

NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT
2020 COMMUNITY POLICING AND ENGAGEMENT ANNUAL REPORT

NOPD agrees to prepare a publicly available report on a quarterly basis detailing its community policing efforts in each District, including developing community partnerships and participation in public meetings, and its problem-solving activities, including specific problems addressed and steps taken by NOPD and the community toward their resolution. This report also shall identify obstacles faced and recommendations for future improvement. Annually, NOPD agrees to issue a publicly available report that summarizes these problem-solving strategies and community policing activities for the entire year. [Consent Decree ¶228]

The purpose of this report is to assess the effectiveness of NOPD’s community partnership and problem-solving strategies in accordance with Consent Decree ¶ 228.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, NOPD’s community engagement activities were adjusted to adhere to COVID-19 restrictions and guidelines.

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POLICY STATEMENT¹

The New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) shall promote and strengthen community partnerships, work constructively with the community, ensure collaborative problem solving, ensure ethical and bias-free policing, and work to increase community confidence in the Department.

The New Orleans Police Department will effectively engage the community in collaborative problem solving. NOPD will partner with residents and stakeholders to identify and solve problems that contribute to crime, fear of crime and quality of life issues in communities. The Department is committed to proactively solving problems as well as reacting to their harmful consequences.

The mission of the New Orleans Police Department is to provide professional police services to the public to prevent crime, maintain order and protect life and property. NOPD is committed to the philosophy and practice of community problem-oriented policing as a means to inform organizational decisions, shape policies, identify training needs, and prioritize crime fighting by engaging each neighborhood and community organization in collaborative problem-solving partnerships. Community problem-oriented policing, and community policing and engagement are critical methods toward achieving NOPD’s mission.

The New Orleans Police Department will collaborate with community stakeholders and partners on policing and engagement efforts. The Department encourages its members to develop problem solving partnerships with community residents.

¹ NOPD Chapter 10.0 Community Engagement and Policing, available at:
<https://www.nola.gov/getattachment/NOPD/Policies/Chapter-10-0-Community-Policing-and-Engagement-EFFECTIVE-11-11-18.pdf/>.

The New Orleans Police Department recognizes that it serves many diverse communities. Communities arise not only from shared geography but also social ties, common perspectives, and shared circumstances (for example, the LGBTQ+ or Limited English Proficiency (LEP) community). NOPD shall seek to engage all communities in its community policing and engagement efforts.

The New Orleans Police Department's recruitment efforts shall focus on hiring officers who are multi-lingual can build relationships and work collaboratively with all communities.

DEFINITIONS²

Community Engagement—Activities that foster positive interactions between citizens and officers, employ community policing ideals, create opportunities for constructive exchanges, and foster substantive collaboration with the community, while enhancing trust and legitimacy.

Community Liaison Officer (CLO) —The CLO engages in problem identification and problem-solving activities with community members around the community's priorities and works proactively with other City departments to address quality of life issues. CLOs also work with platoon officers in problem identification and problem-solving. CLOs will not be assigned to answer calls for service absent exigent circumstances.

Community Partnerships — Collaborative problem-solving activities and engagement activities between the Department and the individuals and organizations the Department serves to develop solutions to problems and increase trust in police.

Community Policing—A philosophy and operational strategy that promotes organizational practices that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to work with the community to address the immediate conditions that give rise to public-safety issues such as crime, social disorder and fear of crime.

Community Policing Plan—A district-specific blueprint of collaborative partnerships with the community. The Community Policing Plan addresses the unique needs of the communities serviced in each Police District. Each district's Captain is responsible for the development of the plan.

Community Policing Signals—Community policing signals allow the Department to document specific tasks for proactive and community policing. The signals are Area Check, Business Check, Directed Patrol, Residence Check, Quality of Life, and Walking Beats. When dispatched on community policing signals, officers will employ procedural justice techniques. The purpose of the community policing signals is to differentiate the officer's work tasks, and quantify the areas of concern through GPS technology, to ensure that some of the time spent on proactive patrols is spent scanning for problems, analyzing potential problems, and responding to problems in the community.

Area Check—Officers will utilize the area check signal when patrolling an area within the District that has been pre-determined as an important area either by the community or the Department.

² NOPD Chapter 10.0 Community Engagement and Policing.

Business Check—Officers will utilize the business check signal to engage occupants at a business within the District.

Directed Patrol—Officers will utilize the directed patrol signal to execute a focused collaborative problem-solving, departmental problem-solving, or community policing and engagement in the targeted area.

Residence Check—Officers will utilize the residence check signal when the officers physically exit the patrol car and engage occupants at a specific residence absent a call-for-service.

Quality of Life—Officers will utilize the quality of life signal when responding to any type of quality of life problem. Quality of life matters include all issues where citizens request assistance from NOPD, excluding criminal complaints or threats to public safety. Examples include citizen noise complaints, tire dumping, and abandoned vehicles.

Walking Beat—Officers will utilize the walking beat signal while executing a defined and assigned walking beat.

New Orleans Neighborhood Police Anti-Crime Council (NONPACC)—NONPACC is a partnership amongst the community, District Captains, and officers to create conversations, identify problems, and devise solutions. Members of the public voice their concerns directly to the District Captain during face-to-face meetings.

Police Community Advisory Board (PCAB)—A board consisting of five to seven community volunteers from their respective police districts. PCAB members serve a two-year term and meet quarterly to address community issues. The City’s Office of Neighborhood Engagement coordinates the application and selection process for PCAB volunteers. The Superintendent has final approval on the selection of members to serve on PCABs.

Problem—Something that concerns or causes harm to citizens, not just the police. A problem generally involves repeat incidents occurring in a community with related characteristics (time, place, behavior, victim(s), offender(s) that concern the community.

Problem-Oriented Policing—A proactive problem-solving approach that uses the SARA model to focus on proactive solutions, specific crime problems and achieving crime and fear reduction results. The problems should be those that the community recognizes as important.

Procedural Justice—Procedural justice refers to the idea of fairness in the processes that resolve disputes and allocate resources and specifically how the characteristics of police-community interactions shape the public’s trust of the police. Procedural justice speaks to four principles, often referred to as the four pillars:

1. Fairness in the processes
2. Transparency in actions
3. Opportunities for voice
4. Impartiality in decision making

Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment (SARA) Model—An approach wherein the community and the department work together to scan for problems, analyze information, respond through implemented strategies, and assess the effectiveness of implemented strategies.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Orleans Police Department’s core operations support community policing and engagement. To develop a comprehensive community policing program, the Department has created policies, training, implementation protocols, and accountability mechanisms that ensure community policing and engagement are foundational principles embedded into all NOPD services.

The NOPD continues to build trust within the community through continued engagement and problem-solving efforts. In 2020, the Department’s job performance rating increased again, compared to previous years, in a New Orleans Crime Coalition survey.³ Overall, 57% of respondents in the survey are satisfied with the NOPD. 74% of respondents say that the NOPD employee they encountered was pleasant and courteous, and 81% of respondents say they feel safe in their own neighborhoods.

Included in this report are the community policing and engagement efforts of the Department, including district-specific engagement and problem-solving strategies. The report also highlights the Community Liaison Officer, School Resource Officer, Language Access Coordinator, Victim-Witness Unit, and LGBTQ+ Liaison strategies employed to advance the NOPD’s holistic community policing and engagement program.

The NOPD has developed mechanisms to track and measure its community policing activities. This report will highlight the NOPD’s Community Policing Form, and the Department’s audit capabilities, including the Community Policing Scorecards, Community Policing Signals, and geographic deployment strategy.

Finally, this report identifies obstacles faced and recommendations for future improvement.

NOPD’S COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT SECTION

It is the policy of the NOPD to establish proactive community partnerships and exemplify principles established in the Community Oriented Policing model. In this effort, the Department has established a Community Engagement Section that aims to increase the public’s knowledge and understanding of the philosophy of community policing and educate the NOPD on best practices when it comes to community policing and community engagement. The Community Engagement Section works as a team to share information on district-level partnerships and problem-solving efforts throughout the Department, provides insight to the Districts regarding successful strategies they’ve seen used to

