

2060 Comprehensive Plan

Public Safety

“Quick, call a cop!” as the movie quip goes is a fairly accurate reflection of the level of responsiveness expected by community members relative to public safety.

Government exists to serve and protect the “health, safety, and welfare” of its citizens. Rules and regulations are crafted to describe how land can be developed, where and how structures can be built, and how community members must behave in order to maintain order and a civilized society.

Much has dramatically changed America’s attitude and priorities in the last decade related to public safety: 9/11, Hurricane Katrina, Rhode Island nightclub fires, domestic terrorism, and, closer to home, a tornado and record-breaking snow storms. In such catastrophic events, community members rely on local government to respond by providing basic safety and protection. The continuity of governmental services during difficult times offers reassurance that essential services are in place to respond to basic community concerns and needs.

Even in less raucous times, residents continue to look to government to address “broken windows” and other types of nuisance conditions which if, left unchecked, can unravel neighborhoods and lead to more difficult community safety situations.

The ability to anticipate, prevent and manage crime; minimize threats to property; and minimize damage from environmental hazards all contribute to the perception of public safety.

In addition to promoting the security and well-being of its residents, the perception of a safe community carries a powerful economic impact in the form of a community’s image to those outside the area considering new business locations or a community in which to live.

I’m convinced that every boy, in his heart, would rather steal second base than an automobile.

– Tom Clark



Introduction & Perspective

Past

Law Enforcement

Greeley had its first law enforcement officer in Constable Samuel. B. Wright, who served from 1871 – 1873. It was under his term in 1871 that a wire fence was installed around the community. The fence consisted of 50 miles of smooth wire and cost \$12,000 to build. It was intended to keep open range cattle out of town, but area farmers and ranchers liked to think that the fence kept the “saints” inside the community and the “sinners” out, since Greeley was one of only three temperance communities in the United States at that time. A gate and keeper controlled access into town on the south side, but after nearly 20 years, most farmers and ranchers had installed fences around their own holdings, so the original fence, which had fallen into disrepair, was removed.

Fire & Rescue

The City of Greeley hired its first professional fire fighters and created the Fire Department in 1913, after relying on volunteer hose companies before that time. The push to create the department came from Henry T. West, one of Greeley’s original colonists who had come from Chicago. West knew about the devastating fire of 1871 that destroyed downtown Chicago and he saw the need for fire protection in Greeley. The fire station at this time was located at the rear of City Hall, at the corner of 7th Street and 9th Avenue. “Modern” fire fighting equipment, which included a fire truck, was in use at that time. The first three-story apartment building and multi-story dorms on the UNC campus, were constructed in the 1960s. By 1968, the Fire Station and City Hall were demolished so a new Civic Center could be built on the site. In 1997, the Union Colony Fire Rescue Authority (UCFRA) was created through an Intergovernmental Agreement that merged the City of Greeley Fire Department and the Western Hills Fire Protection District. Today, seven fire stations are distributed throughout the community.

Hazards

On May 21, 1904, the “big flood” of the Cache la Poudre River hit Greeley. A bridge across 8th Street was washed out, as were the railroad tracks in town. Crops suffered extensive damage as water flowed through town reaching one foot in depth. Estimated losses from this flood were \$1 - \$3million – the approximate equivalent in today’s money of \$150 - \$450 million. Other major floods occurred in 1905, 1922 and 1965. The flood of 1965 lasted from early June through late July, as rains continued throughout the months of June and July. Spring of 1983 saw another flood of the river, which started at the end of May and continued to nearly the end of June.



*Your own safety is
at stake when your
neighbor’s house is
ablaze.*

– Horace

Present Law Enforcement

Today, the Greeley Police Department has grown to nearly 300 sworn and non-sworn positions. The department is made up of three divisions: Patrol, Support Services, and Information Management. The Patrol Division includes traffic enforcement and accident investigation; parking enforcement; special operations (bomb disposal, hostage negotiation, hazardous devices disposal, SWAT); neighborhood action; special programs; and animal control. The Support Services Division is primarily a non-uniformed division and includes criminal investigations, Weld County Drug Task Force, property/fiscal management, personnel training, and evidence functions. The Information Management Division manages records for Greeley and other area law enforcement agencies (Weld County Sheriff, Ault, Johnstown, Kersey, and Milliken Police Departments), as well as managing the Weld County Regional Communications Center, which handles nearly 500,000 emergency telephone calls annually. The City's new Police Station was built on the former K-Mart site on West 10th Street and was the recipient of a 2008 Community Design Award for its innovative and attractive design.

