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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	re: Law Enforcement Participants for Vice-President's Meeting at Treasury Department [Personally Identifiable Information] [Partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Dennis Burke
OA/Box Number: 9826

FOLDER TITLE:
Crime Bill/Act [2]

2009-1305-F
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

U.S. Department of Justice

Washington, D.C. 20530

For Immediate Release
Monday, November 13, 1995

Contact: 202-616-1728 (COPS)
202-307-0703 (NIJ)

POLICE RESEARCH EVALUATION GRANTS
ANNOUNCED BY JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The U.S. Department of Justice has announced grants of more than $14.1 million to evaluate community policing and other initiatives supported by last year's Crime Act. The awards constitute the single largest police research initiative in U.S. history.

The research and evaluation program, funded under the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services' (COPS) 1995 budget, was developed and will be administered by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ). The grants will provide funding for 59 research projects at policing agencies, universities and criminal justice facilities across the nation.

The joint announcement was made by the director of the COPS Office, Joe Brann, and NIJ Director Jeremy Travis. Results of the research will be made available to policing agencies across the country.

"Policing stands at the threshold of an important new era," Travis said. "Spurred by public demand for effective responses to the conditions of crime and disorder, guided by the principles of a new approach called community policing and supported by unprecedented levels of federal funding under the Crime Act, the policing profession faces new challenges.

"By examining the issues involved in implementing community policing and developing an understanding of what crime control strategies are effective, we will use this unparalleled opportunity to develop knowledge that will assist the police and broader community in providing for the safety of the public."

Brann, who heads the Administration's effort to add 100,000 police officers and sheriffs' deputies to the nation's streets, said "As we pledged to do a year ago, COPS is successfully adding thousands of new beat cops to patrol our nation's neighborhoods. But we also know that responsible government demands that we must carefully monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of our work so that we can attain our goals to make our communities safer. This joint research initiative will allow us to do just that."

-more-

Brann added, "This effort will help police organizations make fundamental changes in policies and expand an approach that has been shown to reduce disorder and increase community security. I view this research as a direct investment in the safety and prosperity of the communities in which we live."

The cooperative research will be conducted in large and small communities across the United States. For example: in New York City, the police will join the City University of New York to evaluate the department's current system to map and analyze crime data. In Lexington, Kentucky, a drug market analysis will be carried out with the collaboration of the police department and Eastern Kentucky University. In Seattle, the police will work with several universities to evaluate the success of domestic violence programs, and in Los Angeles, a strategy will be developed to accelerate that department's community policing initiative.

-30-

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

Grant Recipient	Project	Grant
*Seattle Police Department *University of Washington *Harborview Injury Prevention & Research Cntr. Seattle, WA *Institute for Social Analysis Alexandria, VA	Measure success of department's domestic violence programs.	$108,897
*Institute for Social Analysis Alexandria, VA	Analyze the relationship between citizen involvement in community policing and long-term results.	$233,508
*Jefferson Co., WV, Coalition *Ranson, WV *Jefferson Co., WV *WV Police Departments	Evaluate existing community policing programs & propose new ones.	$73,549
*Institute for Law & Justice Alexandria, VA	Determine how to make researcher/police partnerships successful.	$233,918
*Institute for Law & Justice *Tempe, AZ, Police Dept.	Study revision of police department's community policing program.	$249,098
*Temple University *Philadelphia Police Dept.	Determine police department's research and information needs.	$50,688
*Boston Police Department *Harvard University *Northeastern University	Evaluate Boston Police Department's community policing program & determine future priorities.	$127,474
*Alfred University *Alfred, New York *Wellville, New York	Determine if two police departments can more effectively serve their communities with shared programs & resources.	$18,840
*University of Nebraska *Omaha Police Department	Develop a program to conduct problem-solving between the police department and researchers.	$132,564
*University of S. Alabama	Assist policing agencies in towns & rural areas to develop future community policing strategies.	$52,760
*U.of California - Berkeley *Oakland Police Department	Assess the department's gun suppression initiative.	$188,622
*LINC, Inc. Alexandria, VA	Evaluate communication methods linking departments in small & medium sized cities in California, Idaho & S. Dakota.	$199,721
*St. Louis University *St. Louis Police Department	Examine the police department's shift from traditional to community policing.	$146,616