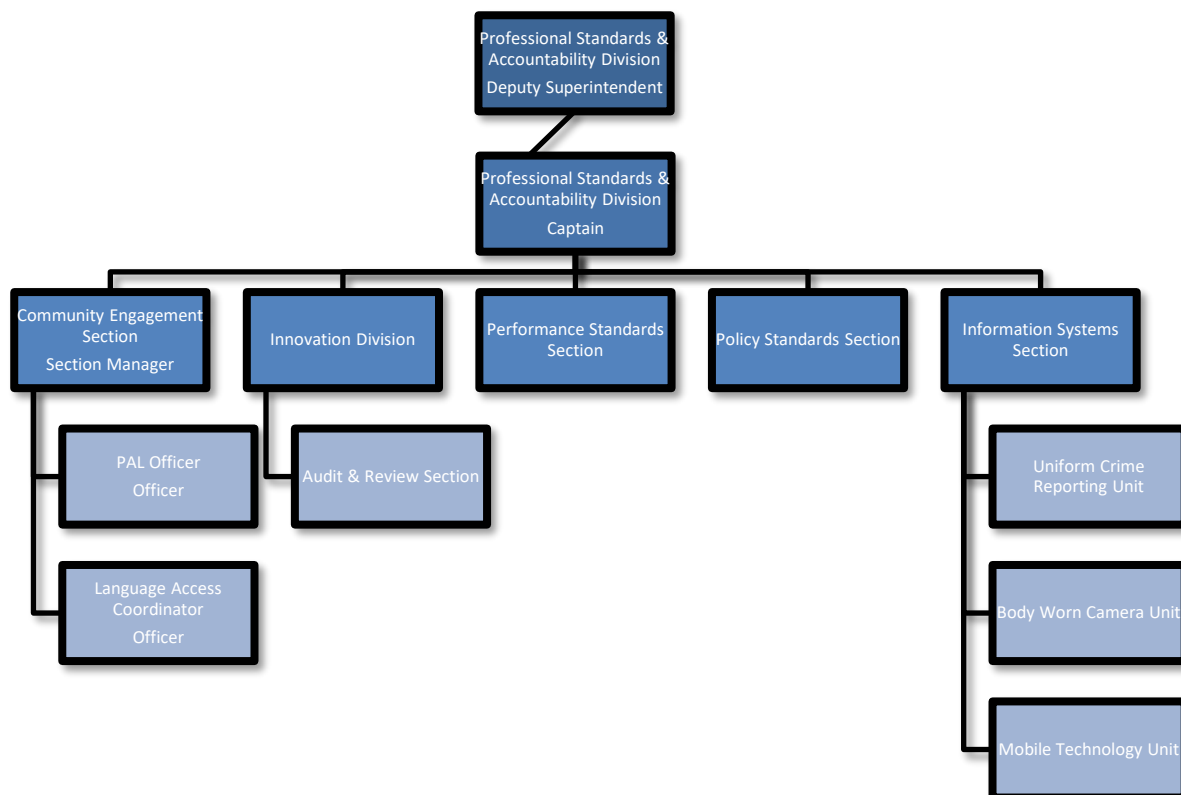
³ <http://www.neworleanscrimecoalition.org/survey-results/>

address community issues, and offers guidance on innovative policing solutions that can be implemented throughout the City.

The Community Engagement Section Manager supervises two subordinates, the Police Activity League (PAL) Officer and the Language Access Coordinator (LAC) and is responsible for assigning tasks and monitoring performance for these officers.

The following Department members, while are not supervised by the Community Engagement Section Manager, collaborate with the Community Engagement Section to share information across districts and advance the NOPD’s commitment to community policing. These team members include the Community Liaison Officers (CLO), School Resource Officers (SRO), NOPD Authorized Interpreters (NOPDAI) and LGBTQ+ Liaisons.

The Community Engagement Section Manager also assists the District Captains with engaging community groups, social organizations, business groups, civic organizations, schools, and other organizations to ensure a centralized approach to the Department’s community engagement strategy. The Section’s organizational chart is below.



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND POLICING ACTIVITIES

The NOPD continues to support community groups in each District and meets regularly with the communities in which it serves.⁴ The Department's community engagement and community policing activities are listed below.

NONPACC Meetings: The NONPACC meeting is held monthly in each of our eight districts, and is meant to provide a forum for residents to voice their concerns directly to the District Captain and other key NOPD personnel. In particular, the District Captains present key activities and information related to crime prevention and community policing and solicit feedback and additional information from the community. Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, some districts failed to hold monthly NONPACC meetings in 2020, others moved to a virtual platform to adhere to COVID restrictions, and others opted for communicating via email based on feedback received by the community.

NONPACC Meeting Dates

1st District- 6pm at 501 N. Rampart St.- 504-658-6010 (Every Third Tuesday)

2nd District - 6:30pm at 3401 Broadway. - 504-658-6020 (Every Third Tuesday)

3rd District - 6:30pm at 4650 Paris Ave. - 504-658-6030 (Every First Wednesday)

4th District - (APAC - 6pm at 2405 Sanctuary Dr. - 504-658-6040 (Every Third Wednesday)

5th District - 6pm at 3900 N. Claiborne Ave. - 504-658-6050 (Every Third Wednesday)

6th District - 6pm at 1930 Martin Luther King Blvd. - 504-658-6060 (Every Third Thursday)

7th District - 6pm at 10101 Dwyer Rd. - 504-658-6070 (Every Third Wednesday)

8th District - 6pm at 334 Royal St. - 504-658-6080 (Every Fourth Tuesday)

NOPD will resume in-person NONPACC meetings in 2021 as the City eases restrictions as the rate of new infections decreases. NOPD will continue to provide an alternative virtual platform for community members unable to attend in-person meetings due to special medical needs or other considerations. Please visit each District's Facebook page for information about joining these meetings virtually.

1st District—[NOPD First District - Home | Facebook](#)

2nd District—[NOPD Second District - Home | Facebook](#)

⁴ Consent Decree ¶ 227

- 3rd District—[NOPD Third District - Home | Facebook](#)
- 4th District—[NOPD Fourth District - Home | Facebook](#)
- 5th District—[NOPD Fifth District - Home | Facebook](#)
- 6th District—[NOPD Sixth District - Home | Facebook](#)
- 7th District—[NOPD Seventh District - Home | Facebook](#)
- 8th District—[NOPD Eighth District - Home | Facebook](#)

PCAB Meetings: PCABs allow the NOPD the opportunity to engage in a collaborative problem-solving process that supports both the community and the police desire to enhance public safety. PCABs hold monthly meetings in their respective districts. Additionally, on a quarterly basis, PCABs hold meetings that are open to the public. While many PCABs allow the public to attend all of their monthly meetings, PCABs are only required to have at least 4 monthly meetings. PCABs are responsible for soliciting and vetting community ideas/suggestions, working with NOPD to understand operations, processes and challenges, and building consensus on priority items important to the community before submitting recommendations to NOPD for consideration.

Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, some districts failed to hold monthly PCAB meetings in 2020, others moved to a virtual platform to adhere to COVID restrictions, and others opted for communicating via email based on feedback received by the community.

As with NONPACC meetings, PCABs will resume in-person meetings in 2021 as the City plans eases restrictions as the rate of new infections continues to decrease. NOPD will continue to provide an alternative virtual platform for community members unable to attend in-person meetings due to special medical needs or other considerations. Please visit [Neighborhood Engagement - Programs - Police Community Advisory Board - City of New Orleans \(nola.gov\)](#) where you can find the names contact information for PCABs and contact them directly _____ for information about joining these meetings virtually.

Evening Reporting Center: The Family Center of Hope partnered with the City of New Orleans to establish an Evening Reporting Center (ERC) in August of 2019. The ERC is a 45-day alternative to detention pilot project designed to provide individualized supervision to youth who would normally be held in secure pre-trial custody.

The ERC aims to offer best practice options for preventing new and persistent delinquent behavior, including screening/assessment, pre-test, strengths-based case management, educational enhancement, individual and group sessions, family partnership, problem-solving, social skills development, community-based referrals, post-test, client satisfaction survey, parent satisfaction survey, community projects and follow up. The NOPD partners with the City on diverting youth to social workers, bypassing a complete booking process to assist in avoiding juvenile detention. Eligible youth do not cross into the detention facility and can be diverted to the ERC upon assessment by a social worker.

Police Activities League: The NOPD partnered with the New Orleans Police and Justice Foundation to create the Police Activities League (PAL) to build relationships with youth.

PAL Chapters offer youth a variety of structured programs with representatives from the law enforcement community during critical after school hours. After school involvement in activities and athletics under the supervision of caring adults with access to mentors, coaches, and tutors as provided by local PALs, decrease the likelihood that at-risk youth will be involved in delinquent behavior.

In 2020, the National Police Athletic/Activities Leagues hosted a virtual town hall meeting to discuss the NOPD's and the City of New Orleans' response to social justice, racism, law enforcement relations, equality, community reform and much more.

The PAL also launched a Covid-19 meal assistance program for children enrolled in virtual school. This program assisted families during a time when a lot of families were struggling economically. Additionally, the PAL partnered with Familias Unidas En Accion (Families United In Action) to assist with local food drives to our Hispanic community.

PAL also partners with local athletic leagues including the NBA and NFL to provide free tickets to youth.

Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion: The Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program, piloted in 2017, enables police officers to divert individuals to a community-based intervention for law violations driven by unmet behavioral or mental health needs. Instead of the regular criminal justice system cycle, individuals are instead referred into a case-management program where they receive a wide range of support services, including but not limited to housing, mental health services, and substance abuse treatment programs. Currently, the LEAD program is focused in the eighth district and has a caseload that averages around 55 clients. The program has shown a tremendous potential impact on jail reduction efforts – one year before enrollment in LEAD, the participants spent a combined 707 days in jail; one year after enrollment, the group spent a combined 104 days in jail, an 85% decrease. After months of planning, the City of New Orleans is now poised to expand the program to all of its districts.

Ethnic and Racial Disparity Working Group: In October of 2020, the Ethnic and Racial Disparity Working Group was formed in partnership with the City and the VERA Institute of Justice. NOPD's Field Operations Bureau sergeant Nicole Powell participates as a member to create a plan to address the drivers of ethnic and racial disparities in the adult and juvenile criminal legal system in Orleans Parish. The Working Group is tasked with setting specific, measurable, and achievable goals to reduce criminal legal system involvement for adult and juvenile Black, Indigenous, People of Color. To that end the group will: analyze disparities across the criminal legal system; develop or adjust strategies to incorporate a focus on ethnic and racial disparities; develop goals for reducing racial and ethnic disparities; and monitor and evaluate impacts of disparities work.

