



**City of Oakland
COMMUNITY POLICING ADVISORY BOARD**

**Regular Meeting Agenda
Wednesday, July 1, 2026
6:00 PM**

Oakland City Hall
1 Frank H. Ogawa Plaza, 1st Floor, Hearing Room 2

Board Membership:

Chair, **Colleen Brown** (NW), Vice Chair, **Jacqueline Long** (Dist. 7), **Ingrid Severson** (Dist. 1), **David Ralston** (Dist. 2), **Vacant** (Dist. 3), **Andrea Luna Bocanegra** (Dist. 4), **Cynthia Elliott** (Dist. 5), **Vacant** (Dist. 6), **Vacant** (At Large), **Vacant** (OHA), **Valerie Bachelor** (OUSD), **Nancy Sidebotham** (NW), **Vacant** (Mayoral), **Vacant** (Mayoral), **Vacant** (Mayoral),

1. **Roll Call and Determination of Quorum** (2 minutes)
 2. **Public Comment** (10 minutes)
 3. **City Administrator's Office Updates** – Assistant to the City Administrator Felicia Verdin (5 minutes)
 - i. Board vacancies
 4. **Committee Reports** (40 minutes)
 - **Executive Committee**
 - i. August Recess – Next Meeting September 2nd.
 - ii. NC Grant Mid-Cycle Update & Photos.
 - **Resource Committee**
 - **Program & Services Committee**
 - **Fund Committee**
 - i. NC Zoom Accounts Update.
 - **Resolution 79235 Ad Hoc Committee** (Attachment A)
 5. **Agenda Building** (5 minutes)
 6. **Closing Remarks & Adjournment** (3 minutes)
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To observe or raise your hand in Zoom to comment on an agenda item:

Join the meeting via Zoom: <https://oaklandca-gov.zoom.us/j/82120321086>

Join via audio: +1 669 444 9171

Webinar ID: 884 8937 6722

Submit an E-comment (If You Cannot Attend in Person)

Send your eComment directly to the Community Policing Advisory Board and staff 24 hours BEFORE the meeting starts, please send your comment, along with your full name and agenda item number commenting on, to Felicia Verdin @ fverdin@oakland@oaklandca.gov

Please note that E-comment submissions received after the deadline or without an agenda item reference may not be read and/or acknowledged at the meeting.

