

INTRODUCED: March 13, 2023

AN ORDINANCE No. 2023-082

To authorize the Chief Administrative Officer to accept funds in the amount of \$50,000.00 from the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, and to appropriate the increase to the Fiscal Year 2022-2023 Special Fund Budget by increasing estimated revenues and the amount appropriated to the Department of Police’s Department of Criminal Justice Services Special Fund by \$50,000.00, for the purpose of supporting law enforcement training to reduce violent crime in the city of Richmond.

Patron – Mayor Stoney

Approved as to form and legality
by the City Attorney

PUBLIC HEARING: MAR 27 2023 AT 6 P.M.

THE CITY OF RICHMOND HEREBY ORDAINS:

§ 1. That the Chief Administrative Officer is authorized to accept funds in the amount of \$50,000.00 from the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, for the purpose of supporting law enforcement training to reduce violent crime in the city of Richmond.

§ 2. That the funds received from the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services are hereby appropriated to the Special Fund Budget for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2022, and ending June 30, 2023, by increasing estimated revenues by \$50,000.00, increasing

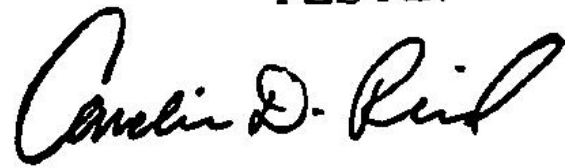
AYES: 9 NOES: 0 ABSTAIN:

ADOPTED: MAR 27 2023 REJECTED: STRICKEN:

the amount appropriated for expenditures by \$50,000.00, and allotting to the Department of Police's Department of Criminal Justice Services Special Fund the sum of \$50,000.00, for the purpose of supporting law enforcement training to reduce violent crime in the city of Richmond.

§ 3. This ordinance shall be in force and effect upon adoption.

**A TRUE COPY:
TESTE:**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carolin D. Reed". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'C'.

City Clerk



CITY OF RICHMOND

INTRACITY CORRESPONDENCE

O&R REQUEST

DATE: February 4, 2023 **EDITION:** 1

TO: The Honorable Members of City Council

THROUGH: The Honorable Levar M. Stoney, Mayor

Sabrina Joy-Hogg On behalf of Lincoln Saunders

THROUGH: J.E. Lincoln Saunders, Chief Administrative Officer

THROUGH: Sabrina Joy-Hogg, DCAO Finance and Administration

THROUGH: Sheila D. White, Director of Finance

Sheila White

THROUGH: Jason May, Director of Budget and Strategic Planning

FROM: Richard G. Edwards, Acting Chief of Police

Richard G. Edwards 2-13-23

RE: Acceptance of grant funds to support Operation CeaseFire (Law Enforcement Training)

ORD. OR RES. No. _____

PURPOSE: To authorize the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) to accept \$50,000.00 from the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and appropriate the same to the FY2023 Special Fund Budget to support Operation CeaseFire. Grant funds support law enforcement training. Training provides a seamless infrastructure to give law enforcement the tools and resources needed to make the City of Richmond safer.

REASON: The Adopted 2023 Special Fund Budget for DCJS is \$257,500.00. Subsequently, the City of Richmond Police Department was awarded additional grant funding, which exceeded the adopted amount.

RECOMMENDATION: This additional grant funding is recommended to be accepted and appropriated to the Richmond Police Department FY 2023 Special Fund Budget for the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services.

BACKGROUND: Operation CeaseFire’s mission is to reduce violent crime by maintaining strategic and effective partnerships throughout the community. It is a proactive approach toward violent crime. Based on extensive research and experience, this strategy has evolved from a primary focus on deterring serious gang and youth gun violence to a comprehensive approach that combines deterrence with workforce training, employ-

ment, and other services. Operation CeaseFire was instituted in Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis, and these cities achieved reductions in gun homicide of 25 to over 60 percent between 1998 and 2001.

The Richmond Police Department will use this grant funding for law enforcement training.

FISCAL IMPACT / COST: These funds will increase the FY23 Special Funds Budget.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS: The addition of these funds (\$50,000.00) will allow the Richmond Police Department an opportunity to financially support law enforcement training.

BUDGET AMENDMENT NECESSARY: Yes. This request amends the FY23 Special Fund Budget.

REVENUE TO CITY: The City of Richmond will add \$50,000.00 to the FY23 Special Funds Budget.

DESIRED EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon Adoption

REQUESTED INTRODUCTION DATE: March 13, 2023

CITY COUNCIL PUBLIC HEARING DATE: March 27, 2023

REQUESTED AGENDA: Consent Agenda

RECOMMENDED COUNCIL COMMITTEE: Public Safety

CONSIDERATION BY OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES: None.

AFFECTED AGENCIES: Department of Finance, Department of Budget and Strategic Planning, and the Richmond Police Department

RELATIONSHIP TO EXISTING ORD. OR RES.: This amends the Special Fund Budget, Ordinance 2022-056

REQUIRED CHANGES TO WORK PROGRAM(S): None.