*Lansing, Michigan *Michigan State University	Analyze the information and technology needs of officers.	$49,992
*City University of New York *New York Police Dept.	Evaluate the police department's current geographical information system used to map & analyze crime data.	$174,787
*Salem State College *Somerville, Massachusetts *Danvers, Massachusetts *Salem, Massachusetts	Manage transition from traditional to community policing in the three towns' police departments.	$100,000
*Southern Illinois University	Initiate a research network of policing agencies serving populations of less than 50,000.	$72,857
*State U. of New York *Buffalo Police Department	Plan department's shift from traditional to community policing.	$110,008
*Kansas State University *Council Grove, Kansas	Identify community policing issues most important to residents & officers.	$30,000
*Eastern Kentucky U. *Lexington Div. Of Police	Conduct a drug market analysis.	$67,700
*U. of California - L.A. *Hollywood, California	Examine the effects of community policing on citizens' perception of fear & disorder.	$246,765
*Los Angeles Police Dept. *U. of California - L.A. *U. of Southern California	Determine whether the department can achieve its community policing strategy more quickly.	$223,180
*Jersey City Police Dept. *Rutgers University, NJ *Center for Crime Prevention Studies Newark, NJ	Identify research & information needs as the police department makes the transition to community policing.	$71,090
*Indianapolis, Indiana	Evaluate police department's community policing management information system & effectiveness of weekly crime control strategy sessions.	$75,281
*Hagerstown, Maryland *Shippensburg University, MD	Evaluate the development of the police department's community policing program.	$42,180
*Justice Research & Statistics Association Washington, D.C. *International Association of Chiefs of Police Alexandria, VA	Develop police/researcher partnerships for a number of police departments.	$99,542
*Florida State University	Establish a state law enforcement research coalition to promote cooperation & collaboration among Florida policing agencies.	$112,589

*University of Colorado *Colorado Springs Police *El Paso County Sheriff	Identify & assist in exchange of information between academies and police officers.	$48,273
*San Diego State University *El Centro Police Dept.	Develop a community policing program in a bilingual (Spanish-English) environment.	$42,119
*Urban Institute Washington, D.C.	Examine COPS Office grantee versus non-grantee crime data.	$2,449,416
*Dallas Police Department *U. of Texas - Arlington	Examine the community policing program in the police department.	$254,671
*Police Executive Research Foundation Washington, D.C. *Madison, Wisconsin Police	Evaluate the police department's community policing program.	$391,464
*University of Illinois *Joliet, Illinois *Aurora, Illinois	Assess efforts to develop citywide community policing programs and reduce violence & fear around schools.	$675,554
*National League of Cities Washington, D.C.	Study existing community policing programs nationwide in order to document & share the best practices & innovations.	$273,451
*Seattle Police Department	Study steps involved in changing a department from a traditional to community policing program.	$135,237
*U. of South Carolina	Examine police officer transition from traditional to community policing methods.	$199,975
*American Alliance for Rights Washington, D.C.	Conduct study of police departments' approaches to street-level disorder.	$152,647
*Harvard University, MA	Determine changes necessary in police department administration to make transition from traditional to community policing.	$296,978
*University of Delaware	Gather information on official policies on corruption in law enforcement.	$46,755
*University of Cincinnati, OH	Study whether Ohio police officer functions have changed through community policing.	$33,779
*San Diego, California	Evaluate the city's police academy curriculum & develop a new one that incorporates community policing methodology.	$249,130
*Indiana University	Examine the information exchange between policing agencies to determine if some are serving as data clearinghouses for others.	$47,212
*Institute for Law & Justice Alexandria, VA	Examine organizational changes made in the transition to community policing through survey of 600 police chiefs & executives.	$263,764

