

# Community Policing Advisory Board Special Meeting Agenda July 11<sup>th</sup>, 2018

# Oakland Police Department, Eastmont Substation 2651 73rd Avenue, Oakland CA 94601

Committee Membership: Chairperson Ravinder Singh (Dist. 4), Cathy Leonard (Dist. 1) Colette McPherson (Dist. 2), Akiba Bradford (Dist.3), Jorge Lerma (Dist.5), Kirby Johnson (Dist. 7), Jennifer Tran (At Large), Nancy Sidebotham (NW), Geraldine Wong (NW), Sheryl Walton (M).

Vacancies: OUSD, Dist. 6, Oakland Housing Authority Mayor.

Staff: Joe DeVries

Appointee Notes: Dist. = District; M = Mayoral; NW = Neighborhood Watch; OHA = Oakland Housing Authority; OUSD =

Oakland Unified School District

CPAB Website/Newsletter: http://oaklandcommunitypolicing.org

**y** 

Twitter Handle: @oaklandcpab

Each person wishing to speak on items must fill out a speaker's card. Persons addressing the Community Policing Advisory Board shall state their names and the organization they are representing, if any.

- 1. **Open Forum**: (6:00 6:05)
- 2. Approval of the June Regular and Retreat Minutes: (6:05-6:10)
- 3. **Membership Updates**: (Joe, Ravinder -- 6:10 6:20)
- 4. **Review OPD Policy and Procedure for Community Policing** (Board, Captains Joshi and Bolton)— (6:20 7:00)
- 5. **Discuss CRO Training Program** (Board, Captain Bolton)-- (7:00 --7:45)
- 6. **Staff Report**: (Joe) (7:45-7:50)
- 7. **Agenda Building**: (Board) (7:50 8:00)

Next Meeting: Wed, September 5<sup>th</sup>, 2018, at Eastmont Police Station



# Community Policing Advisory Board Meeting Minutes June 6th, 2018

1 Frank Ogawa Plaza, Oakland City Hall Hearing Room 3, 1<sup>st</sup> floor Oakland City Hall

Committee Membership: Chairperson Ravinder Singh (Dist. 4), Cathy Leonard (Dist. 1) Colette McPherson (Dist. 2), Akiba Bradford (Dist.3), Jorge Lerma (Dist.5), Jennifer Tran (At Large), Nancy Sidebotham (NW), Geraldine Wong (NW), Sheryl Walton (M).

Vacancies: OUSD, Dist. 6, Dist. 7, Oakland Housing Authority Mayor.

Staff: Joe DeVries

Appointee Notes: Dist. = District; M = Mayoral; NW = Neighborhood Watch; OHA = Oakland Housing Authority; OUSD =

Oakland Unified School District

CPAB Website/Newsletter: http://oaklandcommunitypolicing.org

Twitter Handle: @oaklandcpab

Each person wishing to speak on items must fill out a speaker's card. Persons addressing the Community Policing Advisory Board shall state their names and the organization they are representing, if any.

Members Present: Singh, McPherson, Bradford, Lerma, Tran, Sidebotham, Wong, Walton. Member absent: Leonard.

#### 1. Open Forum:

Jose Dorado addressed the Board.

#### 2. Membership Updates:

Joe DeVries introduced Kirby Johnson from District 7 who will serving in that seat once confirmed by the City Council. Kirby has been active in and serves as the Co-Chair of the Beat 33/34 NCPC in the Elmhurst neighborhood.

### 3. A Discussion about Meeting Minutes:

Note that no minutes are produced for May as there was no quorum. The Board reconfirmed that when there is no quorum, staff can refrain from producing minutes since the conversations that occur are unofficial.

#### 4. Review OPD Policy and Procedure for Community Policing

Captain Joshi gave an overview of the policy development process and the intent: to create more consistence in the work of the CROs and implement some standardization to see that all neighborhoods and NCPCs are being served well.

Members raised several issues as listed below (in no order of importance):

The policy should have a Mission/Vision Statement about Ideas in Community Policing including access and equity

Regarding SARA, some members were concerned about an over-emphasis on SARA, others raised concerns about how well CROs use SARA and whether they are identifying data informed priorities (based on calls for service).

There should be more clarity about the identification of community priorities and who and how they are decided. Criteria should be included for the establishment of priorities as there is a lot of inconsistency across the City with some NCPCs

selecting priorities that don't make sense. The CROs and NSCs should have the guidelines for establishing priorities and should hold the NCPCs responsible for using them.

The expectation of how many years a CRO and a CRT member stay in their assignment is misaligned: CROs should also have a 5-year expectation if CRTs do to create more continuity. The current policy says 2 years.

There should be some effort to conduct Beat by Beat comparisons to determine if the goals of Community Policing are being met equitably across the city. For example, in some beats there may be great progress in establishing trust between OPD and the neighborhood while in others there may not have been. How does the department track this? How does the department ensure equity in crime reduction activity in all beats?

There should be a more in depth definition of Community as the program doesn't reach a majority of the community it serves.

There needs to be more emphasis on the amount of time a CRO spends in their beat on a weekly basis; the Board hears many complaints that the CROs are never seen in the beat. Also, how will the policy be pushed out through the department? Are there consequences for not abiding by the policy? What standards are CROs held to and are they measurable?

There needs to be more emphasis on the role and involvement of the NSCs. There also needs to be more content on the role of other City Departments in Community Policing/Problem Solving.

The Board voted to create an ad hoc committee to develop all of the edits into a draft and bring it back in July for approval. Members included: Lerma, Tran, McPherson, and Johnson.

#### 5. Retreat Agenda Review and Preparation Exercise

The Board took a brief survey for the retreat facilitator to use in helping identify key issues to focus on at the retreat.

