

1: Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

Designing Law Enforcement. Many crime control strategies developed today are based upon successes of the past. Given the complex nature of the environment, the chances for these strategies to achieve real success are limited.

A more limited approach, termed defensible space, was developed concurrently by architect Oscar Newman. His principles were widely adopted but with mixed success. The defensible space approach was subsequently revised with additional built environment approaches supported by CPTED. Jeffery continued to expand the multi-disciplinary aspects of the approach, advances which he published, with the last one published in Her guidelines were never implemented but stimulated some of the original thinking that led to CPTED. She was challenging the basic tenets of urban planning of the time: An editor for Architectural Forum magazine, she had no formal training in urban planning, but her work emerged as a founding text for a new way of seeing cities. She felt that the way cities were being designed and built meant that the general public would be unable to develop the social framework needed for effective self-policing. She pointed out that the new forms of urban design broke down many of the traditional controls on criminal behavior, for example, the ability of residents to watch the street and the presence of people using the street both night and day. She suggested that the lack of "natural guardianship" in the environment promoted crime. Jacobs developed the concept that crime flourishes when people do not meaningfully interact with their neighbors. In *Death and Life*, Jacobs listed the three attributes needed to make a city street safe: In it he states "The physical environment can exert a direct influence on crime settings by delineating territories, reducing or increasing accessibility by the creation or elimination of boundaries and circulation networks, and by facilitating surveillance by the citizenry and the police. Ray Jeffery, a criminologist from Florida State University. The phrase began to gain acceptance after the publication of his book of the same name. Jeffery and Zahm, Rooted deeply in the psychological learning theory of B. His original CPTED model was a stimulus-response S-R model positing that the organism learned from punishments and reinforcements in the environment. Jeffery "emphasized material rewards. The major idea here was that by removing the reinforcements for crime, it would not occur. Robinson, An often overlooked contribution of Jeffery in his book is outlining four critical factors in crime prevention that have stood the test of time. These are the degrees to which one can manipulate the opportunity for a crime to occur, the motivation for the crime to occur, the risk to the offender if the crime occurs, and the history of the offender who might consider committing the crime. The first three of these are within the control of the potential victim while the last is not. As established by Newman, defensible space must contain two components. First, defensible space should allow people to see and be seen continuously. Second, people must be willing to intervene or report crime when it occurs. By increasing the sense of security in settings where people live and work, it encourages people to take control of the areas and assume a role of ownership. When people feel safe in their neighborhood they are more likely to interact with one another and intervene when crime occurs. This laid the foundation for Jeffery to develop a behavioral model aimed at predicting the effects of modifying both the external environment and the internal environment of individual offenders. They worked best in residential settings, especially in settings where the residents were relatively free to respond to cues to increase social interaction. Defensible space design tools were observed to be marginally effective in institutional and commercial settings. They also deemphasised less effective aspects of defensible space. The "broken windows" theory, put forth by James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling in , explored the impact that visible deterioration and neglect in neighborhoods have on behavior. Property maintenance was added as a CPTED strategy on par with surveillance, access control and territoriality. Crime is attracted to the areas that are not taken care of or abandoned. CPTED adds a pride of ownership feeling to the community. With no more "broken windows" in certain neighborhoods, crime will continue to decline and eventually fall out completely. According to the authors, a crime takes place when all of the essential elements are present. These elements consist of: They characterize these as "the four dimensions of crime", with environmental criminology studying the last of the four dimensions. British criminologists Ronald Clark and Patricia Mayhew developed their "situational crime prevention" approach: The Jeffery CPTED model evolved to one

which assumes that The environment never influences behavior directly, but only through the brain. Any model of crime prevention must include both the brain and the physical environment. During this period Sorensen worked with Ronald V. A curriculum was developed and trained to stakeholders in public and assisted housing, and follow-up CPTED assessments were conducted at various sites. In Woodbridge introduced and developed the concept of CPTED within a prison environment, a place where crime still continues after conviction. Woodbridge showed how prison design allowed offending to continue and introduced changes to reduce crime. Strategies for the built environment[edit] CPTED strategies rely upon the ability to influence offender decisions that precede criminal acts. Research into criminal behavior shows that the decision to offend or not to offend is more influenced by cues to the perceived risk of being caught than by cues to reward or ease of entry. Certainty of being caught is the main deterrence for criminals not the severity of the punishment so by raising the certainty of being captured, criminal actions will decrease. Consistent with this research, CPTED based strategies emphasise enhancing the perceived risk of detection and apprehension. Consistent with the widespread implementation of defensible space guidelines in the s, most implementations of CPTED as of [update] are based solely upon the theory that the proper design and effective use of the built environment can reduce crime, reduce the fear of crime, and improve the quality of life. Built environment implementations of CPTED seek to dissuade offenders from committing crimes by manipulating the built environment in which those crimes proceed from or occur. Applying all of these strategies is key when trying to prevent crime in any neighborhood crime ridden or not. Natural surveillance and access control strategies limit the opportunity for crime. Territorial reinforcement promotes social control through a variety of measures. Target hardening strategies round up all of these techniques to resolve crime into one final step. Natural surveillance[edit] Natural surveillance increases the perceived risk of attempting deviant actions by improving visibility of potential offenders to the general public. Natural surveillance occurs by designing the placement of physical features, activities and people in such a way as to maximize visibility of the space and its users, fostering positive social interaction among legitimate users of private and public space. Potential offenders feel increased scrutiny, and thus inherently perceive an increase in risk. This perceived increase in risk extends to the perceived lack of viable and covert escape routes. Design streets to increase pedestrian and bicycle traffic Place windows overlooking sidewalks and parking lots. Leave window shades open. Use passing vehicular traffic as a surveillance asset. Create landscape designs that provide surveillance, especially in proximity to designated points of entry and opportunistic points of entry. Use the shortest, least sight-limiting fence appropriate for the situation. Use transparent weather vestibules at building entrances. When creating lighting design , avoid poorly placed lights that create blind-spots for potential observers and miss critical areas. Ensure potential problem areas are well lit: Eyes adapt to night lighting and have trouble adjusting to severe lighting disparities. Using lower intensity lights often requires more fixtures. Use shielded or cut-off luminaires to control glare. Place lighting along pathways and other pedestrian-use areas at proper heights for lighting the faces of the people in the space and to identify the faces of potential attackers. Natural surveillance measures can be complemented by mechanical and organizational measures. For example, closed-circuit television CCTV cameras can be added in areas where window surveillance is unavailable. Natural access control[edit] Natural access control limits the opportunity for crime by taking steps to clearly differentiate between public space and private space. By selectively placing entrances and exits, fencing, lighting and landscape to limit access or control flow, natural access control occurs. Use a single, clearly identifiable, point of entry Use structures to divert persons to reception areas Incorporate maze entrances in public restrooms. This avoids the isolation that is produced by an anteroom or double door entry system Use low, thorny bushes beneath ground level windows. Use rambling or climbing thorny plants next to fences to discourage intrusion. Eliminate design features that provide access to roofs or upper levels In the front yard, use waist-level, picket-type fencing along residential property lines to control access, encourage surveillance. Use a locking gate between front and backyards. Use shoulder-level, open-type fencing along lateral residential property lines between side yards and extending to between back yards. They should be sufficiently unencumbered with landscaping to promote social interaction between neighbors. Use substantial, high, closed fencing for example, masonry between a backyard and a public alley instead of a wall which

blocks the view from all angles. Natural access control is used to complement mechanical and operational access control measures, such as target hardening. Natural territorial reinforcement[edit] Territorial reinforcement promotes social control through increased definition of space and improved proprietary concern. An environment designed to clearly delineate private space does two things. First, it creates a sense of ownership. Owners have a vested interest and are more likely to challenge intruders or report them to the police. Second, the sense of owned space creates an environment where "strangers" or "intruders" stand out and are more easily identified. By using buildings, fences, pavement, signs, lighting and landscape to express ownership and define public, semi-public and private space, natural territorial reinforcement occurs. Additionally, these objectives can be achieved by assignment of space to designated users in previously unassigned locations. Maintained premises and landscaping such that it communicates an alert and active presence occupying the space. Provide trees in residential areas. Research results indicate that, contrary to traditional views within the law enforcement community, outdoor residential spaces with more trees are seen as significantly more attractive, more safe, and more likely to be used than similar spaces without trees. Restrict private activities to defined private areas.

