Promoting Tactical and Strategic Problem Solving for Investigators

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Problem Solving

IMPLEMENTATION FAILURES

Conflict with:

- 1. Departmental objectives and officer skill sets
- 2. Organizational structures and processes
- 3. Project tracking and documentation



POP Implementation Failure #1

Departmental Objectives and Officer Skill Sets

Cincinnati Police Department Collaborative Agreement Progress Report

The police agency, however, cannot simply ignore its <u>core</u> <u>business demands</u>, which require a major portion of the Department's sworn personnel just to accommodate these functions:

- Calls for Service
- Crime (investigation, response, reporting and solving)
- Traffic (flow and congestion, enforcement, accident investigation)





Goldstein's Problem-Solving Vision

Police susceptible to the "means over ends" syndrome

Complaints from passengers:

"drivers were speeding past queues of up to 30 people with a smile and a wave of a hand"

Transit Response:

"it is impossible for the drivers to keep their timetable if they have to stop for passengers"

When the bus doesn't stop at the bus stop







Expert Evaluation Response:

There is broad agreement among police professionals and researchers that the core function of the police is to help <u>reduce</u> calls for service, crime, and traffic difficulties. Simply responding to them without engaging in efforts to reduce their frequency does very little to improve the safety and well-being of the citizens of Cincinnati.

Core Functions

- Calls for Service
- Crime (investigation, response, reporting and solving)
- Traffic (flow and congestion, enforcement, accident investigation)





The mission of all Police Department officers while investigating every type of incident, situation, or person is to provide professional investigative services, proactively, completely and without bias or predetermined notions and to analyze the fact patterns discovered therefrom and take appropriate actions based on the analysis.

Investigations Manual Terminology





Advances in Police Science/Strategies

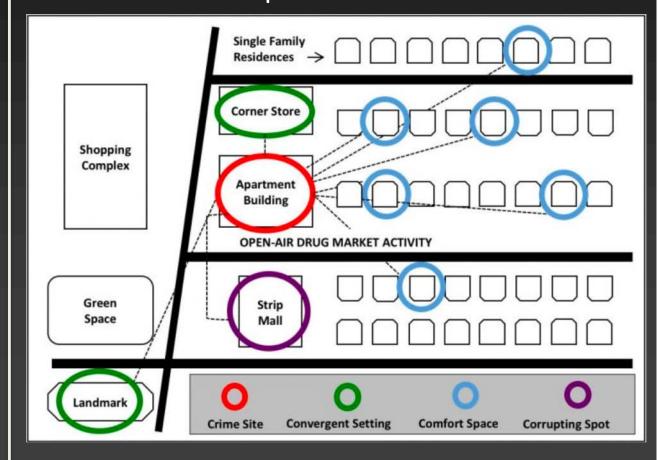
Case of Places

Dr. Cynthia Lum & colleagues

Case jackets



Hidden place networks







Towards Checklists to Reduce Common Sources of Problem-Solving Failure

~ Aiden Sidebottom, Nick Tilley, & John E. Eck

Case Ref. Num.

2019-LV-11D10

- ✓ CAD, 911, MDC, incident reports
- ✓ Investigator notes/log
- ✓ Flagged individuals; Search warrants
- ✓ Suspects/evidence needing to be located
- ✓ Eliminated suspects (why)

- ✓ Phone calls/tips; Officer notes
- ✓ Lab/coroners/hospital reports
- ✓ Criminalistics sketches /photos/videos/ etc.
- ✓ Physical evidence
- ✓ Follow-up work "To-Do" list





POP Implementation Failure #2

Departmental Structure and Processes

Since its inception in 2003, CPD's Problem Solving procedure has been tried, reviewed and revised at least four times. The current version has been in place since 2011, contains a considerable amount of outdated information, and is not used consistently or often by members of the department... Over time the procedure evolved, new processes were tried and additional forms were created in attempts to improve efficiency.... Despite all of these efforts the department was unable to develop a pragmatic, credible procedure which integrated a formal problem solving process into the agency's daily routine.





