

Chapter 12

Protecting Yourself from Crime

Stephen C. Fauver, J.D., M.S., CFE*
18th Judicial District Attorney's Office

SYNOPSIS

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12-1. Protection from Street Crime

- ▶ Walk with confidence and remain aware of your surroundings. Do not text and walk.
- ▶ Do not walk alone on dark, deserted streets or in unfamiliar areas.
- ▶ Park in well-lit areas as close as possible to the door of a business.
- ▶ Ask a store clerk to walk you to your car.
- ▶ Lock your car doors at all times and keep windows rolled up when possible.
- ▶ Do not use the remote control to open your car door until you are at the car.
- ▶ Look under, around, and inside your car before getting in it.
- ▶ Keep your wallet or purse where pickpockets cannot reach it. A close-fitting pouch is more secure than a purse.
- ▶ Hold your purse firmly and do not leave it outside your line of sight or unattended on a counter, grocery cart, or car seat.
- ▶ Wallets should be kept in front pockets to avoid a pickpocket attempt from a person approaching from behind.
- ▶ Separate your cash, checks, and credit cards in your purse or pocket to reduce a loss if a pickpocket tries to take your wallet.

- ▶ Only carry the cards you know you will need that day, and never carry your Social Security card.
- ▶ Carry a driver's license and other important papers in a small wallet kept in your pocket.
- ▶ Never carry a large sum of money.
- ▶ Never write your PIN number on your ATM or Electronic Banking Transfer cards.
- ▶ Avoid ATM machines in deserted areas. Instead, use ATMs in stores or bank lobbies.
- ▶ Immediately put the money you withdraw into your wallet or purse before walking away.
- ▶ Keep a list of your credit cards somewhere other than your wallet to make it easier to report a loss. Report any loss immediately.
- ▶ If you are going out alone at night, let someone know your plans. When out alone, keep a whistle or personal body alarm handy and hold your keys in your hand while walking. Learn the emergency call features of your cellphone.
- ▶ Avoid waiting at deserted bus stops. Consider walking to the next bus stop where others may be waiting. Also, consider taking a taxi or ride-share service (Uber/Lyft/other) and ask the driver to wait until you are inside at home.
- ▶ If you are riding the bus, be aware of anyone who might be staring at you. Tell the bus driver if you are concerned for your safety. You can prevent trouble by anticipating it.
- ▶ If someone grabs your purse, do not put yourself at risk by resisting. If you try to resist, you may be injured. Other options are to sit down to avoid being knocked down, make noise, whistle, or call for help. In any case, tell the police as soon as possible.
- ▶ Always remember — your life and well-being are more important than your belongings.

Victims' compensation programs help victims of violent crimes. If the police take a report, assistance is available even if no criminal case is filed. For more information or an application form, contact your local police department or district attorney's office.

12-2. Protection at Home

- ▶ Consider installing a doorbell camera and other outside cameras with cloud storage. Video may be viewed on a computer, tablet, cellular phone, or device such as an Amazon Echo, Google Home, or other device.
- ▶ Consider installing a security system including alarm, door/window sensors, movement sensors, and cameras. Some systems can be monitored by the homeowner alone or in conjunction with a monitoring company that will contact the police.

