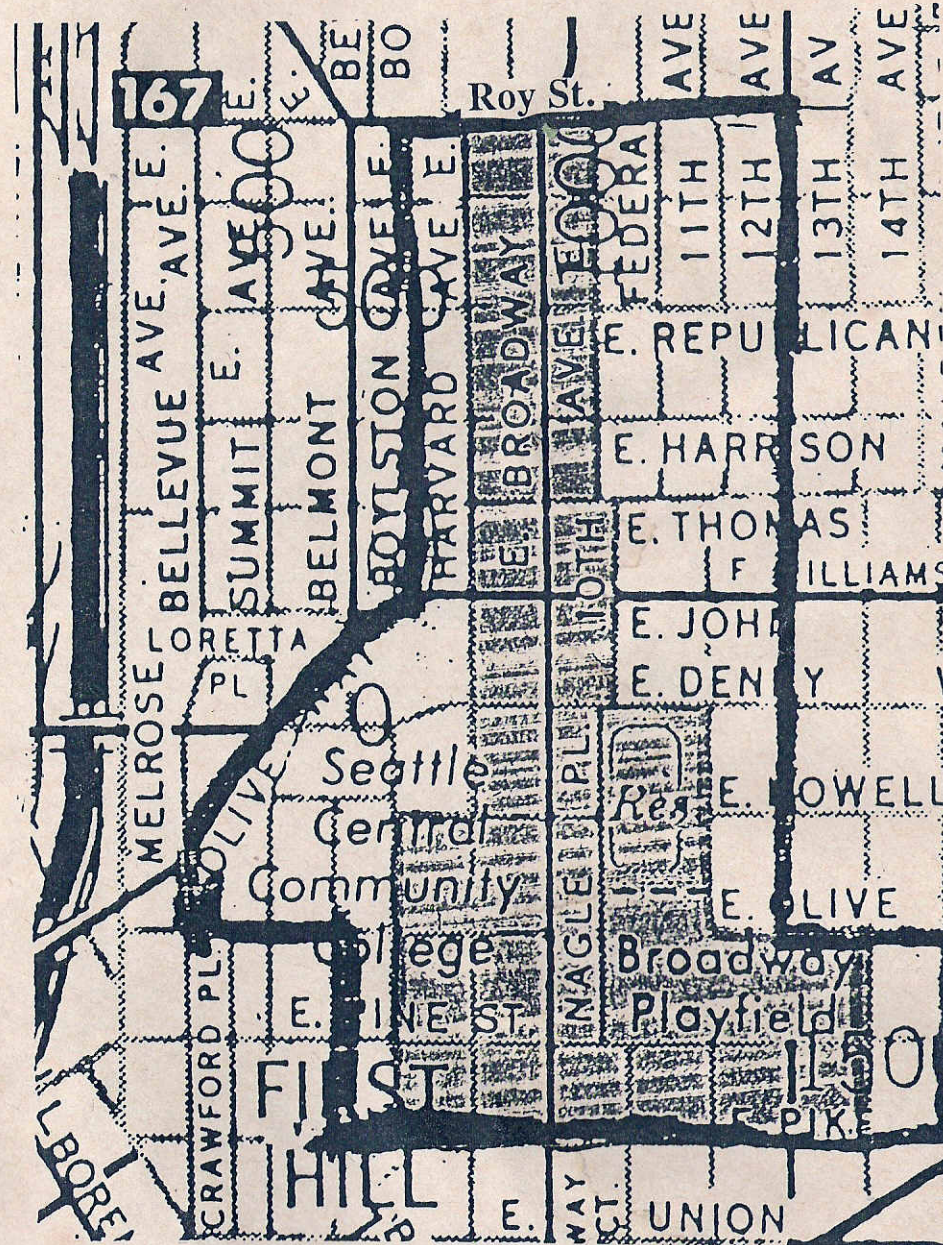
Should copwatch help secure people's  
release from jail in a timely fashion?

→ Using bicycles

→ Patrolling diff't nights and in diff't  
neighborhoods. Pioneer Sq. Pike Pl. Westlake  
Mall. U-DIST. CD