Table PS1 compares crime statistics for 2006 and 2007 for major crimes in Greeley. Other crime statistics are available on-line from the **National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS)**. Some categories on the table below have been consolidated from the data available on NIBRS. Overall, major crimes have been trending downward over the past several years.

Table PS1– City of Greeley Major Crimes, 2006 - 2007		
Crimes	2006 Total Cases	2007 Total Cases
Homicide	3	6
Rape	54	50
Robbery	50	48
Aggravated Assault	364	324
Burglary	851	718
Larceny/Theft	3,175	2,619
Motor Vehicle Theft	319	255
Arson	30	17
Vandalism	1,845	1,478
TOTAL	6,691	5,515

Source: Greeley Police Department

The number of calls to the Police Department has been trending downward, after a fairly large increase in the number of calls between 2003 and 2004. Even though the population has been increasing, the combined effect of a reduced number of calls has resulted in a lower number of calls per 1,000 residents. This means that the Police Department response has kept pace with community growth.

NIBRS – NATIONAL INCIDENT BASED REPORTING SYSTEM
– an incident-based reporting system, created by the FBI, used by law enforcement agencies in the United States for collecting and reporting data on crimes.

Table PS2 – City of Greeley Police Calls, 2003 – 2007					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Number of Calls	54,253	58,123	58,593	58,302	57,885
Calls per 1,000 residents	653.7	678.5	666.0	647.5	619.8
Population	83,130	85,661	88,108	90,041	93,386

Source: Greeley Police Department

The number of traffic accidents in Greeley has been declining, as have the number of injuries and fatalities. As commuting patterns have increased over the past several years, with greater numbers of people driving among the communities of Northern Colorado an increase in accidents would be expected; however, increased traffic enforcement by Greeley police officers has actually reduced the number of serious accidents

Table PS3– City of Greeley Traffic Accidents, 2003 - 2007					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Accidents	3,510	3,512	3,360	2,930	2,814
Total Accidents with Injuries	435	427	405	229	114
Total Number of People Injured	641	618	557	303	155
Total Accidents with Fatalities	4	14	5	2	3
Total Number of Fatalities	4	16	5	2	3

Source: Greeley Police Department – statistics include all traffic accidents

Total criminal arrests for all crimes in Greeley were lower in 2005, but took a fairly significant increase in 2006 and again in 2007. Increased aggressive enforcement contributed to an increased arrest total.

Table PS4 – City of Greeley Criminal Arrests, 2003 - 2007					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Adults	5,350	5,227	4,723	5,744	5,994
Juveniles	1,317	1,129	920	984	1,142
TOTAL	6,667	6,356	5,643	6,728	7,136

Source: Greeley Police Department

The University of Northern Colorado, founded in 1889, has its own Police Department – UNCPD - which employs 14 full-time, sworn officers who are responsible for law enforcement on the UNC Campus. Mutual aid agreements with the City of Greeley and City of Evans extend their jurisdiction off-campus. Crime prevention is emphasized through a comprehensive crime prevention program based on

eliminating or minimizing criminal opportunities, while encouraging those on campus to be responsible for their own security, as well as the security of others. UNC and Greeley officers work closely together on specific safety and enforcement projects.

UNC major crime statistics, listed on Table PS5 , show a spike in the number of burglaries in 2006, and decreases in motor vehicle thefts and in the number of sex offenses since 2004 and 2005. Other crime data from the UNC Uniform Crime Report is available on-line. Notable declines in theft, vandalism, traffic accidents, harassment, and disturbances have occurred over the past five years, while simple assault, drug offenses and liquor law violations have increased during this same time period.

Table PS5 University of Northern Colorado Major Crime Statistics, 2003 - 2007					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Homicide	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	1	0	0	1	1
Aggravated Assault	1	1	0	1	0
Burglary	16	21	20	48	23
Motor Vehicle Theft	4	3	6	8	6
Sex Offenses (all types combined)	5	11	10	6	4

Source: UNCPD website

Aims Community College contracts with the Weld County Sheriff's Office to provide two officers to cover the Greeley and Downtown Greeley Campus, as well as the Flight Training Center at the Greeley-Weld County Airport and campuses in Loveland and Fort Lupton. Between Fall Semester of 2004 and the end of Spring Semester of 2007, two burglaries and one motor vehicle theft were the only crimes reported at any Aims Campus and these were at the Greeley Campus. Crime statistics for Aims are prepared annually in the Uniform Campus Crime report.