2: Home - Australia

The thoughts, opinions, and strategies described here are the original work of the author and are not intended to represent or speak on behalf of the Chicago Police Department, its policies, or its strategies Designing Law Enforcement: Adaptive Strategies for the Complex Environment.

Tweet A Brief History of CPTED Crime prevention through environmental design CPTED [pronounced sep-ted] is the "proper design and effective use of the built environment that can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime, and an improvement in the quality of life. Ray Jeffrey reflects the expanded, current, more holistic perspective of CPTED,² encompassing 1 the criminal offender perspective regarding an environment and the risk of getting caught when committing a crime and 2 the social dynamics, sense of ownership of the environment, and their associated protective actions by persons who work, live, or traverse the environment en route to another destination. This definition and the associated principles of environmental design have been established over decades of research by Wood, Jacobs, Angel, Jeffrey, Newman, Saville and Cleveland. Across the street, an older, smaller row-house complex, Carr Square Village, occupied by an identical population, was fully occupied and free of crime during and after the construction, occupancy, and demolition of Pruitt-Igoe. Design features that clearly indicate public routes and discourage access to private structural elements. These features decrease an opportunity for crime by creating in an offender a perception of unacceptable risk when attempting access to private areas, which marks the stranger as a possible intruder. Such design features include placement of entrances and exits, fencing, and landscaping to control traffic flow. Design features that increase the visibility of a property. These features maximize the ability of persons in the area to see persons in the vicinity and avoid trouble and allow external activities to be seen from adjacent building structures by persons who could call for help. Such design features include landscaping, lighting, window and stairway placement, and building entrance and garage layouts. Design features that clearly indicate public and private structural elements of a property. An individual will develop a sense of territoriality for a space with frequent activities in an area, a sense of ownership. With this feeling of ownership the individual will "want" to defend his environment. This ownership does not necessarily mean legal ownership; it maybe a perceived ownership, such as the sense of ownership that employees feel for the office in which they work. Earlier concepts that have been incorporated into the three major principles are: Deterioration of a property indicates less ownership involvement which can result in more vandalism, also known as the Broken Window Theory. Crime is more prevalent in areas that are not maintained; as a result law-abiding persons do not feel safe and do not want to frequent those areas. This feature is generally associated with environmental land use and reflects adjoining land uses and the ways in which a site can be protected by specific design styles. Since criminals know their neighborhoods and potential targets of crime, they are more likely to strike at times when they will not be discovered, and possibly apprehended. This technique is the opposite of "natural" which reflects crime prevention as a by-product from normal and routine use of an environment. The integration of similar, but customer service oriented CTPED strategies in the initial environmental design may be as effective, but less threatening. Because of their direct concern for these objectives, law enforcement agencies around the world have embraced these concepts and worked diligently within their communities and the local community resources to implement these principles in ways that are appropriate for their environments. Others utilize the concepts to guide businesses and homeowners to assess their environment and its characteristics to reduce opportunities for crime. In Knoxville, Tennessee, police, traffic engineers, public works officials, and residents participated in CPTED training and its implementation to address drug trafficking and excessive vehicle traffic in residential areas. This effort required street redesign, revised park schedules, and volunteer-led security survey teams. In Sarasota, Florida, a successful plan to reduce crime in one neighborhood has resulted in the integration of CPTED principles into the local planning process for all development and redevelopment in that city. No group alone can successfully implement these principles because each has a unique perspective and knowledge base. The combination of that knowledge into a unified approach is necessary for the creation of an environment that deters crime and

creates an environment where persons want to live, work, and shop in and feel "ownership" so that they will do their part to ensure its protection. Some of those listed in the Design Safer Communities Handbook are listed below: The implementation of the principles, when considered early in the design process for a community, does not increase the costs to residents or business owners. The decision process for the review and acceptance of a project will generally not be lengthened. In some circumstances, the community design groups have worked to modify the local codes for future projects, to incorporate the CPTED principles and further enhance the safety and use of environments in that community. The following is a generic process that reflects key considerations in site design and instruction, and examples of CPTED concerns that should be addressed during each phase. Some communities require a pre-application meeting to discuss and review the expected land use before the design process begins. Discussions on the location, siting, and design of new or remodeled facilities can reduce the costs of retrofitting a design to address the desired CPTED principles. Once the design has been established, changes may be limited to those required by law or policy-no matter how useful from a CPTED viewpoint they may be. Therefore, CPTED input before the plan is reviewed can save the owner a significant amount of money and time. Such a review is not a standard practice in municipal and corporate developments. This level of the design presents a list of the requirements regarding the intended uses of the property. This document includes the general site organization, including the building location, parking location, site entrances and exits, and building entrances and exits. How will the development affect the existing neighborhood and how will the neighborhood affect the security of the development? These relationships will affect later decisions regarding access control measures, surveillance opportunities from various locations on and adjacent to the site, design details, and policies regarding use. This level of design lists the size and shape of buildings, parking, and other site features. Building structural features defined at this time include plumbing, lighting, and communications systems; and door and window types and locations. What are the design influences with regard to opportunities for crime, particularly the location of "public" and "private" activities, automobile and pedestrian routes, and the use of landscaping to provide places of concealment or reduce surveillance opportunities. Other features that have to be considered are the placement of fences, walls, dumpsters, signs and graphics, and lighting. Persons in the review process will review different components of the proposal; e. Crime prevention and security issues are left to the law enforcement representative or CPTED reviewer-a review which is generally the exception than the rule-and such comments, if there is a review, may be viewed as optional. Planning Commission Review and Approval: This step may be required only for large projects. If there is a review it does provide an opportunity for public input on issues of crime and safety. Construction Documentation Construction documents include the construction drawings and a manual of materials and product specifications. These documents are used to solicit bids for construction services and building materials and products, and to guide the site and building construction and installation of related materials. This documentation is often overlooked as a source of information that is beneficial in assessing the ability of a site and its buildings to reduce crime. The specifications manual can be useful in identifying problems that could result from the use of certain materials with regard to life expectancy and required maintenance. Breaking and entering, vandalism, and graffiti increase the life costs of such materials by the cost to replace the materials or to repair the damage done to the site in a timely manner-in order to implement the CPTED maintenance principle. Bidding and Negotiation During Bidding and Negotiation the contractors may request material or product substitutions to reduce cost. Contractors may not understand that the substitutions are not "equivalent" and may negatively impact the CPTED principles that should be addressed. The substitutions can "appear" to be beneficial to the client but significantly reduce the ability of the resulting environment to reduce crime. Examples of CPTED desirable materials are graffiti resistant materials on walls and other surfaces, the use of constant rather than average lighting standards for pedestrians in designated areas, and the use of landscaping materials that only grow to a certain height or can easily be maintained for ease of surveillance by persons in the area. Construction Observation of the construction activities throughout the construction process is vital to the success of the design to ensure that the design is true to the plan and the specified materials are used in the construction process. The unauthorized substitutions in materials that may be contrary to the CPTED principle to be implemented in the design. Site

