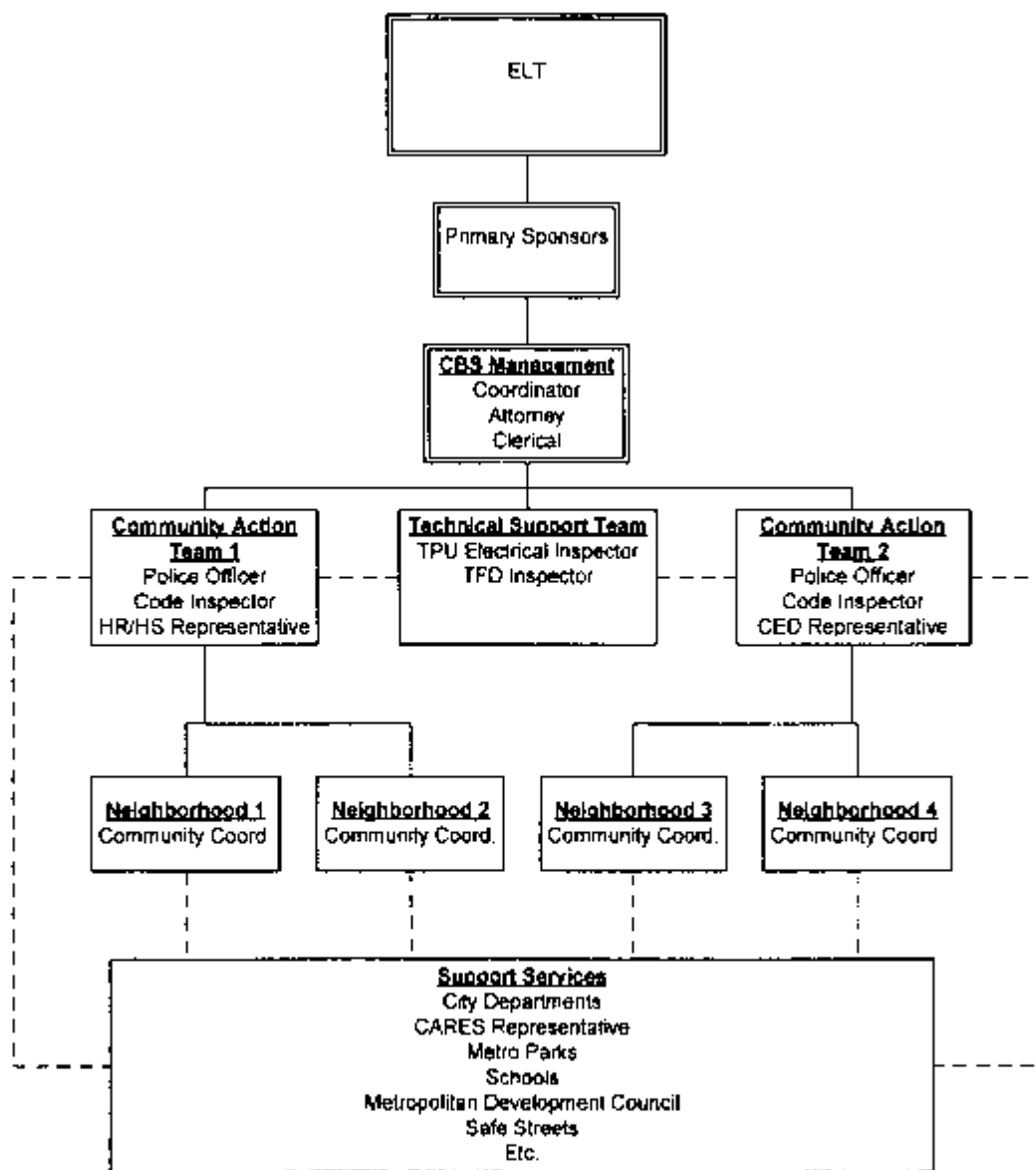


Community Based Services Program Organizational Structure



Community Based Services Focus Area Selection Factors

Location	Area Boundaries	Active Organization(s)	Primary Assets	CAP Index Score (national average for the likelihood of crime to occur)
Area A	6 th Avenue to S 9 th Street; Yakima to Sprague (30 blocks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bryant Neighbors • 8th and I Neighbors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bryant Elementary, Montessori School 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 400-799 times national average
Area B	6 th Avenue to S. 25 th Streets; Fawcett to G Street (40 blocks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tacoma Avenue Crime and Safety Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UWT • Upper Tacoma Business Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 800-2000 times national average
Area C	I-5 to S. M Street; I-5 to S. 38 th Street (32 blocks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jenny Reed Weeding Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jenny Reed School • Church of the Nazarene • Active South End Neighborhood Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100-199 times the national average
Area D	S. 56 th to S. 66 th Streets; Washington to Oakes (90 blocks)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Tacoma Way Crime and Safety Committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active South Tacoma Neighborhood Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100-199 times the national average

Community Based Services

What would happen in the first year?