→ Using the Scanner

## Area of Patrol

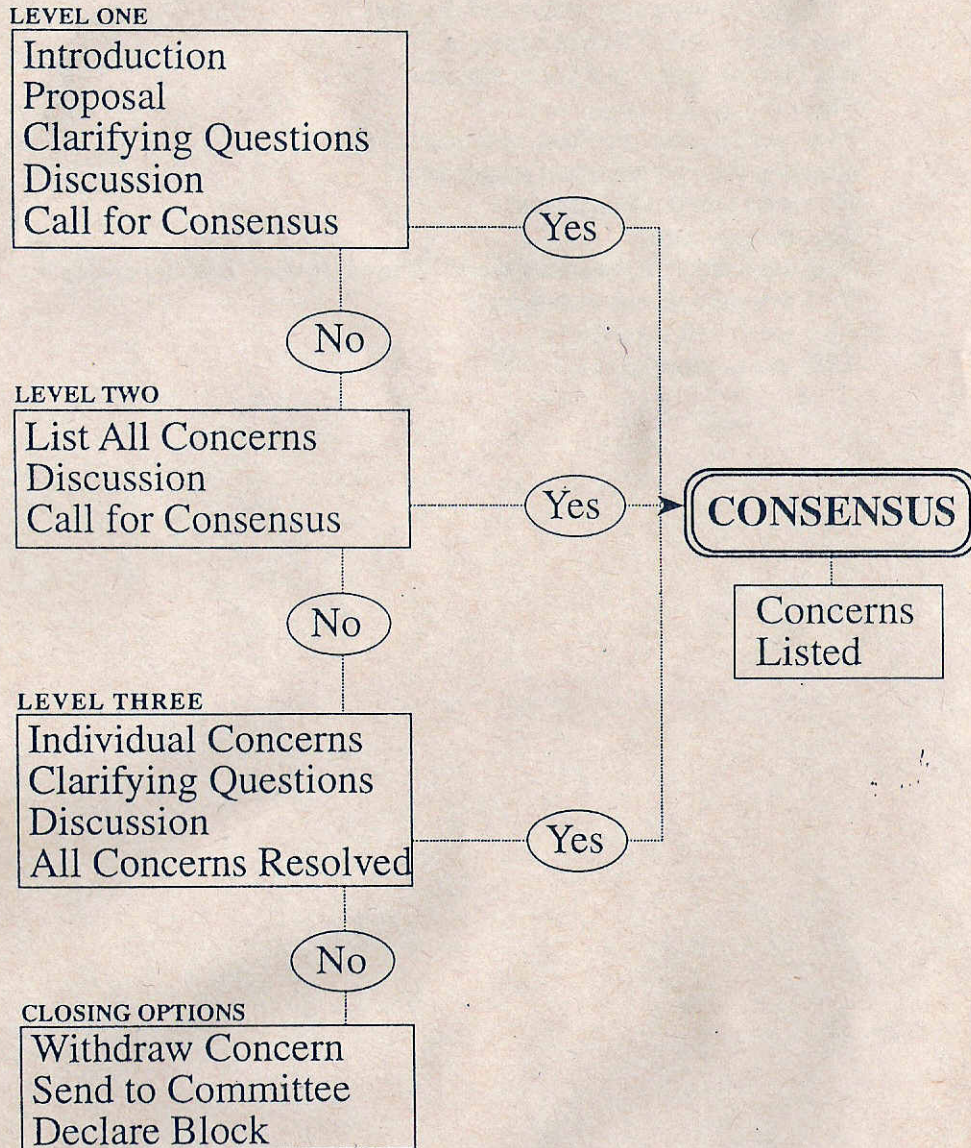


Please Note: The area that is shaded is what we believe to be the hottest areas of police activity; they are areas to be focused on but please do not neglect the area's that are not shaded.



# Consensus Flowchart

from *On Conflict and Consensus* by C.T. Lawrence Butler



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### FIGURES:

Consensus Flow Chart

Area of Patrol



## CHAPTER I - WHO IS COPWATCH?

We are a group of community residents and activists who have become outraged by the escalation of police harassment and brutality against people of color, the homeless and homeless youth. In a national climate of more cops, stiffer penalties and "three strikes" it has become apparent that such policies do not make communities safer, rather it is a method of social control aimed against the communities that have traditionally been disenfranchised from American society. Consequently the presence of more police has not made our communities safer, it has forced many to realize that more police means more violence and more people in prison.

On September 10, 1994, community outrage was justified when 150 homeless youth and their supporters protested on Capitol Hill against police harassment and were met with a police force in riot gear who beat and maced the crowd. Not only were the demonstrators beaten but bystanders in coffee shops and retail stores were also beaten and arrested for simply being in the way. What has resulted is broad community support calling for ways by which the police can be held accountable for abusive and illegal actions by the communities they are supposed to serve. CopWatch is a community response aimed at realizing community control of holding our police force accountable.

CopWatch has organized to stop police harassment and brutality and to hold individual officers accountable for the abuses that saturate our community every day. If you have been a victim of abuse, are a witness to abuse, or wish to get involved in CopWatch, give us a call. We need people who are willing to go out in teams of two to monitor police conduct, to assist people file reports of police abuses. We need people with many skills, including, researchers, artists, writers and people with computer skills. Only if we come together as a community will we realize the end to police harassment, the end to the police state and the beginning of communities coming together to solve their own problems in a climate of love and caring, not fear and violence.