#### 6. Staff Report:

Joe DeVries was asked to work with the chair to secure comprehensive results from the survey that was conducted.

#### 7. Agenda Building:

It was noted that the Board needs to discuss the recertification process at its next meeting.



# Community Policing Advisory Board Special Retreat Meeting Minutes June 9th, 2018

1 Frank Ogawa Plaza, Oakland City Hall Hearing Room 3, 1st floor Oakland City Hall

Committee Membership: Chairperson Ravinder Singh (Dist. 4), Cathy Leonard (Dist. 1) Colette McPherson (Dist. 2), Akiba Bradford (Dist.3), Jorge Lerma (Dist.5), Jennifer Tran (At Large), Nancy Sidebotham (NW), Geraldine Wong (NW), Sheryl Walton (M).

Vacancies: OUSD, Dist. 6, Dist. 7, Oakland Housing Authority Mayor.

Staff: Joe DeVries

**Appointee Notes:** Dist. = District; M = Mayoral; NW = Neighborhood Watch; OHA = Oakland

Housing Authority; OUSD = Oakland Unified School District

CPAB Website/Newsletter: http://oaklandcommunitypolicing.org

@oaklandcpab

# Twitter Handle:

#### Getting Organized

- Effective Organizations
  - The Board identified the following traits of effective organizations:
    - Dependable/credible/accountable
    - Finds middle ground/compromises without condemnation
    - Infrastructure/resources
    - Delivers on objectives
    - SMART goals and implementation plans
    - Defined identity and clear mission
    - Clarity of roles and responsibilities
    - Commitment of time and investment of action
    - Outside research and networking
    - Respect for diverse opinions and concepts
    - Team work & collaboration
    - Formal decision making process
    - Speaks with one voice once position is taken  $\rightarrow$  influential
    - Effective leadership
    - Humor/fun
    - Not ego-driven
    - Organizational skills
- Decision Making
  - The Board voted to use modified consensus to make decisions (or to straw poll before using Robert's Rules to officially make decisions), whereby:
    - Thumbs up = I support it
    - Thumbs sideways = I can live with it
    - Thumbs down = I veto it
      - o The Board can't move forward if there are thumbs down

- The Board also discussed:
  - having Committees tee up decisions (ie, by deliberating, fact-finding, receiving input etc) so that Board meetings can be focused on making decisions
  - potentially using anonymous straw poles (eg, paper ballots) on sensitive issues
- Communication
  - The Board developed the following Code of Conduct:
    - Be respectful/act respectfully/create a culture of respect
      - Refrain from using terms, reactions or body language that is hurtful/dismissive (w/ other Board members as well as the public)
      - o Refrain from shouting or using curse words and avoid speaking with anger
    - Chairperson runs meeting:
      - o Chairperson lines up speakers
      - Chairperson has right to cut people off/let them finish
      - Wait for your turn to speak, speak when called upon
    - Recognize the controversial/sensitive nature of topics being discussed
    - Recognize the validity of others' experiences
    - Use "I-statements"
    - Don't assume intent
    - Engage brain before speaking
    - Reframe comments to take responsibility for misunderstandings
    - Appreciate diversity
    - Remember that the Board is representing the whole of Oakland
  - Communication Questions for Additional Consideration
    - Use timer to limit length of comments?
    - Parliamentarian?
    - How to repair Board cohesiveness after personal/emotional/political rifts?
    - Use survey monkey for Board input and use group emails to share information prior to Board meetings?
- o Mission Statement
  - The Board agreed not to change the Mission Statement as it appears in the By Laws, but rather to develop a scope of work that reflects their interpretation of said Mission Statement

#### • Scope of Work

• Work plans/proposals are to be developed by the following Committees and presented to the full Board for feedback/approval:

Committee	Members	Work Plans
Resource	<ul> <li>Nancy</li> </ul>	NCPC/NC recertification
Committee	• Gerry	Discussion of recertification process
	<ul> <li>Akiba</li> </ul>	
Program	<ul> <li>Jennifer</li> </ul>	Create outreach plan for target demo
Committee	<ul> <li>Cathy</li> </ul>	Define CPAB's role as an advisory body (as distinguished from other boards and
	• Sheryl	commissions)
	<ul> <li>Akiba</li> </ul>	CPAB visibility
		Summit
Police	<ul> <li>Akiba</li> </ul>	Get OPD Chief to attend meetings
Advisory	<ul> <li>Colette</li> </ul>	Create better working relations with OPD
Committee	<ul> <li>Cathy</li> </ul>	Identify projects to partner with OPD
	<ul> <li>Jorge</li> </ul>	CRO policy
	<ul> <li>Kirby</li> </ul>	CRO training
Fund	<ul> <li>Akiba</li> </ul>	Fund distribution
Development	<ul> <li>Cathy</li> </ul>	Summit
Committee		
Executive	<ul> <li>Ravinder</li> </ul>	Orientation/on-boarding
Committee	<ul> <li>Akiba</li> </ul>	Training (eg, Citizen's Police Academy)

	•	Agend-izing
	•	Race & equity framework?

