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November 2, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Jennifer O'Connor
Cabinet Affairs

SUBJECT: State Crime Bill Information

Attached is state by state Crime Bill information for your radio calls this afternoon. For each state, community police officers and funds awarded to date are listed.

In addition, included for each state are the Senate Judiciary Committee's **estimates** of the impact of the crime bill on each state. If you choose to use those numbers, remember they are just estimates. Because funds have not yet been appropriated, and because the Department has not yet written formulas for grants, there is no accurate way to make these estimates. They are the Senate's guess as to how much money each state could receive under the Crime Bill.

MASSACHUSETTS

TOTAL AWARDS:	19
TOTAL NUMBER OFFICERS	171
TOTAL FUNDS:	\$12,656,933

* These totals include both community policing awards made in FY'94 through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, as well as COPS grants under the Crime Bill.

Nineteen jurisdictions in Massachusetts received community policing grants: Fitchburg, Lawrence, Lowell, New Bedford, Sandwich, Springfield, Woburn, Brockton, Brookline, Chelmsford, Chelsea, Gardner, Leominster, Mashpee, Northhampton, Revere, Saugus, Somerville, and Worcester.

IOWA

TOTAL AWARDS:	7
TOTAL NUMBER OFFICERS	44
TOTAL FUNDS:	\$3,960,485

* These totals include both community policing awards made in FY'94 through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, as well as COPS grants under the Crime Bill.

Seven cities in Iowa received community policing grants: Sioux City (\$750,000/10 officers); Waterloo (\$975,000/13 officers); Nevada (\$69,431/ 1 officer); Tama County (\$304,192/ 3 officers); Clinton (\$212,590/ 4 officers); Iowa City (\$981,960/ 8 officers); Des Moines (\$667,312/ 5 officers).

TENNESSEE

TOTAL AWARDS:	11
TOTAL NUMBER OFFICERS	81
TOTAL FUNDS:	\$5,146,964

* These totals include both community policing awards made in FY'94 through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, as well as COPS grants under the Crime Bill.

The following cities in Tennessee received community policing awards: Cleveland, Dyersburg, Jackson, Knoxville, Memphis, Union City, Alcoa, Columbia, Gatlinburg, Graysville, and Kingsport.

CONNECTICUT

TOTAL AWARDS:	7
TOTAL NUMBER OFFICERS	60
TOTAL FUNDS:	\$4,790,418

* These totals include both community policing awards made in FY'94 through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, as well as COPS grants under the Crime Bill.

Connecticut received 7 awards, including: Hartford, Manchester, New Haven, Bridgeport, Bristol Police, East Hartford, and Norwich.

MINNESOTA

TOTAL AWARDS:	11
TOTAL NUMBER OFFICERS	40
TOTAL FUNDS:	\$2,909,136

* These totals include both community policing awards made in FY'94 through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, as well as COPS grants under the Crime Bill.

Minnesota received 11 awards, including: Minneapolis, Moorhead, Saint Paul, Columbia Heights, Cottage Grove, Anoka, Saint Peter, Oakdale, Mahnomon County, Mille Lacs and the Chippewa Tribe.

RHODE ISLAND

TOTAL AWARDS:	4
TOTAL NUMBER OFFICERS	30
TOTAL FUNDS:	\$3,007,220

* These totals include both community policing awards made in FY'94 through the Bureau of Justice Assistance, as well as COPS grants under the Crime Bill.

Rhode Island received 4 awards. Winning cities include: Providence, Johnstown, West Warwick, and Central Falls.

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR ALABAMA, 1995 - 2000
(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Alabama's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Alabama should expect a total of about \$150 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,700 police officers. At least 15% -- \$23 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Alabama.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$75 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$75 million is possible if Alabama meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Alabama's \$7 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2.3 million for drug and crime enforcement in Alabama's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Alabama's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$16 million for Alabama -- enough for about 8,100 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$3 million for Alabama).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$26 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Alabama. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$13 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$5 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Alabama can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$19 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Alabama.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$5.8 million to treat up to an estimated 5,300 drug-addicted prisoners in Alabama prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$6.8 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR ALASKA, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Alaska's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Alaska should expect a total of about \$54 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 600 police officers. At least 15% -- \$8 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Alaska.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$17 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$17 million is possible if Alaska meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Alaska's \$1.8 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Alaska's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Alaska's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$2.2 million for Alaska -- enough for about 1,100 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$450,000 for Alaska).