Criminal Justice Council: The Sanford "Sandy" Krasnoff Criminal Justice Council brings together criminal justice stakeholders including elected officials, agency heads, and community members to consolidate insight and align interests across the system. This makes the Council the highest advisory body on criminal justice issues in Orleans Parish, in this role it advises the Mayor and City Council, develops policy positions, and suggests legislation. The Council members include the Chief of Police and three community representatives. Strategies discussed after the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in a reduction in the arrest rate by 57% due to NOPD increasing the use of summons in lieu of arrest to

address community concerns around the spread of Covid-19. NOPD actively partners with the Council to address community concerns and problem-solve.

Jail Population Management Subcommittee: The Jail Population Management (JPM) Subcommittee was created in 2015 to identify and implement strategies and policy recommendations that could permanently reduce Orleans Justice Center's (OJC) average daily population to be better accommodated in the facility. NOPD assists this subcommittee by providing data on LEAD and other pre-arrest strategies employed to reduce unnecessary arrests that increase the jail population. The JPM consists of three community members that represent a larger body – the City's Community Advisory Group.

Dillard University's Center for Racial Justice: Dillard University launched the Center for Racial Justice (CRJ) in June 2020. Superintendent Ferguson serves on the CRJ's Executive Board. The CRJ is a conduit for change by engaging community leaders, law enforcement officials, and citizens to acquire the cultural competence needed to bring about systemic change to policing in communities of color.

SafeCam NOLA: SafeCam NOLA⁵ is an ongoing community safety initiative that allows residents and businesses the opportunity to partner with the NOPD to report crime. Residents and businesses can opt to link existing camera footage to the City's Real Time Crime Center. The Real Time Crime Center leverages technology to provide critical information to first responders in the field and to assist with investigations of criminal activity or quality of life concerns.⁶

Faith and Blue Week: NOPD's Community Engagement Section, along with several faith-based leaders in New Orleans hosted a series of events in honor of Faith and Blue Week, beginning Thursday, November 12, 2020 through Saturday November 14, 2020. The mission for Faith and Blue Week is to collectively address and resolve the issues facing our community and to show our community firsthand collaborative efforts formed by the Police and the Clergy.

Uncomfortable Conversation: On Friday, November 13, 2020, members of the City of New Orleans Pastoral Community and Citizens, met and had an open dialogue with police regarding civil unrest, how to work effectively together to address needs and concerns of community. The NOPD's Community Engagement Section and Victim-Witness Unit participated. NOPD intends to host this community meeting annually as part of its Faith and Blue Week.

Bikes in Blue: The NOPD partnered with cyclist advocacy group Bike Uneasy in efforts to promote a better understanding of the issues faced by cyclists and forge improved connections between the NOPD and the cycling community.

Horses, Hops and Cop: The Louisiana Hospitality Foundation, in partnership with NOPD's Mounted Unit, hosted its 10th annual event which provides fun activities to the community including a live equestrian soccer game.

Sixth Annual Teddy Bear Program: The NOPD in collaboration with the New Orleans Police and Justice Foundation, Arnaud's Restaurant, and several other community partners announced the

⁵ See [HOME - SafeCam New Orleans \(safecamnola.com\)](https://safecamnola.com).

⁶ See [Homeland Security - Real-Time Crime Center - City of New Orleans \(nola.gov\)](https://nola.gov/homeland-security/real-time-crime-center).

donation of over 3,000 teddy bears for the Sixth Annual Teddy Bear Program. Officers keep the teddy bears in their units to handout to children who have been traumatized due to tragedy.

Community Office Hours: Residents had the opportunity to meet with CLOs and city personnel in-person or by virtual appointment. Due to COVID-19, Community Office Hours were by appointment only. To make an appointment please call 504-658-4933, go to www.nola.gov/coh.

Community Office Hours enable City Hall to be more accessible, responsive, and helpful to a greater number of local residents. This program creates a two-way street of effective communication and information sharing in order to more effectively address important neighborhood issues.

Clean Up NOLA: Clean Up NOLA is a comprehensive, coordinated initiative combining the efforts of multiple City departments and the community to make New Orleans shine. The NOPD assists by combining Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design⁷ (CPTED) principles into clean-up efforts in targeted high crime areas. CPTED is an approach that seeks to reduce crime by focusing on improving environmental conditions that are likely to lead to crime. A key strategy is the renewal of New Orleans' Hardin Park and Hoffman Triangle areas. NOPD works with the Sanitation Department, the Department of Environmental Quality, and 311 to address quality of life issues such as vacant lots, and illegal tire dumping. NOPD also participates in resource fairs within the Hardin Park area alongside other agencies and non-profits.

2020 Neighborhood Summit: The annual Neighborhood Summit was coordinated by the Mayor's Office of Neighborhood Engagement. Each year, NOPD attends to build relationships with the community and receive information from the community to develop responses to citizen concerns.

Junior Civic Leadership Academy: NOPD provided a week-long public safety curriculum to engage youth at the Mayor's Junior Civic Leadership Academy. The Junior Civic Leadership Academy is an engaging 8-week program that provides youth with an in-depth look at city government. Youth between the ages of 13 – 18 were encouraged to apply.

ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALTY OFFICERS:

COMMUNITY LIAISON OFFICERS (CLO)

A CLO is a designated officer within a District tasked with addressing community quality of life issues and building trusting relationships with the residents and stakeholders in each district. CLOs engage in problem identification and problem-solving activities with community members around the community's priorities and works proactively with other city departments to address quality of life issues. CLOs also work with platoon officers in problem identification and problem-solving. CLO activities are primarily captured through community policing forms, which are explained in greater detail below.

⁷ CPTED is a

SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICER (SRO)

A School Resource Officer⁸ is a designated officer within a District who provides specific support to schools. The SRO helps school officials cope with school violence and assists in creating a safe and conducive learning environment in public schools. The SRO is not a school disciplinarian.

The SRO is a law enforcement officer, educator, and counselor. According to **Chapter 1.20: School Incidents, School Resource Officers**, SROs are required to:

- a. Provide counselling to a student.
- b. Conduct youth engagement activity session(s);
- c. Participate in school activities that build trust and relationships with the school staff and students;
- d. Refer students to the school's counsellor.
- e. Participate in parent-teacher conferences.
- f. Conduct student transports (to school if truant, Juvenile Intake Unit or Truancy Center);
- g. Collaborate with school staff, students, parents, etc. to solve a problem.
- h. Conduct an arrest.
- i. Distribute any departmentally approved materials to the school or students.
- j. Complete a Juvenile Warning Notice consistent with **Chapter 44.3 – Juvenile Warning Notice**

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, SROs were limited in the amount of contact made with students and school staff. Nevertheless, SROs remain committed to their mission of community policing by organizing and participating in activities and events geared toward ensuring every school obligation was fulfilled and proper COVID-19 guidelines were followed. Virtual learning remains a viable alternative to in-person learning. The School Resource Officer Program will include virtual events as a regular alternative option in its operations going forward.

SROs document activity required in the SRO policy in SRO Activity Reports; however, SROs can also document outreach to youth in the Community Policing Form. Please see the section on Community Policing Form Scorecard Review Procedure for more information. There are examples of youth engagement located in the District-Specific Community Engagement section of this report.

LANGUAGE ACCESS COORDINATOR (LAC)

The Language Access Coordinator (LAC) provides updates to the continuing needs and changes of the Limited English Proficient (LEP) community in the City of New Orleans. The LAC provides recommendations to the Department for policy changes and translation/interpretation services provided to the LEP community. In 2020, the LAC attended virtual meetings in conjunction with the Louisiana Language Assistance Collation to determine the need for the LEP community and verify how the New Orleans Police Department can assist with their concerns.

⁸ The Eighth District has one school; therefore, no SRO is assigned in the Eighth District. The district personnel and CLOs respond to any issues or events, if necessary.

LGBTQ+ LIAISONS

The NOPD recognizes the need to engage with the LGBTQ+ community to foster positive relationships and trust within. The LGBTQ+ Liaisons work in partnership with City agencies and organizations by conducting community outreach, education, and involvement in other related LGBTQ+ related matters to achieve this goal. The NOPD, along with the City, has established their PRIDE Month initiative to show their support of the LGBTQ+ community. During the month of June, officers can wear a special badge designed to achieve this recognition. A representative of the LGBTQ+ Liaisons meet with the New Orleans LGBTQ Hospitality Alliance quarterly to discuss the concerns of the community and establish how the NOPD can play an active role in achieving their efforts. Annual outreach projects and events were canceled in 2020 due to Covid-19.

VICTIM WITNESS ASSISTANCE SERVICES

The Victim-Witness Assistance Unit (VWAU) provides immediate and ongoing support to families and victims of homicides and other serious crimes. Consent Decree ¶ 227 See below for a detailed breakdown of services provided by the Unit and individuals serviced in the fourth quarter of 2020 and year-to-date.