Use-After Construction The way that the property will be used when it is completed is as vital to the prevention of crime as its design, including the hours of activity and scheduling, assignment of space, property maintenance, and disciplinary code for violators. The implementation of CPTED principles by property owners, managers, and residents is necessary to the deterrence of crime and the sense of safety for the residents. The checklist states the functional area performance standards by topic area, indicating whether the standard is applicable during the Site Plan Review or during the Building Permit Review; possible strategies for implementation of that principle-including a write-in section; and provides a column for the results of the agency analysis, including whether the design conforms, requires revision, or is not applicable. The topic areas for natural surveillance include: The topic areas for access control include building identification, entrances, landscaping, landscaping location, security, and signage. The topic areas for ownership are maintenance and materials. The topics covered include access control, maintenance, natural surveillance, and territorial reinforcement. This allows the reader to become familiar with the concepts, assess his surroundings, and identify areas for improvement. Therefore, the implementation of some CPTED principles without consideration for the space and its use may not result in the desired results. Use the examples noted below cautiously and within the perspective of a unified, professional design. When considering the design of an area, the present and future uses need to be considered.

Natural Surveillance Fully illuminate all doorways that open to the outside. The front door to the building should be at least partially visible from the street. Install windows on all sides of the building to provide full visibility of the property. Construct elevators and stairwells to be open and well-lighted, not enclosed behind solid walls. Provide appropriate illumination to doorways that open to the outside and sidewalks. Select and install appropriate landscaping that will allow unobstructed views of vulnerable doors and windows from the street and other properties. Avoid landscaping that might create blind spots. Use security-focused, rather than aesthetically pleasing, lighting that enables pedestrians to see clearly and to identify potential threats at night. For example, high or low pressure sodium vapor lights can provide evenly distributed lighting that reduces patches of darkness at the ground level and enables the human eye to pick up details, with reduced energy consumption. Ensure signs in the front windows of businesses and commercial storefronts do not cover the windows or block necessary views of the exterior space. Position restrooms in office buildings to be visible from nearby offices. Keep dumpsters visible and avoid creating blind spots or hiding places, or place them in secured corrals or garages.

Natural Access Control Use signs to direct visitors or patrons to building entrances and parking. In a business or institution, require visitors to pass through a "checkpoint" attended by those in authority; e. Locate check-out counters at the front of the store, clearly visible from the outside. Provide clearly marked transitional zones that indicate movement from public to semipublic to private spaces. Install paving treatments, plantings, and architectural design features, such as columned gateways, to direct visitors to the proper entrance and away from private areas. Design streets to discourage cut-through or high-speed traffic. Install walkways in locations safe for pedestrians, and keep them unobstructed. Keep balcony railings and patio enclosures less than 42 inches high and avoid using opaque materials. Block off dead-end spaces with fences or gates. Prevent easy access to the roof or fire escape from the ground.

Territorial Reinforcement Use front stoops or porches in homes to create a transitional area between the street and the home. Define property lines and private areas with plantings, pavement treatments, or partially see-through fences. Make private areas distinguishable from public areas. Use signage to identify and define areas.

3: A New Strategy for Training Police Officers - the PTO Program | CALEA®

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) theories contend that law enforcement officers, architects, city planners, landscape and interior designers, and resident volunteers can create a climate of safety in a community right from the start.

Intellectual property IP is a longstanding, critical concern for companies operating in China. Concern about IP enforcement remains a major factor influencing company strategies and operations in China. At the same time, counterfeiters and infringers in China are increasingly sophisticated. They often exploit procedural loopholes, proactively seek to invalidate legitimate patents and trademarks, deploy advanced techniques such as reverse engineering, and find new ways to infiltrate legitimate distribution networks and build their own parallel networks. Decades in the trenches have equipped multinational corporations with hard-won expertise and a set of strong preventive best practices, including internal controls and external engagement with key stakeholders. To be successful in China, companies should develop an integrated IP protection strategy that reflects the nature and extent of the IP problems they face and is grounded in a realistic assessment of internal goals and resources. This best practices document lays out key strategies and tactics that companies should adopt in their attempt to identify and protect their IP in China, both to prevent IP problems before they occur and to tackle IP infringement once discovered. To protect their IP in China, companies should follow several steps: Classify IP-relevant information according to its level of sensitivity, and integrate that classification into information control and operational procedures. Make IP protection a core responsibility of the entire China management team, not merely a function of the legal or brand protection teams, and adjust internal information flows and reporting structures to reflect those responsibilities. Regularly communicate the value of IP protection and the appropriate ways to handle IP to key stakeholders, including government officials, employees, contract manufacturers, business partners, and customers. While the level of IP consciousness among Chinese citizens is growing, regular communication of the importance of IP is critical to instill a sense of ownership of company IP among key stakeholders. Take clear steps to document company IP protection policies and efforts as such documentation can play an important part in infringement disputes, particularly in areas like trade secrets. Ensure that the legal protection the company is seeking for its IP in China is available. For example, many software products that are eligible for patent protection in other jurisdictions are not in China, and are more commonly protected as copyrighted products. Examples of areas that may require scrutiny include employment contracts, IP licensing arrangements, and evidence collection procedures. Companies should register or record eligible IP in China as early as possible. Companies should also understand the full range of IP for which they might file, including multiple types of patents utility model, design, and invention, as well as trademarks and copyrights. Companies should ensure that their patents are properly translated before filing. Many companies have experienced challenges in which a local competitor registers a very similar trademark in a different product category, a practice allowed under the Trademark Law. Balance global IP protection needs with China market opportunities in transferring or licensing IP. Conduct a realistic assessment of the business risks and benefits of transferring IP to China. For many companies, this means keeping vital designs and latest-generation technologies overseas while bringing to China IP that supports their business in country. Negotiate clauses in technology transfer and licensing contracts to address company needs on royalty rates and ownership of improvements. Design the manufacturing process to protect IP. Compartmentalize critical steps in the design and production processes for IP-intensive products and the equipment used to manufacture these products to limit the likelihood that any one employee has access to all the information needed to copy IP. Consider incorporating into the production process technologies and techniques that are difficult to copy, such as chemicals, foils, inks, labels, papers, stamps, and threads. Incorporate IP protection needs into facility design. Some companies, for example, limit IP exposure by ensuring that sensitive information is kept in low employee traffic areas or behind unmarked doors. Utilize information technology tools to track and protect information. Consider tracking data flows and employee file transfers both paper and electronic, engage internal stakeholders such as the human resources department in early conversations about developing