Are some withdrawing or isolated? If so why?

Is attendance low?

Are people leaving early and/or arriving late?

How was the overall tone or atmosphere?

Was there an appropriate use of resources?

Were the logistics acceptable?

What was the most important agenda item?

What was the least important agenda item?

What were low and high points?

What did you learn?

What expectations / goals were there? Where they met? Did they change?

What worked well and what did not?

What are overall suggestions?

What was overlooked or left out?



**Facilitator:**

Non-directive Leadership  
 Clarity of Process  
 Agenda Contract (Once the agenda is accepted it becomes a contract. To change or add times one must renegotiate the contract.)  
 Good Will

**Facilitation Techniques:**

Equalizing Participation	Stepping out of Role
Listing / Stacking	Passing the Clipboard
Pacing	Polling (a non-binding referendum)
Taking a Break [Light and Livelys]	Censoring
Call for Consensus	Expulsion (asking to withdraw if goals of individual are different from the group)
Summarizing	
Reformulating the Proposal	

**Group Discussion Techniques:**

Whole Group	Checking the Process
Small Group	Active Listening
Brainstorming	Silence
Go-rounds	Caucusing (small groups with = opinion)
Fishbowl	

**Evaluation:**

Why evaluate?

- improve the process
- foster learning
- release feelings
- share observations, bring out differences
- check usefulness and effect of techniques and procedures
- evaluate roles and make suggestions for improvement
- appreciate each other and acknowledge good work
- reflect on goals and results achieved
- provide a sense of completion and closure for the meeting

Questions for the evaluation:

Are participants uninterested or Bored?

## *Chapter II - Purpose and Goals*

**A. To Minimize Police Harassment By:**

1. Making police accountable.
  - Identify police - name, badge number, department, car license.
  - Taking pictures.
  - Recording on audio or video tape.
  - Written incident reports.
  - Legal follow up.
2. Educating the community about their rights.
  - Distributing literature with legal information.
  - Talking with people about their rights.
  - Publish a monthly CopWatch newsletter

**B. To Empower the Community By:**

1. Getting to know the people on the streets.
2. Get the community involved as observers by encouraging people to report cases of police harassment/brutality to CopWatch and file complaints against offending officers.
3. Publicize incidents of abuse.
4. Broadening community understanding of issues related to police violence.
5. Expanding community support for victims of police harassment.
6. Lobbying to stop discriminatory legislation and legislative efforts to increase police power/expenditures.



## Chapter III - Tactics

### 1. Police Accountability

Our primary tactic in CopWatch is to discourage police harassment and brutality by letting the police know that their actions are being recorded and will be used against them in the interest of holding the police accountable for their actions. The ways by which we will do this is:

1. Record incidents of harassment and abuse.
2. Assist people in filing complaints.
3. Publicize abuse and harassment to the community.
4. Work with all groups demanding police accountability.
5. Educate the community about police harassment.
6. Educate the community about their rights.

### B. Empower the Community:

As people on the streets serving the public, we are not only concerned with the police. We are concerned about THE PEOPLE. Our effectiveness as CopWatchers will be greatly enhanced if we are trusted by the street community. During our shifts, we must try to get to know the people who hang out on the street. We are community liaisons. We can listen to and help people where possible. This aspect of CopWatch depends on the willingness of volunteers to get to know and appreciate the street community.

When the streets are quiet and there is no police activity, a CopWatcher can spend time distributing the Know Your Rights pamphlets or just getting to know the people. Explain to the people that you are with CopWatch and tell them about the

Before a concern is considered to be blocking, the group must have already accepted the validity of the concern, and a reasonable attempt must have been made to resolve it. If legitimate concerns remain unresolved, and the person has not agreed to stand aside, consensus is blocked.

#### Censoring:

(This technique and the next are somewhat different from the others. They may not be appropriate for some groups.) If someone speaks **out of turn** consistently, the facilitator warns the individual at least twice that if the interruptions do not stop, the facilitator will declare that person censored. This means the person will not be permitted to speak for the rest of the agenda item. If the interrupting behavior has been exhibited over several agenda items, then the censure could be for a longer period of time.

#### Expulsion:

If an individual is very disruptive, the facilitator may choose to interrupt the agenda to confront the behavior. Ask the person to explain the reasons for this behavior, how it is in the best interest of the group, and how it relates to the group's common goals and principles. If the person is unable to answer these questions or if the answers indicate disagreement with the common goals, then the facilitator can ask the individual to withdraw from the meeting.