	4th Quarter	(YTD) Year-to-date
<i>NEW Victims receiving services</i>	439	1492
<i>Total number of victims receiving services</i>	752	2949
<i>Services provided</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Information and Referrals· Personal Advocacy and Accompaniment· Emotional Support and Safety Services· Shelter and Housing Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Information and Referrals· Personal Advocacy and Accompaniment· Emotional Support and Safety Services· Shelter and Housing Services· Criminal and Civil Justice System Assistance

In addition to providing multiple services to victims of crime acts, the VWAU provides many other services, including toy giveaways, and providing clothing and diapers to families impacted by violent crime.

The VWAU is also comprised of Social Service Advocates. Each of the eight police districts are assigned Social Service Advocates. The Social Service Advocates are located in NOPD's Headquarters but assigned to handle victims within their respective districts

DISTRICT-SPECIFIC COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND POLICING

COMMUNITY POLICING PLANS

The District Community Policing Plans are comprehensive problem-oriented policing projects that are intended to address the unique needs and concerns of the communities serviced in each District. These plans assist in the NOPD's overall goal to establish extensive problem-solving partnerships in each district and develop and implement cooperative strategies that build mutual respect and trusting relationships with this broader cross-section of stakeholders.⁹ The plans provide guidance to the officers in each district about what priorities members of the community want them focusing on.

In 2021, NOPD, through its CLOs, will update each district's community policing plans by soliciting community feedback in NONPACC and PCAB meetings to determine the top community concerns and priorities. Districts report updates to these priorities by providing descriptions of activities taken to address citizen concerns *and* milestones achieved over time. Districts can make these reports through the Department's Community Policing Forms and can also report out on the plans' progress during NONPACC and PCAB meetings. To view the current Community Policing Plans, please visit <https://www.nola.gov/nopd/nopd-consent-decree/>. Once the 2021 plans are drafted, they will be published on NOPD's website and NOPD will track the monthly progress of each plan on its publicly available MAX Dashboard.

The information below reflects the priorities each district identified in their 2018 Community Policing Plans. Information reflected is a duplicate of the Community Policing Plans shared on NOPD's website: .

First District

The First District's priorities include the following: Armed Robbery, Narcotics and Prostitution.

1. Armed Robbery: First District Officers proactively patrolled zones L and M in the First District. The proactive patrols were captured through data and the number of times a unit was dispatched to highlighted zones.
2. Narcotics: The First District concentrated on the narcotics trade while partnering with our Federal partners and Narcotics Unit to combat the narcotics issues within the district.
3. Prostitution: The First District has given a number of overtime hours to Major Case Narcotics to enforce prostitution violations and perpetrators especially along the North Claiborne corridor.

Second District

The Second District's priorities include the following: Attendance at Community Meetings, Walking Beats and Youth-Police Dialogues.

1. Attendance at Community Meetings: The Second District Commander and Community Liaison Officer increased attendance at community meetings and neighborhood association

⁹ Consent Decree ¶227.

meetings within the district.

2. Walking Beat: The Second District Officers increased police visibility by deploying officers to conduct walking beats in designated areas, hot spots, and district zones. Hot spots are locations within an area where a specified violation or activity occurs at a higher rate than other locations in the district.
3. Youth-Police Dialogues: Second District Officers developed district level police youth dialogue programs within the district schools and youth organizations.

Third District

The Third District's priorities include the following: Address Violent Crime, Community and Youth Engagement and Social Media Presence.

1. Address Violent Crime: The Third District assigned officers to proactive area patrols of violent crime hot spots and capture CAD data based on GPS coordinates when directed patrol signal is initiated in the District.
2. Community and Youth Engagement: The Third District announced the Community Liaison who will conduct NONPACC meetings, the Community Liaison attended at least three monthly community meetings and kept the community abreast on crime trends for the district and addressed community concerns alike, and twice a month, officers had breakfast, lunch or visited with kids to build trust, demonstrated friendliness, conducted youth-police dialogues, allowing the youth to address major concerns to the officers.
3. Social Media Presence: Officers documented activities and sent them to the Public Information Office to be posted as well as live streamed at all weekly MAX meetings

Fourth District

The Fourth District's priorities include the following: Narcotics Enforcement, Traffic Enforcement and Youth Engagement.

1. Narcotics Enforcement: Fourth District Officers displayed an increased presence in designated areas to control narcotics activity.
2. Traffic Enforcement: The Fourth District dispatched directed patrols and deployed traffic enforcement vehicles to defined intersections.
3. Youth Engagement: The Fourth District School Resource Officer developed a district level police- youth dialogue program with district schools. The School Resource Officer reported outcomes of youth dialogues and included school and district participants.

Fifth District

The Fifth District's priorities include the following: Community Partnerships, Directed Patrols and Safe Spaces for Children.

1. Community Partnerships: The Community Liaison Officer (CLO) fostered current partnerships with Daughters of Charity, Rock of Ages Church, Police Community Advisory Board and the Seventh Ward Neighborhood Association by: encouraging officers to attend

public meetings held by the organizations, meeting with leaders of each organization to identifying current needs and providing monthly updates on partnership progress with each organization.

2. Directed Patrols: The Fifth District increased visibility in the violent crime “hot spots”. The Fifth District partnered with local violence reduction organizations on strategies to diminish persons and property crimes in the district.
3. Safe Spaces for Children: The Fifth District prioritized safe spaces for children, specifically parks and playgrounds by directing a minimum of three signal 22As (area checks) each day at Hardin Park and maintaining a 24-hour surveillance at specified locations where children and community members gather.

Sixth District

The Sixth District’s priorities include the following: City Agency Invitations, Walking Beat and Youth-Police Dialogues.

1. City Agency Invitations: The Sixth District invited various city agencies to each New Orleans Neighborhood Police Anti-Crime Council (NONPACC) meeting to discuss Quality of Life Issues. All agencies that participated were documented.
2. Walking Beat: The Sixth District conducted Park and Walks. Officers parked vehicles and conducted walking beats in the area immediately surrounding it. Park and Walks were documented by the Community Policing Signal 22W (walking beat).
3. Youth-Police Dialogues: The Sixth District hosted monthly Youth-Police Dialogues in schools.

Seventh District

The Seventh District’s priorities include the following: Community Outreach and Relationships with Youth.

1. Community Outreach: The Seventh District expanded community outreach by enhancing social media presence. Information on social media was updated at least once a week.
2. Relationships with Youth: The Seventh District improved relationships with the youth by collaborating with schools in the district. Multiple meetings and assemblies were conducted on a regular basis throughout the year.

Eight District

The Eighth District’s priorities include the following: Aggressive Panhandling and Solicitation, Homeless Assistance and Ordinance Enforcement.

1. Aggressive Panhandling and Solicitation: The Eighth District improved vagrancy, aggressive panhandling and aggressive solicitation through partnerships with many agencies and organizations.
2. Homeless Assistance: The Eighth District mitigated homelessness by addressing root causes of homelessness. The district dispatched the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) to

respond to calls concerning vagrancy and homelessness. Throughout the year, the district engaged in collaborative problem-solving meetings with the Health Department, the Mayor's Office, Sanitation, and other policy advisors on both short-term and long-term solutions to homelessness.

3. Ordinance Enforcement: The Eighth District enforced ordinances in the district by conducting sound checks and business checks.

COMMUNITY POLICING FORMS ASSESSMENT

Community Policing Forms were implemented to highlight various community policing efforts in each district. In addition to community policing signals (discussed below), the Department continues to capture outreach and problem-solving partnerships through documentation on Community Policing Forms.

Reporting requirements are outlined in **the Community Engagement and Policing Manual**. The requirements are as follows:

- (1) Officers shall document interactions *within one week* of the occurrence.
- (2) Supervisors shall update community policing form entries *within 30 days*

The Department's ability to document community engagement activities through Community Policing Forms was heavily affected by the cyber-attack that occurred on December 13, 2019. SharePoint, which housed community engagement reporting, was unavailable throughout 2020. CPFs were not completed by the electronic form; instead, officers, CLOs, and SROs documented their activities manually in PDF forms and submitted the PDFs to their supervisors via email. The emails were uploaded by the District Systems Administrators (DSAs) and stored on the Department's electronic shared drives (G-drive). In 2020, PDF versions of community policing forms and SRO activities were submitted on a monthly basis.

During the fourth quarter, 135 Community Policing Forms were completed. All forms were reviewed by the Community Engagement Unit and PSAB's Policy Standards Section during the fourth quarter. Forms were also submitted on a monthly basis to the Professional Standards and Accountability Bureau. NOPD is relaunching the electronic version of the CPF in 2021.

In order to reduce duplicative reporting, CPFs are intended to only include activities that are not captured through community policing signals. Noteworthy problem-solving activities and/or collaborations that occur during area checks, business checks, directed patrols, quality of life issues, residence checks and/or walking beats do require a community policing form. Because signals are one mechanism to track proactive community policing activities that either identify problems or respond to an identified problem, the Department does not require officers to document every area

check or business check in the Community Policing Form. However, when a community policing signal leads to adequately reducing a quality of life issue or solving a problem, officers are encouraged to document the qualitative data in the Community Policing Form.

