Date Revised: 09/17/2019

Course Goal: To teach recruit officers the basic fundamentals of Community Policing and the Officers role in the Community.

- Define Community Policing **[LD3.1A]**
- Identify the essential components of community policing **[LD3.1B1-5]**
- Identify community policing goals **[LD3.1C1-4a-c5]**
- Discuss community policing philosophy **[LD3.1D]**
- Discuss the history of policing models **[LD3.1E1-3]**
- Identify Peace Officer's responsibilities in the community **[LD3.1F1-6]**
- Differentiate between proactive and reactive policing **[LD3.1G]**
- Discuss community expectations of Peace Officers **[LD3.1H]**
- Recognize Peace Officer's responsibilities to enforce the law **[LD3.1I1-3]**
- Identify the elements of area/beat knowledge **[LD3.1J1-3]**
- Discuss current and emerging issues that can impact the delivery of services by Peace Officers **[LD3.1K]**

Session Time: 2.0 hours

Resources:
- Power Point-CAPRA
- CAPRA Handout-Case studies (WLA Scenarios) One per table
- CAPRA Problem Solving Questions
- Audio/video device
- Classroom with tables
- White board
- Dry-erase markers
- Flip chart with markers

Session Summary: The recruit officer will be introduced to the fundamentals of Community Policing and officers' role by means of classroom facilitation, role plays, case studies, and table top exercises.

Outline	Instructor Notes

I. Policing in the Community
  A. Community Policing
    1. Definition of community policing: **[LD3.1A]**
      a. Community policing is both an organizational and a personal philosophy that promotes police and community partnerships and proactive problem solving to address the causes of crime, address the
	Ask: What is Community Policing?

fear or perception of crime and improve the overall quality of life in the community.

2. Community policing is acknowledging that officers need the community's help to solve community problems. Essential components of community policing are: **[LD3.1B]**
   a. Problem solving **[LD3.1B1]**
   b. Addressing quality of life issues **[LD3.1B2]**
   c. Partnerships with the community **[LD3.1B3]**
   d. Partnerships with other agencies **[LD3.1B4]**
   e. Internal and external resources **[LD3.1B5]**
3. Community policing goals include but are not limited to: **[LD3.1C]**
   a. Reducing/preventing crime **[LD3.1C1]**
   b. Reducing the fear of crime **[LD3.1C2]**
   c. Improving quality of life **[LD3.1C.3]**
   d. Increasing community: **[LD3.1C4]**
      1) Awareness **[LD3.1C4a]**
      2) Involvement **[LD3.1.C4b]**
      3) Ownership/Responsibility   **[LD3.1C4c]**
   e. Increasing local government in problem solving **[LD3.1C5]**
4. Community policing philosophy **[LD31D]**
   a. Organizational philosophy
   b. Everyone in the agency embracing the philosophy
   c. Working in partnership with the community
      1) All aspects of the community benefit:
         a) Community and its members
         b) Law enforcement agencies
         c) Individual peace officers
   d. Community participates in defining priorities for law enforcement agencies
   e. Focusing directly on the substance of policing
   f. Not a specific program handled only by a separate unit
   g. Not individual assignments or programs such as:
      1) Neighborhood Watch
      2) Youth Services, or
      3) Bike Unit officer
   h. Not the sole responsibility of law enforcement
      1) Attitude of "us" (law enforcement) vs.

"them" (community) is inappropriate and counter productive

    i.   Not "soft on crime"

    j.   Not a permanent increase in an officers' workload

  5.   Discuss the history of policing models, including: **[LD3.1E]**

    a.   Traditional policing model **[LD3.1E1]**

       1)   Policing is incident driven, reaction based, and focused with limited community interaction.

       2)   Efforts towards maintaining order and apprehension of offenders after crimes have been committed.

    b.   Professional policing model **[LD3.1E2]**

       1)   Incorporated the traditional policing components and emphasized officer:

          a)   Education and training

          b)   Policies and procedures

          c)   Development of professional standards and   behavior

          d)   Recognized as "command and control"

    c.   Community policing model **[LD3.1E3]**

       1)   Combines elements of traditional policing and professional policing with emphasis on

          a)   Community partnerships

          b)   Prevention and collaborative problem solving to reduce crime

          c)   Reduce the fear of crime

          d)   Improve the quality of life

B.   Peace Officers Responsibilities in the Community **[LD31F]**

  1.   To be effective in the community officers should:

    a.   Maintaining order **[LD3.1F1]**

       1)   Taking actions to protect lives and property

    b.   Enforcing the law **[LD3.1F2]**

       1)   Address violations of applicable laws and regulations

       2)   Objective enforcement demonstrating equal and unbiased application of the laws

    c.   Preventing crimes **[LD3.1F3]**

1)   Patrolling the community in a highly visible way
     2)   Maintaining the public peace
     3)   Manage civil disturbances
   d.   Delivering service **[LD3.1F4]**
   e.   Educating and learning from the community **[LD3.1F5]**
   f.   Working with the community to solve problems **[LD3.1F6]**
2.   Differentiate between proactive and reactive policing
 	