#### **Foundations of Consensus:**

Trust  
Respect  
Unity of Purpose  
Nonviolence  
Self Empowerment  
Cooperation

Conflict Resolution  
Commitment to the Group  
Active Participation  
Equal Access to Power  
Patience

#### **Impediments to Consensus:**

External Hierarchical Structures  
Social Prejudice

#### **Levels of Concern:**

Minor Concerns  
Reservation

Non-Support (Standing Aside)  
Blocking Concern



discussion begins. This is not a time for comments or concerns. If there are only a few questions, they can be answered one by one by the person presenting the proposal; if there are many, a useful technique is to hear all the questions first, then answer them together. After answering all clarifying questions, the group begins discussion.

#### Discussion:

It is not necessary to overly structure this level of discussion. Allow for a creative interplay of comments and ideas, including concerns, friendly amendments, and relevant information. After some discussion, the facilitator might *call for consensus*. If there is no consensus and it appears a more structured discussion is necessary, move to Level Two.

#### Call for Consensus:

The facilitator asks, "Are there any unresolved concerns?" If there are none, then consensus is reached and the proposal is read for the record. Any concerns for which someone *stands aside* are listed with the proposal, and become a part of it. Assign tasks or send the proposal to committee for implementation.

#### Unity of Purpose:

Unity of purpose is a basic agreement about the goals and purpose of the group. Of course, there will be varying opinions on the best way to accomplish these goals; but there must first be a unifying base of agreement as a common starting point, **recognized and accepted by all**. This unity is a necessary condition for cooperation within the group.

#### Non-Support (Standing Aside):

The person with this level of concern does not agree with the proposal and will not participate in it because of personal principles or because the group has not adequately resolved the concern. The group members allow that person to try and persuade them to see the wisdom of the concern, the person might choose to stand aside and allow the group to go forward. The person and the group are agreeing to disagree, regarding each point of view with mutual respect.

#### Blocking Concern:

A blocking concern must be based on a **generally recognized principle**, not personal preference, and it must be essential to the entire group's well-being.

program. Introduce yourself, get into conversations, if people know that you are trying to help and that you care, that in itself will be empowering.

Our goal within each community is not to be an independent entity moving into a neighborhood, rather to encourage the neighborhood to become their own CopWatch. Everyone can be a CopWatcher whether they are patrolling the street, or a witness to police harassment from a corner store or their apartment window. We must not only educate the community as to who we are but also to encourage the community to report and document police abuses.

## *Chapter IV - Using Nonviolence*

Nonviolence was described by Gandhi as "satyagraha" which means "truth force". Nonviolence is a creative, planned, positive, active force which, because it does not use violence as a means of resolving conflict, is a truly revolutionary approach for those who seek social or political change. When practicing nonviolence the means must be consistent with the ends. If we are working toward a nonviolent world based on social justice, we must renounce the use of violence, terrorism and murder. Nonviolence requires us to respect humanity and to value life. As we seek change nonviolently we approach our opponent with respect. Nonviolence seeks to transform our opponents even as we transform ourselves.

The American Revolution, the abolition of slavery, labor organizing, woman's suffrage, the civil rights movement, the campaign to end the Vietnam War, and the opposition to nuclear power, all employed civil disobedience as an important and often central tactic. Gandhi felt that the failure of many of his campaigns was due to the lack of adequate training for the participants.

Why Nonviolence? Because it is the best, most life-affirming, most practical, and most in keeping with the goal of our endeavors of any approach we can take. The police have weapons, money, jails, and the media. We cannot hope to win them over by playing by their ground rules. We must establish our own rules. Nonviolence enables us to do that.



## A. Objectives

- solve problems in new ways (ie; as opposed to rigid norms)
- be more flexible in problem solving
- respond to people of different beliefs in a positive manner

## B. Theory/Principles

1. **Power** is not seen as something people either "have" or "don't have", but as a **dynamic relationship** that requires cooperation on both sides. We can end an unequal power relationship by refusing to cooperate with those who "have" power (or those who "have" power can refuse to exercise it). Withdrawal of cooperation is critical to non-violence.

2. Non-violence is an **active form of resistance**, not passive, involving active engagement with your opponent. Non-violence is most powerful when it is bold and creative. Apathy in the face of injustice can be a form of violence.

3. **Means are consistent with ends.** To build a cooperative, peaceful, non-exploitative world we need to build those goals into the processes used to achieve them, including the ways we work together.

4. **Respect for life.** Refusal to harm others. Non-violence involves an attempt to separate the individual from the oppressive role they may be playing, to support their right to exist as a person while not allowing them to continue oppressive behavior. To assert "I am" without objectifying your opponent, or allowing them to objectify you.

5. **Willingness to take personal risk** without threatening other people. In this lies a great strength of non-violence. "Cling to the truth" even in the face of violent repression, be willing to accept consequences of your actions. Non-violence is by no means a "safe" form of action, it still involves struggle and conflict and often violent responses from those abusing power.