- ▶ Lock your doors and windows whether you are at home or away, and remember to keep your screen or storm door locked. Keep any burglar alarm armed when home or in the yard.
- ▶ When planning to be away from home, never hide a door key under the doormat, behind the shutter, or in a mailbox. These are the first places a burglar looks. A neighbor or family member can keep an extra key for you.
- ▶ Turn on some inside lights when you are away. Use timers to vary the lights you leave on. A dark home is an invitation to burglars.
- ▶ Keep outside lights near doors and large windows turned on. Strong outside lighting helps prevent burglaries. Consider adding additional outdoor lighting.
- ▶ When you plan to be away from home a long time, tell the police. Ask a friend or family member to check your home each day, turn on different lights, pick up mail and newspapers, mow the grass, and set out trash on regular trash pick-up days.
- ▶ When at home, keep your shades pulled at night and whenever you are undressing. Be cautious as to who knows you are alone.
- ▶ When someone knocks at your door, first check to see who it is and do not open your door to a stranger. Ask for identification and references before you let anyone into your house. If the person shows you a business card, call the company for proof before you let the stranger into your home. Also, call the police or fire department if anyone claiming to be an officer is at your door.
- ▶ Use deadbolt locks that require a key inside and outside (but keep your key in the inside of the door in case of a fire). Consider having a contractor strengthen door-frames and doors to make it more difficult to force entry.
- ▶ Consider replacing the glass in your door with Plexiglas or Lexan or covering it with a decorative iron grill.
- ▶ Inside locks should secure all windows, except emergency exits. Place a broomstick or pole in the track of sliding doors or windows so they cannot be forced open by a burglar.
- ▶ Trim shrubs and bushes hiding doors and windows because they make excellent cover for burglars.
- ▶ Do not keep large amounts of money in your house. Burglars look in your bedroom first for valuables, so put valuables somewhere else in the house or in a safe deposit box.
- ▶ Do not list your first name or address in the telephone book or on your mailbox.
- ▶ Call your local police department for a home security and personal safety review of your home.
- ▶ Call your local fire department for help designing a fire safety plan.

- ▶ Mark your valuables with an identification number or name. This makes it difficult for a burglar to sell your valuables and easier for the police to return them to you. Your local police department can refer you to an engraving service. Sometimes libraries will have engraving tools to loan. Photograph jewelry and artwork and keep copies of these in a safe deposit box or with your insurance agent.

12-3. Protection on the Computer

- ▶ If you receive an email that promotes sweepstakes, lotteries, charities, credit repair, work-at-home offers, or is threatening in nature (for example, if the email says you owe money), delete the email without opening it. Don't be "spooked" into responding quickly before you have time to verify the source of the message.
- ▶ Regularly back up all digital records to an external storage device. Ransomware, computer viruses, power surges, and aging drives can destroy files at any time.
- ▶ Use "strong" passwords to protect your information. Strong passwords are a combination of letters, numbers, and symbols and contain at least 12 characters (longer passwords are more secure). Never use personal or family names or dates.
- ▶ Always use your strongest passwords for email accounts, financial accounts, cellular provider accounts, and any merchant accounts. Consider using password management software to track and store passwords and fill in login forms securely.
- ▶ Never give any personal information, bank account numbers, or Social Security numbers to anyone who contacts you. Delete the email and then contact the company using a phone number or website address that you know to be authentic. Do not open any email attachments unless you absolutely know who sent the email.
- ▶ REMEMBER: Credit card companies, banks and other financial institutions, and government agencies (IRS, Social Security, etc.) will never ask for personal information or ask you to update your account information online.
- ▶ Keep your security software updated. Personal firewalls and security software packages (with anti-virus, anti-spam, and spyware detection features) are a must-have for those who engage in online financial transactions. Also, make sure your computer has the latest security patches for the operating system.
- ▶ Make sure that you access your online accounts only on a secure webpage using encryption. The website address of a secure website connection starts with "https" instead of just "http" and has a key or closed padlock in the status bar.
- ▶ Use your own computer. It is generally safer to access your online accounts from your own computer than from other computers. If you use a computer other than your own, for example, you will not know if it contains viruses or spyware.
- ▶ Never post identifying information about you or your family on your personal website or social media sites. Ensure your privacy settings secure your accounts.
- ▶ When making purchases online, deal only with reputable, well-established companies that you know. Remember that online shopping is not different than shopping offline. You will find reputable and disreputable businesses in both worlds.