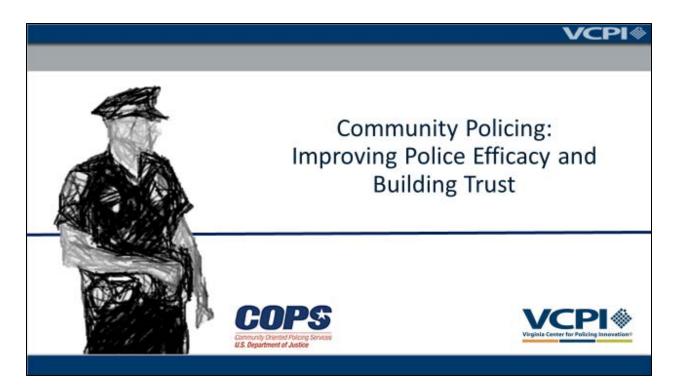
## • CRO Training Proposal (specific to training event) should include:

- o Identify training topics (eg, neighborhood demographics, cultural competency)
- o Identify expert literature around selected topics
- o Identify curriculum and instructors
- Recommendations for CRO continuity (ie, length of stay) and building in knowledge transfer between CROs (ie, exit plan w/ warm hand off)
- o Training on CPAB's community policing philosophy
- o Working w/ SSOC and including them in conversation
- o Standardization w/in police manual

Plus	Delta	
SEEDS facilitation	Take out containers for leftover food	
Instilled culture of good/wholesome values	Didn't start or end on time	
Ground rules allowed sensitive issues to be discussed	More breaks	
Free parking	Retreat should last the full day so as not to feel rushed	
Free lunch/breakfast	Plan for public comment	
Full attendance and participation	Record/document meeting for outreach (eg, pic for	
Honoring agreements	website)	
Decisions made and decision making process	Breakout sessions	
Reconstituted committees		
Next steps in place		
Got through agenda		
Volunteer spirit		
Laughing at end (Nancy even smiled)		

#### Parking Lot

- o Consider revising Mission Statement to include language re: subsequent amendments/resolutions (eg, 79235)
- Create "Police Advisory Committee"
- O Discuss adopting Race & Equity framework philosophy
- O Determine if Committee meetings are open to the public
  - Do they require noticing?
  - Is it necessary to change the by laws regarding this issue?
- o Determine Committee chairs and meeting times by July Board meeting
- o Determine due date for Committee work plans/proposals
- o Joe to send email directory by 6/11



# **Program Overview**

For over three decades, the principles of community policing have been a driving force in American law enforcement. Yet for all of its past success, community policing may never have been as vital to law enforcement and the well-being of our communities as it is today. *Community Policing: Improving Police Efficacy & Building Trust* is a 16-hour, facilitator-led course which explores how change, emerging issues, and threats are necessitating a commitment to the key components of community policing: partnerships, organizational transformation, and problem solving.

The course includes an examination of the current state of policing – both locally and nationally – addressing the current and emerging issues that challenge the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies and the well-being of the communities they serve. The challenges faced by law enforcement are often part of a "cycle of dysfunction," that, left unchecked, can have devastating long-term impacts on police practitioners, their agencies, and entire communities.

Throughout the course, participants examine racial profiling-related policy issues, the ineffectiveness of racial profiling in enforcement activities, and the costly impact of racial profiling (real or perceived) on the community. Focusing on ways to achieve legitimacy through a demonstrated commitment to procedural justice, the course encourages participants to develop and employ more functional patrol techniques that increase cooperation from citizens, increase efficiency in arrests and seizure activity, and decrease liability associated with complaints.

Community Policing: Improving Police Efficacy & Building Trust challenges participants to explore the principles and practices of community policing as a means of achieving the public-safety mission with greater efficiency by gaining and maintaining public trust and engaging the community in the shared responsibility of effective policing.

# **Cooperative Agreement**

This project was supported by Cooperative Agreement Number 2014-CK-WXK-027 awarded by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions contained herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice. References to specific agencies, companies, products, or services should not be considered an endorsement by the author(s) or the U.S. Department of Justice. Rather, the references are illustrations to supplement discussion of the issues.

# Scope

## **Core Curriculum Program (CCP)**

Community Policing: Improving Police Efficacy and Building Trust (CP:IPEBT) delivers a comprehensive training program designed to enhance participants' awareness of and skills and abilities to engage in contemporary policing strategies founded in the principles of Procedural Justice and Community Policing. The CP:IPEBT core curriculum is designed for direct dissemination to law enforcement practitioners, criminal justice and public safety professionals, and other appropriate stakeholders.

## **Instructor Development Program (IDP)**

As an Instructor Development Program (IDP), CP:IPEBT consists of the core curriculum and additional instructor development components designed to prepare instructors to disseminate the core curriculum in an efficient, consistent, and measurable manner.

# **Target Audience**

# **Core Curriculum Program (CCP)**

CP:IPEBT is geared towards law enforcement practitioners, criminal justice and public safety professionals, and appropriate stakeholders.

## **Instructor Development Program (IDP)**

CP:IPEBT IDP is geared towards law enforcement trainers, criminal justice and public safety professionals, and appropriate stakeholders with experience instructing as well as implementing community policing initiatives. These instructors will then receive comprehensive instructional materials, lesson plans, and resources in order to provide CP:IPEBT training to law enforcement practitioners and appropriate stakeholders throughout the nation.

# **Prerequisites**

# **Core Curriculum Program (CCP)**

Participants in the CP:IPEBT are required to be law enforcement practitioners or select criminal justice and public safety professionals engaged in community policing.

# **Instructor Development Program (IDP)**

Participants in the CP:IPEBT IDP are required to be law enforcement practitioners or criminal justice and public safety professionals engaged in community policing. IDP participants are also required to have experience as general instructors and be able to demonstrate the ability to effectively instruct professional level curricula focusing on law enforcement practices, ethics, and the processes of decision making.

# **Course Length**

## **Core Curriculum Program (CCP)**

CP:IPEBT is a two-day instructor-led course that is designed in a modular format consisting of 4 major content modules and corresponding exercises.

## **Instructor Development Program (IDP)**

CP:IPEBT IDP is a three-day instructor-led course that is designed in a modular format consisting of 4 major content modules, corresponding exercises, and instructor development workshop activities and sessions.