6. **Conflict** is seen as a natural part of the human condition, because there will always be differences of opinion and self-interest. Instead of attempting to

## Chapter X - Working In Groups

### A. Using Consensus for Decision Making

- Helps to create trust and Cooperation among group members
- Helps to maintain a high level of participation
- Provides more intelligent decisions by incorporating the best thinking of everyone
- It keeps people from getting into adversary attitudes where individual egos are tied to a proposal that will win or loose
- It increases the likelihood of new and better ideas being thought up
- Everyone has a stake in implementing a decision, because all have participated in its formation. Participants have more energy for working on projects with which they are fully in agreement.
- It lessens significantly the possibility that a minority will feel that an unacceptable decision has been imposed on them.

For all members to consent does not assume that everyone must be in complete agreement. See flowchart on reaching consensus.

### B. The Consensus Process

#### Proposal:

If possible, proposals are prepared and distributed well in advance. This encourages prior discussion and consideration, helps the presenter anticipate concerns, minimizes surprises, and involves everyone in **creating the proposal**. (If the necessary groundwork has not been done the wisest choice might be to send the proposal to committee. Proposal writing is difficult to accomplish in a large group. The committee would develop the proposal for consideration at a later time.) The presenter reads the written proposal aloud, provides background information, and states clearly its benefits and possible problems.

#### Clarifying Questions:

This occurs before discussion and is strictly limited by the facilitator to questions addressing further comprehension of the proposal as presented. Everyone deserves the opportunity to fully understand what is being asked of the group **before**



768-777 Units - Coordinated Criminal Investigations Squad  
 778-779 Units-Polygraph Detail  
 780 Lieutenant - Commercial/Anti Fencing Unit  
 781 Sergeant - Property Recovery Squad  
 784-789 Units - Property Recovery Squad  
 782 Sergeant -Anti-Fencing Squad  
 790-795 Units - Anti-Fencing Squad  
 783 Sergeant - Commercial Squad  
 796-799 Units - Commercial Squad  
 800 Lieutenant - Vehicle Crimes Unit  
 801-804 Sergeants - Accident Investigations Squads  
 805-824 Units - Accident Investigations Squads  
 825-828 Sergeant - Auto Theft Squad  
 829-849 Units - Auto Theft Squad

Juvenile Section:

43 Captain - Juvenile Section  
 850 Lieutenant - Juvenile Section  
 851-854 Sergeants - Juvenile Section  
 855-874 Units - Juvenile Section

Vice and Narcotics Division:

45 Major - Vice and Narcotics Division  
 46 Captain - Narcotics Section  
 900 Lieutenant - Narcotics Section  
 901-905 Sergeants - Narcotics Section  
 906-949 Units - Narcotics Section  
 47 Captain - Vice Section  
 950 Lieutenant - Vice Section  
 951-955 Sergeants - Vice Section  
 956-999 Units - Vice Section

Seattle University Police:

1426-1430

eliminate or avoid it, non-violence sees it as an opportunity for growth and finds ways to resolve it without using violence.

7. Non-violence aims for **fundamental structural change**. To create new ways of relating based on mutual respect and cooperation, not "power over" backed by force.

**C. Nonviolence Guidelines**

1. Treat everyone you come in contact with in a friendly and respectful manner.
2. Please refrain from carrying and/or using anything considered a weapon and, of course, no alcohol or other non-prescription drugs during shift. If you must take a prescription drug during your shift bring your prescription with you.
3. Speak in a clear and audible voice. It is not necessary to raise your voice, yell or scream in any contact situation.
4. Avoid the use of any terms that may be taken as derogatory or insulting.
5. Maintain a safe distance from any police incident or contact. This does not mean you cannot engage the police in a conversation and walk or stand next to them when they are on a routine patrol.
6. Avoid quick or sudden changes in your position when you are observing a police/citizen contact. Never make sudden moves toward the police or break into a run for any reason.
7. Do not use flash cameras or video lighting when officers are engaging in a routine stop of someone. If a stop escalates into unnecessary use of force or violence, you have a right to record the scene using flash bulbs or video light.
8. If you are a witness to someone being beaten or treated roughly calmly ask the officer(s) involved to stop or ask "Why are you doing this?" Warn them that you will place yourself between them and the victim if this is a form of non-violence that you want to employ.



9. Never speak for any one else when you are talking to authorities. Make it clear that you are the one involved in any encounter with the police and that you are not working for the homeless, street people, people of color, gays/lesbians. Never use any other organization's name except CopWatch.

10. If you are tired and irritable before or during your shift, try to find someone to replace you. CopWatch is not the place to be if you are not in the mood to deal with asinine situations.

11. Try to be helpful to the citizen being stopped/arrested without making his/her situation worse. Our goal is to lessen the incidents of harassment and violence, not escalate them.

12. If you find any praiseworthy activities by any police officer(s), make a note of that on your incident report form as well. We must recognize that just as all panhandlers are not aggressive, all cops are not into police brutality.