and implementing policies that monitor employees in this manner. Closely monitor or prohibit the use of flash disks, portable hard drives, laptops, cell phone cameras, and other devices that could be used to capture and transmit sensitive information. Establish IT mechanisms to limit employee access to sensitive information, such as separate computer terminals or specialized passwords. Delineate based on job title and function which employees have access to what types of information. Control and monitor employee access to sensitive equipment and facility areas based on job title and function. Conduct exit interviews with departing employees to recover any sensitive materials and remind them of confidentiality obligations. Carefully select, monitor, and engage with business partners. Conduct comprehensive due diligence on suppliers and distributors prior to any agreement and on a regular basis thereafter. As part of that due diligence, investigate how those companies view IP, including IP they access through business partnerships and their own IP. Include IP protection clauses in all contracts and agreements. Regularly engage business partners to share the importance of those clauses to the ongoing business relationship, and ensure that partners fully understand what those obligations mean for both parties. Regularly engage business partners to reiterate the importance of IP protection, and, where appropriate, partner to boost IP protection efforts, such as supplementing monitoring resources or jointly engaging with government officials. Manage supplier, vendor, and distributor relationships through multiple personnel to limit the ability of local staff to abuse business networks. Review information that could be sent to third parties before transmission to ensure that it is not sensitive, or that the benefits of sending it outweigh the risks of it being leaked. Build internal lines of communication on IP. Establish an anonymous internal hotline, as well as an outside hotline for confidential communication with suppliers, distributors, customers, and other third parties to report IP infringement. Such a database can help educate staff about the types of infringement that a company may face, and increase the likelihood of spotting future problems. Work with outside IP service providers and industry associations. Engage with industry associations, including IP-, industry-, and country-specific associations, to exchange best practices for IP protection, identify cases of infringement, and if appropriate develop collective strategies and actions to advocate on concerns. Build ties with, and conduct due diligence on, IP service providers and investigative firms to identify enforcement resources that fully comply with relevant Chinese regulations. Work with local and national media as appropriate to address negative publicity that could accompany an IP case against a domestic company. Actively monitor for instances of infringement. Send representatives to look for counterfeiters at industry trade shows and trade fairs, such as the Chinese Export Commodities Fair Canton Fair. Review distribution networks at all levels regularly for weak links and possible entry points for counterfeit products. Establish and publicize clear reporting channels for outside stakeholders to report cases of IP infringement. Check the Internet regularly for infringing domain names and for websites that are used as platforms for counterfeit products. These include e-commerce sites such as Alibaba and Taobao. Work with Internet marketplaces and Internet service providers, such as Alibaba and Taobao, to remove infringing goods or pirated materials from websites, and to take down websites providing infringing products or content. Build clear cases against IP infringers. Conduct a careful review of internal documents that can demonstrate infringement, including physical and electronic evidence. Companies should be aware that documentary evidence as opposed to oral testimony or non-official documents such as marketing materials carries more weight with Chinese officials. Consider possible locations where the company could file an infringement case, and collect evidence accordingly. Utilize official enforcement channels to pursue infringers. Weigh various channels available to halt infringement in China, including administrative, civil, and criminal channels. In determining a course of action, companies should consider company resources, timelines for action, and the strengths and weaknesses of each channel. For more on the pros and cons of various enforcement channels, see the next page. Engage with local government officials to convince them to conduct enforcement proceedings. Such ties can sometimes give companies access to additional penalties under other laws, such as the Food Safety or Environmental Protection laws.

4: Establishing an Effective Compliance Program: An Overview to Protecting Your Organization

CPTED strategies are ideal for Law Enforcement Officers, City Planners, City Managers, City Council Members, Architects, Security Consultants, Educators or anyone involved in designing neighborhoods, schools, downtowns, buildings, or revitalization efforts.

Page 28 Share Suggested Citation: Traffic Enforcement Strategies for Work Zones. The National Academies Press. However, the extent to which enforcement can be effectively utilized is dependent upon the design and traffic control characteristics of the work zone itself. Several work zone geometric design features can significantly detract from the ability of enforcement personnel to function either in an active enforcement or in a traffic-calming role within the work zone or both. Similarly, choices regarding regulatory and advisory work zone speed limits, supplemental traffic control devices to manage speeds and raise driver awareness, and motorist notification of enforcement efforts can either benefit or constrain enforcement effectiveness. The following key points should normally be considered as part of the work zone planning and design process:

Establishing Realistic Design Speeds and Speed Limits Highway agencies have varying policies, guidelines, and standards for establishing work zone speed limits. In some states, traffic laws require speed limit reductions in work zones when workers are present, or during other specific conditions. Sometimes, the design speed through the work zone is used to determine the speed limit to be posted. It may be tempting to use a lower design speed within a work zone to minimize costs of temporary pavements for crossovers, restriping requirements, and other work zone features. However, in many instances, drivers do not voluntarily reduce speeds to that lower design speed, and simply posting a reduced speed limit in the work zone does not necessarily reduce speeds to the lower design speed. Consequently, this practice may produce a number of undesirable effects, such as:

Additional guidance pertaining to work zone speed reductions and speed limits is then found in Section 6C. However, frequent changes in the speed limit should be avoided. A TTC plan should be designed so that vehicles can travel through the TTC zone with a speed limit reduction of no more than 10 mph.

Chapter 3 Enforcement Considerations in Work Zone Planning and Design 23 Where restrictive features justify a speed reduction of more than 10 mph, additional driver notification should be provided. The speed limit should be stepped down in advance of the location requiring the lowest speed, and additional TTC warning devices should be used. Smaller reductions in the speed limit of up to 10 mph cause smaller changes in speed variance and lessen the potential for increased crashes. A reduction in the regulatory speed limit of only up to 10 mph from the normal speed limit has been shown to be more effective. Depending on state law, it may also be appropriate to post a reduced speed limit only during times of actual work activity if the work activity itself is what constitutes the need for reduced speeds, and then cover or remove the signs when work is not active. Various technologies also exist to assist in implementing these types of short-term speed limits, a couple of which are shown in Figure

Considering the Need, Extent, and Type of Police Enforcement to Be Used in the Work Zone Certain work zone design features and work activities may trigger the need for incorporating work zone enforcement into the overall transportation management plan for a particular project. Early recognition of the potential need for enforcement at an upcoming work zone is beneficial from a programmatic perspective, as it allows agencies to better estimate costs and manpower resources that will be needed, as well as to identify time periods and regions where possible resource constraints that could develop so that contingencies can be established. Certain states have legal requirements regarding the use of enforcement in some categories and certain work zones. Meanwhile, some highway agencies have pre-established criteria regarding enforcement use and even the type of enforcement strategy incorporated into their policies and procedures. In some instances, the amount of funding available for enforcement use in work zones serves as the controlling criteria. In these instances, it is very important that projects that are likely to benefit most significantly from enforcement use be identified early so that they can be considered in the overall resource allocation process. While identification of enforcement needs during project planning and design is highly desirable, it is not always possible. Changes in the type of work being performed, field changes in the overall traffic control plan and project phasing, or higher than expected crash

rates, are all possible reasons for making a decision to incorporate enforcement into a project after it begins. Most highway agencies recognize that this uncertainty exists, and account for possible additional needs in their work zone enforcement funding and resource allocation efforts each year.

