

[Administrative Code - Community Policing]

**Ordinance amending the San Francisco Administrative Code by adding Section 2A.89 to: 1) set a policy of community policing in the City and County of San Francisco; 2) define community policing, and urge the Police Commission; and 3) Chief of Police to review and as necessary amend the Police Department's policies and procedures for consistency with the community policing policy.**

NOTE: Additions are *single-underline italics Times New Roman*;  
deletions are ~~*strike-through italics Times New Roman*~~.  
Board amendment additions are double-underlined;  
Board amendment deletions are ~~strike through normal~~.

Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco:

Section 1. The San Francisco Administrative Code is hereby amended by adding Section 2A.89, to read as follows:

**SEC. 2A.89. COMMUNITY POLICING POLICY.**

(a) Policy. It shall be the policy of the City and County of San Francisco to engage in community policing.

(b) Definition. Community policing is a philosophy and organizational strategy that includes community members in many aspects of police work and relies on partnerships with community-based organizations, as well as city agencies and other public entities including but not limited to the Department of Public Health, the Department of Children, Youth, and their Families, and the San Francisco United School District, to address the root causes of violence and public disorder. Community policing involves community leaders, residents and local businesses in proactive ways to identify public safety concerns and create solutions to public safety problems. Community policing depends on deep, transparent, and mutually respectful relationships between police personnel and community members to sustain cooperative working relationships. An important element in effective

1 community policing is that police personnel familiar with the needs and strengths of a particular  
2 community play an important policing role within that community.

3 Community policing is not an abstract ideal; rather, it requires the implementation of and  
4 commitment to specific policing practices and support for community-based violence prevention  
5 programs in order to prevent and reduce crime, including violent crime. In the City and County of San  
6 Francisco, these may include the following:

7 (1) Officer foot patrols;

8 (2) Formal processes by which community members can interact and work with  
9 police personnel to discuss and problem solve neighborhood policing and public safety concerns, for  
10 example, working groups, the existing Citizen Police Advisory Boards, or other advisory committees or  
11 boards.

12 (3) Community building activities such as Police Department sponsored mentorship  
13 programs for children, police participation in neighborhood and holiday celebratory events, town hall  
14 meetings, and community policing and violence prevention summits to explore issues and problems in  
15 particular communities or with particular people in the same demographic (e.g., youth, LGBT  
16 community, African-American community, Latino community, Asian/Pacific Islander community,  
17 Middle Eastern community, homeless residents of San Francisco);

18 (4) Officers with advanced training in de-escalating situations involving individuals  
19 in mental health crisis or who are part of a specialize unit such as a Crisis Intervention Team;

20 (5) Training in community policing for both officers and citizen members of any  
21 advisory committees or boards or working groups;

22 (6) Regular two-way communication between personnel at the district stations and  
23 the community, which may include technological mechanisms to receive community feedback, district  
24 station newsletters, and use of social network tools;

1                   (7) An organizational structure that supports community policing, which may  
2 include a high ranking Department member in charge of monitoring, evaluating, and continually  
3 improving the Police Department's community policing activities and strategies, community policing  
4 lieutenants designated at each district station, or consideration of community policing skilling,  
5 including community feedback, in assignment or promotion decisions as permitted by Civil Service,  
6 Memorandum of Understanding and other applicable requirements; and

7                   (8) A vibrant network of community-based organizations that complement the work  
8 of the Police Department by operating a coordinated set of programs including street outreach,  
9 intensive case management, safe havens or evening programs, afterschool programs, job training,  
10 community run GED education, crisis response services, and behavioral health services for trauma.

11               (c) Police Department Policies and Procedures. The Board of Supervisors urges the Police  
12 Commission and the Chief of Police to review Department policies and procedures for consistency with  
13 the community policing policy, and as necessary amend those policies and procedures, including but  
14 not limited to Departmental General Orders 1.03 "Duties of Patrol Officers," 1.04 "Duties of  
15 Sergeants," 1.05 "Duties of Station Personnel," 1.06 "Duties of Superior Officers," 1.07 "Duties of  
16 Command Officers/Field Operations Bureau," 3.02 "Terms and Definitions," 3.09 "Department  
17 Awards," 3.11 "Community Oriented Policing & Problem Solving," 3.12 "Department Training  
18 Plan," 3.13 "Field Training Program," and 3.18 "Performance Improvement Program."

19               (d) The Police Commission, Mayor, and Board of Supervisors shall review the Police  
20 Department's policies, procedures, organization and operations on an annual basis to ensure  
21 compliance with the community policing policy.

1 APPROVED AS TO FORM:  
2 DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

3 By: KATHARINE HOBIN PORTER  
4 Deputy City Attorney  
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