#### **D. During the Watch**

1. Stay calm. Take deep breaths if tense or afraid. Ground yourself.
2. View unanticipated situations as opportunities, not consequences or disasters. Be creative, imaginative, open, flexible.
3. Be alert, look out for each other. Set up a "buddy" system. Be aware of what's happening to your buddy and support him/her. Having a buddy of the same sex means you can continue to support each other in jail, and buddies often make an agreement that if/when one gets arrested the other will follow suit so that one is not in jail alone.
4. Respect yourself. Hold your ground, stay firm. Know what cannot be taken away from you - spirit, truth, inner strength.
5. Deal with people as individuals, communicate one to one.

291-296 Units, Special Assignment Squad  
South Precinct:  
390 Sgt., Anti-Crime Team  
391-396 Units, Anti Crime Team  
East Precinct:  
490 Sgt., Street Crime Team  
491-496 Units, Street Crime Team

#### Crimes Against Persons Section:

41 Captain - Crimes Against Persons Section  
600 Lieutenant - Homicide and Assault Unit  
601-605 Sergeants - Homicide and Assault Unit  
606-624 Units - Homicide and Assault Unit  
650 Lieutenant - Special Assault Unit  
651-652 Sergeants - Child Abuse Squad  
655-662 Units - Child Abuse Squad  
653-654 Sergeants - Sex Abuse Squad  
663-670 Units - Sex Abuse Squad  
671-674 Units - Missing Persons Detail  
675 Lieutenant - Robbery Unit  
676-679 Sergeants - Robbery Unit  
680-699 Units - Robbery Unit

#### Crimes Against Property Section:

42 Captain - Crimes Against Property Section  
700 Lieutenant - Burglary/Theft Unit  
701-704 Sergeants - Burglary/Theft Unit  
705-729 Units - Burglary/Theft Unit  
730 Lieutenant - Special Assignment Unit  
731-732 Sergeants - Checks/Forgery Squad  
733-740 Units - Checks/Forgery Squad  
741-742 Sergeant - Felony Warrants Squad  
743-750 Units - Felony Warrants Squad  
751-753 Sergeants - Fraud/Explosives Squad  
754-761 Units - Fraud/Explosives Squad  
762-765 Units - Arson Detail  
766-767 Sergeant - Coordinated Criminal Investigations Unit



In those instances where a unit is assigned multiple beats, they shall be identified by the beats, but not exceed a total of two beats (e.g., 3N34-3rd Watch, Nora Sector, Beats 3 and 4).

Extra Units:

1. Uniformed Officers - When an extra unit is assigned a beat within a sector to augment the regular assigned car, that extra unit shall be designated by doubling the beat number (e.g., regular car 3N4, extra car 3N44).
2. Uniformed Officers - When an extra unit is assigned as an "umbrella" car within a sector with no designated beat(s), that unit shall be identified by using a zero as the first number following the sector designation, followed by numbers 1 through 9 (e.g., 3N01, 3N02, etc.).
3. Plain Cloths Patrol Officers - In those instances wherein police officers are working "Plain Cloths" they shall use regular watch and sector designations and number series 80 through 85 (e.g., 3N81, 3N84, etc.).

Walking Beats: To be designated by the two digit numbers 90 through 97, preceded by the watch and sector letter (e.g., 3K91, 2D94, etc.) When extra walking beats are assigned within a sector, additional alpha designator letters may be used upon the approval of the Communications Division.

Bicycle Units: To be designated by the two digit numbers 98 and 99, preceded by the watch and sector letter (e.g., 2D98, 2W99, etc.).

Patrol Wagons: To be designated by a "10" preceded by the watch and sector letter (e.g., 3K10, 2D10, etc.)

Anti - Crime Team Units:

West Precinct:

- 190 Sgt., Anti-Crime Team
- 191-196 Units, Anti-Crime Team

North Precinct

- 290 Sgt., Special Assignment Squad

6. Remember your purpose in being there, don't get sidetracked into verbal conflicts.

If you see someone being violent you can:

- Talk to the aggressor, establish eye contact, tell them they're hurting the person, tell them to stop.
- Call others' attention to the violence.
- Put yourself between the aggressor and the victim.
- Deflect the aggressor's attention away, e.g. say the cops/media are coming, and help the victim to move away.
- Let the aggressor know you're filming the violence.
- Physically restrain the aggressor.
- Throw your body over the victim.
- With others, surround the aggressor and move him/her away.
- All sit down in the vicinity of the violence so the aggressor is exposed.