Participate in neighborhood meetings

Community Action Team Members attend neighborhood meetings

Provide Proactive Code Enforcement

Survey each property to identify all violations

Community input into priorities and methods to implement enforcement

Provide monthly report to the community

Conduct Police SET Missions

Based on statistics

Based on community input

Develop a Community Action Plan

Based on asking questions-see attached

Organized into short, mid and long range goals

Identify who is responsible for each item

Provide Education, Outreach, and Project Implementation

Provide education regarding existing programs

Implement Crime Prevention projects to address immediate issues

Hire a Community Coordinator

Establish and maintain a means of communication between the City and Community

Opportunities for Redirecting Existing Resources

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant funds

Could be utilized for focus area Police SET missions

Community Development Block Grant Funds

Could be utilized for crime prevention review and implementation

Could be utilized for funding earthquake retrofit of existing single family homes

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	RATIONALE	INITIAL ACTION STEPS / NEEDS
<p>Community perception of neighborhood improves</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Measures customer satisfaction ▪ Develops relationship between neighborhood and team members ▪ Helps teams collect data for action strategies ▪ Follows successful model (Des Moines, IA) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop survey 2. Identify survey strategy – individual or community group outreach 3. Identify data collection strategy for "post" survey that makes initial answers relevant... ie; must survey same people, ask same questions etc.
<p>Reduced calls for service – TPD, TFD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public safety is the most fundamental aspect of a healthy community ▪ Reduction in CFS has a direct relationship to cost savings ▪ Criminal activity encourages disinvestment and flight ▪ Data collection already exists 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine which categories of calls for service (TPD & TFD) are relevant to the teams and neighborhood. 2. Set up a data collection and report format for selected categories. 3. Analyze calls for service for immediate, short and long term issues and develop appropriate strategies and identified roles for team and community.
<p>Number of code enforcement and chronic nuisance actions taken</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Code enforcement and Chronic Nuisance are current tools that deal directly with recurring issues in distressed neighborhoods ▪ Both tools lend themselves to community involvement and result in a high degree of customer satisfaction ▪ These tools demonstrate a change in neighborhood tolerance and put irresponsible property owners on notice that lack of property or business management is no longer acceptable ▪ Permit values for improvements can be tracked and demonstrate private investment ▪ Data is available – customized reports will need to be created 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a proactive code enforcement survey and overlay with current open cases 2. Solicit community input as to priority for code enforcement violations and develop corrective strategy accordingly 3. Analyze calls for service with code enforcement data for Chronic Nuisance opportunities – prioritize actions based on community input 4. Implement corrective strategies and provide regular progress reports for neighborhood and CBS Sponsors
<p>Number and type of CPTED improvements completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ CPTED improvements harden property from becoming crime targets or attracting nuisance activity ▪ CPTED improvements may spur further private investment in properties 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify potential CPTED projects with community input, i.e., survey responses, "walk arounds", analysis of high crime areas, repeat offenses at one location 2. Develop CPTED education strategy 3. Identify CPTED funding resources –

<p>Increase in building permits (dollars invested in rehab)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPED educates property, business owners & managers about sustainable crime prevention • CPED principles support code enforcement actions and Chronic Nuisance abatement • Data generated within team • Direct measure of private investment which can be tied to specific geography and timeframe • Data collection already exists 	<p>city funds, grants, private sector partnerships</p>
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Other types of Performance Measures:

- Amount of trash removed (yards)
- Community engagement, i.e., number of neighborhood cleanups completed
- Number of community referrals made to resources, i.e., social service agencies, etc.
- Increased use of city programs, i.e., down payment assistance, home rehab assistance, business assistance
- City investment in new infrastructure
- Increase in property values
- Increase in homeownership rates

Neighborhood Measures of Success:

Neighborhood measures of success would be determined by the neighbors who participate in each of the CBS areas.

Sample questions to facilitate discussion:

1. Tell us two things that you like about your neighborhood.
2. Identify two physical things that you see every day in your neighborhood that you would like to see improved; specify locations if possible.
3. Name two activities that you see in your neighborhood that you find objectionable and that have a negative effect on the neighborhood morale or attitude.
4. How can you and your neighbors help solve these issues?