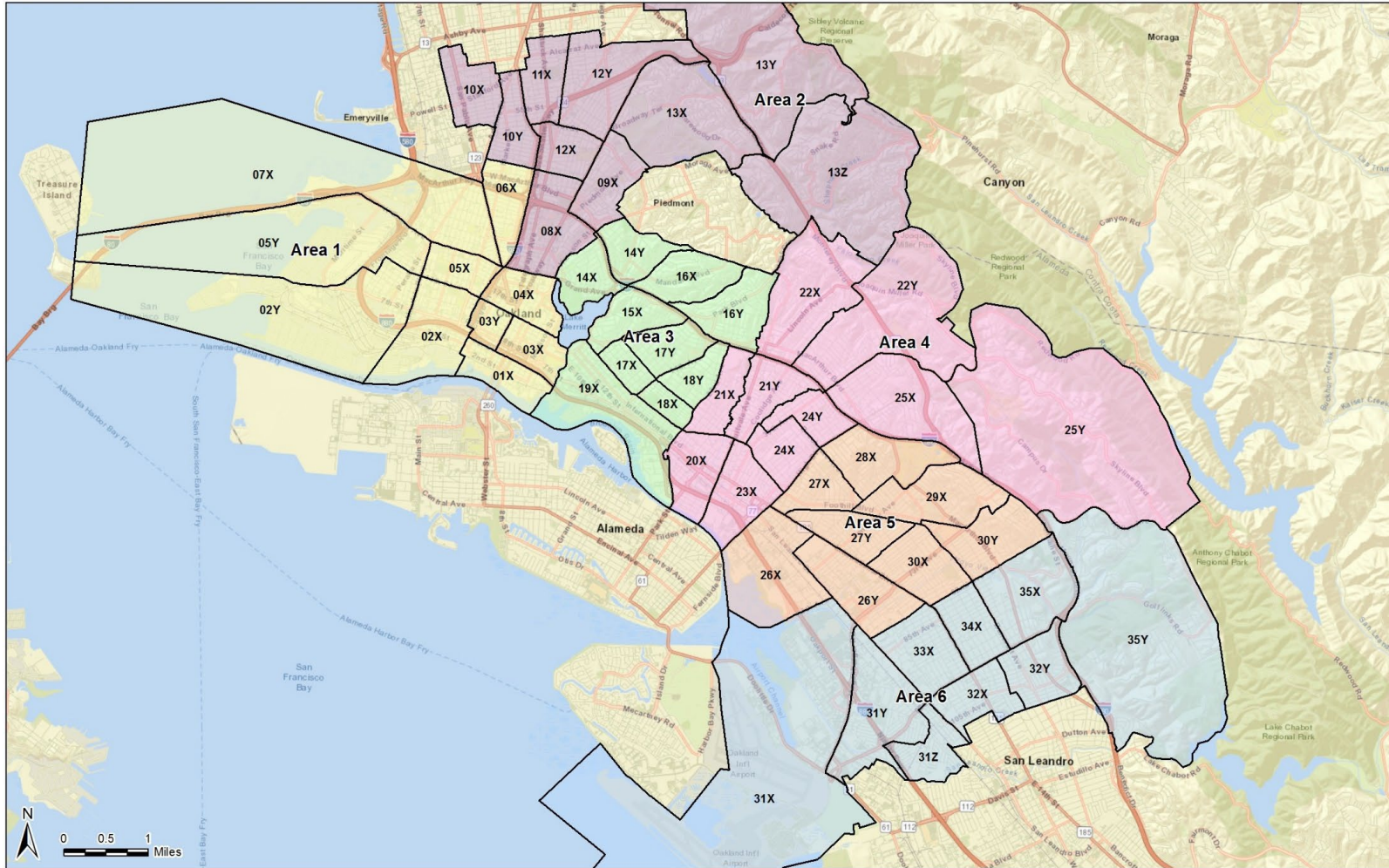
General Guidelines for Public Comment

Each person wishing to speak on items must fill out and submit a speaker's card to staff prior to the meeting. Members of the public can address the Community Policing Advisory Board in-person only and shall state their name and the organization they are representing, if any.

Please follow the protocol below during all public comment opportunities:

- Each speaker will have two (2) minutes to share their thoughts or ask a question.
- Please clearly state your name for the record before beginning your comment or question.
- Speakers must speak from the podium and clearly into the microphone when addressing the board.
- Profanity, yelling, or screaming is not permitted.
- All remarks or questions shall be directed through the Board Chair.

Police Areas & Community Policing Beats



Ad Hoc Reso 79235 Update Committee Report

July 1, 2026

The committee held a “workshop” style meeting on Wednesday June 24th at the Dimond Library. At this meeting we reviewed and discussed the input received from the 29 questionnaire responses received to date. We also reviewed and updated the “resolution comparison sheet” with highlights and inputs of areas we recommend working to incorporate into the resolution update process (see right-hand column in attached document).

Our next step over the next month is to have this committee continue seeking responses on the questionnaire for remaining targeted responders while we start a “red-line/strike-out” update of the existing reso 79235. We also will continue efforts to meet with the Mayor’s Public Safety advisor as part of this drafting process. We expect to have our proposed draft text brought before the CPAB at the September meeting.

We submit this detailed report to facilitate the CPAB’s and general public’s understanding of the directions and proposed starting points for updates to the resolution. We are seeking a motion of support to proceed with this work.

Summary of Recommendations

1. Overall – we propose a title shift from the current emphasis on community policing to **Community Safety, Neighborhood Support, and Civic engagement** policy. **This reflects the CPAB’s intention to support in other words the “empowering” the neighborhood level and emphasizing the community part of community policing. *Note, we also include more of an emphasis on *community safety* versus the more generic “public safety” term to create a through-line from our current name and charge.¹
2. **Re-emphasize the two-way partnership nature of the program** by emphasizing local participation, decision-making, prioritization and planning and city supporting that is not dictating or creating dependency but enabling, providing resources, responding, and supporting involvement in implementing solutions and rebuilding trust in collaborative partnerships.
3. **New - Emphasize need to establish protocols and ways for neighborhoods to meet with all relevant City Depts involved in safety and quality of life** – e.g., public works, OakDOT, Parks, DVP, Community Development in addition to OPD.

¹ Public safety refers to government’s responsibility to protect from crimes, emergencies, hazards using traditional reactive emergency services (police, fire). Community safety refers to proactive grassroots strategies to address root causes of harm, local initiatives, social determinants, etc.

