



Operations Assessment of the Albany Police Department

#### TIMELINE

Phase 1

#### Month 1

- Conduct initial planning meeting
- Customize and distribute data request and research tools
- Finalize scope and develop Project Work Plan and Schedule

D1. Project Work
Plan and Schedule

Phase 2

#### Month 2

- Conduct staff interviews
- Conduct meetings with stakeholders and community members
- Gather and compile data
- Identify critical issues submit memo to the City

D2. Emergent Issues Memo Phase 3

#### Months 3 to 4

- Review and analyze project data
- Develop preliminary
   Findings and
   Recommendations
- Conduct subject matter expert review and revise findings

 Develop findings and recommendations draft report

Month 5

 Submit draft report and discuss with the City

D3. Findings and Recommendations Draft Report Phase 4

#### Month 6

- Finalize and deliver Findings and Recommendations Report based on City feedback
- Present Findings and Recommendations Report to the City

D4. Findings and Recommendations Report

D5. Final Presentation



## **ASSESSMENT FOCUS AREAS**

## TOOLS

The Policing Environment	Dispatch/Communications	Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) Evaluation
Organizational Culture and Leadership	Investigations Services	Surveys
Operations and Staffing	Operational Policies	Worksheets
Patrol Services	Data, Technology, and Equipment	Interviews
Community Engagement	Training and Education	Community Involvement
Juveniles and Youth Engagement	Recruitment, Retention, and Selection	Patrol Schedule Assessment
	Internal Affairs	Technology Assessment



# INTRODUCING BERRYDUNN'S CO-PRODUCTION POLICING MODEL



## **POLICING: AN EVOLVING PRACTICE**

Influences, Outcomes, and Unresolved Challenges within the Current Policing Industry

#### External Influences

- Societal norms
- Social problems
- Sociological factors
- Personal education
- Laws/rules

#### Internal Influences

- Policies and procedures
- · Accountability factors
- Training
- Culture
- Data-driven policing

#### **Outcomes**

- Bias/implicit bias
- Disparate impact
- Lack of trust
- Systemic racism
- Fractionalism

## American Policing

Community Policing

**Outcomes** 

- Community relationships
- Community trust
- External communication
- Problem-solving

### Outcomes

Industry

Adjustments

- Training
- Policies
- Laws
- Accountability practices

#### Unresolved

- Bias/implicit bias
- Disparate impact
- Lack of trust
- Systemic racism
- Fractionalism



## COMMUNITY CO-PRODUCTION POLICING (CCPP): AN OPERATIONAL PHILOSOPHY

CCPP Philosophy:

Foundationally, CCPP suggests the Community should have an Influential Voice in Shaping the Policing Strategies that affect it.



## CCPP GOALS



**Reducing fractionalism:** correcting the inharmonious separation which has occurred between the community and those responsible for policing it



**Creating transparency**: there can be no more secrecy in accountability, policymaking, or in determining strategies to address and reduce crime and disorder



**Balancing power**: those who police the community must have the authority to do so, however, police department governance should be a shared responsibility



## **CCPP PREDICTED OUTCOMES**



**Increased community trust:** because the community shares decisional authority in substantive policing matters, they will have shared ownership over the results



**Enhanced public safety:** trust is the cornerstone to solving crimes, and when trust is established, people will more readily assist in public safety matters affecting them



**Improved racial/diversity equity:** diverse partnerships lead to greater understanding, which in turn, changes perspectives, beliefs, and behaviors



## THANK YOU



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