# **Required Materials / Facilities**

- CP:IPEBT IDP PowerPoint presentation
- CP:IPEBT Instructor Manual
- CP:IPEBT electronic and enhanced media files

Community Policing: Improving Police Efficacy and Building Trust (CCP and IDP) technology and facilities requirements include but are not limited to the following:

- Instructional Facility: Classroom (or similar setting conducive to learning) with movable seating and work tables. Fixed seating, such as auditorium style seating, typically restricts group activities and is considered unsuitable for this training.
- One LCD projector that can be used throughout the course to display the PowerPoint presentation.
- One projection screen that can be used throughout the course to display the PowerPoint presentation.
- One computer that can be used throughout the course, equipped with Microsoft Office (2007 or newer), software and compatible with external LCD display equipment and wireless remote.

- One set of high-quality speakers that can be used with the PowerPoint presentation.
- Two whiteboards, flipchart paper, or similar tools to record group discussions and instructional points.
- One wireless remote to advance the presentation.
- Participant name tents and markers.

# **Testing/Assessment**

This course includes a two-pronged approach to testing and the measurement of participant performance. The first of which utilizes pre- & post-course tests based on the program's curriculum content. The second prong involves individual participants' ability and willingness to engage in group activities and class exercises.

# **Course Evaluation Strategy**

Evaluation of this course includes the collection of quantitative and qualitative data from program participants. Specifically, participants complete a course evaluation upon completion of the training as well as a post-training survey at 3 to 6 months after attending the course. Both the course evaluation and the post-training survey include a Likert scale or similar rating system, as well sections for self-generated comments.

# **Course Manual Design (IDP)**

The Instructional Directions, Instructional Script, and Instructional Notes provide instructors guidance in the delivery of the curriculum. The curriculum includes lecture, discussion, and group activities. By following the Instructional Directions, this curriculum will be delivered maximizing the participant's understanding and application of course materials.

## References

- 14th Amendment. (2015, July 28). Retrieved February 22, 2017, from https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/fourteenth\_amendment\_0
- 42 United States Code § 1983 Civil action for deprivation of rights. (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2017, from https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/1983
- 42 United States Code § 2000d Prohibition against exclusion from participation in, denial of benefits of, and discrimination under federally assisted programs on ground of race, color, or national origin. (n.d.). Retrieved February 23, 2017, from https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/2000d
- Albanese, J.S. (2008). *Professional ethics in criminal justice: Being ethical when no one is looking*. Boston, MA: Pearson.

- Ashcroft, J. (n.d.). 03-01-01: Attorney General news conference. Retrieved February 23, 2017, from https://www.justice.gov/archive/ag/speeches/2001/030101racialprofconf.htm
- B. Burnette & D. Squires, (personal communication, April 2014).
- Bayley, D. H., Davis, M. A., & Davis, R. L. (2015). *Race and policing: An agenda for action*. Retrieved from https://www.hks.harvard.edu/
- Bowman, T.L. (n.d.) Is policing a job or a profession? The case for a four-year degree. CALEA Update Magazine, 108. Retrieved February 17, 2017 from http://www.calea.org/
- Cambridge Review Committee. (2010, June 15). *Missed opportunities, shared* responsibilities: Final report of the Cambridge Review Committee. Retrieved from http://www.cambridgema.gov/cpd
- Carter, D.L. (2000). Reflections on the move to community policing. *Regional Community Policing Institute at Wichita State*, Retrieved from http://webs.wichita.edu/?u=rcpi&p=/PolicyPapers/
- Chappell, A. T. (2008). The philosophical versus actual adoption of community policing: A case study. *Criminal Justice Review*, 5-28.
- Cohen, H. S., & Feldberg, M. (1991). *Power and restraint: The moral dimension of police work.* New York, NY: Praeger Publishers.
- Covey, S.R. (1989). The 7 habits of highly effective people. New York, NY: Free Press.
- Covey, S. M. (2006). *The speed of trust: The one thing that changes everything*. New York, NY: Free Press.
- D. Squires, (personal communication, October 2016).
- D. Squires, (personal communication, December 7, 2016).
- Daman, S. (2015, March 2). *101 Mahatma Gandhi quotes to inspire yourself.* Retrieved February 23, 2017 from http://www.patheos.com
- Delaware v. Prouse, 440 United States 648, 663, 99 S. Ct. 1391, 1401, 59 L. Ed. 2d 660 (1979).
- Doerner, W. G., & Stephens, G. (1999). Do we need a war on crime or peace in the 'hood. In J. D. Sewell (Ed.), *Controversial issues in policing* (pp. 189-205). Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.

- Floyd, et al. v. City of New York, et al. (n.d.). Retrieved February 27, 2017, from https://ccrjustice.org/home/what-we-do/our-cases/floyd-et-al-v-city-new-york-et-al
- FranklinCovey. (n.d.). Diversity centered leadership for law enforcement. Retrieved February 22, 2017 from https://www.franklincovey.com/Solutions/government/diversity-centered-leadership.html
- Fridell, L. A. (2017). The science of implicit bias and implications for policing. In *Producing bias-free policing*. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-33175-1\_2
- Fridell, L., & Lim, H. (2016, March). Assessing the racial aspects of police force using the implicit and counter-bias perspectives. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, *44*, 36-48. Retrieved from http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2015.12.001
- Fridell, L., Lunney, R., Diamond, D., & Kubu, B. (2001). Racially Biased Policing: A Principled Response (p. 5) (United States, Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services). Police Executive Research Forum. Retrieved February 17, 2017 from http://www.policeforum.org/assets/docs/Free\_Online\_Documents/Racially-Biased\_Policing/racially%20biased%20policing%20-%20a%20principled%20response%202001.pdf
- Gallagher, E. H., Kim, J., Markovic, J., & Spence, D. (Eds.). (2016). *The state of policing in the United States* (Vol. 1). Retrieved from https://cops.usdoj.gov/
- Geller, WA (1997). Suppose we were really serious about police departments becoming learning organizations? National Institute of Justice Journal, December: 2-8.
- Gold, E. (2013, September). The case for procedural justice: Fairness as a crime prevention tool. *Dispatch: The e-newsletter of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services*, 6(9). Retrieved from https://cops.usdoj.gov
- Hensler, B. (2011). *Crucible of fire: Nineteenth-century urban fires and the making of the modern fire service.* [Kindle edition] Retrieved from https://www.amazon.com
- Hickman, M.J., & Reaves, B.A. (2001, February 25). *Community policing in local police departments, 1997 and 1999.* Bureau of Justice Statistics. Retrieved from https://www.bjs.gov
- Holder, E. (2014, December). Guidance for Federal Law Enforcement Agencies Regarding the Use of Race, Ethnicity, Gender, National Origin, Religion, Sexual Orientation, or Gender Identity (United States, Department of Justice). Retrieved February 23, 2017, from https://www.justice.gov/sites/default/files/ag/pages/attachments/2014/12/08/use-of-race-policy.pdf