(<https://publicinput.com>)

4. **New – Clearly articulate the structural need for a formal neighborhood supporting department and budget** to take this program seriously as an organizational feature of Oakland and a means to sustain staffing and support for neighborhoods. We recognize that the current structure (which is effectively defunded) is not tenable or sustainable. This programmatic approach needs to be formally built into the city’s structure and is an approach that has many positive precedents elsewhere and is worth fighting for.
5. **New - Identify and general adaptable process to manage, update, or resolve neighborhood boundaries** – e.g., every five-years as needed. This might include an articulated convention in the reso which involves NCs that convene at the annual summit and working with the City to balance neighborhood boundary mapping in consideration of lived neighborhood experience, school boundaries/facilities, police beats, and so forth. The consensus is that we move NCs away from strict ties to police beats established in 1975.
6. **New - Propose establishing a district-area level between neighborhoods.** This could work with the existing 6 police areas or revert to something like the City’s former ~7 planning or CDBG districts. The goal is the same – a viable level where specific department heads like Planning or Public Work can come and hear from several NCs at a time as a two-way conduit of information and priorities. Priorities and their status can also be better tracked for transparency.
7. **New - Enable, encourage, and provide modest equitable support (capital, TA, stipends) for short- and medium-term neighborhood-level improvement action project planning and implementation that also seeks to prioritize capacity for under-resourced neighborhoods.**

Attachments:

Meeting Notes

Questionnaire summaries (updated as of 6/24/26)

Reso Comp sheet (updated 6/24/26)

Updated timeline of ad hoc steps

Ad Hoc Committee (Draft) Notes, 6/24/26

In attendance: Colleen, Ingrid, Donald, David (invited Jose Dorado, Bob Bodnar, Cathy Leonard, Duncan Autrey)

Review of questionnaire responses - The group reviewed the summaries of the 29 individual entries received to date noting that we received seven new entries in the last month. At this point, clear consistency and patterns in responses are being obtained. It was also noted that we have received dispersed responses representing all Council Districts though District 1 and 2 comprised of half of responses while D7 only had one responder. For those who opted to supply demographic information, we received responses including representatives from all key racial/ethnicity groups in Oakland with the most from European/White (9) and the least from Asian (2). Most of these optional respondents (83%) were homeowners and between 40-60 years old.

One initial finding was noted with interest - how many cases there are of NC that operate in parallel to other active “independent” neighborhood organizations where one is effectively the formal structure for working with the City and the other is more the “action” wing of the neighborhood (e.g. DIA/22x; Golden Gate/10x ; SANC/ 18x/29x ; SPRAC/31Z/31/Y and so forth . The independent groups seemed to bring in more of the existing neighborhood organizations, churches, and a wider representation of residents. These also, judged by the input, is where much more energy and involvement is typically found and more of how people would judge a successful neighborhood council that could best draw attendees.

One of the reasons expressed by an interviewee for this situation was the issue of a presumed “firewall” that would preserve ability to sue the City if necessary as well as the desire for financial independency (e.g. for fundraising purposes) while the NC’s are often or could become politicized for different agendas. The ability to maintain unaffiliated parallel collaborative bodies with liaisons that can help each other is, in such cases, seen as a benefit for some though in many cases, such as in the past, they have worked as one body and divvied time between community policing concerns and action projects e.g., via sub-committees etc.

Another concern raised was the question of how the city is actually going to work with the community on issues given that NC are volunteers with no support and the trend is to just go straight to the CMs for resolution/complaints, especially for those newer residents who have no real history with NCs from pre-Covid and before. In many cases, NCs were never functional even despite changes made in 2005. Many folks are tending towards disillusionment on why we even do this effort if the City seems to throw “roadblocks”. The overall sentiment is that, if to be successful, the City needs to have a commitment in real terms. The fact that grant funds are being made available to broader and more varied projects is already helpful and the interest in such funds and supported projects has been positive.

In reviewing the input, the committee noted the shared themes of responses (see attached). The group also discussed how NCs were not seemingly regularly involving other neighborhood organizations. Along these lines, the experience of NC’s having report outs from block

captains/Neighborhood Watch was also raised and discussed – e.g. some of this reflects continued issues of NC leads not having the ability to access confidential email addresses/contact lists to invite blocks or having City staff able to make these invites.