The City created the Neighborhood Resources Office (NRO) in 2002. The staff of the NRO offers a number of programs and events to assist neighborhoods, including Community Mediation; Council of Neighborhoods; Community Gardening; Neighbor Labor; and Block/Clean-Up Party Kits. In 2007, the NRO staff worked with 31,274 residents – or about one-third – of Greeley's population in some type of neighborhood association. The Neighborhood Building Blocks program (NB2), created in 2002, helps neighborhoods develop a future vision, empowers them to work pro-actively, and provides a coordinated City response to complex issues. The NB2 Team is made up of representatives of 12 City departments that work together to solve neighborhood problems. Programs offered by the NB2 team include Action Alert (City response within 48 hours to address property maintenance, alleged crime, traffic and neighbor disputes); Operation

Safe Stay (crime prevention program for local hotels and motels and apartment complexes); and the Great Neighborhoods Program, which pairs the “eyes and ears” approach of crime watch with the structure of neighborhood or property owner organizations to address crime, code enforcement, traffic and other neighborhood concerns. The Police Department’s Neighborhood Action Team officers have made major contributions to NB2 efforts.

Fire & Rescue

The UCFRA has 111 employees and is responsible for an area nearly 50 square miles in size. The Authority has four divisions: Administration, Emergency Preparedness, Community Services (construction and inspections, code enforcement, public education and information), and Operations (emergency medical response, fire emergency response, hazardous materials response, technical rescue response, water rescue response). In recent years, the UCFRA has seen a surge in the number of medical and “other” calls, while the number of fire calls has declined, as noted in the table below. “Other” calls include calls made for assistance in moving or transporting individuals; vehicular fires; smoke, odor or spilled fluid investigations; and other miscellaneous activity. The UCFRA conducted 2,858 site inspections in 2007 and had public education contacts with nearly 5,800 residents.

Table PS6– UCFRA Response Activity, 2003 - 2007						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	TOTAL
Medical	5,160	5,026	5,205	5,554	5,973	26,918
Fire	341	311	296	360	305	1,613
Other	1,578	2,064	2,318	2,634	2,637	11,231
TOTAL	7,079	7,401	7,819	8,548	8,915	39,762
% Increase	12.3%	4.5%	5.6%	9.3%	4.3%	7.2% (average)

Source: UCFRA 2007 Annual Report

Hazards

As a result of the flooding that has occurred in Greeley along the Cache la Poudre River, the City has done a significant amount of flood plain mapping and planning to try to avoid some of these disasters of the past. Drainage basins in the community have also been studied and mapped to better plan for development in proximity to these areas.

Emergency and disaster preparedness is coordinated between the City of Greeley and Weld County in a variety of ways, including the joint housing of offices, shared “table-top” training exercises with local officials and a host of related services. This proved its value with the 2008 tornado that impacted west Greeley and the Town of Windsor. Dispatching emergency response and support quickly aided in minimizing further catastrophe and facilitating the recovery process. In addition to weather events, emergency preparation also considers the potential for health emergencies, such as would occur with a

*Don’t learn safety
rules simply by
accident.*

– anonymous



pandemic event, as well as terrorism and matters related to Homeland Security.

Patterns

- Emergency response services continue to be delivered in an efficient and collaborative manner, but as Greeley continues to grow, close attention to how this growth occurs must be paid to ensure that service delivery levels are maintained
- The number of calls placed to emergency service providers for non-emergencies is increasing. Improved education can lead to a lower numbers of calls for events and activities that are not an emergency
- Citizen conduct and an unwillingness to take personal responsibility have resulted in the need for creative programs to address these problems. Combined with support and prevention programs, positive results can be seen in deterring and preventing criminal behavior
- The number of traffic violations continues to increase with growth
- Many foreclosed homes are vacant and offer a target for graffiti and other property damage. This creates a negative perception of neighborhoods, as well as the community
- The programs of the Neighborhood Resources Office and NB2 are reaching an increasing number of residents and have a positive effect on neighborhoods

Progress

Since the adoption of the 2020 Comprehensive Master Plan in 2000, many of the action steps of the 2020 Plan have been accomplished, or are in process. The following “Report Card” summarizes some of the key accomplishments. The full Public Safety report card can be found in the Appendix of this document.