*University of Illinois	Researchers will use the latest technology to assist in the identification of offenders.	$196,392
*University of Cincinnati, OH	Assess impact of public service advertising on public attitudes toward police in Lima, OH.	$44,518
*Abt Associates, Inc., Cambridge, MA *Hartford, CT, Police Dept.	Evaluate programs that involve community members in reducing crime & impact of such programs on police-community relations.	$124,790
*Harvard University, MA	Examine policing on Indian Reservations.	$335,252
*Michigan State University	Analyze how police & residents interact in locations where community policing is practiced.	$1,969,701
*Portland State University, OR	Examine police department domestic arrest policies and their impact.	$199,994
*Community Service Foundation, Inc. Pipersville, PA	Examine family group conferencing in Bethlehem, PA, to assess its impact on juvenile crime & perception of justice.	$246,551
*U. of Missouri - St. Louis	Assess St. Louis Police Department's firearm suppression project.	$326,554
*Northwestern University, IL	Examine problem-solving in the Chicago Police Department & its impact.	$338,429
*Carnegie Mellon, PA	Examine the nature of local gun markets & analyze policing strategies to disrupt illegal gun trade.	$220,416
*Temple University, PA	Evaluate community policing impact in public housing settings.	$351,491
*Victim Services of New York	Evaluate a joint community policing and social service response to abuse of the elderly.	$270,340
*U. of South Carolina	Re-analyze and compare data on police use of force from the Eugene & Springfield, Oregon, & the Metro-Dade, FL, police departments.	$99,849
*Joint Center for Justice Studies Washington, D.C.	Examine issues of police force by interviewing arresting officers in four cities.	$384,943
*Police Research Education Project Washington, D.C.	Study stress factors associated with police work & family life.	$103,022
*Center for Criminal Justice Studies Washington, D.C.	Examine & analyze police stress through focus groups of officers and spouses.	$78,956

May 19, 1995

MEETING WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT LEADERS

LOCATION:	Cabinet Room
TIME:	10:00 am
FROM:	Rahm Emanuel/Jose Cerda

I. PURPOSE

To thank the law enforcement community for their speaking out against the NRA's anti-law enforcement remarks, for their continued support of the Administration's anti-crime efforts and to seek their input and support on the Administration's terrorism bill.

II. BACKGROUND

Since the start of the crime bill fight, the Administration has kept an open line of communication with the leaders of every major national law enforcement organization. You have met with the leaders and representatives of these organizations several times: last year in April, to get their support for the House crime bill; last August, to get their support for the crime bill conference report; and briefly this February, to confirm their support for the 100,000 cops initiative, not block grants. Through this continued dialogue, the Administration has helped promote unity in an otherwise fractured law enforcement community -- and prevented Republicans from exploiting one of their traditional constituencies.

The two major agenda items for this particular meeting are: (1) Responding to the NRA's recent comments about law enforcement; and (2) seeking input on the Administration's terrorism proposal.

Response to the NRA

While the leadership of the national law enforcement groups are strong advocates of the ban on assault weapons, gun control remains a divisive issue for the rank-and-file. Law enforcement, however, has been incensed at the NRA's attack on federal law enforcement, many of the groups have publicly expressed their outrage. For example:

- The Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA), the group which first released the NRA's inflammatory fund raising letter, issued a press release in support of former President Bush's comments and rejecting the need for congressional hearings on Waco. Instead, they proposed that Congress take the lead on finding out more about domestic terrorism and the threats posed by paramilitary militia.

- The National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) released a poll showing the public's strong support for law enforcement, for more police on the street and for the ban on assault weapons.

- The National Sheriffs Association (NSA) -- one of the most pro-gun law enforcement groups -- wrote a letter to the NRA condemning their remarks and supporting federal law enforcement.

- Yesterday, the Executive Board of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) voted to ban the NRA from attending their annual conference.

Terrorism

The law enforcement organizations have not developed a consensus position on any of the terrorism proposals before the Congress. Moreover, they are concerned that all of the bills have been drafted without the input of state and local law enforcement, and that the proposed bills may only exacerbate the tension that already exists in some jurisdictions between federal, state and local law enforcement. Perhaps their two largest concerns are: (1) the role of the military and what impact this will have on state and local law enforcement; and (2) the need to support all federal law enforcement, not simply the FBI.