Finally, it was also noted that a continuing issue is that it is very hard for the public to find out information – even online there is no working phone number or email to direct questions to. In the past, there was a technician who worked very well to provide such information as information on CPTED, Neighborhood Watch, and Merchant Watch. This person has since moved to OakDOT.

Workshop discussion of reso update recommendations - There was also general concurrence on **re-orienting the title of the resolution** to align with the CPAB’s “empowerment” goals (in different words) and an agreement that we should also propose a renaming of the CPAB and discuss whether advocate for a commission versus a board if there is any substantive difference. We will need to have answers to the probable question that will be raised about how Measure NN committee and the CPAB are not duplicative and have different roles/emphases around supporting community safety.

Reference to OUSD facilities. IS expressed support for utilizing schools (e.g. Elementary Schools) as potential places for holding meetings there are challenges that OUSD seeks cost recovery for custodial services. The group discussed the current situation post-Covid where some groups might prefer zoom meetings while others are keen to meet in person. It was acknowledged that each approach might bring in a different set of people. The advantage of the use of these known neighborhood facilities like schools is that it is also an opportunity to try and bring in relations with PTA groups as well as more formal follow-through from OUSD to seat a representative on the CPAB. DR mentioned in his experience in the Elmhurst/New Highland (26Y) neighborhood how the PTA involved 30-40 mostly Spanish speaking parents who did not attend the neighborhood council.

IS expressed support for **providing training for NC chairs** such as around governance, facilitation, conflict resolution, and de-escalation skills. One idea mentioned by CB is to align this with the Measure NN strategy to provide training for CBOs that could also be extended to NC leads.

As far as the **summits/congress of neighborhoods** IS expressed admiration for bringing together the type of energy that is missing – energy of engagement that we have even seen in board meetings with KOB and NC leads that could be lifted.

CB mentioned the need for **City Planning to regularly share/distribute information on projects** etc. and not have the need for people to register and pay for such information. DR agreed and suggested this would be good for the **area district meetings** to have department heads from Planning and Public Works attend. At one point there was a “SARA?” tracking program that replaced a database to transparently see the status of projects, but these have seemed to fall out of use as OPD apparently did not prioritize managing this documentation.

There was agreement by the group on **need for a Neighborhood engagement department** level structure. DR suggested that this could house the former NSD duties and staff, the OPD technician, and possibly the sub-unit for community development that oversees CDBG grants that is within

Economic and Workforce Development. DD pointed out how Los Angeles has a Department of Neighborhood Empowerment for 20 years that supports training, civic engagement and foster community investments and rendering of services. There is also a separate “community safety partnership” focused on relationship-based policing and building trust. We are effectively discussing bringing both ideas together in a newly proposed department.

The group also recognized clearly the great challenge in standing up such a department in the given budget context but nevertheless felt that the foundational organizational and structural idea that Oakland as a healthy and vibrant city emphasize the support and engagement with its neighborhoods must be started and bought into on all levels. In the end, we have envisioned a budget line item that might be between \$6-\$15M annually, which is less than .5% of the general fund budget.

On neighborhood boundaries and how to update/manage these. The group had a in depth discussion on this and how much of an issue it was as far as neighborhoods needing to update or redraw boundaries as well as need for stability for planning and coordination purposes. DR had suggested a two-way process that involved the annual NC summits (as a way to bring forth potential updates in coordination with City planning division and/or new Neighborhood Engagement Dept that would maintain maps and audit/assess/analyze how well they fit for serving as a useful definition of a neighborhood – e.g. typically ¼-1/2 mile walkable radius and 3,000-7,000 people).

CB felt that having an annual convention of neighborhoods as the place for discussions of boundaries is too much but conceivably something like this could be done every 5-years if necessary. There were discussion and agreement that in general we wish to **move beyond being tied to police beats** as a strict organizing principle (originally developed in ca. 1975) though these beats and how they are drawn are important for OPD staffing and service delivery and should feed into neighborhood boundary deliberations and vice versa. On the other hand, CB expressed nervousness about using school districts as boundary guides given that schools are changing/closing so regularly.

Overall, the group agreed that an absolute neighborhood boundary as a specific geography shouldn't be spelled out but rather the general outlines of a **formal process for how neighborhood boundaries can and should be managed and a need for coalescing** between different factors (such as elementary school locations, police beats, etc.) could be in the reso (something less detailed and cumbersome than what DD et al suggested in the ca 2020 drafts – but some of the specific ideas could be spelled out in the staff report that would accompany the resolution update proposal).