- ▶ Always use a credit card when making online purchases rather than a debit card. Never pay with cash, a check, or a money order because in a fraudulent transaction, you have very little hope of getting your money back. Report fraudulent use of a credit card or debit card immediately to limit or eliminate your liability.
- ▶ Computer pop-up messages that direct you to email someone or call a phone number to handle a computer security threat are scams. Do not email or call the phone number and simply close your internet browser. No legitimate company or agency will ever request funds using a gift card you purchase from a store.
- ▶ For highest security, do not save login usernames and passwords on your browser — type them in each time you use the computer. If saved, anyone who uses your computer can login, view all web history, and gain total control of your accounts.
- ▶ Your cellular phone is a computer. Anyone you allow to use your phone can potentially access all your personal and financial information, transfer the information to others, change email and account passwords, and use banking applications to take money from your accounts very quickly. Never give your cellular phone to a stranger for any reason.
- ▶ Never authorize a transfer or wire money without being certain the destination account number really matches the destination person or company. Fraudsters are using email and phone calls to impersonate company owners/managers, escrow agents, and bank finance officers to trick victims into wiring money to a scammer's bank account, and the funds can never be recovered.
- ▶ Romance scammers are experts in the science of psychology and use it to create fake personas and relationships to emotionally manipulate and assault the victim as they steal the victim's trust, self-worth, and life savings. Once the victim has sent any amount of money, the victim may never be able to free himself or herself mentally or emotionally from the perpetrator. The best and maybe only opportunity to save someone from a potentially horrible situation is to invite and encourage the potential victim to discuss the circumstances of the online relationship with a friend, coworker, family member, religious advisor, consumer protection advocate, or member of law enforcement or the district attorney's office.

12-4. Protection from Abuse

You do not have to accept threats or abuse from anyone, including your family. If someone close to you has threatened you with violence or abused you in any way, there are state laws in place to protect you. A **protection order** can be issued through the district court, county court, or a qualifying municipal court in the city or county where you live, the abuser lives, or the abusive acts occurred that restricts that person from having contact with you or continuing the abuse under certain conditions. There are both civil and criminal protection orders and each applies under the following circumstances.

Criminal Protection Orders: § 18-1-1001, C.R.S. When an abuser has been charged with a crime, a mandatory protection order is automatically put into place to protect the victim from the abuser and will stay in place for the duration of the court proceeding through

the end of the abuser's sentence. If you are a victim or witness to a crime, you may contact the prosecutor to request a full no-contact order, an order for the offender to vacate the home, or other additional conditions to help you. A court may order GPS monitoring, monitored drug or alcohol sobriety, and other conditions to keep a victim safe.

Civil Protection Orders: § 13-14-100.2, et seq., C.R.S. If you are being physically or verbally threatened by an abuser, you can ask the court to protect you by requesting that a civil protection order issue against that abuser. Civil protection orders are especially appropriate when the abuser has not been charged with a crime. Court forms and instructions are available at www.courts.state.co.us.

For various reasons, actions taken by an abuser may not be reported to law enforcement or charged in a criminal case. Under these circumstances, if you fear for your safety or the safety of others, civil protection orders can offer you safeguards. Under Colorado law, a court may issue a temporary or permanent civil protection order against an adult or juvenile over the age of 10 for any of the following purposes:

- 1) To prevent assaults and threatened bodily harm;
- 2) To prevent domestic abuse;
- 3) To prevent emotional abuse of the elderly or of an at-risk adult;
- 4) To prevent sexual assault or abuse; and
- 5) To prevent stalking.

The protection order can issue against almost anyone: a stranger; a current or former relative by blood or marriage; someone who lives or has lived with you; a caregiver; or a spouse or someone you are, or have been, intimately involved with.

The judicial officer (judge or magistrate) can issue emergency oral protective orders, a temporary protection order, or a permanent protection order that directs the restrained person to stop doing something, to refrain from doing something in the future, or even to take certain actions to benefit the protected person.

