

Community Policing is a Collaboration between the police and the community. Together they identify and solve problems within the community. As allies we can enhance the safety and quality in neighborhoods.

Three components of Community Policing:

1. Developing Community Partnerships
2. Engage in problem solving
3. Implementing community policing organizational features (transparency, accountability, discretion)

1830 Sir Robert Peel "9 Principals of Policing"

1970 "COP Project" -San Diego Police Department (Community oriented Policing)

1. Stronger ties to the community vs. random patrols
2. Getting to know the community; valuable information about activity by assessing the needs of the community and expectations of Police services.

1980 FOOT PATROL EXPERIMENT Newark/Flint Michigan

1. Eased citizens fears of crime
2. Increased Officer satisfaction with work

1990's Well Adopted Community Policing

2014 President Obama Executive Order

As I researched (by asking long time and generational residents of Shutesbury) I found that Shutesbury Police have always been what is considered Community Police Officers. The consensus of the residents I spoke with tell me there has been only one time that this form of policing was NOT standard, under the Administration of that particular Chief of Police. (It matters who holds the standards for the department)

In Shutesbury currently, I hold the Community Policing values to the highest standard. Officers are requested to interact with the community multiple times daily. Myself and the Officers work to learn resident's names, and an understanding of each and everyone's unique dynamics and their expectations of us.

Officers do "Stop and Chats." / Check ins or Check on / Home checks (vacation or otherwise) / Follow ups/ Walking patrols/ Events e.g. Coffee with a Cop and Copsicle day. (Larger events are coming up, with a multi-agency involvement.)

We strive to utilize the social media platforms in a such a way that the community can get to know Officers throughout those platforms.

Officers are encouraged to use discretion in situations that allow that. They are encouraged to share who they "are" with the community as well. EXAMPLE: letting someone know you have experience in a area they are having trouble dealing with.

Being a Community Oriented Police Officer is not merely what you do, but WHO you are. Treating others how you want to be treated as best you can. Treating the WHOLE person. Remembering your GUARDIAN mentality. Embracing your PEACE Officer standard whilst still enforcing the law. Balance is key.

Law Enforcement Dimensions & John Sofis Scheft, Esq.
present



Sir Robert Peel's 9 Principles of Policing

The essence of policing with perspective — originally developed in 1830.

1. The basic mission for which the police exist is to prevent crime and disorder.
2. The ability of the police to perform their duties is dependent upon public approval of police actions.
3. Police must secure the willing co-operation of the public in voluntary observance of the law to be able to secure and maintain the respect of the public.
4. The degree of cooperation of the public that can be secured diminishes proportionately to the necessity of the use of physical force.
5. Police seek and preserve public favor not by catering to the public opinion but by constantly demonstrating absolute impartial service to the law.
6. Police use physical force to the extent necessary to secure observance of the law or to restore order only when the exercise of persuasion, advice and warning is found to be insufficient.
7. Police, at all times, should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that 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.
8. Police should always direct their action strictly towards their functions and never appear to usurp the powers of the judiciary.
9. The test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with it.

SIX PILLARS OF 21ST CENTURY POLICING

Pillar One: Building Trust and Legitimacy

Building trust and nurturing legitimacy between police and citizens is the foundational principle underlying the nature of relations between law enforcement agencies and the community they serve. Law enforcement cannot build community trust if it is seen as an occupying force coming in from the outside to impose control on the community.

Pillar Two: Policy and Oversight

If police are to carry out their responsibilities according to established policies, those policies must reflect community values. Law enforcement agencies should collaborate with community members, especially in communities and neighborhoods disproportionately affected by crime, to develop policies and strategies for deploying resources that aim to reduce crime by improving relationship, increasing community engagement, and fostering cooperation.

Pillar Three: Technology and Social Media

The use of technology can improve policing practices and build community trust and legitimacy, but its implementation must be built on a defined policy framework with its purposes and goals clearly delineated. Implementing new technologies can give police departments an opportunity to fully engage and educate communities in a dialogue about their expectations for transparency, accountability and privacy.

Pillar Four: Community and Crime Reduction

Community policing emphasizes working with neighborhood residents to co-produce public safety. Law enforcement agencies should therefore, work with community residents to identify problems and collaborate on implementing solutions that produce meaningful results for the community.

Pillar Five: Training and Education

Today's officers and leaders must be trained and capable to address a wide variety of challenges including international terrorism, evolving technologies, rising immigration, changing laws, new cultural mores and a growing mental health crisis.

Pillar Six: Officer Wellness and Safety

The wellness and safety of law enforcement officers is critical not only for the officers, their colleagues, and their agencies but also to public safety.