

Facilitator's Notes	
	<p>FACILITATOR OUTLINE</p> <p>FACILITATING COMMUNITY POLICING THROUGH NEIGHBORHOOD PROJECTS</p> <p>2 Hour Seminar</p>
<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To explain role of RCPI, National Center, and MSU. 2. To identify participants and the interests represented in the session. 3. To create an expectations checklist for the seminar. 4. To reiterate the definition of community policing. 5. To make concrete the potential connections between community policing and neighborhood projects. <p>Handout I-A</p> <p>Flipchart or board (if available)</p>	<p>SECTION ONE - INTRODUCTIONS AND REVIEW OF COMMUNITY POLICING CONCEPT</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Instructor Introductions II. Participant Introductions and Expectations III. Review RCPI, National Center, and MSU roles in Community Policing IV. Read definition of community policing to participants. [Handout I-A] <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. customer based organizational transformation B. unlimited partnerships C. an informational based unified effort to solve problems V. Ask participants what each component means to them. [Record responses on flipchart or board if available.] VI. Discuss the intersection of seminar topic with principles of community policing.
<p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. To explicate the two basic approaches to neighborhood projects. 7. To distinguish two kinds of basic project design. 	<p>SECTION TWO - TWO APPROACHES TO NEIGHBORHOOD PROJECTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> VII. First basic approach = a project by neighbors for the neighborhood. VIII. Second basic approach = a project by "outside" volunteers (ex. Scouts) for the neighborhood.
<p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. To define the factors 	<p>SECTION THREE - DEFINING AND SELECTING A PROJECT</p>

- needed in deciding on the scale of a project.
- 9. To identify outside groups who may have participated in projects previously.
 - 10. To brainstorm the types of groups that might be interested in a neighborhood project.

Flipchart or board

- IX. Definition of a Neighborhood Project
 - A. Project has a beginning, middle, and end.
 - B. Provides tangible demonstration of success.
 - C. Projects should be visible to the neighborhood and ideally the rest of the community, especially initial organizing projects.
- X. Deciding the Scale of the Neighborhood Project
 - A. The scale of the projects--how big they are, how long they last, how many people they require, are all things that are dependent on the resources of your neighborhood.
 - B. In selecting a project, consider the following factors:
 - 1. People
 - 2. Time
 - 3. Money
- XI. Involving Outside Groups in a Neighborhood Project
 - A. As a full group, identify participants who have worked with an “outside” group on a project for their Neighborhood.
 - B. Brainstorm what types of groups participants know about that could be interested in a project in their neighborhood. **[List on flip chart or board if available.]**

Objectives:

- 11. To provide participants with initial requirements for project design.
- 12. To brainstorm other requirements.
- 13. To establish criteria for a neighborhood project.
- 14. To encourage participants to consider possible specific projects for their neighborhood

**Handout IV-A
Handout IV-B
Handout IV-C**

Flipchart or Board if available.

SECTION FOUR - DESIGNING A NEIGHBORHOOD PROJECT

- XII. What makes a great project design? **(Handout IV-A)**
 - A. Brainstorm requirements. What would participants add to the list (Handout IV-A)? Projects need to be satisfying to the volunteers.
 - B. Facilitator should make sure that FUN shows up on the list by the end of the brainstorming session.
 - C. Be sure the list created includes the following:
 - 1. It’s memorable.
 - 2. It’s innovative.
 - 3. It’s at or under budget.
 - 4. It’s trouble free.
 - 5. It’s on time.
 - 6. It achieves its goals.
- XIII. Three Basic Criteria for a Neighborhood Project. **(Handout IV-B)**
 - A. Discuss each of the following criteria:
 - 1. Organization’s Goals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Volunteer Audience 3. Budget B. Review Handout IV-C with participants. Although originally designed for agency staffs, it is useful for neighborhood organizations wishing to design a project as well. XIV. Requirements for Initial Organizing Projects. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Need to fit in with the direction neighborhood wants to take. B. Can include anything from clean-up, fix-up activities to taking action about a drug house in the neighborhood. Examples of projects include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. flower planting 2. front porch clean-up 3. letter campaigns 4. holiday activities for neighbors/children 5. appreciation days 6. blood drives 7. blood pressure screenings 8. neighborhood newsletter 9. Night Out Parties or participation in the National Porch Light Nights C. Brainstorm additional project ideas. [Record on flipchart.] D. Share projects that participants have worked on that they thought were good or perhaps share worst project experiences.
<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. To introduce and review Project Development Basics Checklist. 16. To understand the need to provide reflection time for volunteers. 17. To distribute additional examples as resources for possible projects. <p>Handout V-A Handout V-B</p> <p>Flipchart or board if available.</p>	<p>SECTION FIVE - PROJECT DEVELOPMENT BASICS CHECKLIST</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> XV. Review the checklist. (Handout V-A) XVI. Solicit additional items to be added to the checklist. Record on flipchart or board if available. XVII. Discuss the need for providing time for reflection for the volunteers. Sometimes this can be as simple as a refreshment time after completion of the project so people can chat about their experiences or as structured as a group “debrief” to give volunteers the opportunity to evaluate the project and learn from it. XVIII. Distribute and discuss United Way Handout (Handout V-B).

<p>Objectives:</p> <p>18. To reinforce importance of neighborhood projects within the community policing model.</p> <p>19. To provide opportunities for participants to evaluate their experiences in the seminar.</p>	<p>SECTION SIX - REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF SEMINAR</p> <p>XIX. Review and summarize main points covered in seminar.</p> <p>XX. Check expectations list created at the beginning of the seminar for any topics not covered during the session.</p> <p>XXI. Summarize how community involvement via neighborhood projects supports community policing.</p> <p>XXII. Distribute and complete seminar evaluations.</p>