ATTACHMENTS: Grant Award, Special Fund Agency Detail, Special Fund Description by Agency

STAFF:

Richard G. Edwards, Acting Chief of Police, Richard.Edwards@rva.gov

Victoria N. Pearson, Civilian Deputy Chief, Victoria.Pearson@rva.gov

Albert B. Stokes, Jr., Civilian Deputy Chief, Albert.Stokes@rva.gov

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GiTonya L. Parker, Grants Manager, GiTonya.Parker@rva.gov



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Department of Criminal Justice Services

The Honorable Jackson H. Miller
Director

Tracy Louise Winn Banks, Esq.
Chief Deputy Director

Washington Building
1100 Bank Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804)-786-4000
www.dcjs.virginia.gov

December 15, 2022

Lincoln Saunders
Chief Administrative Officer
City of Richmond
900 East Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

RE: 2023 Operation Ceasefire Grant

Dear Lincoln Saunders:

Congratulations on being a recipient of the above referenced grant program! Your DCJS grant award number is **504679** and was approved for a total award of **\$50,000**, funded through Award Number **2023-OCGP-GRANT**. The project period is **1/1/2023** through **12/31/2024**.

Included with this letter is a Statement of Grant Award/Acceptance (SOGA). Please note hard copies of the General Special Conditions, as well as the Reporting Requirements and Projected Due Dates, are now referred to as **Conditions and Requirements** and will be posted online at <https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/grants/grant-requirements> within the next two weeks.

In addition to the general Special Conditions, there may be grant specific Special Conditions related to your Grant Award called Encumbrances. If there are any, you are required to adhere to these conditions via the On-line Grants Management System (OGMS) at <https://ogms.dcjs.virginia.gov/>. If you have not previously done so, you must register in order to use this web-based system. The instructions on *Registering for a New Account* and *Submitting Action Item Encumbrances* are posted here <https://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/grants/ogms-training-resources> along with other resources and training videos. All registrants will be approved within 3 – 5 business days.

We will be happy to assist you in any way we can to assure your project's success. To indicate your acceptance of the award and conditions, please sign the included SOGA and return it electronically within the next 60 days to grantsmgmt@dcjs.virginia.gov. If you have questions, contact your DCJS Grant Monitor **Gregory Hopkins** at (804) 692-0977 or via email at gregory.hopkins@dcjs.virginia.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jackson Miller'.

Jackson Miller

STATEMENT OF GRANT AWARD (SOGA)

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
1100 Bank Street, 12th Floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219

2023 Operation Ceasefire Grant

Subgrantee:	Richmond City
DCJS Grant Number:	504679
Grant Start Date:	1/1/2023
Grant End Date:	12/31/2024
Indirect Cost Rate: _____%	*If applicable

Federal Funds:	
State Funds:	\$50,000
Local Match:	_____
Total Budget:	\$50,000

Project Director	Project Administrator	Finance Officer
Richard Edwards Interim Chief of Police Richmond Police Department 200 West Grace Street Richmond, Virginia 23220 804-646-6700 richard.edwards@rva.gov	Lincoln Saunders Chief Administrative Officer City of Richmond 900 East Broad Street Richmond, Virginia 23220 804-646-7978 lincoln.saunders@rva.gov	Sheila White Director of Finance City of Richmond 900 East Broad Street Richmond, Virginia 23219 804-646-5667 sheila.white@rva.gov

***Please indicate your ICR in the space provided, if applicable. As the duly authorized representative, the undersigned, having received the Statement of Grant Awards (SOGA) and reviewing the Special Conditions, hereby accepts this grant and agree to the conditions and provisions of all other Federal and State laws and rules and regulations that apply to this award.**

Signature: 
Authorized Official (Project Administrator)