On certification of NCs. CB stated that she did not support lessening the certification role of NCs by the CPAB and having an “honor system.” DR agreed that in seeing how the recent certification process went fairly smoothly it seemed reasonable to keep this function. The group agreed that it was a useful oversight role to keep ensuring the development of NC by laws.

Support for community projects. CB expressed some qualified reservations on the proposed support for community projects – though widely emphasized from input - as it would be contingent on having capital and TA funds available as well as need to ensure neighborhood capacity (which could also be an equity issue). DR agreed on the contingency and the need to have a prioritization process to help build capacity and offer TA to those neighborhoods with demonstrated need and willingness to come together to form a plan of action and potential projects.

The summaries of input showed that people value and find great organizing and engagement benefits by coming together around specific needed/desired projects in the neighborhood as well as having a visual means (i.e., a plan) to show these needs and how they can be implemented. CB stated there should be made available a **booklet of “how to” organize, coordinate** and do clean-ups/green-ups and so forth – a best practice manual as well as a need for satellite city hall for East Oakland. Meanwhile, projects could still be suggestive types – as is currently done with idea of a community center. The group noted and saw in the summaries how important engagement around projects have been ranging from Sobrante Park’s Tyrone Carney Park, Havenscourt’s Rainbow Rec Center gardens, to San Antonio Park improvements and traffic calming, to Lakeshore’s pedestrian island, to Golden Gates’ ecological restorations, lighting, crosswalks, and clean-ups.

Next steps on update– CB will send to DR a word version of the Resolution 79235 for which the group can collectively begin to add red-line comments to and the committee will collate and collect these suggestions together for the next report out to the CPAB in September.

Other requests for agendizing related action items:

- The CPAB consider drafting a comment/recommendation letter to the City Planning Department General Plan Update team to emphasize our desire for a specific neighborhood-level engagement and support policy in the updated Land-Use and Infrastructure Element.
- The CPAB consider doing a press release and approach Oaklandside and press to do a story on the Reso update process and importance for strengthened neighborhood council structure and how the need to support them has evolved in alignment with coverage for National Neighborhood Day.

Summary of questionnaire responses received to date (as of June 24, 2026)

****Question 1 — What kind of support would help your neighborhood thrive?***

Respondents consistently identified the need for dedicated, visible city staff presence at the neighborhood level — not just during crises, but as a sustained liaison function. People want direct access to department heads across Public Works, Transportation, Code Enforcement, and Homelessness Services, not just OPD. A recurring frustration is that residents engage with city processes but see little measurable follow-through. Other frequently named needs include street cleaning and infrastructure maintenance, support for small businesses, responses to encampments, and anti-trafficking resources. One respondent made a notable structural suggestion: organize NCs around elementary schools rather than police beat boundaries, which would reinforce community identity and strengthen ties to neighborhood institutions. The overall tone here is one of civic willingness — residents know what they need and are ready to partner — but they feel the city isn't holding up its end.

****Questions 2, 3, and 4 — Attendance, meaningfulness, and representation***

Several themes emerge strongly across these three questions: *Awareness and access gaps.* While many did know or participate in their NCs, a striking number of respondents didn't either know their NC existed or knew but hadn't been able to engage. One respondent noted their NC formed just as the NSD was dismantled, so never had a CRO or any kind of City support; Another said they keep meaning to re-engage but never hear about meetings in advance. This suggests a structural outreach failure, not just a motivation problem.

Framing and scope. Multiple respondents pushed back on the crime-centric framing of NCs, noting that the NCPC model and OPD-heavy meeting agendas alienate residents who care about neighborhood quality of life more broadly — beautification, events, economic vitality, emergency preparedness. One respondent said directly that they stopped attending partly because of how much meeting time is given over to OPD crime statistics and what they perceived as anti-oversight messaging from officers. In general, responses ranged from those who have issues with the negative connotations of police and association of neighborhood councils with crime (versus a focus, for example, on building community and neighbor-to-neighbor supportive relations) to others who see the framing of community policing as part of effort to make police accountable. One response noted though that the police should be walking/biking in the neighborhood and working on building relations.

Demographic underrepresentation. Across virtually every response, the same groups are identified as missing: renters, youth, non-English speakers, apartment dwellers, and lower-income residents. Most active NC boards skew toward older, white homeowners. Language access was specifically flagged — English-only meetings functionally exclude large portions of Oakland's population. One respondent noted that translation is cost-prohibitive, which is a direct resource and policy issue.

