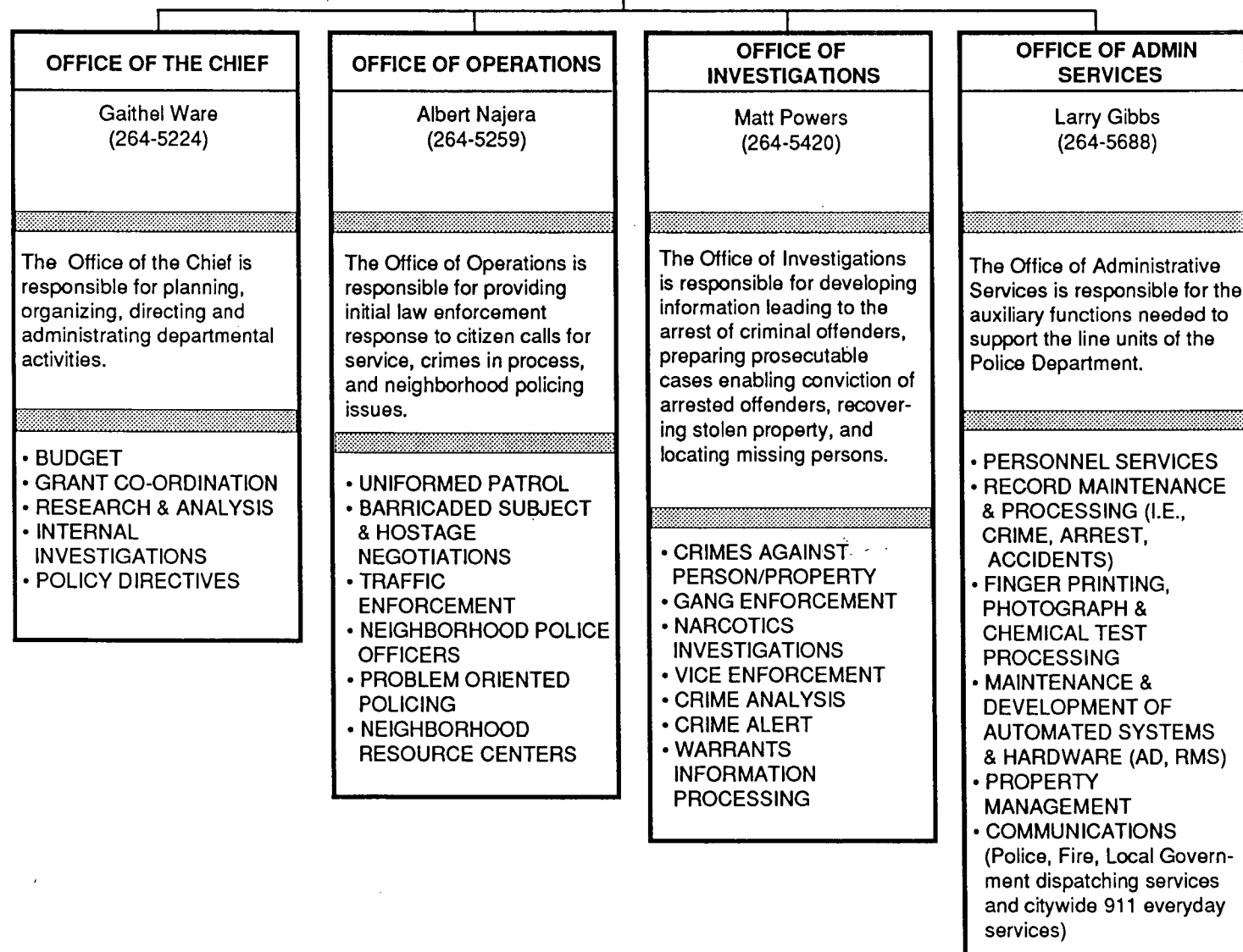


POLICE DEPARTMENT