Thus, while terrorism is not the focus of this meeting, the groups will inevitably raise some of their concerns. We recommend that you ask for their input and suggestions, and reassure that the Administration will work with them to pass a reasonable, bipartisan bill that responds to the increased threat of terrorism.

II. PARTICIPANTS

The President
John Pitta, Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA)
Dewey Stokes, Fraternal Order of Police (FOP)
Jim Pasco, Fraternal Order of Police (FOP)
Richard Gallo, International Brotherhood of Police Officers
Neil Behan, Major Cities Chiefs
Mark Spurrier, Major Cities Chiefs
Bob Scully, National Association of Police Organizations
Hubert Bell, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
Bud Meeks, National Sheriffs Association (NSA)
James Rhinebarger, National Troopers Coalition (NTC)
Chuck Wexler, Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)
Hubert Williams, Police Foundation
Dan Rosenblatt, International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)
Bob Kliesmet, International Union of Police Associations (IUPA)
Arthur Reddy, International Union of Police Associations (IUPA)

III. PRESS PLAN - Brief remarks to the press pool.

IV. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- President proceeds to Cabinet Room
- President makes brief remarks to press pool
- The press pool is ushered out
- President makes opening remarks
- Open discussion
- The President departs

V. REMARKS – See attached statement to press and talking points for meeting.

TALKING POINTS FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT MEETING

- Thank you for coming here today to meet with me. This is the fourth time now that we have a chance to sit down and have a direct dialogue on important issues. As I said the first time we met in last April, crime and violence is too important an issue for us to break faith with the American people and play politics with it.

- I also wanted to take the opportunity to thank those of you who have taken a stand against the inflammatory statements that the NRA and others have made about our federal law enforcement officers. As I said in my speech at the peace officers memorial on Monday, I strongly agree with former President Bush's decision to take a stand against the NRA's extremist actions. Law enforcement deserves our support and respect, and nobody -- I mean nobody -- has got the right to run them down or put them in harm's way.

- So I want you to know that I am not going to back down from any of our efforts to give law enforcement the tools and resources they need to do the job. Sooner or later, the NRA will come back and try to repeal the assault weapons ban, but I will be ready with my veto pen in hand.

- And sooner or later, some in Congress will try and undo our 100,000 more police initiative or cut funding for the crime bill in their budget. I'll fight that too. The crime bill and the crime fund represent a solemn commitment we made to the American people to do everything we could to drive down the crime rate, and it would be a terrible blow to the people if we turned around now and started using that money for ill-advised tax cuts or some other political purpose.

- But I need you to keep working with us -- to stick by our 100,000 more police initiative, the assault weapons ban and all of the crime bill. I know the House has already acted, but it's only a matter of time before the Senate takes these issues up again.

- Finally, let me add that I know you have some concerns about the various terrorism proposals before the Congress. I want to hear your suggestions and work with you to pass a reasonable, bipartisan package that will help law enforcement at all levels to deal with this problem. There are some good provisions in all of the proposals, and what we need to do now is decide what makes the most sense and act in a timely fashion.

- But one thing is for sure: we won't pass a terrorism bill without your help and support.