- Howlett, D. (2001, August 07). De-policing a response to community's criticism. *USA Today*. Retrieved from http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/2001/08/08/cincy-sidebar.html
- Huth, C. (2015, April 20). *The importance of mindset in policing*. [Video file] Retrieved from http://www.ted.com/watch/tedx-talks
- Huth, C. (2016, September 27). Public Trust and the Warrior Ethos. Retrieved February 23, 2017, from https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/public-trust-warrior-ethos-charles-huth
- Huth, C. (2016, June 15). Why intense curiosity leads to better policing. Retrieved from https://arbinger.com
- Insurance Institute for Highway Safety. (2017). *Teenagers: Driving carries extra risk for them.* Retrieved from http://www.iihs.org
- Jackson, J. A. (2010). Professions and professionalization. *Sociological Studies, 3.*Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Josphefson, M. (2002). Preserving the public trust: The five principles of public service ethics. Bloomington, IN: Unlimited Publishing.
- Kelling, G.L., & Coles, C.M. (1996). *Fixing broken windows: Restoring order and reducing crime in our communities*. New York: Touchstone.
- Kreeft, P (2004). What would Socrates do? The history of moral thought and ethics. Barnes and Noble Publishing.
- LaFraniere, S. & Lehren, A.W. (2015, October 24). The disproportionate risks of driving while black. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from https://www.nytimes.com
- La Vigne, N. G., Lachman, P., Roa, S., & Matthews, A. (2014). *Stop and frisk: Balancing crime control with community relations*. Retrieved from https://cops.usdoj.gov/
- Lowery v. Commonwealth, 9 Va. App. 314, 388 S.E.2d 265 (1990).
- Maguire, E., & Wells, W. (Eds.). (2009). *Implementing community policing: Lessons from 12 agencies*. Washington, DC: United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.
- McCampbell, M.S. (2014). The collaboration toolkit for community organizations:

  Effective strategies to partner with law enforcement. United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Retrieved from https://www.cops.usdoj.gov

- McLaughlin, E. (2007). The new policing. London, England: Sage Publications.
- McMahon, J. S., Davis, R., Garner, J., & Kraus, A. (2002). How to correctly collect and analyze racial profiling data: your reputation depends on it! Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. Retrieved February 23, 2017 from https://cops.usdoj.gov/html/cd\_rom/inaction1/pubs/HowToCorrectlyCollectAnalyzeRacialProfilingData.pdf
- Means, R., & Miller, Z. (2015, October). 14th Amendment and the Equal Protection Clause. Retrieved February 22, 2017, from http://www.hendonpub.com/resources/article\_archive/results/details?id=5533
- Meares, T. L., Tyler, T. R., & Gardener, J. (2014). Lawful or fair: How cops and laypeople perceive good policing. Retrieved from http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2116645
- Medical University of South Carolina Department of Public Safety, Policy and Procedure #102. Retrieved February 17, 2017 from http://academicdepartments.musc.edu/vpfa/publicsafety/Manual/PP102%20Bias %20Based%20Profiling.pdf
- Milazzo, C., & Hansen, R. (2002). Race relations in police operations: A legal and ethical perspective for officers. Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology, 17(1), 84-94. doi:10.1007/bf02802863
- Morin, R., Parker, K., Stepler, R., & Mercer, A. (2017). Behind the badge: Amid protests and calls for reform, how police view their jobs, key issues and recent fatal encounters between blacks and police. Retrieved from Pew Research Center website: http://www.pewresearch.org/
- National Criminal Justice Reference Service. (n.d.). Retrieved February 23, 2017, from https://www.ncjrs.gov/txtfiles/billfs.txt
- National Institute of Justice (Producer). (2014, April 21). Building trust inside and out: The challenge of legitimacy facing police leaders [Presentation transcript]. Retrieved from http://nij.ncjrs.gov/
- National Institute of Justice (Producer). (2011, February 25). Don't jump the shark:

  Understanding deterrence and legitimacy in the architecture of law enforcement
  [Interview transcript]. Retrieved from http://nij.ncjrs.gov/multimedia/videomeares.htm

