

**Event 1 – Police Sciences
Session 18 Community Policing
LD-3 - Policing in the Community**

Date Revised: 12/12/2019

Session Goal: To teach recruit officers the fundamentals of community policing and communication techniques.

- Identify the components that comprise communities [3.I.L]
- Discuss opportunities where Peace officers educate and learn from community members [3.I.M]
- Identify resources which provide opportunities to educate and learn from the community [3.I.N.1-2]
- Recognize a Peace Officer's role in influencing community attitudes [3.I.O]
- Discuss government expectations of law enforcement and Peace officers [3.I.P]
- Give examples of obstacles that officers may encounter when developing community partnerships [3.II.N]
- Define community mobilization [3.II.O]
- Discuss the elements of the community mobilization process [3.II.P.1-6]
- Discuss community mobilization methods [3.2.Q]
- Discuss the benefits of maintaining a positive relationship with the news media [3.II.R]
- Discuss the components of a community inventory [3.II.S.1-3]
- Define homeland security [3.II.T]
- Identify the benefits of integrating community mobilization and homeland security [3.II.U]
- Define crime prevention [3.III.H]
- Identify crime prevention strategies [3.III.I]
- Give examples of crime risk factors [3.III.J]
- Identify methods for recognizing crime problems [3.III.K]
- Define Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) [3.III.L]
- Identify the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) [3.III.M.1-4]
- Discuss crime prevention programs within the community [3.III.N]

Session Time: 1 hour

Resources:

- 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 communication techniques by means of classroom facilitation, role plays, case studies, community research project, and table top exercises.

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Outline	Instructor Notes
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communities are comprised of: [3.I.L] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Families b. Individuals c. Neighborhoods d. Schools e. Elected officials and local governments agencies f. Businesses g. The media h. Social service organizations and agencies i. Religious institutions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Churches 2) Synagogues 3) Mosques 4) Temples <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Gurdwara (Sikh temple) b) Buddhists 2. Discuss opportunities where peace officers educate and learn from community members [3.I.M] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Formal opportunities b. Informal opportunities 3. Identify resources which provide opportunities to educate and learn [3.I.N] from community, including; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Community forums [3.I.N.1] b. Community Questionnaire c. Community Advisory Boards/groups [3.I.N.2] d. Neighborhood Watch Programs e. Business Associations f. Informational Presentations g. Property Management h. Mass Media i. Collaboration and Problem-Solving Meetings 4. Recognize a peace office's role in influencing the community attitudes [3.I.O] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Community members expectations b. Community members attitudes may be influenced by previous experience with LE, TV, Media, level of fear, etc.... c. Peace Officers can promote positive 	

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<p style="text-align: center;">relationships with community members by performing duties ethically, getting to know community members, participating in community events, problem solving with the community, etc...</p> <p>5. Discuss government expectations of law enforcement [3.I.P]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reducing and controlling crime b. Providing community service c. Enforcing the law d. Reducing or eliminating civil liability e. Problem solving <p>II. Community Partnerships [3.II]</p> <p>A. Community Partnership</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of Community Partnership [3.II.A] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Community Partnerships are relationships comprised of two or more individuals, groups, or organizations working together to address an issue. 2. Discuss the key elements for developing trust between community partners, including: [3.II.B] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Forming these partnerships is impossible without trust and integrity based on ethics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Truth- Open and Honest [3.II.B.1] communication about <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) What you can and can't do b) What you want to do c) What you are willing to do as a partner 2) Respect- Knowing each other's strengths [3.II.B.2] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) To better understand and respect each other 3) Understanding- Appreciating the diversity of each other [3.II.B.3] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Looking at the other's perspectives to build bridges 4) Support- In the form of time, labor, money, or materials [3.II.B.4] 5) Teamwork- Each partner plays a role in problem-solving [3.II.B.5] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Working together is key to long 	<p style="text-align: center;">2.a Acronym TRUST</p>
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3. Discuss the relationship of ethics to the badge of office
[3.II.C]
 4. Identify the essential partnering skills, including:
[3.II.D]
 - a. Leadership **[3.II.D.1]**
 - b. Communication **[3.II.D.2]**
 - c. Facilitation **[3.II.D.3]**
 - d. Community mobilization **[3.II.D.4]**
 5. Discuss leadership skills in community policing
[3.2.E]
 - a. Define leadership
 - 1) Is the practice of influencing people while using ethical values and goals to produce an intended change
 - b. Officers with Ethical leadership skills in community policing
 - 1) Conduct themselves ethically
 - 2) Embrace change
 - 3) Think creatively
 - 4) Demonstrate decisiveness
 - 5) Promote trust
 - 6) Delegate authority
 - 7) Decentralize decision-making
 - 8) Take action
 - 9) Communicate well
 - 10) Share command
 - 11) Articulate a vision
 - 12) Demonstrate integrity
 - 13) Demonstrate commitment
- B. Community Mobilization**
1. Define community mobilization **[3.II.O]**
 2. Discuss the elements of the community mobilization process, including: **[3.II.P]**
 - a. Getting people involved **[3.II.P.1]**
 - b. Identifying community resources (skills)
[3.II.P.2]
 - c. Calling for action **[3.II.P.3]**
 - d. Educating the public **[3.II.P.4]**
 - e. Taking responsibility for public safety and quality of life **[3.II.P.5]**
 - f. Sustaining effort **[3.II.P.6]**