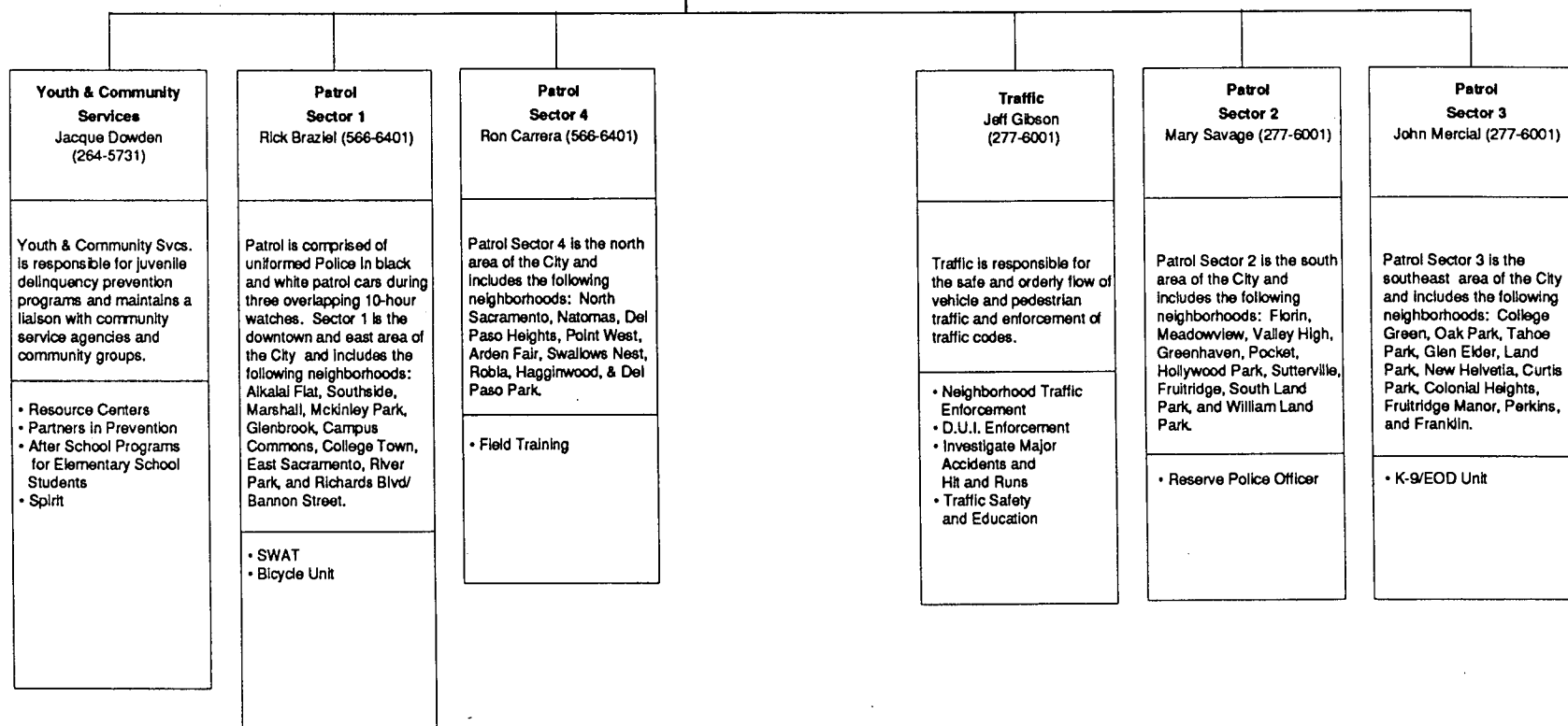
CHIEF OF POLICE
ARTURO VENEGAS, JR.