- Upgrade of 911 service to E-911 which permits emergency dispatchers to more quickly send needed help to the correct location
- Mutual Aid and Intergovernmental Agreements with area municipalities and agencies have been established for the delivery of emergency services and training
- Creation of City’s Neighborhood Building Blocks Program (NB2), including an expanded Neighborhood Watch program
- Construction of Fire Station #7, relocation of Fire Station #3, upgrade to Fire Station #1
- Construction of new Police Station
- Greater transparency in data, much of which, is now available on-line
- Additional personnel added to the Greeley Police Department

Community partnerships Free from Fear

Potential

The following Public Safety Themes were identified to create a vision of a 2060 Greeley to include:

- Sense of Well-being
- Emergency response
- Protection
- Education & awareness
- Preparedness
- Prevention
- Sense of security
- Community partnerships
- Free from fear
- Environmental hazard protection
- Safe buildings
- Safe property
- Well integrated systems
- Effective communication
- Comfortable
- Community ownership
- Continuum of services
- Safeguards
- Mediation
- Healthy expectations
- Consequences

Promise

A safe community which attends to and minimizes risks

*Don't ever take down
a fence until you
know why it was put
up.*

– Robert Frost



II.

PUBLIC SAFETY CHAPTER

GOALS, POLICIES, OBJECTIVES & ACTIONS

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Safe property Effective WELL INTEGRATED SYSTEMS

◆ PUBLIC SAFETY ◆

GOAL: Achieve and sustain the reputation as a safe, vibrant, and healthy community which minimizes risks to its residents and commerce through coordinated, assertive, and practical means with a strong emphasis on hazard and crime prevention

OBJECTIVES

PS1 EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- A Provide emergency services in the form of police, fire and medical aid in a comprehensive, coordinated and responsive fashion commensurate with community growth and development**
- 1 Emergency services should continue to be dispatched from a single, coordinated point to provide residents and businesses with the easiest, most effective and efficient response to calls for assistance
 - 2 Foster continued relationships with adjacent jurisdictions and other governmental entities, such as the University of Northern Colorado, Aims Community College, and School District No. Six, to provide coordinated response to emergencies, as well as mutual aid response to high impact events
 - a Expand communication to the Windsor, Eaton, Kersey and Milliken School Districts which are either within Greeley's existing corporate or Long Range Expected Growth Area
 - b Continue and expand community disaster preparedness training to encompass a large-scale exercise that includes all community partners who have a role in providing continuity of services during such occurrences
 - 3 Continue the prompt and systematic method of transferring jurisdictional responsibility for emergency service provision upon annexation of property to Greeley to avoid duplication by response agencies as well as taxation of land owners for such services
 - a Review the process by which Emergency Dispatch Services are made aware of annexation and changed jurisdictional responsibility
 - b Provide a consistent means to advise landowners of changed contacts for emergency and other public safety matters as well as the process by which that adjustment is formally accommodated through annexation

- 4 Continue to provide complete annexation impact reports that describe service capabilities, timing and cost for emergency services in evaluation of the annexation of new land into the City. Notwithstanding the conditions under which the Strategic Employment Development Corridor and other defined industrial primary employment and other business parks are developed, the City should:
 - a Promote the development of land in a contiguous, reasonably dense manner to allow for cost effective and responsive emergency services (see also CD1D3, LU1A6, and RE2B2)
 - b Prioritize and incentivize infill and redevelopment over new growth in order to achieve an effective return on the community investment in capital facilities.
- 5 Where cost effective and mutually beneficial for all parties, pursue intergovernmental agreements and contracts for services with other jurisdictions and governmental entities where duplication in emergency response service, capital improvements or equipment can be avoided and/or where the unique capabilities of the service or equipment needed is more effectively provided through a coordinated source. Examples of such services could include, but not be limited to: crime laboratory services, hazardous material equipment, firearms range, fire training facility, search and rescue, and water rescue and recovery
 - a Audit the costs and benefits accrued from standing cooperative agreements with other agencies on an on-going basis
 - b Regularly review auto-aid and mutual aid agreements to assure that they remain reciprocal and practical given community growth, demographics and available resources
- 6 To the extent practical and cost advantageous, establish cross- training of emergency service personnel in order to maximize opportunity to protect life and property in crisis situations
- 7 Promote a well-informed public related to local and regional emergency response protocol and services
 - a Publish and distribute an annual Emergency Response Community Guide to inform residents and businesses of emergency protocol in the event of an area emergency. Such a guide should also describe actions community members should be prepared for and take in such circumstances to facilitate effective emergency response and better protect their own well-being

- b Expand current home and safety guides to include community emergency preparedness and work with community entities and partners to promote good access to such information by all residents and businesses

B Minimize loss of life and property from accidents, hazardous incidents, crime, and other threats to well-being (see also HS4A5)

