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Subject: **MAYBE_SPAM Meeting Notes - Partnerships for Community Policing**
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Thank you for attending this meeting. Here are the notes that were taken:

Partnerships for Community Policing

Tuesday, November 10, 2015
10:00 AM - 11:30 AM Mountain Time

Public Meeting Notes:

On behalf of Lamar Associates-Indian Country Training, we would like to welcome you today to our webinar on Partnerships for Community Policing.

Provided by grant # 2014-HW-WXK056, awarded by the Office of Community Policing Services, US Department of Justice.

Immediately following the webinar, you will be directed to a brief survey and the Technical Assistance site, there you will find FREE on line courses and resources to view.

We kindly ask that you take a minute to complete this survey as your comments and feedback allows us to accurately report back to the COPS office. And please note, we will e-mail you with a link to view and share the video presentation of this webinar. Stay tuned and follow us on Facebook to learn about upcoming online courses in this series.

In a time of shrinking resources, it's really important to work together and put our minds together to make community safer. Upcoming series will be more about the mechanics of community policing and building partnerships.

Community policing came about because of concerns that traditional policing wasn't sufficient to address emerging problems. Collaborative efforts work best for crime prevention and crime control.

A lot of things that go on in Indian Country, like drugs, violence, graffiti, gangs and such, can be prevented. The problem is we sit around and expect the police to take care of everything. We expect them to be everywhere all of the time. That's impossible. These problems are our problems.

Get longer term results from multiple minds, multiple ideas, multiple abilities. Community problems include youth gangs, drugs, substance abuse, alcohol, meth. Heroin is also an emerging problem.

Problems are always with us. Our job is to figure out new ways to collaborate to solve problems.

If you look at Mothers Against Drunk Driving, you can trace the story of one mother who lost her child to a drug driver. Also requirements for sex offender registration can be traced back to Megan's Law, another initiative started by one mother.

There are lots of examples where one individual or members of a community can come together to make great change.

Why are drugs we knew were bad coming around again? We've got a new generation of kids, and also new technologies that allow much greater refinement of drugs like heroin and cocaine.

Partnerships are not new, community policing is not new, but may be new depending on what the problem is?

Law enforcement can help educate a community; inform a community about crime issues and prevention. For example, law enforcement can help intervene with at risk youth, also help parents understand the language that kids use to refer to drug or crime related activities.

NCPCC.org has free resources for crime prevention activities to download and share. They can be personalized and distributed widely in the community.

These things are not just community policing; they are programs. It's important to distinguish the philosophy versus the program. The philosophy is something you adopt, cherish and work toward every day. Programs come and go depending on funding, politics, staffing, etc. But a philosophy stays with you and your agency makes every effort to deliver on the vision of what you and your community believe it.

Community policing tells communities, "When you get together, YOU decide"

What can education do?

What can the clinic do?

What can the elders do?

It's about what we feel, what we are willing to do and what we think about.

I would like to live in a community where

I feel safe and that my family is safe

Everybody works together to solve issues that arise and keep each other safe

Kids can play in the park safely

There are no zombies (meth addicts) walking around

It's a safe place to raise a family

Communication is good and everyone is in the know

These things speak to the heart of what vision you have for community policing; why it's important to develop a sense of community.

Hope and Harmony—probably still available for free from NCPCC — shows some of the earliest applications of organized community policing. Communities identified a number of issues they were dealing with and in the end were able to address the issues in a very comprehensive manner with tremendous results.

Issues in Indian Country are huge.

The one you feel prohibits collaborative effort more than anything else? Politics (!!!!!), lack of personnel (!!), large geographical area, jurisdiction

Violent and property crimes only make up about 14% of offenses that tribal police have to deal with. Crimes related to drug or alcohol abuse make up the majority of offenses reported by tribal law enforcement.

The types of duties law enforcement officers undertake have changed as well. More officers were on patrol in 2008, doing crowd control or helping with special events, investigating crime and accidents and providing parking enforcement. However, fewer officers reported crime prevention as one of their primary duties in 2008.

The most recent census of law enforcement was in 2008, so it's too early to tell what impact TLOA has had on staffing and police activities.