Title: Chief Administrative Officer

Date: 1/20/23

SPECIAL FUND SUMMARY BY AGENCY

SPECIAL FUND SUMMARY BY AGENCY

Agency	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Adopted	FY 2023 Adopted
Adult Drug Court	\$358,615	\$238,885	\$500,000	\$500,000
Animal Care and Control	82,118	68,651	75,000	75,000
Circuit Court	260,948	164,054	640,000	660,000
Citizen Service and Response	—	—	150,000	—
City Attorney	1,501,829	2,333,889	696,435	696,435
City Council	—	—	261,869	261,869
Commonwealth Attorney	827,714	849,515	932,908	1,030,908
Community Wealth Building	1,642,545	1,113,329	2,394,866	395,000
Criminal/Manchester Court	4,913	113,511	150,000	—
Economic Development	1,657,077	4,200,246	2,944,918	—
Emergency Communications	4,772,428	13,312,649	6,107,000	6,003,000
Finance	400,428	444,918	—	—
Fire & EMS	1,347,111	683,734	1,047,050	1,128,330
Housing and Community Development	9,515,052	8,594,703	20,200,340	18,097,785
Human Services	204,450	140,075	—	—
Justice Services	1,419,311	1,393,389	2,084,500	2,362,049
Library	473,811	523,360	339,000	320,047
Office of the Mayor	85,481	—	—	—
Office of the Press Secretary	(27,225)	—	—	—
Parks, Recreation and Community Facilities	1,189,264	790,917	2,361,627	3,466,839
Planning and Development Review	416,225	161,846	800,000	800,000
* Police	803,854	760,533	2,063,000	2,375,284
Public Works	31,672,792	33,375,113	55,111,627	54,717,378
Retirement	1,494,261	1,591,599	1,943,586	2,049,848
Sheriff and Jail	577,336	590,940	1,835,000	3,472,500
Social Services	12,331,935	14,332,509	15,870,081	17,059,385
Special Magistrate	—	127,829	—	—
Strategic Communications & Civic Engagement	—	—	—	150,000
Total Special Fund	\$73,012,273	\$85,906,193	\$118,508,807	\$115,621,657

SPECIAL FUND AGENCY DETAIL

Agency	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Adopted	FY 2023 Adopted
<p>The recently adopted Public Art Master Plan discusses a variety of programs (e.g., Conservation & Maintenance) and funding opportunities (Non-CIP grants and donations) that could support public art in the City. The creation of this special fund would provide mechanism for these funds to be deposited in an account specifically designed for public art use not related to the existing Percent for Art Program.</p>				
Public Art Commission	–	–	100,000	100,000
<p>This program is funded through a five percent permit fee for the purpose of upgrading and/or replacing applications and other relevant technology to improve business processes to enhance customer service, plan and project review, and approval.</p>				
Permitting and Inspection Technology Renewal Fund	237,256	161,846	700,000	700,000
CDBG	178,969	–	–	–
Total Agency Special Funds	\$416,225	\$161,846	\$800,000	\$800,000
POLICE				
<p>Participation of the Richmond Police Department to participate in the United States of Justice Program to share assets seized as a result of investigations of drug related crimes. Funds are distributed on a percentage basis to the Richmond Police Department, federal law enforcement and any other local or state agencies participating in the investigations.</p>				
Federal Asset Forfeiture	56,886	37,197	300,000	300,000
<p>This fund was established to permit the Richmond Police Department to participate in the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Service Program to share assets seized as a result of investigations of drug related crimes. Funds are distributed on a percentage basis to the Richmond Police Department, federal law enforcement and any other local or state agencies participating in the investigations.</p>				
State Asset Forfeiture	255,390	258,333	500,000	500,000
JAG Youth Engagement Program	–	142,564	–	–
<p>The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG) allows states, tribes, and local governments to support a board range of activities to prevent and control crime based on their own local needs and conditions. Grant funds can be used for state and local initiatives, technical assistance, training, personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, and information systems for criminal justice for any one or more of the following purpose areas: 1.Law enforcement programs. 2.Prosecution and court programs. 3.Prevention and education programs. 4.Corrections and community corrections programs.5.Drug treatment program.6.Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs.</p>				
Edward Byrne Justice Asst. Grant (JAG)	168,243	227,469.58	200,000	152,346
<p>Support the implementation of highway safety projects related to supporting Statewide goals; identify problems experienced by crash severity problems; incorporate alcohol awareness and occupant protection safety. Focused goal - to reduce the number of pedestrian related injury crashes and fatal crashes and also bicycle related injury crashes and fatalities.</p>				
DMV Traffic Enforc. & Safety Initiative	138,217	95,013	170,000	155,368
<p>The Department of Criminal Justice Service provided funding to RPD for crime prevention activities. The activities include monthly meetings, field trips, training and dissemination of literature for seniors.</p>				
TRIAD	–	–	3,000	3,000
Washington/Baltimore HIDTA	134,288	–	–	–
<p>The Cal Ripken, Sr. Foundation provides grant funding for the Badges for Baseball program. Youth and volunteers (RPD personnel) meet for six to eight weeks to learn baseball fundamentals and the Healthy Choices program curriculum. Funding is also provided to purchase baseball equipment, team apparel and pay overtime for officers.</p>				
Cal Ripken	3,581	(45)	5,000	5,000