- 1 Provide regular education and training to citizens and businesses to enable educated lay parties to initiate appropriate emergency and medical response until professional response is on scene
 - a Use available communication and media resources, such as local newspapers, radio, municipal and linked websites, local television and other recorded means to provide citizen emergency response tips
 - b Expand the training offered to Neighborhood Watch Block Captains and HOA representatives to include emergency preparedness
 - c Continue to recognize the efforts and contribution of citizens who respond appropriately and effectively to crisis situations thereby making the community as a safe and more caring place in which to live (see also HS4A5)
 - d Continue to utilize Emergency Medical Dispatch to provide guidance and support to callers to enable them to render aid until emergency personnel can arrive on scene
- 2 Commensurate with population growth, and/or the city's geographic expansion, continue to work closely with other City departments to identify locations and other capital improvements needed to provide emergency response throughout the community in an effective and responsive manner. Such efforts should include, but not be limited to:
 - a Strategic location of and timing of new fire station construction, equipment and staffing
 - b Assure adequate fire flow and infrastructure is in place to respond to fire emergencies throughout the community
 - c Clear addressing of properties and street sign maintenance to assure effective dispatch and response to calls for service
 - d Regular evaluation of police patrol beats and staffing based upon density of development and calls for service

- e Review the effectiveness of communication equipment and systems to respond to community emergencies

C Respond to emergencies in such a manner that maintains competitive rates for insurance and sustains a community-valued quality of life standard

- 1 Continue to work closely with the development review process to identify areas or project design which could hinder emergency response in the form of access, traffic flow, building design or use, or site layout (see also CD3A3)
- 2 Regularly review and maintain building and fire codes that address fire and structural safety consistent with insurance rating standards
- 3 Maintain the following standards for emergency response:
 - a Fire Response: locate fire stations to service a nine square mile area or in such a way to achieve emergency response within five minutes or less from the time of dispatch, with the area served dependent upon the density of land use or fire hazard potential
 - i Strike an appropriate balance between fire station location, apparatus and personnel protection with built-in automatic fire systems. The Municipal Code emphasizes private sector self-protection through building and site design and construction, including the use of sprinklers in industrial, commercial, multi-family and other limited residential applications. Industry standards are expected to expand sprinkler requirements to include most residential applications in the near future
 - ii Cross-train personnel to assure an effective response to a wide array of emergencies in the most cost-effective manner. Training expectations include fire-fighting, emergency medical training, hazardous material response, rescue training for vehicles, and ice and water emergencies; and,
 - iii In addition to fire suppression, prevention and rescue services, fire personnel also provide Basic and Advanced Life Support services as initial responders to emergency situations

- b Police Services: maintain a system which prioritizes calls for service in terms of threat and imminent danger or harm and sets a goals for response time based upon such priority
 - i When considering the most effective delivery of police services to the community, consider variables that impact law enforcement response such as: demographic features including population density, characteristics of the population, and economic influences, crime patterns/trends, expectations of the community, business and industry and also educational institutions, and type of policing and special programs that can be offered
 - ii Sustain the most visible element of police protection as the mobile delivery of service through patrol officers and beats. Develop measurable thresholds that project when additional resources will be needed to sustain the community's expected level of service
 - iii Continue to engage community residents and businesses in crime prevention and outreach partnerships through "**community-oriented policing**" initiatives, such as Neighborhood Watch, Neighborhood Building Blocks, youth recreational and educational clinics, and related programs
- c Emergency Medical Response: continue to provide a seamless continuum of Basic and Advanced Life Support services commencing with initial fire-fighter support response at the scene of an incident, and transfer them and being managed at the paramedic level, including transport to a hospital for further treatment, as needed. The multi-tiered emergency medical services allows patient care to be provided effectively and efficiently with progressive degrees of life support and medical response by the most appropriate responders in a timely way and to the maximum benefit of the consumer
- d To the degree practical, explore options to minimize excessive noise from air and rail traffic warning whistles and to use sirens judiciously in responding to emergency calls (see also EN3B2a)

COMMUNITY-ORIENTED POLICING – a policing strategy and philosophy based on the concept that community interaction and support can help control crime.

