WHY ARE WE HERE?

In November Chief Curt Fleming told the City Council the Police Department was having difficulties staffing Patrol Officers.

He let us know that Clovis PD's Patrol staffing levels never recovered from the great recession yet the city's size and population grew.

Being proactive, he came to us to make us aware of the situation and possible consequences.

YOU ARE IMPORTANT!
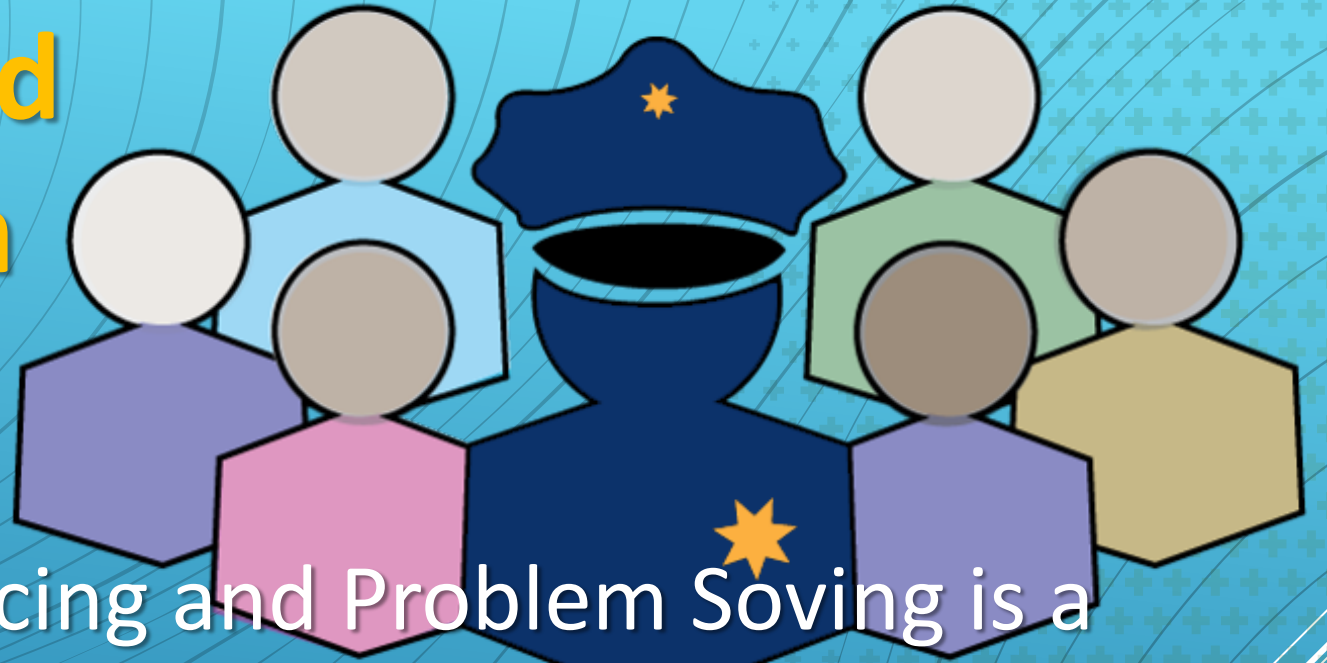
We Need Your Help!

The police are the public and the public are the police; the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence.

Sir Robert Peel 1788 - 1850

Community Oriented Policing & Problem Solving

Community Oriented Policing and Problem Soving is a philosophy focusing on developing relationships with community members. By building key partnerships within the community to address social problems other than just crime. Law and order is not viewed as the sole purview of the police, but rather an entire community's responsibility.

The SARA Model

The Four-Step Problem-Solving Model

- Scanning
- Analysis
- Response
- Assessment

Scanning:

- Identify recurring problems of concern to the public and the police.
- Prioritize problems.
- Develop broad goals.
- Confirm that the problems exist.
- Select one problem for examination.
- Identify data collected.

Analysis:

- Try to identify and understand the events and conditions that precede and accompany the problem.
- Identify the consequences of the problem for the community.
- Determine how frequently the problem occurs and how long it has been occurring.
- Identify the conditions that give rise to the problem.
- Narrow the scope of the problem as specifically as possible.
- Be creative in identifying resources that may be of assistance in developing a deeper understanding of the problem.

Response:

- Search for what others with similar problems have done.
- Brainstorm interventions.
- Choose among the alternative solutions.
- Outline the response plan and identify responsible parties.
- State the specific goals for the response plan.
- Identify relevant data to be collected during the response for evaluation purposes.
- Carry out the planned activities.

Assessment:

- Determine whether or not the plan was implemented.
- Determine whether the goals were attained and collect qualitative and quantitative data.
- Identify any new strategies needed to augment the original plan.
- Conduct ongoing assessment to ensure continued effectiveness.

Executive Summary

Task Force Recommendations

The Six Pillars of 21ST Century Policing

PILLAR ONE: BUILDING TRUST AND LEGITIMACY
PILLAR TWO: POLICY AND OVERSIGHT
PILLAR THREE: TECHNOLOGY & SOCIAL MEDIA
PILLAR FOUR: COMMUNITY POLICING & CRIME
                   REDUCTION
PILLAR FIVE: TRAINING & EDUCATION
PILLAR SIX: OFFICER WELLNESS & SAFETY

"COMMUNITY POLICING EMPHASIZES WORKING WITH COMMUNITY RESIDENTS TO CO-PRODUCE PUBLIC SAFETY," THE FINAL REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON 21ST CENTURY POLICING STATES. "LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES SHOULD, THEREFORE, WORK WITH COMMUNITY MEMBERS TO IDENTIFY PROBLEMS AND COLLABORATE ON IMPLEMENTING SOLUTIONS THAT PRODUCE MEANINGFUL RESULTS FOR THE COMMUNITY."

Citizens' Advisory Committee

Law enforcement agencies are grappling with new challenges and increased complexity to protect communities, prevent crime, and build trust. Current challenges for law enforcement agencies involve increased scrutiny and expectations related to accountability, priority setting, transparency, and evidence-based results.

Research suggests that effective crime prevention requires focus and ongoing dialogue about public expectations, public safety priorities, police capacity, and processes for addressing gaps between public expectations and law enforcement outcomes. Stakeholder engagement is a critical factor that influences public perceptions of agency value and legitimacy

The Safest City in the Central Valley

THANK YOU!