COMMUNITY POLICING SIGNALS

NOPD uses Community Policing Signals to capture proactive problem-solving activities, as well as quality of life activities, in an efficient, geo-coded, time-stamped manner. The purpose of the community policing signals is to differentiate the officer's work tasks, and quantify the areas of concern through GPS technology, to ensure that some of the time spent on proactive patrols is spent scanning for problems, analyzing potential problems, and responding to problems in the community. NOPD can also track its community policing activities and analyze the impacts of those efforts. The community policing signals include:

Quality of Life (QOL) matters include all issues where citizens request assistance from NOPD, excluding criminal complaints or threats to public safety.

Area Check (22A) —Officers will utilize the area check signal when patrolling an area within the District that has been pre-determined as an important area either by the community or the Department. An important area is a location where there is an issue that requires increased patrol. An important area can be determined by an increase in calls for service for a type of police matter, or crime trend, or increase citizen complaint regarding crime or disorder in an area. This signal is used when patrolling a general area without a specific problem-solving strategy attached. Officers are scanning the area when utilizing this signal.

Business Check (22B) —Officers will utilize the business check signal to engage occupants at a business within the District.

Directed Patrol (22D) —Officers will utilize the directed patrol signal to execute a focused collaborative problem-solving, departmental problem-solving, or community policing and engagement in the targeted area. For example, a 22D would be used to conduct any police activity linked to a problem oriented policing project documented in the District's Community Policing Plans, among other reasons.

Residence Check (22R) —Officers will utilize the residence check signal when the officers physically exit the patrol car and engage occupants at a specific residence absent a call-for-service.

Quality of Life (21Q) —Officers will utilize the quality of life signal when responding to any type of quality of life problem. Quality of life concerns include, but are not limited to, citizen concerns regarding abandoned vehicles, blighted property, illegal tire dumping, and noise complaints.

Walking Beat (22W) —Officers will utilize the walking beat signal while executing a defined and assigned walking beat.

NOPD uses community policing signals to document both its response to district Community Policing Plans and its broader community policing activities. In 2020, NOPD initiated 126,995 community policing signals. In the fourth quarter of 2020, NOPD initiated 31,843 community policing signals. See a breakdown below¹⁰.

Non-Districts include specialized assignments including, but not limited to, the Mid-City Patrols and the Lakeview Patrols.

Fourth Quarter Community Policing Signal Summary¹¹

District	Q4 Total
First	5463
Quality of Life (21Q)	15
Area Check (22A)	4192
Business Check (22B)	1244
Directed Patrol (22D)	3
Residence Check (22R)	1
Walking Beat (22W)	8
Second	4315
Quality of Life	3
Area Check (22A)	3263
Business Check (22B)	941
Directed Patrol (22D)	97
Residence Check (22R)	0
Walking Beat (22W)	11
Third	8946
Quality of Life	4
Area Check (22A)	7842
Business Check (22B)	1067
Directed Patrol (22D)	19
Residence Check (22R)	14
Walking Beat (22W)	0
Fourth	5115
Quality of Life	2
Area Check (22A)	4341
Business Check (22B)	474
Directed Patrol (22D)	242

¹⁰ Monthly breakdown can be seen in Appendix B of this report.

¹¹ Non-Districts include instances where officers were specially assigned to details, including the Mid-City Patrol and Lakeview Patrol among others.

Residence Check (22R)	3
Walking Beat (22W)	53
Fifth	1486
Quality of Life	1
Area Check (22A)	826
Business Check (22B)	443
Directed Patrol (22D)	209
Residence Check (22R)	4
Walking Beat (22W)	3
Sixth	2552
Quality of Life	3
Area Check (22A)	1615
Business Check (22B)	713
Directed Patrol (22D)	141
Residence Check (22R)	25
Walking Beat (22W)	55
Seventh	531
Quality of Life	43
Area Check (22A)	346
Business Check (22B)	137
Directed Patrol (22D)	2
Residence Check (22R)	3
Walking Beat (22W)	0
Eighth	2045
Quality of Life	22
Area Check (22A)	1557
Business Check (22B)	412
Directed Patrol (22D)	3
Residence Check (22R)	0
Walking Beat (22W)	51
Grand Total	31843

COMMUNITY POLICING FORMS SCORECARD REVIEW AND PROCEDURE

NOPD encountered two major obstacles in 2019 and 2020: a cyber-attack and the COVID-19 Pandemic. Due to the cyber-attack, all databases were taken offline, including the system that housed community policing forms. As a result, a paper form was created in the interim to replace the electronic version. Although effective, the paper forms made it difficult to track and analyze the data needed to create the CPF scorecard. As such, it was not feasible to grade the community policing forms using the scorecard that NOPD has developed and used in previous reviews. In

2021, a new electronic version¹² of the Community Policing Form will launch. This version will accurately capture all required data and correctly show the positive impact NOPD officers have been making in their communities through Community Engagement and Problem-Solving Initiatives.

Once the forms are back online, NOPD will be able to use the following scorecard to assess the effectiveness of its community partnerships and problem-solving strategies, including the effectiveness of the community liaison program. Consent Decree ¶228

Column Name	Review Procedure Explanation	Scoring
<u>Community Policing Narrative Describes Problems</u>	If categorized as community policing activity, the form narrative describes a problem or issue.	Yes or No or N/A*
<u>Community Policing Narrative Describes Problem-Solving Actions</u>	If categorized as community policing activity, the form narrative describes a problem-solving action relevant to problem at hand.	Yes or No or N/A*
<u>Community Policing Narrative Describes Impact of Actions</u>	If categorized as community policing activity, the form narrative describes the impact or potential impact of problem-solving actions.	Yes or No or N/A*
<u>Community Engagement Narrative Describes Interactions</u>	If categorized as community engagement activity, the form narrative describes interactions with individuals or group within community.	Yes or No or N/A*
<u>Community Engagement Narrative Describes Communications/Collaborations</u>	If categorized as community engagement activity, the form narrative describes engagement (communications and/or collaborations that occurred during the interaction).	Yes or No or N/A*
<u>Other Other - Narrative Describes Problems or Interactions</u>	If categorized as “other” activity, the community policing form narrative describes an activity or interaction with community member(s).	Yes or No or N/A*
Activity Entered on Time	The officer entered the activity within seven days of occurrence.	Yes or No
Activity Approved on Time	The supervisor approved the form entry within 30 days.	Yes or No

Please see the ***Recommendations*** section of this report for an overview detailing NOPD’s efforts to expand its assessment of community policing and engagement activity in 2021.

¹² The new Community Policing Forms launched in second quarter of 2021.

PROCEDURAL JUSTICE SCORECARD

Procedural Justice refers to the idea of fairness in the processes that resolve disputes and allocate resources and specifically how the characteristics of police-community interactions shape the public's trust of the police. Procedural Justice speaks to four principles, often referred to as the four pillars:

1. Fairness in the processes
2. Transparency in actions
3. Opportunities for voice
4. Impartiality in decision making.

To measure Procedural Justice, the NOPD scores officer interactions during traffic stops based on protocols established in **Chapter 41.13 Bias Free Policing**. When conducting consensual contacts, investigative detentions, traffic stops, arrests, and searches and seizures of property, officers must:

1. Be professional and polite,
2. Provide a self-introduction,
3. Explain the reason for the contact,
4. Ensure the length of detention is reasonable,
5. Answer any reasonable questions that the citizen may have, and
6. If the reasonable suspicion for the stop is dispelled or the stop was made in error, explain why the error was made and apologize for any inconvenience.

NOPD's Procedural Justice audit is incorporated into its audit of Stops, Searches, and Arrests. In 2020, NOPD conducted SSA audit, which occurred in May 2020. The Procedural Justice Scorecard from that audit is below:

SSA Scorecard - Procedural Justice (Preliminary Double-blind Sample)									Review Period: May 2020
Compliance percentages for Consent Decree requirements for stops, searches and arrests									
District	# of Incidents	Officers Introduced Themselves	Officers Explained Reason for Stop	Officers Allowed Subject to Explain	Officers Responded to Subject's Reasonable Questions	Officers Communicated Result	Stop Took No Longer than Necessary	Officers Were Reasonably Courteous and Professional	Overall
1	8	43%	100%	100%	100%	100%	88%	88%	88%
2	13	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	97%
3	11	64%	100%	100%	100%	91%	100%	91%	92%
4	9	78%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	97%
5	8	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	88%	96%
6	13	46%	92%	100%	100%	100%	92%	100%	90%
7	12	60%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	93%
8	9	67%	100%	89%	89%	100%	100%	89%	90%
SOD	4	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	86%
ISB	2	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	86%
Overall	89	64%	97%	99%	99%	99%	98%	94%	93%

GEOGRAPHIC DEPLOYMENT

Geographic Deployment is a fundamental component of the Department's community policing strategy and helps facilitate more contact between the police and the community stakeholders within a particular area.

Officers are assigned to specific Sectors (beats) within their district and are expected to engage in Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS) initiatives in these Sectors. Officers, through frequent and consistent engagement activities within a defined Sector, develop a greater sense of local concerns, build stronger ties within the community, and take ownership of problems within their assigned beat.

