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functions that have since been taken over by other mechanisms, and the functions that could be performed in 2018 to achieve the program's goals and objectives;

- Determining the appropriate recruitment pool and desired CSO qualifications;
- Developing a training curriculum, including identifying relevant departments and external agencies and entities who can provide initial training information as well as potentially ongoing relationships;
- Identifying operational needs and costs, including but not limited to training, appropriate office locations, support staff, uniforms, technology, and fleet needs, that takes into account how the CSO program can best interface with various communities and populations;
- Determining the relationship between the CSO program and patrol, including deployment logistics but also how to build a positive supportive culture;
- Engaging in outreach to labor and consulting with the Law Department;
- Conducting a Racial Equity Toolkit analysis on program scope and implementation in consultation with the Office for Civil Rights; and
- Developing a scope, budget, and action plan for initial roll-out of the program in the latter half of 2018.

SPD should work in consultation with relevant stakeholders, including but not limited to communities impacted by police, former CSOs, other cities with similar programs, City and external agencies with relevant expertise, and the Council.

Background:

The CSO program was originally created in 1971 (Ordinance 99767). SMC 3.28.420 allowed for the hiring of unsworn officers with distinctive uniforms to assist regular police officers by performing community services associated with law enforcement, conducting crime prevention activities, improving relations, and developing potential police officers. The original CSO program connected vulnerable populations with services and provided an important link between the community and the police department. As identified in the CSO job description, CSOs patrolled areas serving populations such as unsheltered individuals, disabled, runaway youth, and the elderly. They mediated neighborhood disputes; provided basic counseling and social services referrals; participated in crime prevention activities, and prepared a variety of incident reports, among other things. Many CSO duties have since been absorbed within SPD or other departments. However, CSOs as unsworn personnel were able to achieve a different community dynamic and place an emphasis on social services over law enforcement functions.

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Budget Action Transactions

Budget Action Title: Place \$200,000 GSF in FG in 2017 for Community Service Officer Program development and \$1,800,000 GSF in 2018 for initial implementation

#	Transaction Description	Position Title	Number of Positions	FTE	Dept	BCL or Revenue Source	Summit Code	Fund	Year	Revenue Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Increase GSF support to FG for Community Service Officer Program development in 2017				FG	Reserves	2QD00	00100	2017		\$200,000
2	Increase GSF support to FG for Community Service Officer Program initial implementation in 2018				FG	Reserves	2QD00	00100	2018		\$1,800,000