D Protect citizens and businesses from dangerous situations

- 1 Through this 2060 Comprehensive Plan adopt the **Emergency Operations Plan**, as administered through **Union Colony Fire Rescue Authority**, which describes governmental and community response roles related to natural and community-wide disasters and incidents
 - a Regularly review the types of incidents (e.g. Acts of Nature, Pandemic events, Terrorism, etc.) and appropriate response levels to each type of occurrence to assure strategic preparation, deployment and efficient use of public resources
 - b Train and maintain the City's workforce emergency preparedness level through accepted standards such as the **National Incident Management System (NIMS)** and practice preparedness on a regular basis to maximize response effectiveness
 - c Maintain the level of training and preparedness as recommended by the federal Homeland Security Office to provide community safety at levels deemed to be "best practices" and to qualify the City to access to emergency preparedness and response funding grants and services
 - d Focus preparedness on the goal of "continuity of government operations" to allow the basic services required by residents to be available in times of emergency
 - e Continue to convene informal service provider networks, such as the Urgent Responders Cooperative, to complement coordination of communication related to common community response needs
 - f Regularly communicate with residents about disaster preparedness, particularly with seasonal awareness of potential incidents

PS2 COMMUNITY DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT, AND CRIME PREVENTION

A Develop the built environment in such a way that is safe, aesthetically pleasing and livable

- 1 Mixed land uses should be promoted in community development in order to integrate a variety of housing, commercial, employment, and recreational uses which may lessen the time residents spend away from their neighborhoods and, as a result, reduce opportunities for crime to occur (see also CD1D3, LU5B2, and RE2B3)

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN – an officially adopted set of procedures to follow in the event of a local emergency condition, such as from a significant weather event or transportation disaster.

NATIONAL INCIDENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (NIMS) – a system used in the United States, through its Homeland Security Department, to coordinate emergency preparedness and incident management among various federal, state, and local agencies.

UNION COLONY FIRE RESCUE AUTHORITY (UCFRA) – the fire and rescue agency serving Greeley and the surrounding area.

- 2 Minimize the potential for property damage and risk to life by disallowing development with **floodways** and limiting development within **flood plains**, except uses which are compatible with the natural tendencies of these areas such as open space and recreation (see also EN2B8, EN5D5 and PR2B11)
- 3 Maintain adequate building and land use setbacks and site design standards relative to oil and gas development to limit public exposure and property improvements from risk in the case of explosion or fire (see also EN5C1b and GR3D1)
 - a Allow for Alternative Compliance, such as the construction of blast walls or other engineering solutions, which allow the equivalent level of safety as provided by the designated setback standards to allow more productive or attractive surface area development
- 4 Minimize citizen exposure to hazardous materials
 - a Update and thereafter regularly maintain a Hazardous Materials Route which directs the movement of trucks and vehicles transporting hazardous materials to and thorough the community in a safe and appropriate manner (see also EN5F2&3, HS4B2, TR2B4b, and TR4B2)
 - i Provide adequate street signage that identifies the designated route
 - b Promote the proper handling and disposal of household hazardous wastes (see also EN5F3)
 - c Work with other community agencies to alert residents to common household hazards such as lead-based paint, radon, carbon monoxide and asbestos (see also EN5F3 and RE1B2)
 - i Coordinate with such agencies to provide community education on proper response to such hazards
 - ii Provide responsive contacts to which residents and businesses can report the improper or illegal disposal of hazardous materials
 - d Provide community information on the personal and property hazards associated with the use of methamphetamine, including regulatory requirements for its abatement in a structure, once discovered

FLOOD PLAIN – an area which is adjacent to a stream or watercourse and which is subject to flooding as a result of the occurrence of an intermediate regional flood and which is so adverse to past, current or foreseeable construction or land use as to constitute a significant hazard to public health and safety or to property. This term includes but is not limited to, mainstream flood plains, debris fan flood plains and dry wash channels and flood plains.

FLOOD WAY – the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that shall be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one (1) foot.

- 5 Maintain development standards which define construction parameters in areas with slopes and hillsides in order to assure soil and structure stability and safety (see also EN5D2)
- 6 Use site design techniques to provide clear indication of places which are restricted from public access to prevent use of areas in manners which are inappropriate or unsafe
- 7 Enhance public safety through the use of signage, information kiosks, lighting and other means to inform and direct the public to destinations in a straightforward and efficient manner (see also TR4D2c)
 - a Enforce requirements to post property addresses in a clear manner to aid emergency response
 - b Develop a system of common, integrated and well- designed way-finding signage to major public or quasi-public community destinations
 - c Inspect street signage and lighting on a regular basis to assure maintenance is adequate, that signs remain legible and lights operable
 - i Familiarize residents with the method to report problem signs and lights to facilitate their proper maintenance
- 8 Support development patterns which encourage constructive interactions with others to promote the opportunity for neighbors and businesses to mutually support common neighborhood interests such as hazard and crime prevention (see also CD1D6, CU2C1a and CU4A2)
- 9 Through the annual Capital Improvements Plan, identify City infrastructure needs for funding and development related to safety in order to maintain and keep pace with growth and redevelopment. Improvements could include such items as new fire station construction, drainage and flood plain improvements, and sidewalk and traffic management
 - a Periodically review fees to assure they keep pace with the actual cost of development
 - b Consider Alternative Compliance for public infrastructure installation by private development where mutual benefit is realized with new construction or redevelopment
- 10 Maintain City standards and procedures related to the effective method of roadway, rail and air traffic management related to emergency and weather conditions (see also TR2B5)