Officers are either assigned to a Car Sector (patrol in their vehicle) or a walking beat. Districts 1-7 have each been divided into 4 (four) Car Sectors: Sectors 1, 2, 3 and 4. The 8th District, which encompasses a smaller geographical footprint, has been divided into 3 (three) Car Sectors and walking beats (Bourbon Promenade): Sectors 1, 2 and 3. Officers should not deviate from their assigned sectors unless responding to an emergency or otherwise directed by their supervisor.

District Car Sector Maps are attached in Appendix A. These sectors came into effect mid-June of 2020. Officers were assigned to Sectors based on historical data involving the numbers of calls received in the particular area.

Geographic Deployment CAD Analysis

In order to ensure that all Sectors have regularly assigned officers familiar with the area, its issues, problems and leaders, the Department tracks officer patrols in each sector of each District. The charts below track implementation of the geographic deployment strategy through CAD data. The CAD data helps the Department evaluate the percentage of time officers spend in their assigned sector and the percentage of shifts that satisfy the Department's internal "time in sector" goals. The Department has developed and implemented an internal reporting trigger that requires Supervisors to explain deviations below the Department's targeted time in sector based on CAD data. NOPD will also conduct audits of these Deviation Forms to ensure deviations meet policy requirements. The time in sector targets are evaluated and subject to change as the Department deems necessary to address community needs and resource availability.

[continued on the following page]

Chart 1 below shows the amount of time officers spent handling non-emergency calls (Code 1 calls) inside of their assigned sectors in 2020. The Department also tracked shifts within each sector, as reflected in Chart 2.

Chart 1: Time* Primary Units Spent Handling Code 1 Calls In Sector, Q4 2020

District	Time In Sector (Min)	Time Out of Sector (Min)	% Time In Sector
1	140,777	139,772	50%
2	180,526	99,608	64%
3	87,389	76,767	53%
4	290,311	96,733	75%
5	82,155	165,504	33%
6	115,514	148,683	44%
7	45,433	121,248	27%
8	71,459	107,506	40%

*Chart 1 - *Does not include time spent handling Emergency Code 1 calls holding for greater than 60 minutes.*

Chart 2 below shows how often each sector has at least one officer assigned to the sector and who spent at least 20% ** of the time handling calls within that sector.

Chart 2: Sectors-Shifts* with at least one unit spending at least 20% of the time handling calls within sector, Q4 2020

District	Sector Shifts >20% Target	Sector Shifts	% Sector Shifts >20% Target
1	961	1,026	94%
2	992	1,052	94%
3	906	943	96%
4	1,041	1,077	97%
5	968	1,048	92%
6	960	1,027	93%
7	928	1,041	89%
8	785	814	96%

*Chart 2 - *A Sectors-Shift is every combination of Date, Sector, and Platoon. The above data does not factor Code 1 calls holding for greater than 60 minutes that are out of sector. The above data does not consider Deviation Forms. **NOPD applied a 20% initial minimum target for "time in sector" based on Department of Justice-approved geographic deployment policies in other jurisdictions. This target will evolve over time based on various factors, including community needs and resource availability. Deviation Forms are required at 50%, well above the initial minimum target for "time in sector."*

OBSTACLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

OBSTACLES

The COVID-19 pandemic also had a significant impact on the operational landscape of the New Orleans Police Department. The NOPD, along with fire and rescue first responders, have been on the front lines of response, tending to medical emergencies and managing the social consequences of COVID-19, while at the same time providing safety and reassurance to their communities. “Stay-at-home Orders” also changed people’s routines, impacting patterns, social communication, and other events to which officers would routinely respond. Because of these considerable changes, the pandemic significantly impacted the way the New Orleans Police Department operates and responds to the public.

The risk of exposure to COVID-19 greatly impacts first responders, and several law enforcement officers have already succumbed to the disease. Community Engagement mainly suffered because of social distancing guidelines and the inability of officers to engage in community events and activities. These obstacles created a barrier between officers and their passion for Community Engagement.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Tracking and Measuring Community Engagement and Policing

NOPD will bolster its efforts to provide more timely and accurate information regarding all aspects of community policing and engagement. Due to a cyber-attack, Community Policing Forms were manually collected and could not be properly tracked and analyzed. The manual form process did not provide a structure in which a scorecard could be completed for 2020. However, the Department has spent 2020 rebuilding its information technology infrastructure and the Community Policing Forms are on track to being accessible electronically in 2021.

The Department had previously developed a Community Policing and Engagement Scorecard, which captures the Community Policing Forms, Community Policing Plans and PCAB recommendations. However, the Department does a lot more to engage the community and solve problems. In 2021, the NOPD will create one comprehensive Community Policing and Engagement Scorecard will capture:

- Community Policing Form
- Geographic Deployment
- Procedural Justice During Traffic Stops
- Police Community Advisory Boards
- Neighborhood Police Anti-Crime Council
- Community Policing Plans

In addition to scorecards, NOPD will include in its quarterly reports quarterly trends based on the community policing and engagement program implementation. NOPD will utilize its Crime Analytics Unit to review calls for service data, community policing signals, community complaints, 311 data, and survey results to demonstrate reductions in problems pre-community engagement and policing strategy and post community engagement and policing strategy.

2021/2022 Community Policing District Plans Implementation

NOPD will follow the processes below to create future community policing and engagement plans and to ensure that the plans encompass the entire scope of the Department's community policing goals, and outline documentation required for consent decree compliance.

Outreach and Survey

NOPD District Captains to distribute surveys at PCAB meetings.

NOPD Districts to coordinate with NOPD Public Information Office to live stream NONPACC and PCAB meetings, or any other acceptable virtual platform.

Implementation

NOPD District Captains to consider 311 data, PCAB Surveys, and NONPACC feedback obtained at meetings to identify trending concerns.

CLOs to work with District Commanders on prioritizing citizen responses into 3-5 community policing problems to address in final plan.

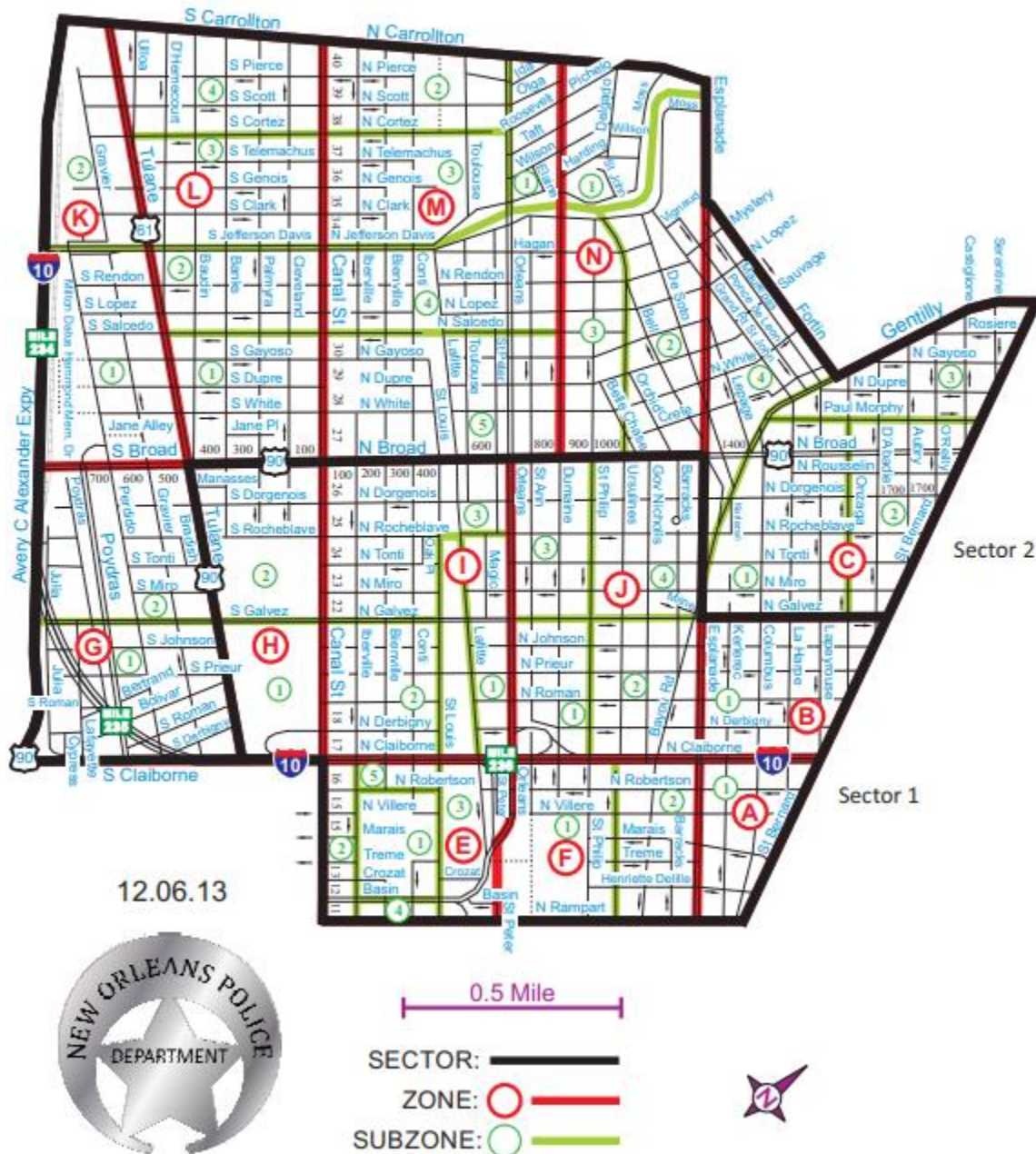
There must be one problem chosen that emphasizes youth outreach and engagement.