SPECIAL FUND AGENCY DETAIL

Agency	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Adopted	FY 2023 Adopted
The purpose of this fund is to assist local, state, and federal partners with prevention and response to acts of terrorism within the Richmond region. Funding supports training and equipment to RPD to assist local, state, and federal partners in proactive security efforts and response to acts of terrorism in the Richmond region through mutual aid agreements/Equipment includes bomb detection and disposal equipment, mobile command vehicles, etc.				
VDEM/Homeland Security				150,000
Address drug-related issues by supporting and collaborating with prevention partners, treatment, and law enforcement.				
Project Safe Neighborhood (OAG)	12,615	–	100,000	75,000
The purpose of this special fund is to support needed law enforcement equipment, leadership development, community outreach, and gang reduction and intervention programs.				
*Department of Criminal Justice Services	–	–	300,000	257,500
Provide prevention and intervention services, resources, and programs to assist in the diversion of youth from the criminal justice system and to support youth programs and initiatives.				
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)	–	–	100,000	–
Local Law Enforcement Crime Gun Intelligence Center Integration Initiative	–	–	175,000	–
The City of Richmond is authorized to assess a \$5.00 fine on each criminal or traffic case in the locality. The funds are to be used to fund software, hardware and associated equipment costs for the implementation and maintenance of an electronic summons system.				
Police E-ticket Special Fund	–	–	200,000	200,000
The Virginia Rules Camp is a law-themed summer day-camp experience for youth hosted by Virginia Law enforcement agencies. Virginia Rules camps offer young people a fun, healthy way to spend a summer week, interactive instruction on Virginia law, and the opportunity to build positive relationships with law enforcement officers that serve their communities.				
Virginia Rules Camp	–	–	10,000	–
OAG Violent Crimes	34,634	–	–	–
Support various community outreach initiatives, law enforcement equipment, leadership development, gang reduction intervention programs, and project safe neighborhood initiatives.				
Office of the Attorney General	–	–	–	190,000
Support attendance at nationally certified de-escalation training programs and build agencies' internal capacity to provide de-escalation training to officers.				
Community Policing Development (CPD) De-Escalation Training Project	–	–	–	125,000
Develop the capacity of law enforcement to implement community policing strategies by guiding promising practices through the development and testing of innovative strategies; building knowledge about effective practices and outcomes; and supporting new, creative approaches to preventing crime and promoting safe communities.				
Community Policing Development (CPD) Microgrant - Implementing the Credible Messengers Program	–	–	–	112,070
Coronavirus Emergency Supplemental Fund (CESF)	–	–	–	150,000
Total Agency Special Funds	\$803,854	\$760,533	\$2,063,000	\$2,375,284

PUBLIC WORKS

The purpose of this grant is to address the problem of litter in the city. Funding is based on city population and used for in-school education, citywide promotional activities and neighborhood cleanups.

2023 Operation Ceasefire Grant Program (OCGP)

Brief Project Overview:

The Richmond Police Department (RPD) seeks grant funding to support real-time crime center infrastructure training and ongoing law enforcement training to reduce violent crime. Training provides a seamless infrastructure to give law enforcement the tools and resources needed to make the City of Richmond safer.

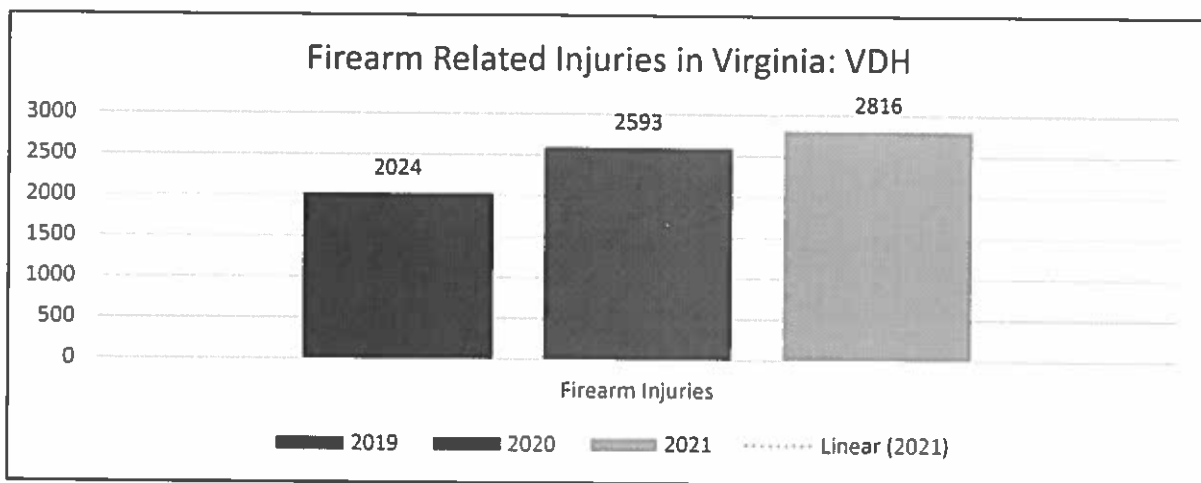
RPD Law Enforcement Training is in alignment with the RVA Reimagining Public Safety Task Force Report: Task Force Report