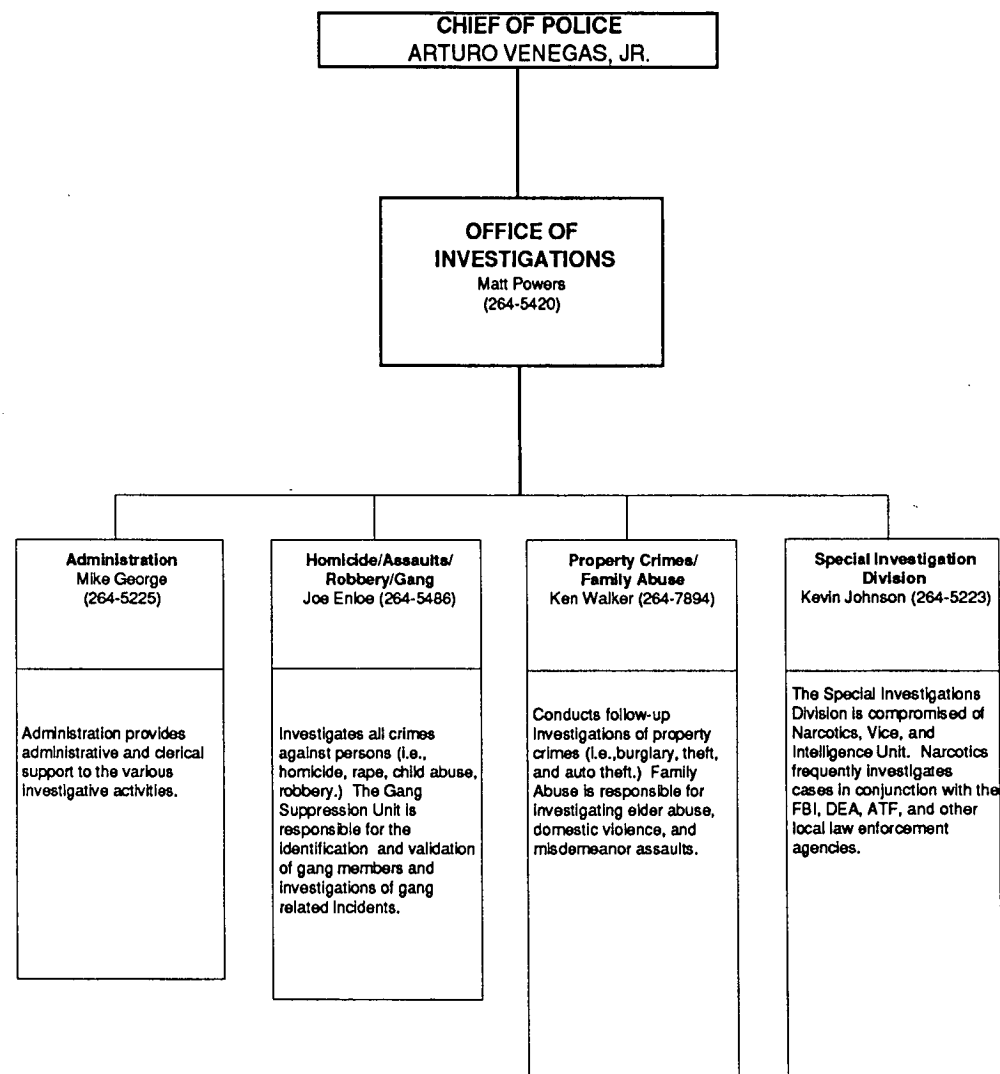
POLICE DEPARTMENT

CHIEF OF POLICE
ARTURO VENEGAS, JR.

OFFICE OF OPERATIONS
Albert Najera (264-5259)