CLOs and PSAB to collaborate with District supervisors to develop strategies on solving problem.

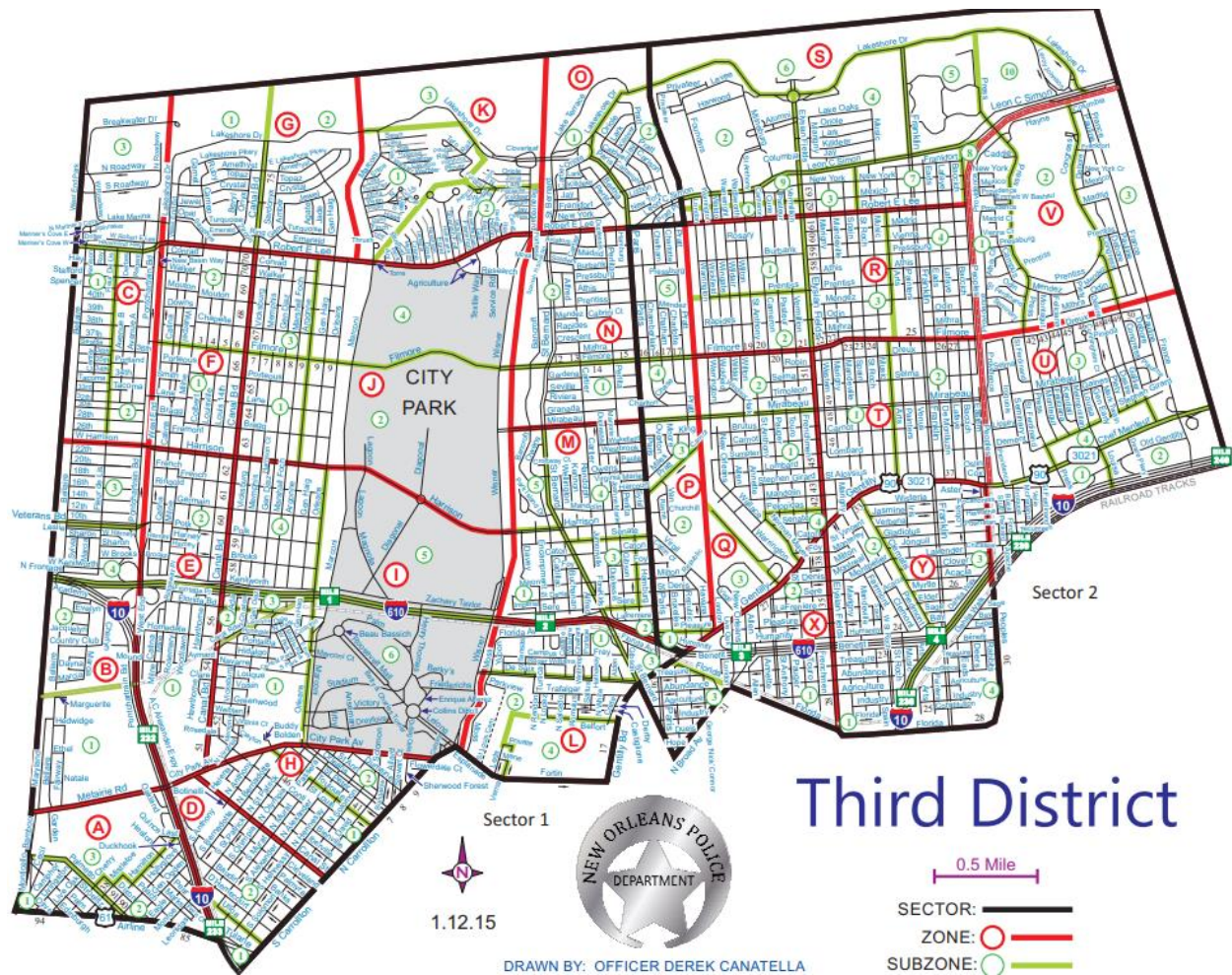
- Strategies must include Problem Oriented Policing (POP) projects
- Must include a process to track monthly tasks coordinated by the district to solve the problem.