Organizational Background

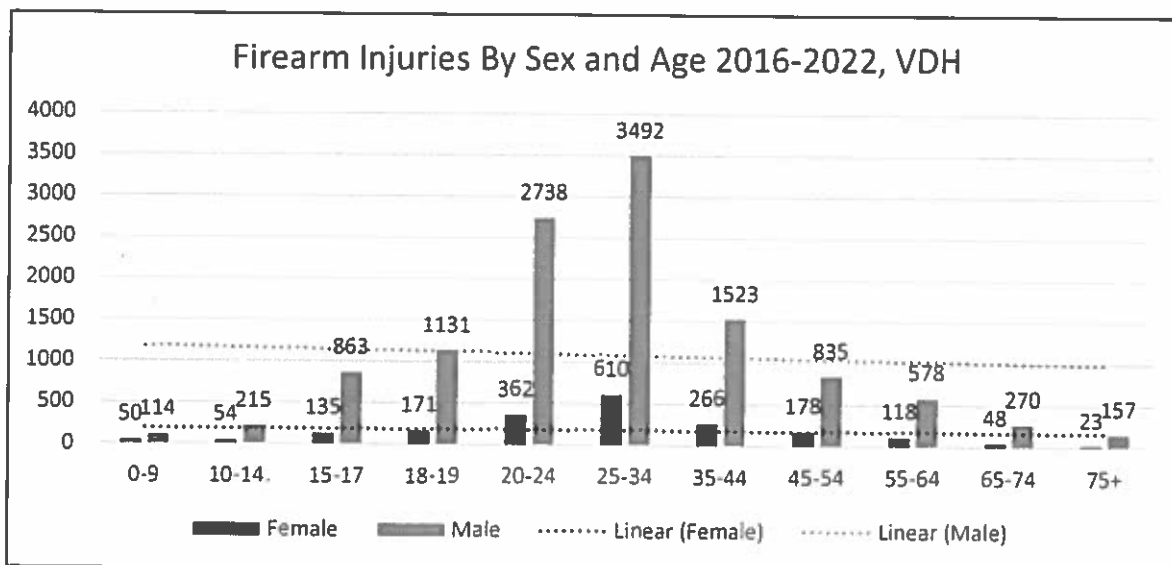
The Richmond Police Department (RPD), led by Interim Chief Richard Edwards and accredited by the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), was founded in 1807. RPD is a 2021 Public Safety Partnership (PSP) Site (<https://www.nationalpublicsafetypartnership.org/>) that receives expedited, coordinated training and technical assistance (TTA) and an array of resources from the Department of Justice (DOJ) to enhance local public safety strategies. The department has an authorized strength of 755 officers and 126.5 civilians. As of November 2022, RPD has 603 sworn and 94.5 civilian personnel. The department's overarching mission is to make Richmond safer through community policing and engagement. We aim to build and sustain relationships within the communities where we work, learn, play and worship. RPD has a rich history of working with various internal and external partners, including City of Richmond agencies, federal and state agencies, corporations, the faith-based community, non-profit organizations, community programs, and projects, as well as colleges and universities. Mayor Levar Stoney and other city leaders joined forces on May 13, 2021, to declare gun violence a public health crisis in Richmond, VA (NBC12, 2021). "We believe this declaration and acknowledgment will open up the avenues for more dollars to flow into Richmond to focus on this," Stoney said. **Richmond is seeing its share of gun violence.** To respond to Mayor Stoney's declaration and the uptick in gun violence in the City of Richmond, RPD requests grant funding to support law enforcement training throughout the department.

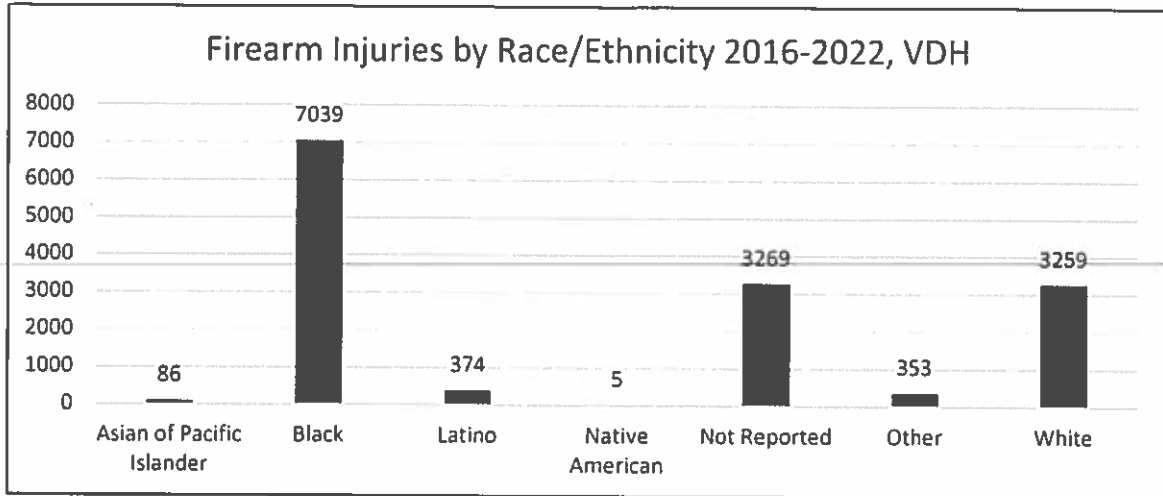
Needs Statement

Firearm injuries are a severe public health problem affecting people of all ages. Individual health effects include physical disability, mental health problems, and death, impacting the well-being of family, friends, neighborhoods, and communities. The Virginia Department of Health (VDH) tracks emergency department (ED) visits for all firearm injuries. These can include self-harm, assault, or unintentional (accidental). Accordingly, VDH reports that the City of Richmond has seen this upward and increasing trend (VDH, 2022).