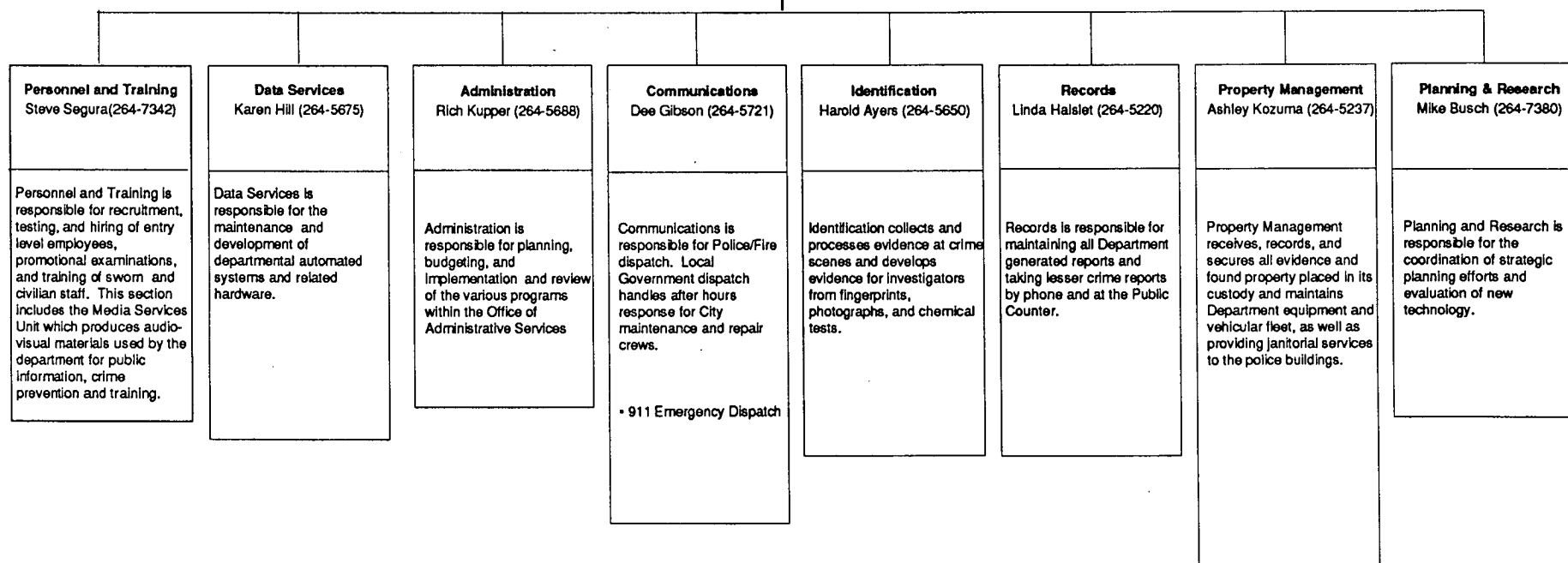
POLICE DEPARTMENT



POLICE DEPARTMENT

CHIEF OF POLICE
ARTURO VENEGAS, JR.

**OFFICE OF
ADMINISTRATIVE
SERVICES**
Larry Gibbs (264-5259)



Ad Hoc Committee For Public Safety

March 6, 1995

Public Safety Meeting

Principles *

Community Oriented Policing & Problem Solving

1. Reassess who is responsible for public safety and redefine the roles and relationships between the police and the community.
2. Requires shared ownership, decision making and accountability, as well as sustained commitment from both the police and the community.
3. Establishes new public expectations of and measurement standards for police effectiveness (e.g., from solely 911 response time and arrest/crime statistics... to include QUALITY OF SERVICE, CUSTOMER (COMMUNITY SATISFACTION), RESPONSIVENESS TO COMMUNITY DEFINED ISSUES AND CULTURAL SENSITIVITY).
4. Increases understanding and trust between police and community members.
5. Empowers and supports community based efforts.
6. Requires constant flexibility to respond to emerging issues.
7. Requires an ongoing commitment to developing long term and pro active programs/strategies to address the underlying conditions that cause community problems.
8. Requires knowledge of available community resources and how to access and mobilize them, as well as the ability to develop new resources within the community.
9. Requires buy-in of the top management of the police and other local government agencies, as well as sustained personal commitment from all levels of management and key personnel.
10. Decentralizes police services/operations/management, relaxes the traditional "chain of command", and encourages innovative and creative problem solving by ALL -thereby making greater use of the knowledge, skill and expertise throughout the organization without regard to rank.
11. Shifts the focus of police work from responding to individual incidents to addressing problems identified by the community as well as the police, emphasizing the use of problem solving approaches to supplement traditional law enforcement methods.
12. Require commitment to developing new skills through training (e.g., problem solving, networking, mediation, facilitation, conflict resolution, cultural competency/literacy).

**As reaffirmed by Pages 3 through 11 of the COPPS publication dated November 1992 and published by the California Department of Justice, Attorney General's Office, Crime Prevention Center. Daniel E. Lundgren, Attorney General*