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**
- * DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**
 - ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
 - ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
 - ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
 - ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR ARIZONA, 1995 - 2000
(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Arizona's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Arizona should expect a total of about \$144 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,600 police officers. At least 15% -- \$22 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Arizona.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$58 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$58 million is possible if Arizona meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Arizona's \$6.4 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Arizona's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Arizona's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$15 million for Arizona -- enough for about 7,300 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$3 million for Arizona).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$24 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Arizona. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$11 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$5 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Arizona can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$15 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Arizona.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$5.6 million to treat up to an estimated 5,100 drug-addicted prisoners in Arizona prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$5.3 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

**** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS** -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.

**** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS** -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.

**** HOPE IN YOUTH** -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:

**** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS** -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.

**** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.

**** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT")** -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.

**** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH** -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR ARKANSAS, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Arkansas's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Arkansas should expect a total of about \$100 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,200 police officers. At least 15% -- \$16 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Arkansas.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$36 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$36 million is possible if Arkansas meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Arkansas's \$4.5 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Arkansas's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Arkansas's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$9 million for Arkansas -- enough for about 4,700 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$2 million for Arkansas).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$14 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Arkansas. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$7.5 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$3 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Arkansas can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$11 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Arkansas.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$3.4 million to treat up to an estimated 3,100 drug-addicted prisoners in Arkansas prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$3.3 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

- ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
- ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
- ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
- ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR CALIFORNIA, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given California's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, California should expect a total of about \$900 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 10,200 police officers. At least 15% -- \$135 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in California.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$629 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$629 million is possible if California meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including California's \$44 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$8.7 million for drug and crime enforcement in California's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- California's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$119 million for California -- enough for about 59,500 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$24 million for California).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$216 million in direct grants to cities and towns in California. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$89 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$39 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and California can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$96 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in California.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$31 million to treat up to an estimated 28,100 drug-addicted prisoners in California prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$57 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**
- * DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**
 - ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
 - ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
 - ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
 - ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR COLORADO, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Colorado's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Colorado should expect a total of about \$134 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,500 police officers. At least 15% -- \$20 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Colorado.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$46 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$46 million is possible if Colorado meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Colorado's \$6 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Colorado's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Colorado's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$13 million for Colorado -- enough for about 6,600 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$3 million for Colorado).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$19 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Colorado. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$10 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$4 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Colorado can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$9 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Colorado.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$3.5 million to treat up to an estimated 3,200 drug-addicted prisoners in Colorado prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$4.2 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

**** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**

**** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**

**** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

**** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**

**** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**

**** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**

**** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR CONNECTICUT, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Connecticut's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Connecticut should expect a total of about \$130 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,500 police officers. At least 15% -- \$19 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Connecticut.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$43 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$43 million is possible if Connecticut meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Connecticut's \$6 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2 million for drug and crime enforcement in Connecticut's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Connecticut's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$13 million for Connecticut -- enough for about 6,600 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$3 million for Connecticut).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$20 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Connecticut. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$10 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$4 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Connecticut can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$5.4 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Connecticut.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$4.2 million to treat up to an estimated 3,800 drug-addicted prisoners in Connecticut prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$3.9 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

**** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**

**** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**

**** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

**** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**

**** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**

**** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**

**** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR FLORIDA, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Florida's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Florida should expect a total of about \$410 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 4,600 police officers. At least 15% -- \$62 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Florida.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$304 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$304 million is possible if Florida meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Florida's \$20 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$4.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Florida's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Florida's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$52 million for Florida -- enough for about 25,900 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$10 million for Florida).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$72 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Florida. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$39 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$17 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Florida can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$37 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Florida.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$14 million to treat up to an estimated 13,000 drug-addicted prisoners in Florida prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$28 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS** -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.
 - ** **SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS** -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.
 - ** **HOPE IN YOUTH** -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:
- ** **MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS** -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.
 - ** **NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.
 - ** **GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT")** -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.
 - ** **URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH** -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR GEORGIA, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Georgia's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Georgia should expect a total of about \$225 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 2,500 police officers. At least 15% -- \$34 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Georgia.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$102 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$102 million is possible if Georgia meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Georgia's \$10 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2.9 million for drug and crime enforcement in Georgia's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Georgia's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$26 million for Georgia -- enough for about 13,000 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$5 million for Georgia).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$36 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Georgia. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$20 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$8 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Georgia can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$25 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Georgia.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$8 million to treat up to an estimated 7,200 drug-addicted prisoners in Georgia prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$9.3 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**
- * DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**
 - ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
 - ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
 - ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
 - ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR HAWAII, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Hawaii's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Hawaii should expect a total of about \$70 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 800 police officers. At least 15% -- \$11 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Hawaii.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$15 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$15 million is possible if Hawaii meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Hawaii's \$2.6 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Hawaii's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Hawaii's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$4.4 million for Hawaii -- enough for about 2,200 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$900,000 for Hawaii).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$7.7 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Hawaii. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$3.8 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$1.4 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Hawaii can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$2.2 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Hawaii.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$1.9 million to treat up to an estimated 1,700 drug-addicted prisoners in Hawaii prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$1.4 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**
- * DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**
 - ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
 - ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
 - ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
 - ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR IDAHO, 1995 - 2000
(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Idaho's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Idaho should expect a total of about \$68 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 800 police officers. At least 15% -- \$10 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Idaho.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$16 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$16 million is possible if Idaho meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Idaho's \$2.5 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Idaho's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Idaho's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$4 million for Idaho -- enough for about 2,000 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$800,000 for Idaho).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$6.5 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Idaho. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$3.5 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$1.3 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Idaho can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$3.4 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Idaho.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$1.3 million to treat up to an estimated 1,600 drug-addicted prisoners in Idaho prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$1.5 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

- ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
- ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
- ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
- ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR ILLINOIS, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Illinois's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Illinois should expect a total of about \$360 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 4,100 police officers. At least 15% -- \$54 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Illinois.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$233 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$233 million is possible if Illinois meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Illinois' \$18 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$4.1 million for drug and crime enforcement in Illinois' rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Illinois' law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$46 million for Illinois -- enough for about 22,900 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$9 million for Illinois).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$65 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Illinois. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$34 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$15 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Illinois can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$35 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Illinois.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$9.7 million to treat up to an estimated 8,800 drug-addicted prisoners in Illinois prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$21 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**
- * DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**
 - ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
 - ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
 - ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
 - ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR INDIANA, 1995 - 2000
(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Indiana's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Indiana should expect a total of about \$195 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 2,200 police officers. At least 15% -- \$29 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Indiana.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$63 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$63 million is possible if Indiana meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Indiana's \$9 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2.6 million for drug and crime enforcement in Indiana's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Indiana's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$22 million for Indiana -- enough for about 11,100 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$4 million for Indiana).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$28 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Indiana. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$17 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$7 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Indiana can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$14 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Indiana.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$4.7 million to treat up to an estimated 4,200 drug-addicted prisoners in Indiana prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$5.7 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**
- * DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**
 - ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
 - ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
 - ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
 - ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR IOWA, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Iowa's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Iowa should expect a total of about \$115 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 95% can be used to hire about 1,300 police officers. At least 15% -- \$17 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Iowa.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$26 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$26 million is possible if Iowa meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Iowa's \$5 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Iowa's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Iowa's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$11 million for Iowa -- enough for about 5,600 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$2 million for Iowa).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$14 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Iowa. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$8.8 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$3.6 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Iowa can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$6.9 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Iowa.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$2.3 million to treat up to an estimated 2,100 drug-addicted prisoners in Iowa prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$2.4 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**
- * DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**
 - ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
 - ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
 - ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
 - ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR KANSAS, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Kansas's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Kansas should expect a total of about \$110 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,200 police officers. At least 15% -- \$16 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Kansas.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$34 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$34 million is possible if Kansas meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Kansas's \$4.6 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Kansas's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Kansas's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$10 million for Kansas -- enough for about 5,000 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$2 million for Kansas).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$11.7 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Kansas. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$7.8 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$3 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Kansas can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$6.4 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Kansas.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$2.7 million to treat up to an estimated 2,500 drug-addicted prisoners in Kansas prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$3.1 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS** -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.
 - ** **SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS** -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.
 - ** **HOPE IN YOUTH** -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:
 - ** **MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS** -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.
 - ** **NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.
 - ** **GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT")** -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.
 - ** **URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH** -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR KENTUCKY, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Kentucky's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Kentucky should expect a total of about \$140 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,600 police officers. At least 15% -- \$20 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Kentucky.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$41 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$41 million is possible if Kentucky meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Kentucky's \$6 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2.2 million for drug and crime enforcement in Kentucky's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Kentucky's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$15 million for Kentucky -- enough for about 7,400 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$3 million for Kentucky).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$24 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Kentucky. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$11 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$5 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Kentucky can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$17 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Kentucky.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$3.9 million to treat up to an estimated 3,600 drug-addicted prisoners in Kentucky prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$3.7 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

**** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**

**** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**

**** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

**** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**

**** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**

**** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**

**** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR LOUISIANA, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Louisiana's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Louisiana should expect a total of about \$155 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,800 police officers. At least 15% -- \$23 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Louisiana.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$85 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$85 million is possible if Louisiana meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Louisiana's \$7 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2.3 million for drug and crime enforcement in Louisiana's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Louisiana's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$17 million for Louisiana -- enough for about 8,400 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$3 million for Louisiana).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$36 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Louisiana. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$13 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$5 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Louisiana can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$29 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Louisiana.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$6.8 million to treat up to an estimated 6,100 drug-addicted prisoners in Louisiana prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$7.8 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

**** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS** -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.

**** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS** -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.

**** HOPE IN YOUTH** -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:

**** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS** -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.

**** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.

**** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT")** -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.

**** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH** -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR MAINE, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Maine's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Maine should expect a total of about \$72 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 800 police officers. At least 15% -- \$11 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Maine.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$13.3 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$13.3 million is possible if Maine meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Maine's \$3 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Maine's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Maine's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$4.9 million for Maine -- enough for about 2,500 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$1 million for Maine).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$10 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Maine. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$4.1 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$1.6 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Maine can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$2.8 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Maine.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$1.5 million to treat up to an estimated 1,400 drug-addicted prisoners in Maine prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$1.2 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**

*** DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**

- ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
- ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
- ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
- ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR MARYLAND, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers at \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Maryland's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Maryland should expect a total of about \$175 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 2,000 police officers. At least 15% -- \$26 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Maryland.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$97 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$97 million is possible if Maryland meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Maryland's \$8 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Maryland's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Maryland's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,000,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$19 million for Maryland -- enough for about 9,600 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$4 million for Maryland).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$29 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Maryland. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$15 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$6 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Maryland can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$8.8 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Maryland.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$6.5 million to treat up to an estimated 5,900 drug-addicted prisoners in Maryland prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **LOCAL CRIME PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT** -- \$8.8 million in direct grants to cities and towns for various programs, including:
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic and athletic after-school activities, mentoring programs and scout troops.
 - ** **MIDNIGHT SPORTS LEAGUES** -- to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and to encourage police officers to live in those communities.
 - ** **TRIAD** -- for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.
 - ** **POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN** -- for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.
 - ** **VISITATION CENTERS** -- for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

- ** YOUTH DEVELOPMENT CENTERS -- to develop more effective education, training, research, prevention, diversion, treatment and rehabilitation programs for violent juveniles, including alternatives to school suspension and juvenile court diversion.**
- ** SAFE SENIORS CORRIDORS -- to provide older Americans with enhanced protection from crime by increasing police presence and crime prevention activities by community groups.**
- ** HOPE IN YOUTH -- to create Family Outreach Teams composed of youth, parents and school-parent organizers for mentoring, community organizing and peer counseling.**
- * DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- State agencies and non-profit organizations may apply for a share of:**
 - ** MODEL INTENSIVE GRANTS -- \$626 million for intensive, comprehensive and flexible aid to areas, urban and rural, hardest hit by crime and violence.**
 - ** NATIONAL COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP -- \$270 million to extend lines of credit of up to \$2 million to community development corporations to provide small, low-interest loans to businesses in low-income neighborhoods.**
 - ** GANG RESISTANCE EDUCATION AND TRAINING ("GREAT") -- \$45 million for school-based programs to teach children to resist peer pressure and understand the negative impact of gangs and drugs.**
 - ** URBAN RECREATION AND AT-RISK YOUTH -- \$4.5 million to expand recreational facilities in high-crime areas.**