One consistent trend is that recruitment and retention remains a serious challenge across Indian Country. Only eight departments nationwide have staffing at or above the national average for an equivalent jurisdiction.

Concerns that prevent communities from adopting Community Policing Partnerships?

> fear of losing sovereignty

> we're all busy

> continues to be a lack of trust, understanding, and first developing respectful relationships between partners

> because there's not enough involvement, too much drug use

> continues to be a lack of trust

> competition for funding or stepping on each others toes

These responses get to the heart of what it takes to unstick collaborative partnerships & get people involved.

How to build trust-- based on personal experience, hearsay, the media. If you work for an agency your contact with any given person while delivering service builds trust more than anything else you do. It's got to be up close and personal.

The Tribal Law and Order Act of 2010 enhances tribal criminal justice

systems and expands the punitive abilities of tribal courts. TLOA was a major step toward improving enforcement and justice in Indian country.

Because there is funding associated with this, it's important to understand the approach to collaboration that TLOA requires to fund program.

Barriers to collaboration mostly focus on communication and coordination. Building trust requires coordination & communication. TLOA will continue to support these areas through grants and technical assistance.

Kids also have great ideas for prevention! If you are targeting kids you have to put them in charge of their own idea & allow them to come to their own conclusions. Kids can show enthusiasm and creativity for problem solving but you have to make it personal. Bringing in youth representatives can add a powerful element to problem solving.

Collaboration is hard because you have to depend on someone else and give up some of your personal power. It can also be hard if there is lack of trust, participants not familiar with local resources or programs and no upper management buy in.

If collaboration is in response to a crisis, it's much harder and mistakes will happen. If you start collaborating before a crisis starts, you'll have a system in place to respond more effectively when needed.

What typically happens in the cycle of collaboration, a community gets together to solve an issue. Everyone shows up for the first meeting but if things have to get done to keep people involved. The process requires commitment up front, decision makers, someone to help get things unstuck.

Some organizations will be part of every crime solution. The problems dictate the collaborate effort, not vice versa.

You want to make sure that the people who are coming to the table are not wasting their time. Start with people who can make a positive difference so that everyone is engaged and involved.

Who would be involved with preventing/ reducing involvement in youth gangs?
youth and parents
boys & girls clubs
school boards
youth
parents
youth program
business owners
former gang members
prevention programs

International Crime Prevention Council, National Juvenile Justice Program all have free online resources.

TLOA established the Indian Law and Order Commission, which conducted a study of Indian Country justice system needs, involving American Indian and Alaskan Native participants from all over the country.

A Roadmap for Making Native America Safer made recommendations for:

Clarifying jurisdiction
Strengthening tribal justice systems
Improving intergovernmental cooperation
Providing detention alternatives
Improving the juvenile justice system

Intergovernmental cooperation is particularly critical for tribal police, because this is a barrier for many tribes trying to solve public safety issues.

Under TLOA, tribal law enforcement departments throughout Indian Country have been encouraged to collaborate with local, county and state police to develop cross-deputization agreements.

How will TLOA help?
Message of support & funding
help to provide evidence based data
helps to bridge a gap between tribal law enforcement and other agencies to work together
helps to get law enforcement in the community like in the schools

21st century recommendations are an indication of where the funding is going to come from in the future. Also offers tools for problems identified locally.

Share what your community policing has done well in a crime prevention sense?

>> We have developed a community run safe streets program and a youth explorer program with a community liaison officer
>> Collaboration with County and State Police cross deputization
>> involve youth to create neighborhood spaces with an initiation of a community neighborhood watch

What can do you do if police don't want the training?

We teach law enforcement to deal with crime, crime control, crime prevention, crime trends

If you take a report and you understand how to do that you will be better at crime control and crime prevention. Why do crimes occur? Where do crimes occur? What we try and do in the training is to make sure that they understand that our training is about doing police work, not community relations. For other training it's about skill building. If you aren't willing to rise to the level of community need, you should be doing something different. But you can't afford to have that person out there.

please visit tribal-tta.indiancountry.net
for free resources on community policing

Remember to complete the survey!!

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