10/14/94
Contact: Dennis Burke

CONGRESSIONAL REQUESTS FOR CRIME BILL IMPLEMENTATION FORUMS

MEMBER	DOJ OFFICIALS	DATE / SITE	FORMAT	USA STAFF	GUEST LIST	COMMENTS
Senator Kerrey	ASG	Saturday Sept. 24 Lincoln, Neb.	Statewide video conference from Lincoln. 9 other sites linked by video. 45 min. presentation by AAG followed by Q&A.	Thomas J. Monaghan	Law enforcement officials and prevention groups	Staff Contact: Nancy Hammer
Joe Moakley	SFA/ Dennis Burke	Monday Oct. 3rd Northeastern U. Boston, Mass.	Panel presentation with Q&A	Donald K. Stern (617) 223-9400	80 Law enforcement officials in Moakley's district	Staff Contact: Sean Ryan 225-8273
Sen. Bingaman (not present)	NM USA	Wed. Oct 5 Thurs. Oct 6	New Mexico Bar Association	John J. Kelly (505) 766-3341	meeting w/ state judges on afternoon of 5th and Bar forum morning of the 6th	Staff Contact: Pat Von Bargen 224-5521
Vic Fazio	Andy Fois	Tuesday Oct.11th Sacramento, Ca.	California State Sheriff's Assoc. seminar on Crime Bill. 4 hour course w/ DoJ official as principal speaker.	Charlie Stevens (916) 551-2700	100 sheriffs, police chiefs, and Dist. attys.	Staff Contact: Linda Wingate 225-5716

MEMBER	DOJ OFFICIALS	DATE / SITE	FORMAT	USA STAFF	GUEST LIST	COMMENTS
Sander Levin	Kent Markus/ Dennis Burke	Tuesday Oct.11th Warren, Michigan 8-10:30 am	Forum w/ "nuts and bolts" DoJ official explaining to local govt. and LE officials how to apply for $	Saul Green (313) 237-4704	70-75 govt. and LE officials from Levin's district	Staff Contact: James Datri 225-4961
Jane Harmon	DAG	Tues. Oct 11th Los Angeles, Ca.				
Tom Lantos	Andy Fois	Wed Oct. 12 San Mateo, Ca. 9-11 am	Forum at San Mateo Hall; Lantos opening comments followed by USA and DoJ official explaining bill. Would like DoJ person but USA might do.		San Mateo county and LE officials. No prosecutors as of yet. Some S.F. officials possible	Staff Contact: Bob King 225-3531
Sherrod Brown	Kent Markus	Monday Oct. 17th North Ridgeville, Aurora, and Wadsworth, Ohio	Three separate "nuts and bolts" forums w/ local govt. officials, law enforcement officals and prosecutors.	Emily Sweeny (216) 622-3600	25-30 govt., law enforcement and prosecutor types and each of the 3 events	Staff Contact: Nancy Ginesta 225-3401
Dale Kildee	ASG	Monday Oct 17th Pontiac, Mich. morning				
John Dingell	ASG	Monday Oct.17th Southgate, Mich. 3-5 pm			Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, and prosecutors	Staff Contact: Walt Sanders or Richard Heald 225-4071

Phila. COPS Oct 26th ?
Scranton/Beth Oct 24th ?

MEMBER	DOJ OFFICIALS	DATE / SITE	FORMAT	USA STAFF	GUEST LIST	COMMENTS
Sen. Wofford (not present) MARK EVANS ERIK REID	?	Oct 27th Oct. 28th	organized by State Senator Dwight Evans for community organizations Philadelphia County Sheriff Green organized event for citizens and organizations to discuss the crime bill.			Staff Contact: Cassandra Butts 224-6324
W. Coyne	Kevin Di Gregory Harrie Kramer Litman	Last week of October Pittsburgh, Pa.	First meeting of the Working Group on Legislative Matters, a committee, chaired by Rep. Coyne, of the Youth Crime Prevention Council of Allegheny County.	Frederick W. Thieman 412-644-3500	The committee is comprised of elected representatives on the city, county, and federal levels.	Staff Contact: Jamie Rooney 412-644-2870
Sen. Bingaman	?	TBA		John J. Kelly (505) 766-3341		Staff Contact: Damon Martinez 224-5521
Frank McClosky	?	Before election				Staff Contact:
Nita Lowey	Andy Fois	~~TBA~~				