To obtain a protection order, you may need to appear in person before the judicial officer and testify, submit a notarized/verified affidavit of facts from you and/or additional witnesses, produce copies of business or official records, or have other witnesses testify. Through the civil protection order process, you can request that the judge or magistrate issue specific orders to address the abuse and harm you are suffering, including orders to the restrained person to stop:

- ▶ Verbal threats or assault;
- ▶ Physical or verbal harassment;
- ▶ The inappropriate use or the threat of inappropriate use of medications;
- ▶ The inappropriate use of physical or chemical restraints, including locked doors; or
- ▶ The misuse of authority granted by a power of attorney, a guardianship or a conservatorship that results in unreasonable confinement or restriction of an elder 60 years of age or older;

The protection order can require the restrained person to:

- ▶ Vacate the family home and stay away from any location the protected party is known to be; or
- ▶ Preserve or maintain the health and well-being of the protected person's animal or pet by not threatening to commit or committing any act of violence against the protected person's animal or pet, or otherwise taking, transferring, concealing, harming, or disposing of the animal in order to coerce, control, punish, intimidate, or exact revenge upon the elder, at-risk adult, or current or former domestic partner.

The necessary forms and instructions for protection orders are available at the courthouse or available online and should be filed in the county or municipality where the abuser lives, where the abuse occurred, where you live, where you work, or where the abuser works. The filing fee and sheriff's fee for service can be waived if you cannot afford to pay them. You can contact victim assistance agencies to accompany you and assist you with the paperwork. Your local police department, district attorney's victim assistance staff, and county department of human services can provide contact information for individuals who can assist you. They also can refer you to safe shelters and other services.

See also Chapter 33, "Mandatory Reporting of Elder Abuse or Exploitation."

12-5. Resources

Colorado Crime Victims Compensation Programs

First Judicial District (Gilpin and Jefferson counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (303) 271-6847

Second Judicial District (Denver County)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (720) 913-9253

Third Judicial District (Huerfano and Las Animas Counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (719) 738-1510

Fourth Judicial District (El Paso and Teller counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (719) 520-6723

Fifth Judicial District (Clear Creek, Eagle, Lake, and Summit counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (970) 337-3706

Sixth Judicial District (Archuleta, La Plata, and San Juan counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (970) 247-8850

Seventh Judicial District (Delta, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Montrose, Ouray, and San Miguel counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (970) 252-4266

Eighth Judicial District (Jackson and Larimer counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (970) 498-7290

Ninth Judicial District (Garfield and Rio Blanco counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (970) 384-3517

Tenth Judicial District (Pueblo County)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (719) 583-6092

Eleventh Judicial District (Chaffee, Custer, Fremont, and Park counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (719) 269-0170

Twelfth Judicial District (Alamosa, Conejos, Costilla, Mineral, and Saguache counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (719) 589-3691

Thirteenth Judicial District (Kit Carson, Logan, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick, Washington, and Yuma counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (970) 542-3473

Fourteenth Judicial District (Grand, Moffat, and Routt counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (970) 629-0485

Fifteenth Judicial District (Baca, Cheyenne, Kiowa, and Prowers counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (719) 336-7446

Sixteenth Judicial District (Bent, Crowley, and Otero counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (719) 384-8786

Seventeenth Judicial District (Adams and Broomfield counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (303) 835-5615 or (303) 835-5659

Eighteenth Judicial District (Arapahoe, Douglas, Elbert, and Lincoln counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (720) 874-8787

Nineteenth Judicial District (Weld County)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (970) 400-4790

Twentieth Judicial District (Boulder County)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (303) 682-6801

Twenty-First Judicial District (Mesa County)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (970) 244-1730

Twenty-Second Judicial District (Dolores and Montezuma counties)

District Attorney's Office-Victim Compensation: (970) 564-2755

* Based upon the earlier work of: Lisa Curtis, Denver District Attorney's Office; Robin Fudge Finegan, M.A., M.N.M., FEMA Region VIII; and Barbara Martin-Worley, M.A., former Director of Consumer Fraud Protection with the 18th Judicial District Attorney's Office.