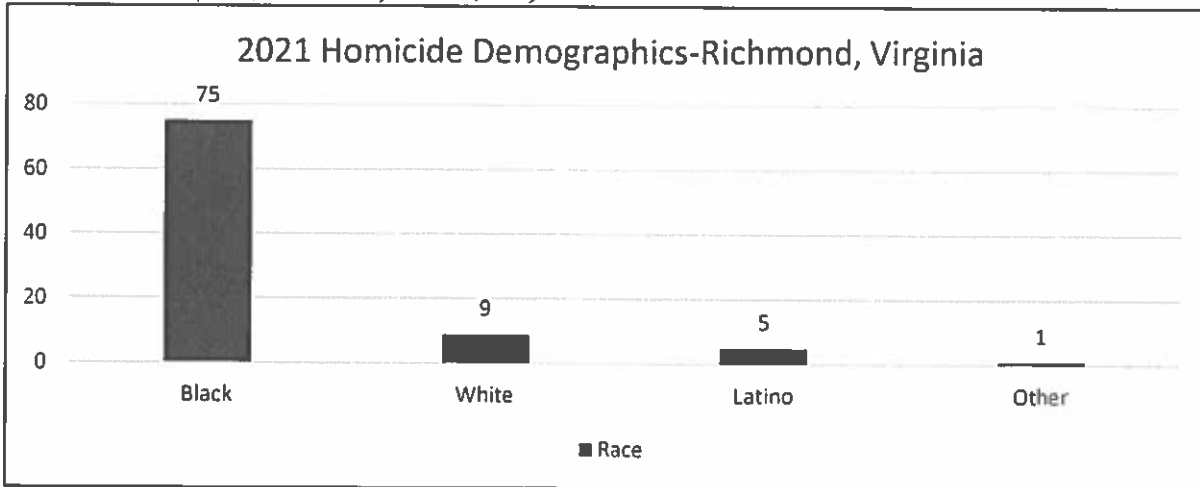
The victims of these types of incidents are polarizing. In Richmond, the likeliest victims of gun-related incidents are black males between the ages of 25-34 (VDH, 2022).





In 2021, the City of Richmond saw dramatic increases in gun violence. Overall, there were 1,102 reported violent crimes in 2021. In 2021, there were 92 homicides compared to 66 in 2020. This is a 39% increase, and 83% of all homicides included firearm use. In 2021, 60% of all robberies involved firearms, and 47% of all aggravated assaults involved firearms. There were 571 incidents involving firearms in 2021. Of the 571 incidents, 232 people were shot. (Richmond IBR, 2022) The demographics related to victimization in Richmond are equally polarizing to the regional reports. Eighty-three percent (83%) of all homicide victims were Black. Eighty-seven percent (87%) of all homicide victims were male. Overwhelmingly, black males are the victim or offenders of gun-related aggravated assaults and robberies in 2021.

Note: According to the 2021 U.S. Census, the population of Richmond, Virginia, is 226,604. Per capita rate for violent crimes $(226,604/1102) \times 100,000 = 486$



Law enforcement training will focus on the following gun-related crimes:

- Aggravated Assault with a Firearm
- Murder/Homicide
- Robbery with Firearm
- Shooting into Occupied Dwelling/Vehicle
- Shooting into an Unoccupied Dwelling/Vehicle
- Property Damage involving Firearms
- Accidental Shooting
- Stolen Firearms (Theft from Motor Vehicle)
- Weapons Law Violations - the violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Population Served

The targeted enforcement area will be neighborhoods potentially affected by gun violence. A common concern with place-based approaches such as hot spot policing is that they will not reduce crime and disorder but instead push or displace the activity to places nearby (so-called spatial displacement). A separate systematic review of displacement in policing interventions found little evidence of displacement and some evidence of diffusion of crime-control benefits. A diffusion of crime-control benefits refers to situations in which areas surrounding a targeted hot spot also show improvement, despite not receiving the intervention. These positive spillover effects of hotspot interventions make place-based interventions even more efficient and can be explained, in part, by offenders overestimating the size of target areas. They think crime prevention strategies are implemented where they are not.

Incorporating coverage for displacement or diffusion allows law enforcement to cover the positive or negative effects of targeted place-based enforcement. Additionally, the same opportunities for offending may not be present in the areas surrounding the hot spot site, decreasing the likelihood of immediate spatial displacement (J. Hibdon & C. Telep, 2019). This initiative covers seventeen of 150 neighborhoods (11%).