Oct 25th

MEMBER	DOJ OFFICIALS	DATE / SITE	FORMAT	USA STAFF	GUEST LIST	COMMENTS
Sen. Kennedy	ASG? & need OJP-type, also?	Oct 27th early morning (Tentative)		Donald K. Stern (617) 223-9400		Staff Contact: Ron Weich 224-3657 John can leave early and other DoJ official can conclude.
Richard Neal	?	Before election; sooner the better		Donald K. Stern (617) 223-9400		Staff Contact: Bill Tranghese (413) 785-0325
Sen. Hollings (not present)	Kent Markus/ Noel Brennan/ Dennis Burke	Nov. 2 Columbia, South Carolina	Event put together by USA in S.C. Panel of Kent, Noel and Dorothy Seder of Sen. Hollings' staff	J. Preston Strom, Jr. (803) 929-3000	200 police chiefs, Sheriffs, prosecutors, correctional, and prevention groups	Staff Contact: Dorothy Seder 224-7244
Charles Canady (Republican)	?	Oct. 26th 9-11 am Lakeland, Fla.	Seminar on grants included in the crime bill.		law enforcement community in district	Staff Contact: Keri Harrison 225-1252
Sen. Johnston **(Cancelled)**	?	Tues. Oct. 18th Alexandria, La. (fly into Baton Rouge) Noon - 2 pm	forum to explain the programs and how to apply for grants; emphasizing technical assistance.		100 police chiefs, sheriffs, etc.	Staff Contact: Alicia Williams 224-1291
Sen. DeConcini	Dennis Burke	Oct. 21	Speech to the Arizona League of Towns and Cities	Janet Napolitano (602) 514-7500		Staff Contact: Barry Dill 602-379-6756

MEMBER	DOJ OFFICIALS	DATE / SITE	FORMAT	USA STAFF	GUEST LIST	COMMENTS
Rosa DeLauro	ASG	early November New Haven, Conn. late morning		Christopher F. Droney (203) 773-2108		Staff Contact: Amy Schmit 225-3661
Dick Swett **(Cancelled)**		Tues. Oct. 25th		Paul M. Gagnon (603) 225-1552		Staff Contact: Kay King 225-5206
Senator Boxer	Leah ? Andy Fois?	Monday Oct. 24 Los Angeles 10:30-12 am Thursday Nov. 3 Richmond, Ca. 10-11:30 am	Workshops with local police chiefs and sheriffs 3 events → DEC 7 SAN DIEGO	Nora M. Manella (213) 894-6896 Michael Yamaguchi (415) 556-1126		Staff Contact: Katie Merrill (415) 403-0100
Richard Durbin	Leah Gurowitz	TBA Springfield, Ill.				Staff Contact: Nancy King 217-492-4062
Curt Weldon (Republican)	ASG?	TBA				Staff Contact: Brian Taylor 225-2011
Senator Leahy	ASG?	late October/ early November		Charles R. Tetzlaff (802) 951-6725		Staff Contact: Tris Coffin/ Peter Schmalz 224-3406
Karen Shepherd	~~Leah Gurowitz/~~ Andy Fois	Friday Oct. 21		Scott Matheson, Jr. (801) 524-5682		Staff Contact: Soudie Tahmassebipour

mon Afternoon ~~Schenk~~ ? (Gallegly) (Schenk)

MEMBER	DOJ OFFICIALS	DATE / SITE	FORMAT	USA STAFF	GUEST LIST	COMMENTS
Marcy Kaptur	Kent Markus	TBA Toledo, Ohio				
Louis Stokes	?	TBA Cleveland, Ohio				Staff Contact: Leslie Atkinson 225-7032
Torricelli						
Fred Grandy (Republican)		TBA				Staff Contact: Dena Zenti 225-5476
Sen. Bradley	?	early November		Faith S. Hochberg (201) 645-2700		Staff Contact: Trudy Vincent 224-3224
Barney Frank		TBA				Staff Contact: Peter Kovar 225-5931
Sen. Lieberman		TBA				
Sen. Robb		TBA				
Harold Rogers (Republican)	ASG?	TBA	forum to discuss COPS program w/ towns all below 50,000 pop.			Staff Contact: Jennifer Miller 225-4601

Nina Bang-Jensen

MEMBER	DOJ OFFICIALS	DATE / SITE	FORMAT	USA STAFF	GUEST LIST	COMMENTS

- Call Susan King (Durbin)

→ Inske } 3rd of 4th
→ Kriedler
→ Kohl
→ Robb → any day
→

- Bingaman?

