

[Administrative Code - Community Policing]

Ordinance amending the San Francisco Administrative Code by adding Section 2A.83 to: 1) set a policy of community policing in the City and County of San Francisco; 2) define community policing; and 3) urge the Police Commission and 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.83, to read as follows:

SEC. 2A.83. 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 between the San Francisco Police Department and 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 Unified School District, in order to create safer communities, address the root causes of violence, and preserve healthy and vibrant neighborhoods in San Francisco. Community policing involves police officers working in collaboration with community leaders, residents and local businesses in proactive ways to identify public safety concerns and create inclusive solutions to community problems. Community policing

1 depends on deep, transparent, and mutually respectful relationships between police personnel and
2 community members to sustain cooperative working relationships. An important element in effective
3 community policing is that police personnel and community members familiar with the needs and
4 strengths of a particular community play an important policing role within that community and be
5 allowed to develop their own innovative solutions to problems.

6 Community policing is not an abstract ideal; rather, it requires that the San Francisco Police
7 Department commit to a departmental structure and philosophy that supports community policing, that
8 it create strong structures for partnership with community members, that it maintain strong programs
9 and communication mechanisms to connect with and build relationships with the broader community,
10 and that it sustain effective systems to hold police officers accountable. In addition to the work of the
11 San Francisco Police Department, community policing requires the existence of independent
12 community-based violence prevention programs in order to prevent and reduce crime, including violent
13 crime.

14 In the City and County of San Francisco, community policing may include the following:

15 (1) **Structure and Philosophy of the San Francisco Police Department**

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

22 (B) Officer foot patrols;

23 (C) Officers with advanced training in de-escalating dangerous situations
24 including but not limited to those situations involving individuals in mental health crisis; and
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1 (D) Ongoing training at all levels (academy, field, and in-services) in
2 community policing for officers throughout their careers.

3 (2) **Structures for Formal Partnerships Between the San Francisco Police**
4 **Department and Community Members**

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

9 (B) Training in community policing for community members on any advisory
10 committees, boards, or working groups; and

11 (C) Mechanisms for annual review by civilian advisory committees, boards,
12 or working groups, of adherence to this community policing policy and efficacy of the Department's
13 community policing program.

14 (3) **Community Relations**

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

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

1 (4) **Effective Systems to Hold Officers Accountable**

2 (A) Strong “early detection systems” to identify problem officers; and

3 (B) An effective Office of Citizen Complaints that is responsive in a timely
4 fashion to community concerns and that provides an on-line complaints system where complainants can
5 file and check the status of their complaints.

6 (5) **Community Based Violence Prevention Programs.** A vibrant network of
7 community-based organizations that complement the work of the Police Department by operating a
8 coordinated set of programs including street outreach, intensive case management, safe havens or
9 evening programs, afterschool programs, job training, community run GED education, crisis response
10 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, community partnerships, organization and operations on an annual
21 basis to ensure compliance with the community policing policy.

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23 Section 2. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective 30 days from the
24 date of passage.

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

3 By: KATHARINE HOBIN PORTER
4 Deputy City Attorney
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