Community Background

A description of the impact of gun violence and violent crime is under the needs statement. RPD would like to implement the following strategies to address gun violence in our communities.

Community Engagement - Maintaining community support is a classic problem in policing, and it is especially crucial and challenging when the Department deploys resources to address violent crime. Because violent crime patterns may require focus on a particular geography or high-rate, habitual offenders, the effects of the Department's efforts will be experienced differently, often dramatically, in areas that receive more of the Department's attention and resources. It is essential that the police executive sets and reinforces expectations and holds officers accountable for policing in a fair, impartial, constitutional manner to be effective and build trust.

- a. *Community Pop-Up Events*- Pop-Up events are an effective medium to educate and share information about gun violence. These events attract children and adults and last no longer than 2 hours. RPD has successfully hosted these events with the community and interdepartmental stakeholders. Using non-traditional vendors to provide education or job opportunities to the public directly impacts gun-related violence. For example, the United States Army provided a recruiter to attend a pop-up event. While on the surface, this may seem contradictory, however; the recruiter provided job opportunities to young men and women who may not have considered the military a career choice. When reviewing the victimology and socioeconomic factors surrounding gun-related events, chronically unemployed young men ages 15-34 are overwhelmingly affected by gun violence. A 2021 study by the Philadelphia Department of Health reported:

More than 80% of ZIP codes in the city either have high rates of chronic unemployment and gunshot victims or low rates of chronic unemployment and gunshot victims, the research found (Moselle, 2021). ZIP codes with higher rates of chronic unemployment also have more shooting victims. She said the connection is most pronounced for men and boys ages 16 to 64, particularly Black and Hispanic men and boys. According to the study, the opposite is true for ZIP codes with lower chronic unemployment rates among men and boys. In those ZIP codes, there are fewer shooting victims.

- b. *Community Walks* - Community walks are a critical tool in community policing models. They are used to break down barriers, gain familiarity, educate the public, start critical conversations, and engage the community. These walks focus on developing relationships with community members and providing a law enforcement “point of contact” outside of calling 911.

Project Description

The COVID-19 pandemic took an enormous toll on police officers. Not only did police officers make significant career changes, but the opportunity to attend training ceased to adhere to CDC guidelines. Although external training and travel stopped, officers were still required to do their jobs daily. With a loss of over 100 officers, we rely heavily on technology which requires extensive knowledge and training. As we fully return to our communities, it is evident that additional training is necessary. Law enforcement agencies provide training content that ensures that officers have the knowledge and skill to resolve situations they encounter on duty.

Below is a general list of the type of training opportunities RPD personnel would attend:

- Investigative Schools
- Searches of Social Media and Computers
- Interview & Interrogation
- Gang Investigations
- Problem-Solving
- Conducting Death Inquiries
- Crime Scene Photography
- Drug Interdiction
- Hardware/Software Computer Technology

Crime Strategies

The proposed law enforcement training applies to the following crime strategies:

Focused Deterrence - directed patrol, arrest, surveillance, search warrants, hot spot curve, and field interview or arrest of known violent offenders.

Disrupting Patterns - identify and remove convergent settings and comfort spaces through surveillance, community walks, meeting with property owners/management, arrest of wanted persons, and directed patrol.

The Koper Curve, emanating from the Minneapolis Hot Spots Policing experiment and tested in Sacramento, suggests that random 10-15 minute patrols at least every two hours in hot spots optimized Deterrence. The goal is to reduce crime and increase community satisfaction and legitimacy.

Blue Light Special - Police blue lights are turned on patrol vehicles for higher visibility, in compliance with RPD's officer safety requirements.

Community Engagement - RPD will host Community Pop-Up Events for each neighborhood involved in this initiative. Previously, these events were highly successful, and several community businesses, law enforcement partners, and civic associations participated.

Crime Analysis and Technology - Technology is woven into every fiber of a police department and takes the form of hardware, software, communications systems, intelligence centers, and equipment. Technology systems can create the infrastructure for actionable intelligence, enhance officer safety, support efficient operations, and manage risk, but strategies are only effective when complemented by appropriate processes and implementation. Effectively using technology in such a way that advances specific agency goals requires the critical human elements of ensuring compatibility of information systems, sufficient capacity to use it, training, protocols, and proper focus. The Crime Analyst Team has worked in lockstep with the precincts to identify hotspot locations. We will continue with their team throughout this initiative. FMT officers will also use the following systems to help with their investigations.

Investigations - Focusing on habitual offenders sometimes overlaps with the geographic concentration of crime. However, an offender focus requires intelligence development to identify such persons carefully and necessitates partnerships with federal and local prosecutors and probation and parole agents. Repeat victims frequently overlap with repeat offenders. Firearms-related crime drives a cycle of retaliatory violence in which today's victim may be tomorrow's offender. The habitual victim/habitual offender approach may be similar in these circumstances. However, there are times when a focus on victims, separate from their assailants, is required. For example, many victims of domestic violence are repeat victims, and part of any practical approach must go beyond arresting the assailant. Victims must be guided to and assisted with accessing domestic violence services in these cases.