- National Institute of Justice (2001). *Reducing Gun Violence: The Boston Gun Project's Operation Ceasefire*. (USDOJ Publication No. NCJ 188741). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Neumann, K. A. (2002). Criminal justice and law enforcement issues. New York: Nova Science.
- Oliver, W.M, (2004, March). Homeland security: the death knell for community. *Crime and Justice International, 20*, Retrieved 02/15/2008, from http://www.cjcenter.org/documents/pdf/cji/Cji0403-04.pdf
- Patterson, J. (1995, November). Community policing: Learning the lessons of history. FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Retrieved 03/31/2008, from http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi m2194/is n11 v64/ai 17788991
- Pelfrey, J. W. (2005). Parallels between community oriented policing and the war on terrorism: Lesson learned. *Criminal Justice Studies: A Critical Journal of Crime, Law and Society*, 335-346.
- The Perception Institute. (n.d.). Retrieved February 21, 2017, from https://perception.org/
- Police Executive Research Forum. (2014). Legitimacy and procedural justice: A new element of police leadership. Retrieved from http://www.policeforum.org/
- Police Misconduct and Civil Rights. (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2017, from http://civilrights.findlaw.com/civil-rights-overview/police-misconduct-and-civil-rights.html
- Pollock, J.M. (1998). Ethics in criminal justice: Dilemmas and decisions. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Purvis, R. L., Zagenczyk, T. J., & McCray, G. E. (2015, January). What's in it for me? Using expectancy theory and climate to explain stakeholder participation, its direction and intensity. *International Journal of Project Management*, 33(1), 3-14. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijproman.2014.03.003
- Rahr, S., & Rice, S. K. (2015). From warriors to guardians: Recommitting American police culture to democratic ideals. Retrieved from https://www.hks.harvard.edu/
- Ramirez, D., McDevitt, J., & Farrell, A. (2000). A Resource Guide on Racial Profiling Data Collection Systems: Promising Practices and Lessons Learned (U.S., Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance).
- Ramsey, C. (2016). *Mending broken trust: Police and the communities they serve.* [Video file] Retrieved from http://www.ted.com/watch/tedx-talks

- Reid, P. (2014, December 8). Eric Holder releases new racial profiling guidance.

  Retrieved February 23, 2017, from http://www.cbsnews.com/news/eric-holder-to-release-new-racial-profiling-guidance/
- Reiss, J. (2006, May). Community governance: An organized approach to fighting crime. *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin*, 75, Retrieved 03/31/2008, from http://www.fbi.gov/publications/leb/2006/may2006/may2006leb.htm#page8
- Restoring a National Consensus: The Need to End Racial Profiling in America (p. 9, Rep.). (2011). Washington, DC: The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights. Retrieved February 23, 2017 from http://www.civilrights.org/publications/reports/racial-profiling2011/?referrer=https://www.google.com/
- Ridgeway, G., Mitchell, O., Gunderman, S., Alexander, C., & Letten, J. (2016). *An examination of racial disparities in bicycle stops and citations made by the Tampa Police Department: A technical assistance report*. Retrieved from https://cops.usdoj.gov/
- Scheider, M. (2008). The Role of Traditional Policing in Community Policing. Community Policing Dispatch, V 1,3. Retrieved from https://cops.usdoj.gov/html/dispatch/march\_2008/nugget.html
- Shane, JM (2007). What every chief executive should know: Using data to measure police performance. Looseleaf Law Publications; Flushing, NY.
- Sherman, L. W. (1998). Evidence-Based Policing. Ideas in American Policing, 1-15.
- Skogan, W.G. (2014). Using community surveys to study policing. In M.D. Reisig & R.J. Kane (eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Policing.* Oxford University Press. Retrieved from https://global.oup.com
- Sparrow, M.K., Moore, M.H., & Kennedy, D,M. (1990). *Beyond 911: A new era for policing*. United States: Basic Books.
- Speight, J. G. (2015). Educating scientists and engineers for academic and non-academic career success.
- Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (2013). E. Zalta (Ed.), Stanford, California: The Metaphysics Research Lab Center for the Study of Language and Information, Stanford University. Retrieved from http://plato.stanford.edu
- State v. Kuhn 213 N.J. Super. 275 (1986) 517 A.2d 162.
- Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1 (1968).

- Telep, C. W. & Weisburd, D. (2012). What is known about the effectiveness of police practices in reducing crime and disorder. Police Quarterly, 15(4), 331-357.
- Transcript of Civil Rights Act (1964). (n.d.). Retrieved February 22, 2017, from https://www.ourdocuments.gov/doc.php?flash=true&doc=97&page=transcript
- Trinkner, R., Tyler, T. R., & Goff, P.A. (2016, May). Justice from within: The relations between a procedurally just organizational climate and police organizational efficiency, endorsement of democratic policing, and officer well-being. *Psychology, Public Policy and Law*, 22(2), 158-172. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/law0000085
- Trojanowicz, R., Kappeler, V., & Gaines, L., (2002), Community policing: A contemporary perspective (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.), Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing Co.
- Tyler, T., Subject to Debate, Newsletter of the Police Executive Research Forum, Vol. 28, No. 1, January/February 2014. Retrieved on February 21, 2017 from http://www.policeforum.org/assets/docs/Subject\_to\_Debate/Debate2014/debate \_\_2014\_janfeb.pdf
- Tyler, T. R., & Wakslak, C. J. (2004). Profiling and police legitimacy: Procedural justice, attributions of motive, and acceptance of police authority. *Criminology*, *42*(2), 253-281. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1745-9125.2004.tb00520.x
- United States v. Hayden, 740 F. Supp. 650 (S.D. Iowa 1989).
- United States Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division. (2017). The Civil Rights Division's pattern and practice police reform work: 1994-present. Retrieved from https://www.justice.gov
- United States Department of Justice, Community Relations Service. (2003, September). *Principles of good policing: Avoiding violence between police and citizens.*Retrieved from https://www.usdoj.gov/crs
- United States Department of Justice. (2003, June 17). Fact Sheet: Racial Profiling. Retrieved February 23, 2017, from United States, Department of Justice. (n.d.). Fact Sheet: Racial Profiling. Retrieved February 23, 2017 from https://www.justice.gov/archive/opa/pr/2003/June/racial\_profiling\_fact\_sheet.pdf
- United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. (nd). Community policing defined (e030917193) Retrieved from http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/files/RIC/Publications/e030917193-CP-Defined.pdf