Problem Solving in Cincinnati







Vision for UCPD Problem Solving Procedure



Rebrand problem solving



Reinforce commitment to crime prevention



Leverage investigative capacities



Align with all departmental units





Tactical and Strategic Investigations

Problem **SCANNING** Identification Investigative **ANALYSIS Process** Investigative **RESPONSE** Intervention Investigative **ASSESSMENT Evaluation**

Solicit reporting (multiple sources)
Preliminary investigation (CHEERS)
TI/SI designation

Develop investigative leads (checklists)

Process adherence – Inspections

Report investigative findings to CCC

Implementation action plan (min 3 of 5)

Plus One Protocol

Monitoring (displacement/relations)

Academic partners (SIs as Goldstein)
Dissemination (PIO, stakeholders)
On-going training





Tactical and Strategic Investigations

Investigation Phase/Step	Community	Executi	ve Team	Analyst	Command Staff					Officers		Dispatch
	UC	PSD	PC/APC	CA	BC	CIC	ОС	CEC	IC	PO	so	СС
Problem Identification												
Report problems			*:	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Review problems			•	•	•							
Assign problems												
Develop goals/measures					•							
Investigative Process												
Select investigative teams					•							
Lead investigative teams						•	•					
Report investigative process					•							
Review investigative process			•		•							-
Gather Plus One data												•
Extend investigative phase					•							
Review policy/procedure									•			
Identify interventions	(iii)			•	•	•	•					
Investigative Intervention			Ö									
Select interventions						•	•					
Develop action plan						•						
Approve action plan			*/									
Produce Crime Bulletin				•								
Implement action plan						•						
Perform Plus One interventions											•	•
Document activities						•	• (
Conduct Plus One analysis				•	: "							
Obtain community input								•				
Report/monitor impact	(6)			•	•							
Investigative Evaluation												
Initiate evaluation phase				•	•	•						
Produce evaluation reports				•								J
Review evaluation findings	10.1			•	•	•		•	•			

Legend

APC: Assistant Police Chief BC: Bureau Commander

CA: Crime Analyst

CC: Communication Center

CEC: Community Engagement Commander
CIC: Criminal Investigations Commander

IC: Inspections Commander

OC: Operations Commander

PC: Police Chief

PO: Police Officer

PSD: Public Safety Director

SO: Security Officer

UC: University Community/Partners





POP Implementation Failure #3

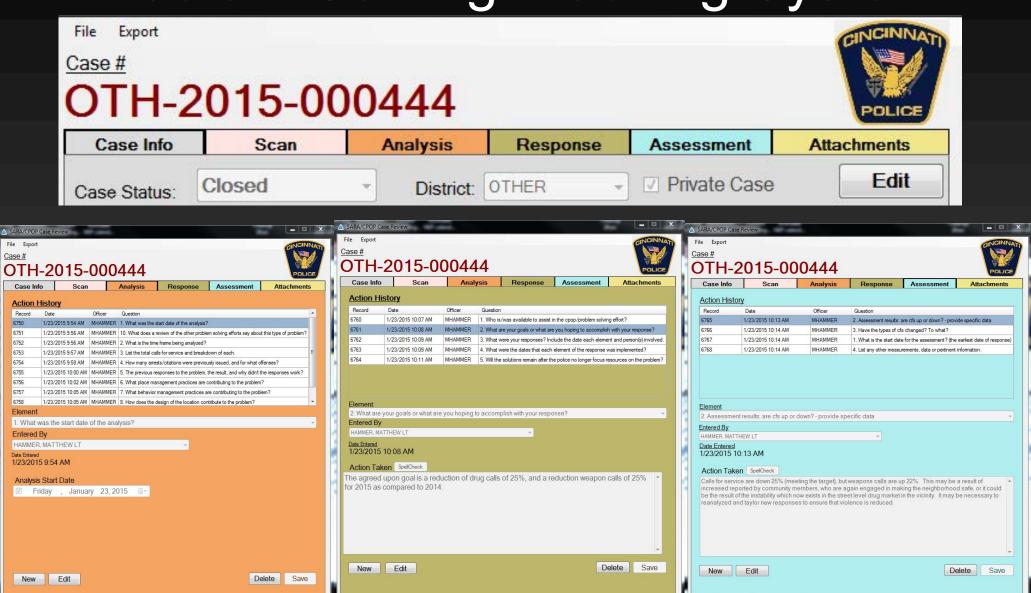
Project Tracking and Documentation

A major difference between prior COP processes and CPOP is the requirement to use a more intricate and analytic process for identifying and responding to community problems. This process proved to be extremely challenging, especially the analysis, tracking, and documentation of problem solving projects. Workload demands often competed with, and had to be prioritized over, these projects.





Problem Solving Tracking System







TI/SI Electronic Case Jacket



Strategic Investigation

Repeat and sustained burglaries of student residences in the CSR area.

Go to investigation process >>



Mine is named Sir Bricklington for Worcestershire, England. He's a fine gentleman.

Tactical Investigation

Grounds crews have been complaining about missing and stolen bricks from walkways.

Go to investigation process >>



Strategic Investigation

Bike theft has been an issue in the fall semester for several years

Go to investigation process >>





Future Directions

Addressing complexities of problem solving

- Leverage investigative expertise a core policing function that aligns with problem solving
- Develop policy that is process-focused and promotes accountability
- Embrace technology that facilitates (rather than impedes) problem solving





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