Work Zone Design Features Related to Enforcement Limiting the Length of Shoulder Closures As shown in Figure 14, shoulders must be closed in many work zones, using portable concrete barrier or other devices, for work activities or for use as temporary travel lanes while work occurs on another part of the roadway cross-section. If used, shoulder closures should be kept as short as possible to minimize their adverse effects on enforcement activities. Generally speaking, such shoulder closures should be limited to three continuous miles or less. Limiting shoulder closure lengths also improves overall traffic safety and flow, ensuring that there will be opportunities for disabled vehicles to find refuge on a shoulder section instead of stopping in an active travel lane.

Considering the Need for Enforcement Pullout Areas In some cases, it may not be possible to limit shoulder closures to three miles. In these instances, consideration should be given to including periodic enforcement pullout areas within Figure 14. Examples of some technologies to implement short-term speed limits in work zones. Enforcement pullout areas must be adequately designed to allow them to be properly used by enforcement personnel and motorists. Enforcement pullout areas in work zones should be:

- Experiences with enforcement pullout areas in high-occupancy vehicle lanes indicate that the width of the pullout should be at least 12 feet.
- Where possible, pullout areas should be located on the right side of the roadway to avoid creating driver expectancy problems, and should preferably be 0.
- Research indicates that pullout areas spaced approximately every 3 miles are an effective compromise between enforcement needs and those of the highway contractor completing.

Note: Example work zone enforcement pullout area 4. Lengthy shoulder closures make enforcement efforts in work zones more difficult. The location of the pullout area should be such that there exists adequate sight distance upstream and downstream.

Speed Management Alternatives and Supplements to Enforcement For work zones where traffic demands do not justify the use of enforcement or where enforcement needs exceed enforcement resources, other speed management technologies and supplements can be considered for implementation in the work zone. Common speed management technologies include:

- Speed display trailers and radar-activated PCMS are similar in that both include a radar device pointed upstream to measure the speed of the approaching vehicle, and display that speed electronically.

see Figure 14. The speed display trailer is more limited in that it will only display the vehicle speed, whereas a radar-activated PCMS with radar can display other messages.

- e. Early experiences with these types of devices found that some drivers tested their vehicles by seeing how fast they could get the display to read. Consequently, both of these types of displays now incorporate a maximum display threshold into their logic. The effectiveness of these devices is dependent upon roadway geometrics more effective on two-lane highways than on multi-lane facilities and traffic volumes the devices often do not provide accurate speed indications when traffic volumes are too high. The devices also tend to be ignored by more drivers if the work zone speed limit is far below the normal operating speed of the facility and there is no obvious reason for the reduced speed limit.

Citizen-band CB radio information systems are self-contained units that allow an agency to record a message that is then continuously broadcast over a selected CB channel. These devices target primarily long-haul truckers who rely on CB radios for communication, and can achieve small 2 mph or less reductions in truck speeds, depending on the message used. This technology is most applicable for addressing truck-specific hazard warnings within work zones. One concern with this technology is that it may increase speed differentials between automobiles and trucks. For work zones that are stationary for several hours or days, temporary transverse rumble strips can be placed in advance of the work zone or at key locations within the work zone where additional driver attention is desired. These devices do not result in large decreases in speed generally no more than 2 to 5 mph, but provide both tactile and auditory feedback to the driver that is believed to increase alertness. Some types of temporary rumble strips are adhered to or cut into the pavement. Other temporary rumble strips are heavier, and are simply placed on the pavement without the need for adhesives or other connection to the pavement. Drone radar transmitters have been on the market for several years now. These devices consist of a small k-band radar transmitter and battery housed in a case. These transmitters can be attached to work vehicles or traffic control devices within or upstream of a work

zone to activate radar detectors in approaching vehicles. The effects of the transmitters on average speeds are fairly modest 3 mph or less, since only a limited number of vehicles have radar detectors in them. The devices may also increase speed differentials between vehicles with radar detectors and those without, and so should not be used in locations where a reduced speed limit that is far below the normal operating speed of traffic is posted. Speed display trailer and radar-activated portable changeable message sign. One final consideration is that a number of states prohibit radar detectors in commercial vehicles, and a few states prohibit detectors in all types of vehicles. Narrowed lanes using channelizing devices is another technique that has been shown to reduce speeds slightly within work zones. The placement of channelizing devices so as to create 11 or even 12 lanes. One disadvantage to this technique is that it will increase the frequency of channelizing devices that are knocked down or out of position within the work zone, which will require additional effort by traffic control personnel to constantly maintain the devices in the correct arrangement. Another possible concern is that the combination of narrowed lanes and channelizing devices may reduce lane capacity, resulting in increased congestion and development of traffic queues. Table 4 summarizes the advantages, disadvantages, and key deployment considerations for each of the technologies discussed herein.

Public Awareness for Work Zone Safety and Enforcement Public awareness programs for work zone safety have been in place for many years. Agencies should periodically review the programs in place elsewhere, and consider adapting one for use in their jurisdiction.

Technology Advantages Disadvantages Deployment Considerations

Speed display trailers - Well understood by motorists - Easily deployed and moved - Relatively low cost - Ignored if reason for speed reduction is not apparent - Overused in some areas, reducing credibility - Does not work well on high-volume roadways - Should be moved regularly - Best use is upstream of a specific hazard - Important to ensure adequate sight distance to the device - Should be positioned to minimize risk of impact by errant vehicle

Radar-activated PCMS - Can display speeds or other speed-related messages - Display is higher off the ground, increasing sight distance - Can be used for other than speed-related messages if desired - More costly than speed-display trailers - Requires sign programming expertise setting messages, thresholds, etc.

Speed management alternatives and supplements to enforcement. Changing the way in which the message to slow down and pay attention in work zones is presented should help keep the message fresh in the minds of motorists, and help encourage good driving behavior in work zones. In many cases, the fines are increased if workers are present at the time of the violation. The law in some states requires signing to notify the driver about the increased fines. Implementation of the increased fine laws can be problematic for enforcement personnel in work zones that are extremely lengthy or when work activities occur outside of what are considered normal working hours. In these situations, officers have difficulty knowing for certain whether workers are indeed present. Likewise, motorists approaching the work zone do not yet know whether workers are present and that fines are increased. One way to address this issue is through the implementation and use of special signing to notify motorists and enforcement personnel that a work zone exists and that workers are present at the work site. A highway agency inspector or contractor supervisor is responsible for activating this workers present sign at the beginning of a work shift, and then turning it off when the shift is over. This last task is particularly important, as failure to de-activate the sign will quickly degrade its credibility with both the motoring public and law enforcement personnel. Permanent and portable changeable message signs could also be used to remind motorists that fines are increased for traffic violations in work zones, as illustrated in Figure 4. Normally, motorists need not be notified about active enforcement activities currently occurring in a work zone. One goal of work zone enforcement efforts is to establish an expectation that enforcement personnel may be present in any work zone at any time, and thus discourage drivers from ever violating traffic laws. That being said, there are two specific active enforcement strategies where the use of real-time notification of enforcement efforts does make sense. Although the placement of an officer in a construction worker vest and hardhat within the work zone is intended to allow covert enforcement efforts to occur, this approach can be viewed negatively by the public as a type of speed trap intended solely for increasing revenues, especially if the speed limit has also been reduced through the work zone. If efforts are made to warn approaching motorists that an enforcement effort is occurring in the work zone, the perception of a speed trap can largely be avoided. An example of an acceptable message on a typical 8-character,

two-phase PCMS to notify approaching drivers is shown in Figure . In certain cases, the highway and enforcement agency may even choose to notify the media about the work zone location where the enforcement efforts will occur that day. Another enforcement strategy that usually requires motorist notification in advance of the enforcement location in the work zone is semi-automated or automated speed enforcement technology. This warning is likely to be explicitly required as part of the enabling legislation in order to make the citation valid the Figure . Examples of speed-related work zone public awareness campaigns . Again, the primary concern is with avoiding the perception that the enforcement effort is intended for revenue generation rather than safety enhancement. Consequently, agencies will generally err on the side of caution and provide multiple opportunities for motorists to slow down prior to reaching the enforcement point.