- United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. (2014). *Community policing defined*. Retrieved from http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?ltem=2500
- United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). (n.d.). Retrieved from https://cops.usdoj.gov/about
- United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. (2015). Final report of the President's Task Force on 21st century policing. Retrieved from https://cops.usdoj.gov/
- United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. (2014). Stop and frisk: Balancing crime control with community relations. Retrieved from https://cops.usdoj.gov/
- United States Department of Justice. (2015, September). Strengthening law enforcement-community relations. Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice. [Video transcript] Retrieved from http://www.nij.gov
- Virginia Center for Policing Innovation. About Us. (n.d.). Retrieved from http://www.vcpionline.org/who-we-are/about-us
- Virginia Center for Policing Innovation. United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (2009). *Community policing defined. Richmond*, VA: Virginia Center for Policing Innovation.
- Virginia Center for Policing Innovation. (2012). *Navigating the leadership challenge*. Richmond, VA: Virginia Center for Policing Innovation.
- Virginia Center for Policing Innovation. United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (2012). Violence interdiction: A proactive approach to mitigating conflict. Richmond, VA: Virginia Center for Policing Innovation.
- Virginia Center for Policing Innovation. United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (2014). *Applied evidence-based policing practices: Homicide and violent crime reduction*. Richmond, VA: Virginia Center for Policing Innovation.
- Virginia Center for Policing Innovation. United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (2012). *Ethical decision making: Policing with principled insight*. Richmond, VA: Virginia Center for Policing Innovation.
- Virginia Center for Policing Innovation. United States Department of Justice, Community Oriented Policing Services. (2014). *New perspectives in community policing*. Retrieved from http://www.vcpionline.org

- Virginia Center for Policing Innovation. United States Department of Justice, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (2010). *Tactical community policing for homeland security. Richmond*, VA: Virginia Center for Policing Innovation.
- Weine, S. & Braniff, W. (2015). Report on the national summit on empowering communities to prevent violent extremism.
- Weisburd, D., & Braga, A.A., (Ed.). (2006). *Police innovation: Contrasting perspectives*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Wojcicki, A. P. (2008). Community Policing in the Age of Terrorism. Unpublished, Wilder School of Government, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia.
- Wojcicki, A. P. (2009). Professional Ethics and Liability. Unpublished, Wilder School of Government, Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Virginia.

# Core Curriculum – Course Design Matrix

# **Module 1 – Administrative Introduction and Program Overview**

#### **Module Overview**

Module 1 addresses the administrative structure and requirements of the *Community Policing: Improving Police Efficacy and Building Trust* program and provides participants with an overview of the course logistics, schedule, manual structure, and background information. A pre-course survey (pre-test) is administered as part of this module. The module also serves as an opportunity for instructor and participant introductions.

#### **Module Schedule**

The time allotted for this section is approximately 1.0 - 1.5 hours.

# **Learning Objectives**

- 1. Participants will gain familiarity with course logistics, schedule, and instructor(s).
- 2. Participants will become familiar with the course manual.
- 3. Participants will complete a pre-course survey (pre-test questionnaire).

## **Module Pre- & Post-Test Questions**

Not applicable.

### **Instructional Strategies**

This module is taught through lecture, student participatory exercises, and classroom discussions. The instructor must engage the students to participate and contribute. The PowerPoint will act as a visual guide.

#### **Instructional Materials**

Instructor – Instructor Manual, Projector, Screen, Computer, Speakers, PowerPoint presentation and Pointer Device

Participants – Participant Manual or PowerPoint slide notes, Writing Instrument

# Module 2 – Fundamental Concepts: The Challenges and Opportunities of Modern Policing

## **Module Overview**

Module 2 is designed to frame the fundamental structure and purpose of the course. The module begins with a brief examination of the current state of policing – both locally and nationally – addressing the current and emerging issues that challenge the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies and the well-being of the communities they serve. Recognizing the need to actively engage the course participants, the module's discussions and exercises encourage attendees to share their thoughts, insights and perspectives on the specific difficulties they face as part of their daily work. Utilizing

participant feedback, the module stresses that these challenges, no matter how "dire or discouraging" are not solely "policing problems." The challenges faced by law enforcement are often part of a "cycle of dysfunction," that left unchecked, can have devastating long-term impacts on police practitioners, their agencies, and entire communities. The module concludes by challenging participants to consider and explore the principles and practices of community policing as a means of stopping the "Cycle of Dysfunction" and engaging their community in the shared responsibility of effective policing.

#### **Module Schedule**

Approximately 1.5 – 2.0 hours of direct instruction, discussion and exercises.

## **Learning Objectives**

- 1. Participants will identify current and emerging challenges in policing.
- 2. Participants will become familiar with the principles of Community Policing.
- 3. Participants will identify current policing paradigms.
- 4. Participants will become familiar with the key characteristics of De-Policing and the impact of De-Policing on an agency and on the community.
- 5. Participants will become familiar with the cyclical nature of the challenges and opportunities of modern policing.
- 6. Participants will become familiar with the Expectancy Theory of Motivation.

## **Instructional Strategies**

This module is taught through lecture, student participatory exercises, and classroom discussions. The instructor must engage the students to participate and contribute. The PowerPoint will act as a visual guide.

#### **Instructional Materials**

Instructor – Instructor Manual, Projector, Screen, Computer, Speakers, PowerPoint presentation and Pointer Device

Participants – Participant Manual or PowerPoint slide notes, Writing Instrument

# Module 3 – Addressing Discriminatory Policing: Reducing the Risks & Harms from Unlawful Bias

#### **Module Overview**

Module 3: Addressing Discriminatory Policing: Reducing the Risks and Harms from Unlawful Bias, is designed to provide participants with knowledge, methods and strategies necessary to break the cycle of dysfunction discussed in Module 2.