District Sectors and Zones

First District



DRAWN BY: OFFICER DEREK CANATELLA



Fifth District

12.06.13

NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT

DRAWN BY:
OFFICER DEREK CANATELLA

SECTOR: ———

ZONE: ○ ———

SUBZONE: ○ ———

Sixth District

12.06.13

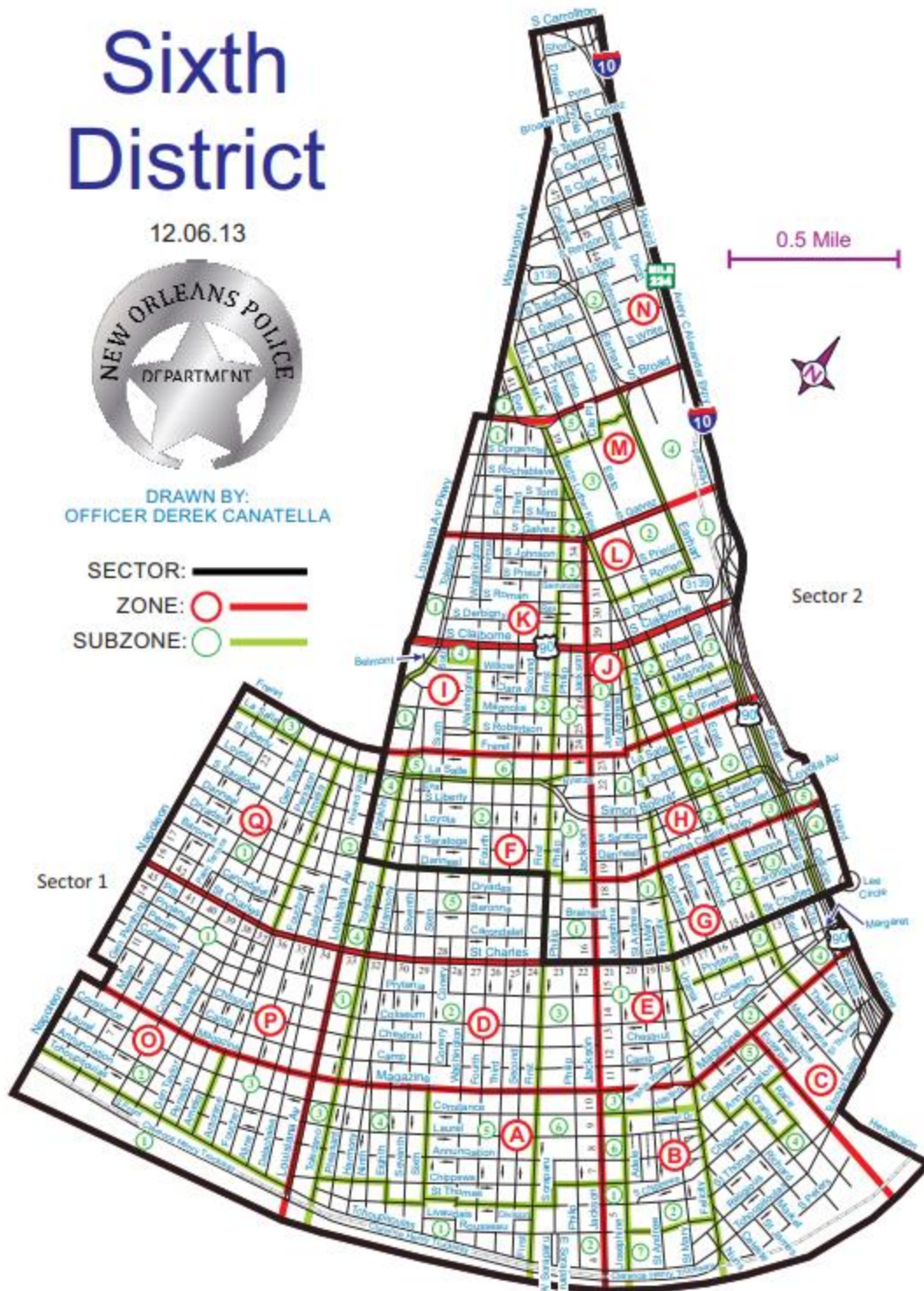


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OFFICER DEREK CANATELLA

SECTOR: ———

ZONE: ○ ———

SUBZONE: ○ ———



Seventh District

Sect

1.28.15



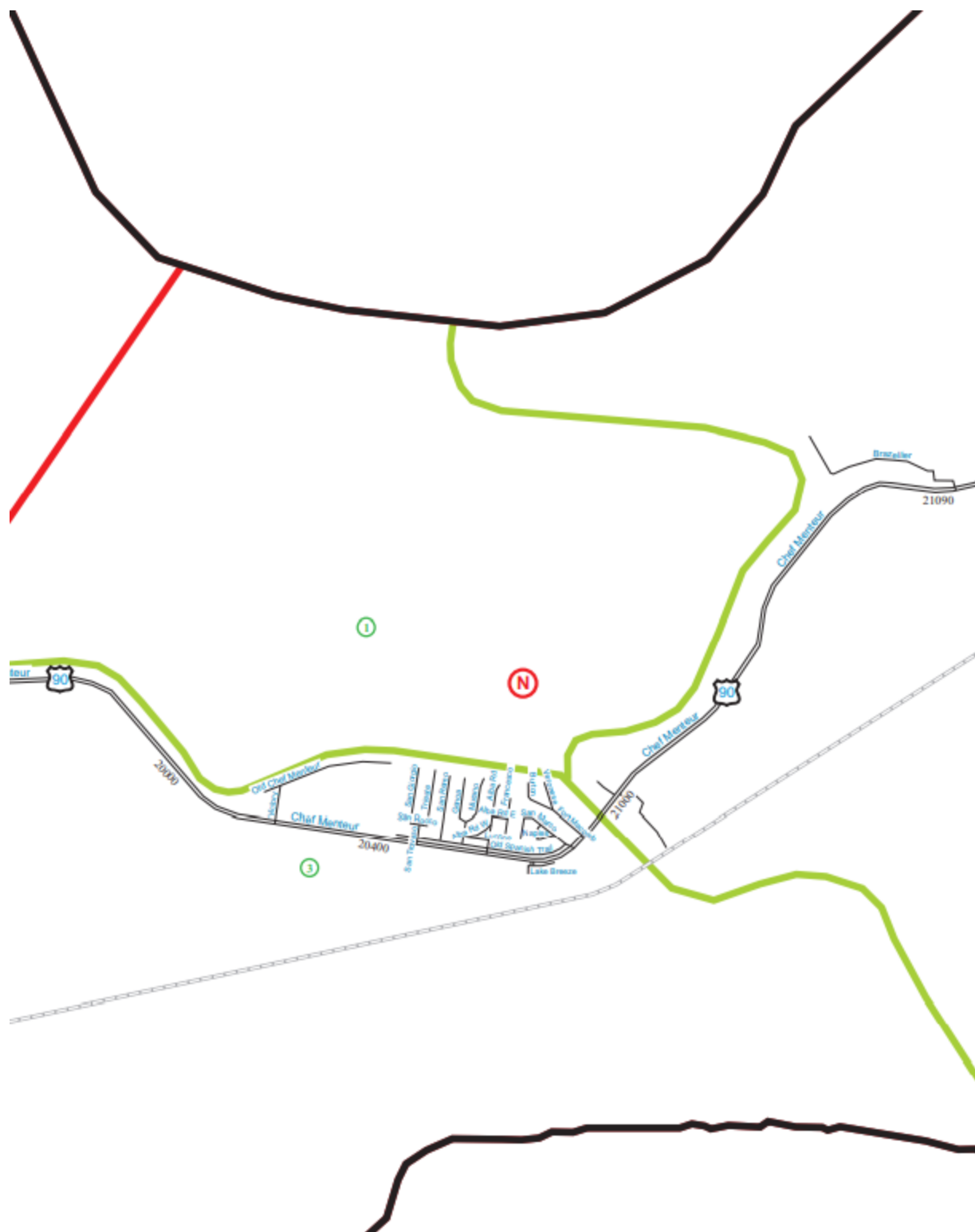
SECTOR: 
 ZONE:  
 SUBZONE:  

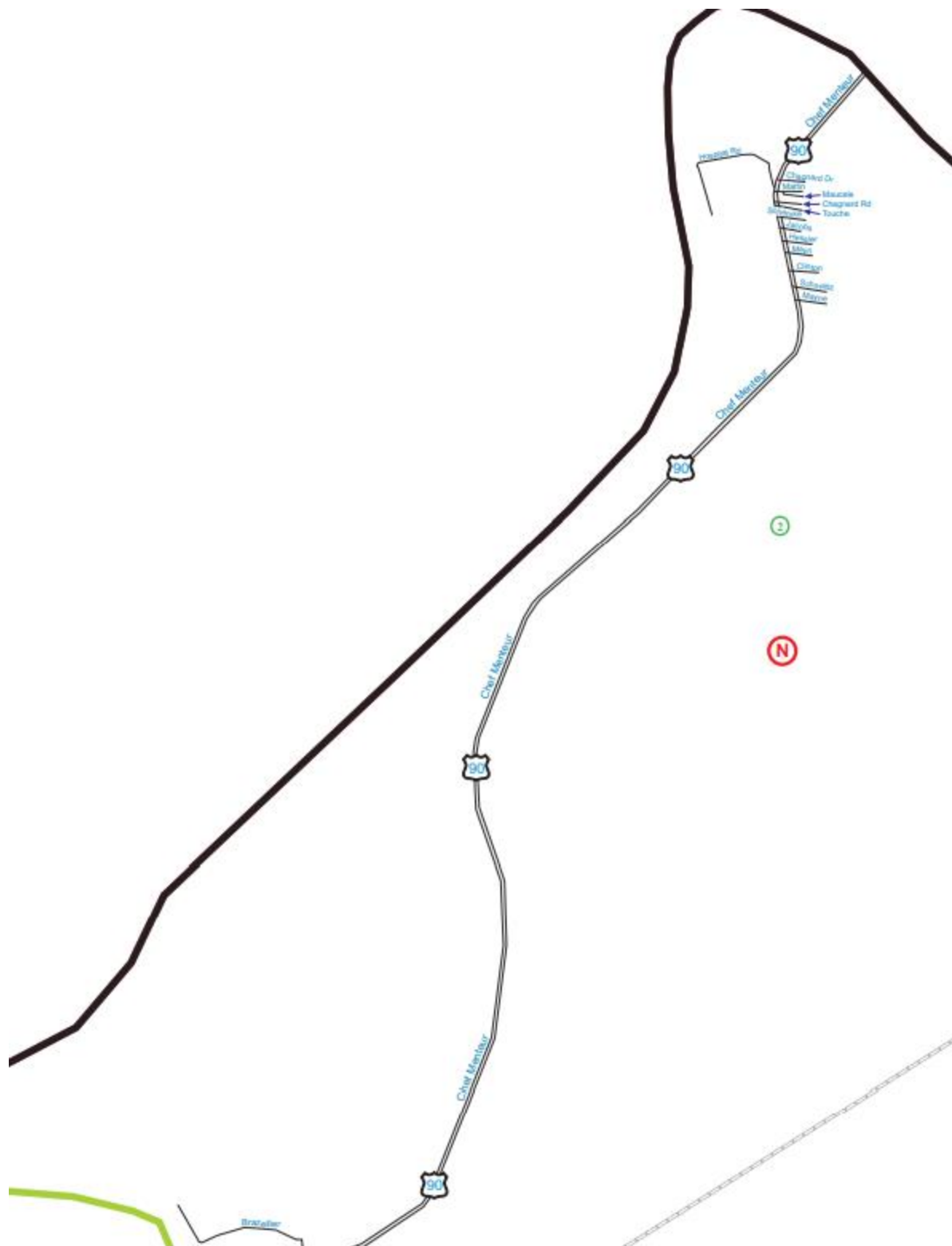
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0.5 Mile







APPENDIX B

Fourth Quarter 2020 Community Policing Signals By Month and Signal

	21Q	21Q	21Q	
	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
D1	10	4	1	15
D2	2	0	1	3
D3	3	0	1	4
D4	2	0	0	2
D5	1	0	0	1
D6	1	1	1	3
D7	17	16	10	43
D8	9	6	7	22
Non-District	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	45	27	21	93

	22D	22D	22D	
	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
D1	3	0	0	3
D2	53	29	15	97
D3	15	1	3	19
D4	82	75	85	242
D5	106	42	61	209
D6	65	38	38	141
D7	1	1		2
D8	1	1	1	3
Non-District	10	3	7	20
Grand Total	336	190	210	736

	22A	22A	22A	
	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
D1	1494	1374	1324	4192
D2	1078	1024	1161	3263
D3	2530	2500	2812	7842
D4	1482	1334	1525	4341
D5	282	206	338	826
D6	626	483	506	1615
D7	105	122	119	346
D8	612	514	431	1557
Non-District	317	414	491	1222
Grand Total	8526	7971	8707	25204

	22R	22R	22R	
	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
D1	0	1	0	1
D2	0	0	0	0
D3	3	1	10	14
D4	2	1	0	3
D5	1	3	0	4
D6	0	16	9	25
D7	1	2	0	3
D8	0	0	0	0
Non-District		1	1	2
Grand Total	7	25	20	52

	22B	22B	22B	
	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
D1	425	411	408	1244
D2	305	324	312	941
D3	405	300	362	1067
D4	193	142	139	474
D5	193	101	149	443
D6	248	211	254	713
D7	74	41	22	137
D8	141	134	137	412
Non-District	49	43	49	141
Grand Total	2033	1707	1832	5572

	22W	22W	22W	
	OCT	NOV	DEC	Total
D1	3	4	1	8
D2	5	3	3	11
D3	0	0	0	0
D4	14	19	20	53
D5	1	1	1	3
D6	1	22	32	55
D7	0	0	0	0
D8	23	20	8	51
Non-District	1	0	4	5
Grand Total	48	69	69	186