Healthy expectations Consequences

- a Continue a strong community awareness program of emergency snow routes and associated parking restrictions, regulations related to snow shoveling of sidewalks and volunteer programs to assist those unable to reasonably manage such requirements
- 11 Support traffic calming methods through street design, by narrowing streets and providing visual references to help slow traffic, such as with medians and street trees, to prevent accidents (see also CD2A5 and TR4E)
- 12 Design public improvements and furniture, such as bus shelters, parking lots, and bike storage areas with attention to security through such means as visibility, lighting, and related measures to encourage use and minimize opportunities for criminal behavior (see also CD2A5, CD3A2, CD3C1, and TR5B2)
 - a Encourage businesses and home owners to attend to security issues through thoughtful site design and improvements
- 13 Provide ample and safe sidewalks within and interconnected between developments to direct walkers and limit vehicle/pedestrian conflicts (see also TR1A3)
- 14 In the development of property, prevent conflicts which could arise with mature landscaping and design such installations to avoid obstruction in the future, while maintaining appropriate site plantings to meet the objectives of this 2060 Plan
- 15 Work with utility companies to place service boxes in locations which do not compromise clear line-of-sight for pedestrians and motorists while considering safe utility service and maintenance operations (see also CD3C3)
- B Increase a positive public perception of Greeley as a safe place to live, work and play and deter opportunities for minimal and undesirable actions**
 - 1 Identify top areas of concern by residents and businesses within Greeley and throughout the region related to Greeley's safety and behaviors of its residents related to criminal or unsafe activity.
 - a Assess the actual rate of occurrence of such activities

- i Communicate and, where applicable, correct misperceptions to educate residents and businesses
 - ii Provide a realistic basis for the level of safety present in the community
 - b Use this **social norming** framework to properly reflect community and environmental conditions and reinforce desired behaviors
 - c Using law enforcement and emergency response data and community perceptions, employ a strategic response to address areas of greatest concern and threat
- 2 Utilize a wide variety of community data and police response activity to understand and analyze crime trends and patterns to strategically and effectively deploy resources to curtail criminal activity and its victims
 - 3 Use a wide range of strategies to thwart undesirable activities including a well-informed community population that reduces its risk to be a victim of crime by prudent protection of property and personal behaviors (see also PS3)

PS3 CITIZEN CONDUCT

A Promote activities and programs which reinforce citizen responsibility for community and personal well-being

- 1 Support and promote the continued operation of programs related to “**restorative justice**” which provide a venue through which victims of crime may meet with perpetrator(s) to confront and resolve unaddressed impacts experienced from the crime
 - a Utilize the City’s existing mediation program to explore the concept of Neighborhood Councils to facilitate restorative justice when the crime involves a group of individuals in a neighborhood, such as with graffiti or vandalism
- 2 Continue to work with the University of Northern Colorado, Aims Community College and local school districts and other educational facilities related to expected behaviors associated with a “**code of conduct**” to be adhered to by students
 - a Work with area school districts to promote opportunities to access driver’s education through that setting to encourage well-informed, educated and courteous drivers
 - b Continue to explore options to retain middle and high school students on campus during

CODE OF CONDUCT – a set of rules outlining the responsibilities or proper practices of an individual or organization.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE – a program in which crime victims can meet with their perpetrators in an effort to resolve the impacts experienced from the crime.

SOCIAL NORMING – the rules used to determine or set appropriate and inappropriate values, beliefs, attitudes and behaviors.

lunch hours to lessen excessive traffic activity and violations attributable to this age group and disruption to businesses and neighborhoods while students are not in class during the school day

- c Continue and expand the “Good Conduct” class option for violators of the City’s noise ordinance to promote more conscientious behaviors by students and other residents who have interfered with the quiet enjoyment of neighborhoods through disruptive noise

- 3 Increase accessibility to driver’s education to new drivers, immigrants and visitors from other countries, as well as those with repeat offenses, or when the changing health status and response time of the driver suggests a review of continued driving ability is in order