City disconnection. Many respondents said their NC has little or no meaningful connection to city government outside of election-season outreach from council members. One noted that their NC board is mostly focused on a few areas that don't resonate with the majority of younger

generations; Another described NCs as a placeholder for community engagement rather than a genuine channel of influence.

****Question 4 (additional note on youth).**** Almost universally, respondents say youth are not represented and most aren't sure what meaningful youth participation would look like structurally. This is worth flagging as a design challenge — not just outreach, but purpose and format.

****Question 5 — Barriers to a multi-level, neighborhood-based community safety approach****

This question surfaced some of the most candid and structural responses. Key barriers identified:

Framing and branding. Several respondents said the word policing itself is a barrier — it signals exclusion to many communities and frames the NC mission around crime and surveillance rather than neighborhood uplift. Reorienting NCs around community building, emergency preparedness, and quality of life was proposed as a corrective.

City disinvestment and follow-through failure. The defunding of the NSC (Neighborhood Services Coordinator) program was cited repeatedly as a major structural wound. Respondents described watching the city pull back its investment over years, which has trained residents to believe there is no point raising issues. One respondent offered a sharp summary: the city is often training citizens to believe there is no point raising an issue.

Coordination and volunteer sustainability. Organizing and maintaining an NC requires significant ongoing effort — email lists, social media, Zoom logistics, messaging — that falls almost entirely on unpaid volunteers. Multiple respondents named this as a quiet crisis that limits which communities can sustain active NCs. Wealthier, more resourced neighborhoods have meeting spaces and bandwidth; others don't.

Fear, instability, and safety as preconditions. Respondents noted that street-level fear — particularly around ICE enforcement, unhoused individuals with mental health needs, and general crime — makes participation harder, especially for immigrant communities and lower-income residents. One respondent said bluntly: it is unreasonable to put community safety on the backs of citizens in the era of ICE.

Political fragmentation and lack of continuity. Local political divides, shifting leadership, and the stop-and-start nature of city engagement were named as undermining the long-term trust-building that community safety work requires. One respondent put it well: fits and starts won't do it. This would need real leadership and commitment from the city.

****Overall themes across questions****

- There was Clear and strong expressions of what people like about and desire for a healthy thriving neighborhood – key aspects include neighbors taking care of each other and the place, being active and sharing in a place that is safe, sociable, clean, healthy, and cared for, and affordable.
- Of the core questions, there were notable consensus positions of general agreement - such as whether people feel heard by the City (question 1.3) – a resounding “no” with several noting that it takes much effort to get responses, or that the City just responds with selective response. In the end, many agreed that they must do things themselves.
- The answers on whether the neighborhood approach works (2.4) was generally “yes” – many agreeing that it is still a good approach, for example, the idea of working with block groups. For the question on whether dedicated City funding is needed (2.6) there was a resounding “yes” – albeit with caveats on how neighborhood “empowerment” would be achieved with support and concerns that funds do not just go to OPD and instead directly fund community investments and neighborhood resident involvement.
- There were two questions that were very mixed in responses received– that is, how well the term of community policing resonated and the feeling of alignment with the boundaries of the NC areas. More to discuss for these.
- We received important feedback on what kind of support would help neighborhood councils (and help overcome the noted existing barriers). In addition to directly addressing barriers such as accessibility, language, communication the biggest barrier to the feeling that the city has pulled away in terms of resources and responsiveness ties in with the call for specific support suggestions:
 - Provide connections to DPW and other departments heads and provide dedicated city staff liaison;
 - Support local existing groups to partner in solutions for neighborhood health, economics, culture and aesthetics.
 - Focus on building neighbor-to-neighbor supportive relations... police should be walking/biking in neighborhood, working on building relations.
 - Organize NCs around elementary schools rather than police beat boundaries, which would reinforce community identity and strengthen ties to neighborhood institutions.
 - Find ways to address underrepresentation groups such as youth, renters, non-English speakers, and lower-income residents.

In general, the current NC structure is seen as under-resourced, under-connected to city government, and too narrowly framed around crime. Residents who do participate are doing so largely in spite of the system, not because of it. The strongest appetite is for NCs that function as genuine neighborhood service hubs — with city staff presence, multilingual access, and a mandate beyond policing. The defunding of the NSC program is a repeatedly named inflection point worth addressing. And representational gaps — youth, renters, non-English speakers — are not incidental; they reflect structural barriers that require intentional design to address.