5: Fire Protection Engineering | WBDG Whole Building Design Guide

strategies in law enforcement and the associated traits, behaviors, influence, and manners of senior executives to understand what leadership training strategies are required to make a leader effective within law enforcement organizations.

Additional Resources Fire protection engineers use science and technology to protect people and property from fire. When designing new buildings or renovations to existing buildings, fire protection engineers develop the plan for fire protection. Fire protection engineering has evolved significantly over the past several centuries. Early application of fire protection engineering was intended to prevent conflagrations, which could destroy entire cities. Until the early s, the primary objective of fire protection engineering was to limit a fire to its building of origin. As fire protection engineering advanced, this objective was refined to limit a fire to its object or room of origin. Professional Definition Fire protection engineering is the application of science and engineering principles to protect people and their environment from destructive fire, which includes: A fire protection engineer by education, training, and experience: Designing Fire Protection Systems at www. When designed by fire protection engineers, these systems are coordinated into a comprehensive, fire and life safety strategy. It is beneficial to involve fire protection engineers in a design at the earliest stages of planning, generally at the feasibility or concept design stage. The benefits of involving a fire protection engineer at this stage include: At this stage there may be reduced design flexibility available and resistance to change by team members from other disciplines, if portions of the project design have been completed and decisions approved. This is particularly true in cases where fire protection problems are not identified until plans are submitted for regulatory approval. Additionally, fire protection engineers can ensure that security related provisions designed into a building do not diminish fire safety to occupants. For example, ensure that access control to a building does not also make it more difficult to quickly exit a building in the event of a fire or similar emergency. Strategies for Achieving "Whole Building" Design Objectives For most projects, fire protection engineering is largely practiced through the application of prescriptive codes and standards. For broad classifications of occupancies or fire hazards, prescriptive codes and standards identify, in very specific terms, exactly how individual fire protection systems are to be designed, installed, tested, and maintained. Prescriptive codes and standards have the benefit that they are easy to apply and enforce. Additionally, buildings designed to prescriptive codes and standards have a good history of performance in fires. However, they do not result in uniform levels of safety or cost-benefit. Consider, for example, stores classified as mercantile occupancies. A store that sells greeting cards would fall under this occupancy classification, as would a store that sold liquor in bottles. Although the protection that would be required in these stores would be similar, the fire hazard presented by these stores would be different. When using performance-based designs, fire safety goals for a building are identified. These goals may include life safety, property protection, mission continuity, and environmental protection. These goals are subsequently refined into quantitative measures of building performance through engineering analysis and consultation with building stakeholders, such as the building owner and code enforcement officials. Next, fire scenarios are established. Fire scenarios are descriptions of the types of fires from which the building is intended to provide protection. The next step is the selection of design strategies. The types of fire protection strategies that are used in performance-based design are no different than those that are used when applying prescriptive codes, such as detection, suppression, egress, or fire endurance. After fire protection strategies are developed, they are evaluated using engineering tools and models to determine whether the fire safety goals are met for each of the fire scenarios. For most buildings, the entire building will not be designed on a performance basis. Much of the building will be designed using prescriptive codes, and for relatively simple buildings, all of the building will likely be designed using prescriptive codes. However, performance-based design offers opportunities to achieve desired aesthetics or functionality in a building. It also ensures that the fire performance of the whole building will be considered as more than an agglomeration of single systems. Historically, performance-based design has been practiced by use of "equivalency" or "alternate methods and materials" clauses found in most prescriptive

codes. These clauses permit the use of strategies other than those specified in the code, provided that they provide an equivalent or greater level of safety. Within the last few years, performance-based codes and design guides have been published. See following section, Emerging Issues. Designing from a "whole building" approach does not require that design be on a performance-basis. It is necessary, however, that the design of fire protection-related systems be coordinated with each other and with other building systems and the overall building design. Relationship to Building Systems and Relevant Codes and Standards Fire protection engineers generally design the following types of systems:

6: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design Training Program – National Crime Prevention Cour

CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN BASIC DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES in design, community action and law enforcement would be required to.

In , the U. Sentencing Commission established the most recognized standards for an effective Program within its Sentencing Guidelines Manual "Guidelines". These Guidelines are closely aligned with the principles set forth in compliance guidance that various agencies have developed over time. These include guidance related to investment companies , companies interacting with foreign officials , hospitals , nursing homes , pharmaceutical companies, and government contractors to name a few. These Guidelines and this guidance have been used by organizations to design and implement their Programs. While there is no "one-size-fits-all" Program for every organization, there are several core components that must exist to have an effective Program. These components are set forth below. The foundation of these controls should be a code of conduct. The code should contain an overall description of the program and address in a practical manner the compliance risks that are relevant to the organization. It should identify clearly those who are responsible for administering the program, the role of the governing authority, and provide general guidance on the business behavior expected of all employees. The code should also identify clear channels for reporting misconduct or violations of the code, and make clear that disciplinary action will be taken if an employee violates the code. In addition to the code, an organization needs to have more specific policies and procedures to provide detailed guidance on the approach the organization wants employees to follow, or avoid, in its business relationships. These can be policies that address areas such as conflicts of interest, political contributions, agent and vendor due diligence, internal accounting practices, anti-corruption expectations, record retention, government funded projects, export controls, and custom issues. Depending on the industry, there are several guidance manuals, such as those identified above, that attempt to explain the types of areas that should be addressed. Specific individuals among high-level management should be assigned overall responsibility for the Program. One or more individuals should be assigned responsibility for the "day-to-day" operations of the program. Those individual s should have direct access to the governing authority and report to it periodically. This direct access is necessary to ensure that compliance information is channeled to those with the ultimate accountability for the organization. Those responsible for running the program should have adequate resources to operate the program effectively. What is deemed adequate will vary depending on the size and operations of the organization. It is further expected that corporate leadership strive to foster a culture that promotes compliance with the law. This "culture of compliance" can be achieved through publicly rewarding compliant behavior and making clear that the reporting of non-compliant behavior benefits the organization and will not be met with retaliation. Reasonable Efforts to Exclude Bad Actors From Managerial Ranks An organization should take reasonable steps to ensure that individuals with substantial authority have not engaged in illegal activities or conducted themselves in a manner inconsistent with the Program. This would include background checks and following up with prior employers or references in connection with hiring and promoting. The EPLS identifies those tagged with administrative and statutory exclusions across the entire government, as well as individuals barred from entering the United States. Similarly, an organization that receives revenue or payments from federal healthcare programs, like Medicare and Medicaid, should consider steps to ensure that employees are not listed on the OIG Excluded Parties List. This list is maintained and published by the OIG and lists all persons and entities who have been "excluded" from participation or involvement in federal health care programs. Proper training typically includes training on the code of conduct, and basic components of the compliance and ethics program. Depending on the size of the organization, additional specialized training should also take place for the various policies and procedures applicable to specific employees who need them to properly perform their jobs. It is recommended that training be tracked, attested to, documented, and followed-up. This is an essential component of the Program as it allows the organization to evaluate whether it is effective and is being followed. In general, the audit should assess compliance with the code of conduct as well as the policies and procedures adopted to promote adherence with laws and regulations. Whether the