If Someone is Violent to You, You Can:

- Look them in the eyes, talk to them.
- Don't be afraid of stating the obvious. Tell them they're hurting you, tell them to stop.
- Move slowly, don't make abrupt gestures.
- Call for support.
- Confound their expectations by not behaving like a victim - be creative, surprise them.
- Resist as firmly as you can without escalating the anger or violence. Try varying approaches.
- Get your opponent talking and listen to them.
- Sit down/move away.
- If sticks, clubs and/or kicking are being used, remember the self defense posture (fists at base of brain, elbows close in over temples, curl up and fall to right to protect liver).

*Obviously, your response will vary according to the situation. Trust yourself, use your judgment, intuition and common sense.*



## E. Guidelines For the Use of Transforming Power

1. We seek to resolve all conflicts by reaching a friendly understanding with our opponents.
2. We approach each conflict with the belief that our opponents have something in them (perhaps hidden) that wants to do what is right.
3. We constantly try to reach that "something".
4. To this end, we try to put ourselves in our opponent's shoes and to realize why they feel and act the way they do.
5. We constantly re-examine our position to make sure that it is true, fair, and considerate of others. If not, we quickly revise it without trying to save face.
6. As long as our position is true, fair, and considerate of others, we can expect to experience great inward power to support it without fear or violence.
7. We try to follow the leading of that power and not act without it, but prepare to act boldly, courageously and even dangerously, though nonviolently, if so led.
8. We search for methods of behavior which will surprise our opponents and convince them both of our goodwill toward them and our commitment to our position.
9. We do not welcome hardship or suffering, but sometimes our goals or principles are so vital that we are willing to suffer physically or mentally to achieve them. When this happens, our acceptance of the necessary suffering can change our adversaries and win allies to our cause.
10. When provoked we try not to react thoughtlessly, but to remember the principles of transforming power before acting.
11. We are prepared, when necessary, to follow these principles patiently and persistently for a long time, realizing that repetition and long exposure to these principles may be required to break down ingrained prejudices of our opponents.

- 221 Lieutenant - North Precinct, 1st Watch Commander
- 222 Lieutenant - North Precinct, 2nd Watch Commander
- 223 Lieutenant - North Precinct, 3rd Watch Commander
- 23 Captain - South Precinct Commander
- 231 Lieutenant - South Precinct, 1st Watch Commander
- 232 Lieutenant - South Precinct, 2nd Watch Commander
- 233 Lieutenant - South Precinct, 3rd Watch Commander
- 24 Captain - East Precinct Commander
- 241 Lieutenant - East Precinct, 1st Watch Commander
- 242 Lieutenant - East Precinct, 2nd Watch Commander
- 243 Lieutenant - East Precinct, 3rd Watch Commander

### Patrol Sergeants and Units:

Patrol Sergeants and Units use the alphanumeric system.

### Patrol Geographic Sector Letters:

#### North Precinct

- N-North Sector
- B-Ballard Sector
- U-University Sector

#### West Precinct

- Q-Queen Anne Sector
- D-Denny Way Sector
- K-King Street Sector

#### East Precinct

- C-Capitol Hill Sector
- G-Garfield Sector
- E-Eastlake Sector

#### South Precinct

- W-West Seattle Sector
- R-Rainier Sector
- S-South Sector

#### Patrol Numbers

- Sergeants - Watch 1, 2, or 3 followed by sector letter (e.g., 1N-1st Watch Sergeant of Nora Sector)
- Units - Watch 1, 2, or 3 followed by sector letter and beat number (e.g., 3S4-3rd Watch Unit in Sam Sector Beat No. 4)



channel to monitor an important exchange. To do this, press the MANUAL button. The scanner will stay on the current channel. Every time you press the MANUAL button you go up one channel. Pressing the scan button resumes scanning.

If the scanner starts acting strange (not scanning when it is supposed to, not picking up a signal), the batteries are probably dying. If you have to buy batteries, save your receipt so you can be reimbursed.

## B. Police Radio Codes

### Police Radio "10" Codes:

Ten-1	Msg. not understood	Ten-18	Urgent
Ten-2	Signal is good	Ten-19	Contact
Ten-3	Stop transmitting	Ten-20	Unit location
Ten-4	Msg. received ("OK")	Ten-21	Call _____ by phone
Ten-5	Relay info to _____	Ten-22	Cancel last msg.
Ten-6	Station is busy	Ten-23	Arrived at scene
Ten-7	Out of service	Ten-24	Assignment completed
Ten-8	In service	Ten-25	Meet _____
Ten-9	Repeat last msg.	Ten-26	Est. time of arrival is _____
Ten-10	Negative ("No")	Ten-27	Req. for info on license
Ten-11	_____ in service	Ten-28	Req. vehicle reg. info.
Ten-12	Stand by	Ten-29	Check records
Ten-13	Report _____ conditions	Ten-30	Use caution
Ten-14	Information	Ten-31	Pick up
Ten-15	Msg. delivered	Ten-32	Units requested
Ten-16	Reply to msg.	Ten-33	Emergency help needed
Ten-17	Enroute	Ten-34	Correct time