COMPARISON CHART BETWEEN EXISTING RESO, EARLIER PROPOSED REWRITE, AND POTENTIAL UPDATE DIRECTIONS [highlights signify areas that there was strong support given in questionnaire responses to date, n=29; bold signifies ideas discussed at recent ad hoc committee]

*This chart highlights the opportunities to move towards an updated **community safety, neighborhood support, and civic engagement** resolution building off of the foundation and structure of the existing reso and considering to pull in highlighted aspects/emphases of the 2020 rewrite proposal with input from our recent questionnaires.*

Original Community Policing Public Safety Resolution 79235 (2015) *Updates Reso 72727 (1996)	Neighborhood Empowerment Program Approach to Community Involvement (per Dalke/Davis proposal ca. 2020-24)	Potential Aspects for Enhanced/Updated Version of Reso 79235 (2025-2026) “Community Safety, Neighborhood Support, and Civic Engagement”
SUMMARY		
8 sections: (Title and Philosophy; Police Beats; Block Level: Neighborhood Level; Citywide; NSCs; Police Staffing; Implementation)	8 sections: (Title; Purpose; Philosophy; Strategic Framework; Neighborhood Boundaries; Program Structure; Powers and Responsibilities; Funding)	TBD
OVERALL EMPHASIS AND FOCUS		
<p>Community policing to reduce crime, enhance public safety, improve quality of life</p> <p>Involve peer to peer level partnership between community, OPD, city agencies</p> <p>Address long-term chronic problems using proactive collaborative problem-solving methods</p> <p>Geographically based on three levels (block, neighborhood police beats, citywide)</p> <p>The Neighborhood Services Division (with NSCs and Manager) provides support and reports to City Administrator, with an inter-departmental coordinating team.</p> <p>CPAB serves as advisory oversight body</p>	<p>Move from community policing to emphasis of community safety through neighborhood empowerment, civic engagement, increasing capacity, building connections and relationships</p> <p>Less focus and reliance on OPD but more accountability from City</p> <p>Ensure public safety agencies responsiveness to local needs, service delivery, and improved relations</p> <p>Grassroots community-led, community-centered approach from blocks and neighborhood</p> <p>Hyperlocal problem solving and democracy, holistic and restorative based approaches to public safety and issues of public health, and quality of life, elevating community voices</p> <p>Establish a new Dept. (e.g. of Neighborhood Empowerment) under City Administrator, rename CPAB to Neighborhood Empowerment Commission (NEC) as oversight body</p>	<p>Focus on broadening public safety to include improving community health and wellness as well as quality of life and neighborhood empowerment</p> <p>Provide equitable support for neighborhood-scale physical and social infrastructure for community building</p> <p>Enable proactive neighborhood and community-level planning and participatory neighborhood “action” project implementation contingent on funding availability</p> <p>Keep focus on NCs and Citywide levels but add community planning or area district level (see below)</p> <p>Highlight more intentional connections with OUSD (for board and joint use of facilities).</p> <p>Restore and reinvest in sustaining a neighborhood support and engagement department under City Administrator</p> <p>Rename CPAB and reso to re-orient the emphasis on “community policing” to a focus on enabling neighborhood support and civic engagement</p>
PROGRAM SCALE AND LEVELS OF FOCUS		
<p>Block Level: Recognizes roles of Neighborhood Watch/Home Alert groups</p> <p>Neighborhood Level: Principle focus on establishing Neighborhood Councils (NCs) organized by police beats</p>	<p>Block level: Seeks to bring these into structure by having block groups complete certification approval by NEC</p> <p>Neighborhood Level: NC boundaries also according to police beats but mediated via</p>	<p>Block Level: Encourage block groups and other neighborhood organizations/ associations to participate in NC meetings and be part of constructing a bottom-up neighborhood plan. Establish an effective communication method.</p>