audit is conducted internally by someone within the organization or by an outside entity, it should be done by individuals who are independent from the area being audited. Effective lines of communication with employees regarding compliance concerns, questions, or complaints are critical. Employees must be comfortable speaking with a compliance officer or management regarding compliance concerns that may arise. Utilizing a reporting system, such as a hotline or helpline, is important to provide a means for employees and agents to report or to seek guidance about potential or actual improper conduct. The Guidelines and several compliance guidance also recommend that the reporting system incorporate a non-retaliation policy and that an organization should allow for anonymous or confidential reporting. The non-retaliation policy should be clearly documented, communicated to employees, included in training, and strictly enforced. Few things will chill a compliance reporting process more than if employees perceive that they will be punished in some way for reporting problems or asking for guidance. What is an appropriate incentive on disciplinary action will be "case specific. Appropriate disciplinary actions could range from a reprimand with additional training, to a demotion, to termination. Ultimately, in order to be effective, the incentive or disciplinary action should be proportional to the conduct. The failure to prevent or detect improper conduct in and of itself does not mean that a Program is ineffective. Thus, it is important for appropriate remedial measures to be taken. Such measures may include anything from disciplinary measures aimed at the person responsible for the improper conduct to modifying the compliance Program that is currently in place. This assessment usually entails evaluating factors such as audit results, recent litigation or settlements, compliance complaints, employee claims, industry enforcement trends, and the existence and sufficiency of policies covering an area. Organizations are now implementing formal risk assessment processes, whereas before they were frequently done more informally. The organization should map the results of a risk assessment on a "matrix" to show the level of risk for each area examined, the likelihood of a violation and the likely damage to the organization from a violation. These "risk matrices" should then be used to help prioritize program activities for the coming year. An organization should conduct a risk assessment at least once a year. Conclusion The importance and complexity of compliance programs have skyrocketed in recent years. It has become a key element for employees, investors, regulators, and everyone interested in running, protecting, and evaluating an organization. Although some of the best guidance comes from the federal sentencing guidelines, by the time a problem gets to the sentencing stage, it is far too late to implement a compliance program. These eight components provide the essential foundation to begin -- today to protect any highly regulated organization. The time to start is now.

7: Crime prevention through environmental design - Wikipedia

At the outset of designing the township's enforcement strategies, sit-down with the judges or a court administrator and gauge the court's interest in being involved. These conversations will assist with what violations seem significant to the court, how to present those violations, and what type of relief the court may deem appropriate (i.e.

In reply to by slapout9 Thanks Slap. Yes, let me expand. Let me give you an example from here in Chicago. Early in the year the CPD embarked on an extensive gang audit. When the results were tallied in May, the results indicated 59 active gangs with factions. In there were 68 gangs and factions. Why are there so many more factions? Without their control, the gangs split into factions, and those factions engage in violent internal fights over turf they once shared as a single gang. By focusing on middle-tier "managers," however, LE can remove critical operating layers without creating that type of power vacuum at the top that leads to factionalization. Operational efficacy is eliminated - orders from the top have a difficult time getting to the street and feedback from the street has a difficult time getting to the top. This is destabilizing, and either the leader must become more active in those lower functions of operations making him more visible and susceptible to LE enforcement action, promote lesser trained or capable members to fill the void leading to poorer efficiency and making the more visible and susceptible to LE enforcement action, or the gang collapses. Two further notes on this. First, removing middle-tier managers and senior gang leaders is ideal. This will likely kill the gang or, in the case of huge gangs like the 30k membership GDs, the targeted faction. However, if this is not possible, senior leadership should not be removed alone. If forced to "choose," enforcement action should focus first on middle-tier managers, or enforcement action against senior leaders should wait until middle-tier managers can be included in the sweep. Second, removal of middle-tier managers is not the end of LE operations against a particular gang or faction; I do not claim that removing these mid-level players will destabilize the gang enough to topple it like a house of cards. Rather, it is the first step in dismantling that gang. LE enforcement actions that target senior level members, street level players, and gang operations narcotics trafficking and sales should and must continue. Conditions for collapse are positively primed without middle-tier managers, further LE operations cause the collapse. Thanks for taking the time to read the article and comment. Log in or register to post comments slapout9 Permalink John Bertetto, I thought this was an interesting article. I liked the fact that it brought the important point of focusing on the Relationships!!!! But I must confess that I was a little stymied at this attack middle management in order to avoid creating a power vacuum???? Can you expand on that? I always tried to create as many power vacuums as possible. And I tried to aim as high and to get as many members as possible. Drones are coming because of the overwhelming cost advantage, not sure at what level maybe keep most at the State level and to what extent but they are coming. Log in or register to post comments gute Permalink My experience is not necessarily with street gangs, but with both domestic and international Drug Trafficking Organizations. In my experience the key to your investigation is information - without it you may still conduct enforcement activities, but you will not have successful prosecutions. IMO the point of infiltrating an organization is to identify the C2, source of supply, method of operation, assets, and additional organization members before cutting the head off the body. Title III investigations can be very effective at dismantling DTOs and I would assume street gangs as well if the members are communicating with phones Now that I think of it rarely have I been involved in investigations which had a great deal of success dismantling a DTO by starting at the bottom of the totem pole. For the most part I would say that we usually end of infiltrating an organization somewhere in the middle. Air support in LE is very expensive, but so useful for rolling surveillance operations. I would think it would cut down on costs considerably for local law enforcement - not having to maintain air frames and associated costs, but air traffic control would most likely be an issue. IMO LE does go in too hard at times, but its from experience and lessons learned. I also think LE forgets that they we work for the public, the tax payer and need to act accordingly - but that also goes for the public -be respectful. Log in or register to post comments JohnBertetto Permalink In reply to by Hammer Thanks for taking the time to comment, even though this article does not mention or suggest either drone usage or patrol techniques. But since you brought

it up In specific investigations, aerial surveillance is necessary and warranted, and can even serve to protect the target when LE moves in for an arrest. In Chicago and other cities there are cameras mounted on light poles all over the city, providing a constant overwatch of citizens as they go about their daily lives. Most of these cameras are unmonitored and the footage reviewed only if a specific incident occurs, but they all can be centrally and remotely watched and controlled, allowing officers to actively employ them as part of both specific enforcement actions and general neighborhood surveillance. Courts have routinely ruled that there is no expectation of privacy on the public way, and officers are trained that they may not look into any places that are not in the public view. Proponents argue that using these cameras is no different than having a UC on the street watching a target, but that they enhance the ability to do so by making it more cost and manpower effective. In this manner, I guess it comes down to a matter of how much public way overwatch we as a society feel comfortable allowing. Regarding combat patrol v street patrol, in my city homicides are now over for the year. Not a week goes by where an officer does not come under fire from a gang member. In the most recent this past week, two officers were sitting in their car when a subject stepped out and opened fire on their vehicle without provocation, firing through the windshield. Of course not, but the real and constant threats to our officers cannot simply be shrugged off with "there are rough areas. Thanks again for taking the time to comment and for your support of LE. Log in or register to post comments Hammer Permalink What we need is some common sense in law enforcement, not more of it. What the hell does LE need drones for? But this "very necessary and needed tool" will be abused like so so many others. But far too many of them think they are on a combat patrol, not a street patrol. Yes I am well aware that there are rough areas. Log in or register to post comments Recent Headlines.