This module expands the discussion of the concept of Community Care and how this outward mindset can help policing professionals achieve the public safety mission with greater efficiency by gaining and maintaining the public's trust, while reducing the potential risks and harms to both officers and the public. Through realistic scenarios and candid discussions of case law, participants examine racial profiling-related policy issues, the ineffectiveness of racial profiling in enforcement activities, and the costly impact of racial profiling (real or perceived) on the community. This module focuses on ways to achieve legitimacy through demonstrating commitment to the four pillars of procedural justice, and developing and employing more functional patrol techniques that increase cooperation from citizens, increase efficiency in arrests and seizure activity, and decrease liability associated with complaints. The module culminates with a discussion of best practices which, if implemented consistently at the organizational and individual levels, may serve to mitigate discriminatory policing practices and unlawful bias.

#### **Module Schedule**

Approximately 4.0 - 5.0 hours of direct instruction, discussion and exercises.

# **Learning Objectives**

- 1. Participants will define police legitimacy.
- 2. Participants will explain procedural justice and identify examples of each of the four pillars
- 3. Participants will differentiate between Case Probability and Class Probability.
- 4. Participants will explain the implications of court decisions in *Terry v. Ohio* and *Floyd, et al. v. City of New York, et al.* on policing and public trust.
- 5. Participants will become familiar with Stephen Covey's *Speed of Trust* equation and describe how the internal culture of a police agency can affect the public safety mission.

## **Instructional Strategies**

This module is taught through lecture and classroom discussions. The instructor must encourage and prompt the students to participate and contribute. The PowerPoint and instructor selected videos, photos or other media will act as a visual guide.

#### **Instructional Materials**

Instructor – Instructor Manual, Projector, Screen, Computer, Speakers, PowerPoint presentation and Pointer Device

Participants – Participant Manual or PowerPoint slide notes, Writing Instrument

# Module 4 – Community Policing in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

#### **Module Overview**

Module 4 is designed to provide participants with the opportunity to examine how a commitment to the key components of Community Policing – community partnerships, organizational transformation, and problem solving – can help policing professionals address the specific issues and challenges they face while attempting to fulfill the public safety mission. The module examines the evolution of Community Policing and its emergence as an overarching and actionable philosophy of effective policing. The module concludes with a focused look at each of the fundamental Community Policing principles of partnerships, problem solving, and organizational transformation and their application to policing in the 21st century.

## **Module Schedule**

Approximately 4.0 - 5.0 hours of direct instruction, discussion and exercises.

# **Learning Objectives**

- 1. Participants will gain awareness and understanding of the historical evolution of Community Policing.
- Participants will gain awareness and understanding of the Community Policing principle of Partnerships.
- 3. Participants will gain awareness and understanding of the Community Policing principle of Problem Solving.
- 4. Participants will gain awareness and understanding of the Community Policing principle of Organizational Transformation.

### **Instructional Strategies**

This module is taught through lecture and classroom discussions. The instructor must encourage and prompt the students to participate and contribute. The PowerPoint and instructor selected videos, photos or other media will act as a visual guide.

#### Instructional Materials

Instructor – Instructor Manual, Projector, Screen, Computer, Speakers, PowerPoint presentation and Pointer Device

Participants – Participant Manual or PowerPoint slide notes, Writing Instrument

# Module 5 – Principles into Practice: Sustaining Long-Term Effective Policing

#### **Module Overview**

Module 5 is the final content module and concludes the course with a summary and discussion of principles and practices that are essential to the implementation and

sustainability of policing practices discussed in the previous modules. The module addresses key components of implementing change, measurement, collaboration, and sustainability. The module is also designed to encourage participants to discuss key concepts and ask pertinent questions based on the entire course curriculum.

### **Module Schedule**

Approximately 1.5 – 2.0 hours of direct instruction, discussion and exercises.

## **Learning Objectives**

- 1. Participants will identify current and emerging obstacles to implementing positive initiatives that promote effective policing.
- 2. Participants will apply the strategies for sustaining improvements to the challenges facing their departments in an effort to view each as an opportunity for change.
- 3. Participants will become familiar with the principles of Community Policing as actionable and vital practices for keeping effective change in place.
- 4. Participants will apply the principles of Community Policing to the improvement of policing in their jurisdiction/community.

# **Instructional Strategies**

This module is taught through lecture, student participatory exercises, and classroom discussions. The instructor must engage the students to participate and contribute. The PowerPoint will act as a visual guide.

## **Instructional Materials**

Instructor – Instructor Manual, Projector, Screen, Computer, Speakers, PowerPoint presentation and Pointer Device

Participants – Participant Manual or PowerPoint slide notes, Writing Instrument

## Module 6 - Administrative Conclusion

#### **Module Overview**

This module is the administrative conclusion of the course. The module includes the administration of the course post-test, evaluations, and related administrative functions. Additionally, the module allows participants and instructors the opportunity to discuss any key concepts or course content that requires clarification. It also includes a review of the instructional design of the curriculum, information about the Instructor Development / train-the-trainer structure, and guidance on delivering the core curriculum of the course.

#### **Module Schedule**

The time allotted for this section is approximately 1.0 - 1.5 hours.

# **Learning Objectives**

- 1. Participants will complete a post-course survey (post-test questionnaire).
- 2. Participants will review the Instructor Development (IDP) concept of the course.
- 3. Participants will demonstrate a working knowledge of the instructor manual.

#### **Module Pre & Post Test Questions**

Not applicable.

## **Instructional Strategies**

This module is taught through lecture, student participatory exercises, and classroom discussions. The instructor must engage the students to participate and contribute. The PowerPoint will act as a visual guide.

#### **Instructional Materials**

Instructor – Instructor Manual, Projector, Screen, Computer, Speakers, PowerPoint presentation and Pointer Device

Participants – Participant Manual or PowerPoint slide notes, Writing Instrument