   [LD31G]
 	
   a.   Proactive approach
     1)   Anticipate problems and acting in advance to address local concerns.
     2)   Recognize crime patterns and safety hazards to
         a)   Prevent problems from becoming worse
         b)   Eliminate or minimize crime related problems
         c)   Reduce criminal opportunity
         d)   Deter potential offenders
         e)   Develop crime prevention strategies
   b.   Reactive approach
     1)   Responding to criminal activity and problems after they have taken place
         a)   Handling each call or incident as a separate occurrence
3.   Discuss community expectations of peace officers **[LD31H]**
   a.   Patrol the community in a highly visible manner
   b.   Maintain the public peace
   c.   Manage civil disturbances
4.   Recognize peace officers' responsibilities to enforce the law, including: **[LD3.1I]**
   a.   Adhering to all levels of the law **[LD3.1I.1]**
     1)   Providing enforcement of:
         a)   Statutory laws
         b)   City and county ordinances
         c)   Court orders
   b.   Fair and impartial enforcement **[LD3.1I2]**
	Reference LD3 EV1 Session 5-Ideal Police Officer
	
	Refer to LD 5 (Law instructor will introduce some of the statutory laws)

1) Ensuring that enforcement decisions are based on:
       a) The law
       b) The court's interpretation of the law
       c) Agency policy
       d) The officer's own judgment based on experience and the situation
     2) Ensuring that enforcement decisions are not based on:
       a) Prejudices
       b) Attitudes
       c) Appearances
       d) Gratuities
  c. Knowing the patrol beat or area of responsibility **[LD3.1I.3]** Knowing the basic layout and makeup of the beat area
       a) Size
       b) Boundaries
       c) Interconnecting routes for traffic directions
       d) Nearest emergency services
       e) Cultural, demographic, and socio-economic characteristics of the residents (including traditions, habits and lifestyles)
     2) Recognizing specific areas within the community that may require special attention and increase community interaction
 5. Elements of area/ beat knowledge, including: **[LD3.1J]**
 	
  a. Critical sites **[LD3.1J1]**
     1) Schools
     2) Hospitals
     3) Airports
     4) Bridges
     5) Power plants
     6) Chemical or industrial plants
     7) Chemical storage facilities
  b. Locations requiring special attention, i.e. "Hot spots" **[LD3.1J2]**
	Refer to LD 25 (DV) will cover and explain the different court orders you will encounter out in the field
	
	 Ask: Why is it important to know your "beat?"

1) High crime areas
 a) Liquor stores
 b) Pawn shops
 c) Problem neighborhoods
2) Isolated or low traffic areas
3) Traffic "choke points"
 a) Congested roadways
  c. Potentially dangerous areas **[LD3.1J3]**
 1) Local hazards
 2) Low lying areas that can easily flood
 3) Earthquake-prone zones
 4) Hillsides with a potential for mud slides
 5) Dry areas with a higher than average potential for fire
 6) Railroad crossings
  d. Information gathering and partnerships
 1) Existing partnerships with the community, media business, residents, government agencies.
6. Discuss current and emerging issues that can impact the delivery of services by peace officers **[LD3.1K]**
  a. Changing Community Demographics
 1) Rural to urban
 a) Increase in calls for service
 2) Ethnic group representation
 a) May require familiarity with a variety of customs and languages
  b. Economic Shifts
 1) Closure of local factory or nearby military installations
 a) Increased crime associated with unemployment
  c. Advanced Technologies
 1) Computers and the internet
 a) Increased white collar crime through the use of computers
 2) High-tech crime
 a) Identity theft
  d. Jail Overcrowding
 1) Early release program (i.e. Proposition 47)
 a) Increased crime/loss of respect
	
	Learning Activity #1 See attached sheet

e. Cultural Diversity
    1) Immigration patterns to the U.S.
        a) Possible negative image of law enforcement
f. Continuous Law Changes
    1) Additions and amendments to the Penal Code
        a) Requires officers to continually update themselves on changes to the law in order to enforce it appropriately
g. Homeland Security
    1) Terrorist threats/acts
        a) Revising information sharing and intelligence gathering methods	