<p>NCs meet at least quarterly, have by-laws, must be certified etc. Each NC has an assigned NSC and Community Resources Officers.</p> <p><u>Citywide Level:</u> Annual community policing summit (sponsored by OPD) along with an annual home alert captain's meeting</p>	<p>a "convention of neighborhood boundaries"</p> <p>Proposal provides very detailed directions/ suggestions for NC bylaws and structural aspects</p> <p><u>Citywide level:</u> NC chairs meet on a bimonthly basis [by area district scale]</p> <p>NEC and NED host an annual conference for NCs and block orgs.</p>	<p><u>Neighborhood Level:</u> Align where possible with elementary school boundaries, police beats, and organic neighborhoods (e.g. 4-7k people). Develop a general convention for managing and updates to such boundaries (e.g. every 5-years) that connects input from NCs and City.</p> <p>Based on funding, City provide focused TA and stipends for neighborhood support projects with priority for high-risk neighborhoods. City fund joint use of school sites as needed</p> <p>Add new scale - Larger Area Districts: Per former CDBG or Planning districts, build from existing 6 Police areas so NCs can meet with Department heads, share information, track priorities, and coordinate plans together with city general plan/capital improvement investments.</p>
<p>COMMUNITY OVERSIGHT STRUCTURE</p>		
<p>CPAB certifies NCs – has authority to require NCs to reorganize and reapply. Also to hear disputes.</p> <p>City Admin and OPD are required to attend meetings.</p> <p>Regularly reviews City policing policies viz. beat level. The CPAB is to be consulted before City/OPD implements any community policing policy</p> <p>Produce annual report to City Council Public Safety Committee</p>	<p>CBAP renamed to NEC (9 members nominated by mayor, one for each CD, 2 at large. 3-year terms)</p> <p>Can request annual reports or summary of activities from NC as part of their certification</p> <p>Maintain database of NCs [e.g. projects and priorities and resolutions of these]</p> <p>Develops community policing statements (from collective vote of NCs)</p> <p>Submit quarterly reports to City Council public safety on status</p>	<p><u>Citywide Level:</u> Annual NC summit or congress of neighborhoods (sponsored by City and CPAB). Invite all NC members and City Departments, and neighborhood watch groups</p> <p>Ratify community policy/issue statement at annual summit</p>
<p>NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL ACTIONS</p>		
<p>Work on establishing priorities for law enforcement and developing strategies to resolve public health, safety, neighborhood improvement and revitalization, etc.</p> <p>Suggested action to establish a community center in each area and meet in cooperation with OUSD.</p>	<p>Focus on achieving/supporting investments in neighbors and common spaces</p>	<p>Involve and integrate NC training on governance, facilitation, etc. align with Meas. NN Violence Prevention Plan training support and possibly connect with CORE, MACRO, community medics/health clinics etc. as available. Potential actions might be suggested (esp. via a "how-to" TA booklet resource): establishing community resource centers or spaces, community help projects, , clean-ups, green-ups, setting up neighborhood ambassadors, sidewalks and streets improvements/ enhancements, etc.²</p>
<p>FUNDING AND CITY COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINING</p>		
<p>Unstated amount of funding for conferences, retaining consultants. Typ. \$50-60k/year allocated for NCs</p>	<p>Establish line item for .5% of general fund budget, ~potentially \$15M annually</p>	<p>Establish budget funding for structural neighborhood engagement support of at least ~\$5-6M annually.</p>

² Funding that can generally support these types of "short-term and medium-term" actions should be budgeted. Longer term/expensive projects should be referred to CIP prioritization lists.

Updated Timeline (July 2025 – December 2026)

- **June – October 2025** - Orientation and initiation – start up monthly ad hoc sub-committee; Develop one-pager of intent of update; invite former CPAB and current board members who were involved in prior efforts to report out. Hear from City staff and Mayor’s office as applicable. **[Met with DRE]**
- **November – April** - Forward one-pagers to NC’s, PTAs, BIDs and other groups. Seek to get input (develop on-line questionnaire) on update, gather reactions on concerns and reactions. Invite anyone to attend ad hoc meetings and/or CPAB. CPAB Chairs to give report to City Council and include mention that this update is occurring.
- **May - June**– Discuss findings and lessons from research and input from outreach
- **July**– Committee to compile and seek agreement on basic directions and types of inclusions/restructuring etc. for update. **Give update to CPAB for approval of direction.**
- **August – September** - Meet with City CMs to share intended directions of update and update new on-pager for outreach. Create red-lined first draft ready for CPAB/public review and input.
- **Hold Press Release and open house on updated resolution – *National Neighborhood Day Sep 28th**
Meet with NCs and others as applicable to get input. Develop a second draft.

November – December - Return with final draft version to Board for discussion and consideration (two readings)