8: Designing Law Enforcement | Small Wars Journal

Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) is a multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behavior through environmental design. CPTED strategies rely upon the ability to influence offender decisions that precede criminal acts.

This problem based learning strategy, titled the Police Training Officer PTO Program, institutionalized adult learning theory and problem solving tools into a process that encouraged new officers to think using a proactive mindset, enabling the identification of and solution to problems within their communities. This approach created a paradigm shift from reactive to proactive law enforcement. Application of the PTO model provided the developmental opportunity for officers to internalize the concepts involved in police work, apply and retain knowledge learned in the academy, test and discover local best practices and problem solving techniques, as well as implement tactical enforcement strategies. The traditional approach utilized a Skinnerian-based training and learning model and the application of a Likert Scale to a daily observation report measuring behaviors against a checklist of standardized guidelines of which community policing and problem solving strategies were merely guidelines among many upon which the officer was graded. It did not involve the community as a collaborative partner in determining solutions to local issues. The PTO model is based upon problem solving learning and adult teaching strategies, utilizing the principles of community policing at the very foundation of the post-academy experience. This approach was conceptualized and developed by the USDOJ COPS Office in the effort to create a post-academy experience compatible with the principles of community policing and problem solving. Additionally, these processes are easily tailored to the unique needs of police organizations and the communities they serve. More information can be referenced at www. To this end, in , the COPS Office awarded a grant to the University of Illinois Center for Public Safety and Justice to conduct research to determine the level of understanding about, and utilization of, the Police Training Officer Program by law enforcement agencies across the country. The project would also identify the obstacles that prohibit the utilization of problem based learning and the implementation of the PTO model within police organizations. As best practices are developed with PTO programs across the country, they too would be captured during data collection. Data Collection Strategies Several data collection strategies are being employed to make this contemporary assessment. Strong university-based partnerships were forged during the development and administration of this project. They are referenced within this article so that interested readers might utilize them as resources in the enhancement of existing PTO programs or to assist in making the determination of whether to implement the PTO policing strategy. This survey is also hosted on a variety of law enforcement-related websites, distributed electronically via email, as well as through the traditional postal service. Follow-up telephone calls were also made to numerous police administrators to obtain additional qualitative data, thus enhancing the understanding of survey information. In addition to demographic information, the survey seeks to ascertain information about: While not yet mid-way through the two-year research project, preliminary findings reveal a number of significant trends. Utilization of the traditional FTO model. The perception that the PTO program involved too much paperwork. A concern that PTO orchestrated too much autonomy for new officers. For those using PTO and problem based learning strategies, the desire to implement problem based learning in other parts of the organization. For administrators considering the transformation to the PTO environment, contact of organizations utilizing the PTO model for guidance is beneficial. Furthermore, survey responses reveal several barriers to the utilization of the PTO program exist, such as: Survey and focus group respondents reported a preference for the officer who responds to a call, prescribes guidance, and serves as report takers, not an officer who collaborates with members of the community or utilizes its resources to solve problems. Based on the survey, telephone, and focus group data, curricula is being developed to assist organizations in meeting PTO training and implementation needs. For additional information, see their website at www. A compilation of data reveals the following information. Strengths, successes and best practices reported include: Obstacles to and misperceptions of the PTO program included: Additional survey, telephone, and focus group anecdotal

information is beneficial to understanding the PTO program. Specialized Training Curriculum and Instructional Methods Standardized training is essential within all levels of the organization including new officers, PTO supervisors, first and mid-line supervisors, as well as senior command. Senior command must make clear their commitment to change and offer tools within the organization to best facilitate the migration from traditional post-academy training programs to the PTO process. In addition to the psychological preparation for change, a training foundation must be established for senior command and staff typically a hour course of instruction. Upon completion, all other agency personnel must participate in a learning process such as courses of a shorter duration, roll-calls, and other means of communication which identifies the specific, individual role they play in the PTO process. A critical element of the PTO program is the importance of understanding how the PTO model affects internal, as well as external stakeholders. The National PTO Model The National PTO model is regarded as positive by responding police command and staff, and adhering to its philosophy was touted as important for success of the program within their organizations. Using the core aspects of the prescribed model makes local adaptation feasible without corrupting the essence and characteristics that make the program uniquely affective. However, whether data was collected using the survey instrument, follow-up calls, or from focus group participants, several themes stand out: New officers were better able to think creatively, act autonomously, and solve problems within their communities. New officers were empowered and demonstrated confidence immediately upon release from the PTO post-academy program. Officers frequently completed their duties going beyond the basics to follow-up with members of the community to continue a dialogue, identify and solve problems proactively, instilling community confidence in their local police department. There was a higher level of post-academy retention of knowledge, skills and abilities KSA as KSAs were internalized and instilled into long-term memory. Officers are empowered to ask questions and search for non-traditional solutions knowing they have the latitude to do so. PTO post-academy training turned out to serve as good leadership training. While the migration from a traditional post-academy retaining program to the PTO strategy takes time and much concentrated effort, the outcomes are significant. Analysis of survey results, indicate a high level of interest in and support of this PTO program initiative; however, the need for clarification and explanations on the PTO program and implementation also emerged as an evident theme. The PTO initiative will facilitate the building of a foundation for life-long learning that prepares new officers for the complexities of policing in our ever evolving society. Ultimately, the PTO program will result in better police services and community perception of their local law enforcement agencies. For additional information, please contact Dr. Rushing at or at prush1 uis.

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Application of the PTO model provided the developmental opportunity for officers to internalize the concepts involved in police work, apply and retain knowledge learned in the academy, test and discover local best practices and problem solving techniques, as well as implement tactical enforcement strategies.

Into a Paris quartier Groom service short story Black Heart White Heart Get the life you love and live it In a French hospital The Complete Mike Grells Jon Sable, Freelance Volume 5 (Complete Mike Grells Jon Sable, Freelance) Conduct disorders of childhood and adolescence Complete works of Captain John Smith (1580-1631) The Chivalrous Man Ryde Postcards (Images of England) The promise of cognitive psychology Lake Lovers Year Crossing difference . How does analysis cure? Becoming a vegetarian Discovering a New Animal with a Scientist (I Like Science Series) Whats Zero? (Yellow Umbrella Books) On Distribution Coefficients in Aquatic Systems Chiltons guide to large appliance repair and maintenance Academic writing stephen bailey third edition I am that girl book Science worksheets 4th grade The autobiography of Margaret Oliphant Defining the future state. Iran and the Rise of its Neoconservatives Gre official guide 2015 Japanese laws relating to insurance, 1949 American criminal courts My first Oxford book of Christmas poems Supportive Schools Danish internal medicine book Bar snacks : food for drink Imperial guard 8th edition The Two New Yorks Runaway Molly Midnight, the artists cat Spectral numerical weather prediction models Clarissa History of a Young Lady, Volume I [EasyRead Large Edition] Rekha the untold story Advanced learner variety The struggle to stay together : what makes it so hard?