### Patrol Division:

20	Major - Patrol Division
21	Captain - West Precinct Commander
211	Lieutenant - West Precinct, 1st Watch Commander
212	Lieutenant - West Precinct, 2nd Watch Commander
213	Lieutenant - West Precinct, 3rd Watch Commander
22	Captain - North Precinct Commander

12. We try to follow these principles at all times so that through persistence they become a way of life.

## Chapter V - The Risk of Arrest

### A. Before You Risk Arrest: Think!

1. Be sure you have no outstanding warrants. If you do, you're almost certain to be held in jail overnight. (Call 684-5690 to check on Seattle warrants).
2. Be sure you have no illegal drugs, weapons (which include any fixed-blade knife and any knife with a blade over 3 inches), or prescription drugs without the prescription with or on you. Those are all additional crimes.
3. Be sure you have convincing picture identification, e.g., a driver's license (unless you plan to refuse to identify yourself). The police may not release you until they are convinced of your identity, and that might take overnight or longer.
4. Be sure you can give the police and the "personal recognizance screeners" (who work in the jail) a "home address" and the phone number of someone who can verify that you live there. Make sure that someone will be there to answer the phone.
5. Be sure that you can handle the possible consequences of being arrested and possibly held overnight or longer. Will you lose your job? Is there medication that you must take often, such as AZT? You may have no access to it after you've been arrested.
6. People with convincing identification who are charged with crimes like Pedestrian Interference and Trespass are usually released "on their own recognizance," i.e., without paying bail, but people are often charged with crimes like obstructing, resisting, or assaulting a police officer. These people often have bail set, and it may be in the hundreds of dollars. If you must get out of jail soon,



have someone you can contact who can bail you out. (The jail takes major credit cards.)

7. Think about what you're doing. Make sure it's non-violent and that there's no risk of accidentally injuring anyone.

Practical Checklist:

**Clothing:** Wear practical clothing in layers (holding cells can be very cold; thermal underwear is useful).

Pants are preferable.

Sturdy Shoes.

No ear-rings, necklaces, or scarves.

Tie long hair back and tuck out of the way.

Secure glasses if possible.

**Bring:** Change for phone calls.

Food in your pockets.

Pen and paper.

Sturdy safety pin.

Make sure medicines are clearly marked, with prescription.

Be absolutely sure you have no illegal drugs, including painkillers like Tylenol and codeine.

Write legal support number on arm prior to action.

Camera if possible.

## **B. If You Are Arrested**

Don't tell everyone in the general population what a great and selfless thing you've been arrested for. Don't get self-righteous if your fellow inmates smoke, even though smoking is forbidden. Don't complain about your fellow inmate's taste in television. When in doubt keep your mouth shut. Exercise caution about singing, chanting, and lecturing the guards or inmates, and think carefully about the songs you do sing.

If you are a white, middle-class protester, do not flaunt or abuse your privilege. Pay attention to the way your fellow inmates are treated. It may be that if you make a scene and demand some special favor, such as a phone call, you will actually be

stretching their authority. As unconstitutional as this may be, it means that an officer may threaten to or use these laws to go after you.

We currently are seeking a policy statement from the police chief on what response he will require of officers when they see "CopWatchers" observing their behavior. (On advice of our attorneys, a letter has been written identifying the CopWatch program, where it will occur, and asserting our constitutional right to observe in this fashion). Until we receive a specific police statement, we ask you to be careful and use your own best judgment as to what you believe constitutes a safe distance from which to observe. As dictated by each individual situation, be careful, non-violent, make a judgment based on an individual police officer's attitude toward your presence, and always move back or out of the area if your partner wishes to retreat. We encourage you to remain as a twosome, and to avoid situations where both of you risk arrest. CopWatch does not encourage verbal intervention of physical intervention.

## *Chapter IX - Technical Support*

### **A. The Scanner**

The scanner is a portable radio which is used to monitor police radio communications. There are ten channels in the scanner, each tuned to a frequency used for communicating with officers in the field. The scanner controls which a CopWatcher may want to use during a typical shift are described here.

- **VOLUME:** This is a knob on the top of the scanner which adjusts the volume coming out of the speaker. It also turns the unit off. If you are not using the scanner, please turn it off to extend battery life.

- **SQUELCH:** This knob, right next to the volume knob, is adjusted to cut out the static between messages.

- **MANUAL/SCAN:** These are two buttons on the front of the scanner. When the scanner is first turned on it is in scan mode, meaning that it flips through all the channels repeatedly until it comes to a channel being used. It will monitor this channel until the transmission is ended and then resume scanning all the channels. Sometimes you may want to stay on just one