B Address behaviors that disregard public safety of others or property

- 1 Address chronic violators of the Municipal Code in a way that graduates attention and punitive actions to their behaviors which repeatedly and negatively impact others and consume a disproportionate share of code and law enforcement attention
 - a Consider adoption of a “**public nuisance**” ordinance that addresses chronic offenders through enhanced tracking of offenses and escalating consequences
 - b Continue the devices to restrict the freedoms of those who pose a risk to themselves and others as a result of their continued behaviors (such as ankle monitors for alcohol abuse)
 - c Continue aggressive law enforcement interdiction of criminal behavior by gang members

C Support efforts to engage residents and businesses in resolving conflicts in a pro-active and sustained manner

- 1 Develop safe and appropriate opportunities through which residents can express differing points of view or resolve conflicts (see also CU3A4, CU3B2 and ED1E2)
 - a Promote the continued use and, to the degree feasible, expansion of the City’s Mediation Program to deal with neighborhood and resident conflict resolution

PUBLIC NUISANCE

– a nuisance that unreasonably interferes with a right that is common to the general public.

- 2 Support community and school programs which offer peer counseling services to promote appropriate resolution of or referral for personal conflicts and issues that may avert more serious problems or actions

PS4 SUPPORT, ENFORCEMENT, AND PREVENTION

A Focus on and support actions which support constructive behaviors and deter undesirable activity

- 1 Support redevelopment activities in Downtown and other existing areas to reduce the presence of vacant buildings, minimize conditions which contribute to blight, including area disinvestment and criminal activity (see also RE3C1)
 - a Develop a target “Redevelopment District” within which to focus redevelopment support
- 2 Continue cooperative efforts with other entities to foster a better understanding of consequences of disagreeable behaviors, such as noise from loud parties, public intoxication, sales of alcohol to minors, and related activities through the use of “**Party Patrol**” which circulates law enforcement through areas that typically have the highest rate of such incidents
 - a Promote awareness of expected behaviors and minimize victim potential through the use of “party packs” and other educational material that supports responsible drinking and related activities through pro-active efforts
- 3 Continue the effectiveness of community policing through the deployment of **Neighborhood Action Team** officers that develop a working relationship with neighborhoods
 - a Continue efforts to grow the Neighborhood Watch and related neighborhood leadership programs to foster pro-active and supportive collaboration in safety and crime prevention
- 4 Support recreational and leadership programs and services, particularly for youth and their families, which promote constructive use of leisure time
- 5 Work with school officials, parents and others to create safe learning environments before, during, and after school and during special events
- 6 Continue to offer Citizen Fire and Police Academies to provide an overview of these public safety operations and the citizen’s role in their support

NEIGHBORHOOD ACTION TEAM (N.A.T.) – a specific division of the Greeley Police Department that provides specialized service to the City’s neighborhoods.

PARTY PATROL – concentrated law enforcement patrol activities through areas that are typically known as “party areas”, often found near college campuses, and which are intended to prevent criminal and nuisance behaviors.

- 7 Continue to convene meetings of the **UniverCity Coalition** of communities and universities in northern Colorado to discuss common safety and response matters related to the management of college populations and their interface with the communities in which they exist
- 8 Promote Operation Safe Stay to increase safety of local hotel facilities and multi-family developments (see also CU2C1a)
- 9 Minimize the exposure to excessive and disturbing noise through active traffic, building and Municipal Code enforcement (see also EN3B1)

B Take actions to minimize more serious conditions or level of response needed to address threats which impede community and individual safety

- 1 Undertake evaluations of areas which appear to be “at risk” as shown by the condition of buildings, presence of blight or crime, disinvestment and status of public improvements and formulate strategies to address such conditions (see also LU2A13 and RE3C1a)
- 2 Maintain an aggressive code enforcement program which focuses on property and building maintenance at a level which contributes to the neighborhood and the area (see also CD2A2, LU2A11, HS5B3, and RE1C3)
 - a Attend promptly to evidence of “**broken window**” situations and vacant and untended properties that, left unaddressed, have the probability of attracting more serious nuisance activities and negative impact to adjacent properties
- 3 Graffiti and other property destruction should be vigilantly monitored and removed to maintain a positive community appearance and discourage further vandalism

UNIVERCITY COALITION
– an informal association of representatives from Greeley, Ft. Collins, and Boulder, and also the University of Northern Colorado, Colorado State University and Colorado University, who meet periodically to network on the particular civic issues that confront college communities.

BROKEN WINDOW THEORY – a theory that fixing problems when they are small (ie. broken windows) will prevent or minimize future vandalism and criminal activity.