- Scott Matheson → Carol D'Battiste

<↑> → Manus Cooney

---

① - Boxes

② - Leah Schenk afternoon of 24th?

③ - Andy - Manus.

④ - Nina Bang Jensen → Andy Gejendonser?

⑤ - Canady? 26th - Lowey?

⑥ → Amy Schmitt → Nov?

⑦ → Kennedy Welch → do you want us (in the State?
→ Stern

⑧ → Wofford?

⑨ Galleghy (Kent Markus) (Paul Bateman)

⑩ Lipinski

⑪ E. Texas

CHARLES S. ROBB
VIRGINIA

STATE OFFICE:
Old City Hall
1001 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 771-2221

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-4603

COMMITTEES:
ARMED SERVICES
COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION
FOREIGN RELATIONS
Chairman, East Asian Pacific Affairs Subcommittee
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
Vice Chairman, Democratic Policy Committee

October 17, 1994

TO: Bob Brink, Department of Justice

FROM: Chris Bridge, State Director
for Senator Robb - Direct line (804) 771-8310

RE: Crime bill forum and briefing on grants process

I had hoped to get back to you Friday, but needed to check on scheduling availability with the Senator and Congressman Scott's office. We are going to have to compare possible dates on this.

The following is a proposed outline for a forum and briefing on the process for federal crime bill grants that could be scheduled sometime between October 31 and November 4, subject to schedules for the Senator and Congressman Scott.

The need for this briefing is particularly compelling because of a weekend shooting in Richmond in a housing project that killed five people, including three children under 10 and an unborn child.

Obviously, the forum would be planned to reach more than just Richmond officials, but that violent event underscores the situations that most Virginia urban areas face, and rural crime reflects the same trend. It also reinforces how important it is for localities to understand how to participate in the funds and programs made possible through the approval of the crime bill.

The outline includes the following items and issues:

WHERE: Richmond -- possible sites --- State Capitol/General Assembly committee rooms; Richmond Police Academy; one of the surrounding county's board meeting room; Federal Courts complex

WHEN: Subject to schedules of Senator, Congressman and DoJ staff

PROGRAM: Remarks by Senator and Congressman; overview by DoJ representative; breakout groups and briefing in areas of Law Enforcement (including prisons, police and punishment) and Prevention. The DoJ representative would provide examples and review of forms, critical information, competitive priorities. Fifteen minute coffee break might be part of the program (expenses for this would have to be considered).

If the application process is not far enough along in some areas for specific forms or details, review of the language of the bill and areas to concentrate on or respond to with local information would be appropriate.

MATERIALS: All available materials on the application process, or contact names and numbers, grant guidelines, etc. would be provided by DoJ.

INFORMATION/INVITATIONS: Letter from Senator Robb and Congressman Scott could be sent to local government officials inviting them to attend, with RSVP contact. Congressional staff could take care of faxing, mailing and phone contact, as well as RSVP.

PRESS: Unless planned otherwise, press could have access to the sessions.

Please let me know how we can proceed with the planning of this event. Obviously, time is short, but I believe an effective briefing session could be developed in the next week and a half to provide critical information to local officials. Thanks for your assistance.

cc: Tom Lehner, Senator Robb's Chief of Staff
Bobby Vasser, Congressman Scott's staff

E X E C U T I V E O F F I C E O F T H E P R E S I D E N T

18-Sep-1995 05:03pm

TO: Christa T. Robinson

FROM: Dennis Burke
Economic and Domestic Policy

SUBJECT: Quotes \ Brann \ IACP

Attached

1) Did those quotes of Hatch\Dole\Gramm ever come over the fax?

2) DoJ told me that Roxie already talked to someone in scheduling who said that Brann is going to Jacksonville -- that they reserved a spot for him in the AG's car, etc., and he is leaving tonite 514-4195

3) IACP won't have a letter in support Dole this week, which is great because it isolates the 2 city organizations, and considering all the bashing the Republicans have don

TO: **Crime Bill Working Group**

FROM: **Tom Ziemba**

SUBJECT: **Senate Crime Bill Quotes**

DATE: **February 23 1995**

Attached are statements made by opponents of the '94 Crime Bill during Senate floor debate in the 103rd Congress. The selected statements generally show an inconsistency in the Senators' positions on police hiring, "no-strings" block grants, or the lack of flexibility in the COPS program.