- Patrol Operations - Focus Mission Teams will be this initiative's primary coordinator of daily operations.
- Special Operations -Traffic, K-9, and Mounted officers provide staffing for directed patrol as requested by each precinct.
- Special Investigations – Operation RedBall Team and Narcotics share crime intelligence related to violent offenders.
- Sector Officers - All officers will be required to submit Hotspot Curve data and assist with collecting data using the Community Survey.
- Environmental Officers - Environmental officers will be asked to handle CPTED issues in each location.
- Precinct Detectives - Precinct detectives will assist FMT with surveillance operations, search warrants, and controlled buys.
- Major Crimes - Major crimes shares intelligence regarding targeted violent offenders.
- Community, Youth, and Intervention Services - CYIS will be asked to assist in data collection for business and community surveys and with gun safety training in each community.

External Partnerships – Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S. Marshals Service, the Office of the Attorney General, and other partners in alignment with our mission and vision to reduce crime.

Goals and Objectives - The primary purpose of this initiative is to reduce calls for service and incidents involving gun violence within the hotspot locations. These calls include but are not limited to the following:

-
- a. Aggravated Assault with a Firearm
 - b. Murder/Homicide
 - c. Robbery with Firearm
 - d. Shooting into Occupied Dwelling/Vehicle
 - e. Shooting into an Unoccupied Dwelling/Vehicle
 - f. Property Damage involving Firearms
 - g. Accidental Shooting
 - h. Stolen Firearms (Theft from Motor Vehicle)
 - i. Weapons Law Violations- —The violation of laws or ordinances prohibiting the manufacture, sale, purchase, transportation, possession, concealment, or use of firearms, cutting instruments, explosives, incendiary devices, or other deadly weapons.

Capabilities

The Richmond Police Department’s role in executing the grant strategy is multifaceted. RPD will be the fiscal agent for the Operation Ceasefire grant funds. The Grants Manager coordinates all progress reports and is responsible for all grant activities. RPD’s Deputy Chief and the Deputy Director of Business Services will oversee the Grants Manager’s role and responsibilities and ensure that all purchases follow the city government’s procurement policies and procedures and the Department of Justice (DOJ) Guidelines. Several department units will be responsible for executing the project and defining measurable actions to achieve the overall goals and objectives. All department units will communicate and work within the grant’s terms and conditions.

Implementation Steps: January 2023 – December 2024

Step	Description
Grant set up	Award acceptance, request appropriate signatures, correspond with DCJS, and set up the accounting string for purchases and reimbursements Ordinance and Resolution, if applicable
Begin procurement process	Identify upcoming training opportunities and submit training & travel documents for approval, pay for training and expenses
Attend training	Attend training
Post training	Submit travel settlements, a summary of the training, and certification; pay all vendors for training provided
File all documents electronically and physically	Create electronic and physical (hard copy) files for our records.

The implementation steps reflect the standard and routine schedule; however, steps are subject to change.

**Budget Narrative and Summary:
Law Enforcement Training**

Line	Item	Quantity	Unit Price	Total DCJS Funds	Total Applicant Cash Match	Total
1	Law Enforcement Training	1	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000
	Total			\$50,000	\$0	\$50,000

Budget Narrative by line item:

- *Lines 1: The City of Richmond Police Department continues to model Richmond's Customer Service Imprint (CSI) by demonstrating professionalism and committed service to internal and external customers. RPD Personnel is responsible for but is not limited to making decisions, leading and developing teams, strategic & fiscal planning, and demonstrating transactional and transformational leadership. As personnel is employed to promote quality service, it must be coupled with continued training to broaden the scope of education, leadership, development, and training. Training equips personnel with the skills to encourage systemic change and see beyond the surface. The RPD requests funding to support sworn and non-sworn law enforcement training.*

Below is a general list of the type of training opportunities RPD personnel would attend:

- Investigative Schools
 - Searches of Social Media and Computers
 - Interview & Interrogation
 - Gang Investigations
 - Problem-Solving
 - Conducting Death Inquiries
 - Crime Scene Photography
 - Drug Interdiction
 - Hardware/Software Computer Technology
-

Expected Outcomes - The primary goal of this initiative is to reduce calls for service and incidents involving gun violence within the hotspot locations.

1. Reduced gun homicides
2. Reduced gun assaults/robberies
3. Reduced calls for service
4. Increased seizure of firearms
5. Reduced property crimes related to firearms
6. Reduced gun injuries (emergency room data are available from hospitals and state public health departments)
7. Reduced severity of gun injuries
8. Greater perceptions and education of safety among neighborhood youth, other community members, and local merchants