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">3. Discuss community mobilization methods [3.II.Q]<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. The Internetb. Flyersc. Meetingsd. Email alertse. Eventsf. The media<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) News media<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Aiding in crime prevention efforts/programsb) Aiding in investigations of missing personsc) Assisting in the apprehension of a suspect<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) BOLO(2) Amber Alertsd) Warning the public of potential danger<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Traffic issuese) Influencing public opinionf) Aiding recruitment effortsg) Promoting a positive image of law enforcementh) Improving communication between the department and the communityg. Community inventory<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Skills and abilities2) Needs and characteristics4. Discuss the benefits of maintaining a positive relationship with the news media [3.II.R]<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) News media<ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Aiding in crime prevention efforts/programsb) Aiding in investigations of missing personsc) Assisting in the apprehension of a suspect<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) BOLO(2) Amber Alertsd) Warning the public of potential danger | |
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li style="margin-left: 40px;">(1) Traffic issues <li style="margin-left: 20px;">e) Influencing public opinion <li style="margin-left: 20px;">f) Aiding recruitment efforts <li style="margin-left: 20px;">g) Promoting a positive image of law enforcement <li style="margin-left: 20px;">h) Improving communication between the department and the community <p>5. Discuss the components of a community inventory, including: [3.II.S]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Partners [3.II.S.1] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Is an individual or group who actively participates in the collaborative study, analysis, response, to, and evaluation of problems. b. Stakeholders [3.II.S.2] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Is an individual or group who may have a vested interest in the outcome of a problem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Residents b) Business owners c) Local government officials c. Community collaboration [3.II.S.3] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Is a strategy for identifying, recognizing and preventing problems, acknowledging accomplishments, and it requires a commitment to work together to accomplish a common mission. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Community members or stakeholders have a vested interest in a problem b) Community members or stakeholders are willing to commit resources toward its solution <p>C. Homeland Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define Homeland Security [3.II.T] 2. Define Terrorism 3. Identify the benefits of integrating community mobilization and homeland security [3.II.U] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improved communication b. Coordination of information flow 	<p>Ask: Define Homeland Security Answer: The cooperative effort between communities and law enforcement to prevent or respond to terrorist acts.</p> <p>Ask: What is terrorism? Define Terrorism: The unlawful use of force and violence against persons, or property to intimidate or coerce a government, civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none">c. Identification of potential terroristd. Identification of potential terrorist targetse. Preventing or preempting terrorist actsf. Responding to terrorist actsg. Apprehending those who commit terrorist actsh. Information sharing (federal, state, and local agencies, community members)i. Intelligence gathering<ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Community volunteers4. Problem solving and homeland security <p>III. Crime Prevention</p> <p>A. Crime Prevention Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Define crime prevention [3.III.H]<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Crime prevention is the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a crime risk, coupled with specific actions which can be taken to remove or reduce that risk2. Identify crime prevention strategies [3.III.I]<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Anticipating criminal activityb. Recognizing crime risksc. Identifying crime problemsd. Taking specific actions to remove or reduce the opportunity for criminal activity3. Determining Target Areas4. Give examples of crime risk factors that can make specific portions of the community more vulnerable to crime [3.III.J]<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Commercial Establishmentsb. Residencesc. Vehicles and Vesselsd. Individuals5. Identify methods for recognizing crime problems [3.III.K]<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Exchanging information with officers on other shiftsb. Exchanging information with officers from other departmentsc. Using crime analysis informationd. Interacting with members of the community6. Reducing criminal opportunities<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Enhancing premises securityb. Directed Patrol or Specific enforcement	
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- c. Conducting public education and building community partnerships
- 7. Define Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) **[3.III.L]**
 - a. (CPTED) is a scientific approach that seeks to change environmental conditions to make a location more crime resistant.
 - 1) (CPTED) is based on the premise that proper design and effective use of the environment can lead to a reduction in the opportunity for crime; the fear of crime and improve the quality of life.
- 8. Identify the principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) **[3.III.M]**
 - a. Natural surveillance **[3.III.M.1]**
 - b. Access control **[3.III.M.2]**
 - c. Territorial reinforcements **[3.III.M.3]**
 - d. Image **[3.III.M.4]**
- 9. CPTED Elements
 - a. Level One-Modifying the physical environment so that residents get the opportunity to take ownership of their own territory. Territory refers to sphere of influence, persons, property or items within their control.
 - b. Level Two-Developing strategies to build and enhance social cohesion so residents can maintain, over the long-term, their sense of responsibility over their own territory.
- 10. Discuss crime prevention programs within the community **[3.III.N]**
 - a. Neighborhood Watch

CPAB