I also included several statements that represent standard arguments against the bill that we are now in a position to soundly refute (e.g., cops grants will be political, rural areas will not get their fair share of cops, can't reach 100,000, etc.).

SENATOR HATCH

"Now, on the subject of police on the streets, both the Dole-Hatch and the Biden crime bills authorize substantial funding for the hiring of additional police officers. The Dole-Hatch bill spends over $2 billion on law enforcement assistance. However, the Democrat bill unfairly benefits big cities over smaller, more rural cities. Big city mayors under their proposal will apply directly to the Attorney General for law enforcement grants. Smaller cities and towns must first compete for state approval and then must apply."

"Finally, 15 percent of their money does not even have to be spent on law enforcement salaries. Instead, the Attorney General can distribute the money as she sees fit." C.R. S14941, 11/03/93.

"This bill (S. 1607) cannot do everything, but, it is going to do more than has ever been done before. It is going to give the states some financial backing they have not had before. It is going to put 100,000 police right in the streets, something both sides have wanted for a long time." C.R. S15187, 11/05/93.

Hatch supporting 100,000

"While we must spend more, we must also do what we can to improve the efficiency of existing law enforcement agencies and personnel. Inherent in this effort is providing local law enforcement with funds to improve communications systems, reduce paper flow, and encourage other technological improvements. I agree with my colleagues that we need to get more police out from behind their desks. But we must also make sure that they are adequately trained and that their respective departments benefit from the improved services and information sharing we all take for granted.

"My amendment furthers these interests. First, it provides grants to state and local law enforcement to make technological improvements." C.R. S15294, 11/08/93

"Two examples of measures that need to be preserved are the Hatch-Biden rural crime amendment and the Kempthorne-Hatch rural community policing amendment. These measures increase the amount of effectiveness of law enforcement resources in rural states. Respectively, they establish drug and crime task forces in rural states and ensure that rural states will get their fair share of the crime bill's $8.9 billion in community policing resources."

"We simply have to get more law enforcement personnel into rural states and communities. Washington, D.C., with a population of 589,000 has 5,213 police officers. My state of Utah, with a population more than three times that of Washington, D.C. - 1.8 million versus 500,000 - actually has fewer police officers - we only have 2,979 - less than the District of Columbia. Utah has only 16 officers per 10,000 population. In contrast, the District of Columbia has 89 officers per 10,000 - nearly 3 times as many as almost every other jurisdiction. We need to get more officers to rural areas where the violent crime problem is increasing at a greater rate." C.R. S1314, 02/10/94.

"[The Local Partnership Act] would give local governments $1.8 billion over the next 2 years -- that is prior to the 1996 elections -- to spend on three ill-defined purposes: education to prevent crime, substance abuse to prevent crime, and jobs programs to prevent crime." C.R. S10157, 08/01/94

"A vote for this conference report is a vote to waste literally billions of dollars in 1960's-style social spending boondoggles, rather than spend these precious resources on hardnosed law enforcement programs and more prison space." C.R. S11391, 08/12/94.

"I will go for some of these smaller programs, but what about the Local Partnership Act? That is in here for $1.6 billion. And it is money they just give to the local communities to spend any way they want.

"Now, our mayor from New York, Rudolph Giuliani, and almost every mayor in the country, says, 'We want that money.' Of course, they have their hands out for every nickel they can get from the Federal Government and especially when there are no strings to it like the Local Partnership Act. That is 1.6 billion bucks that could go for law enforcement and is going right down the drain. And the funny thing is the cities get their hands out and they expect to keep that money there, to the detriment of law enforcement." C.R. S12264, 08/22/94.

"What mayor in his or her right mind would not want that money? I cannot blame them. My mayor of Salt Lake City wants that money, and I do not blame her. Any time you can get free money, it is a wonderful thing. And all you have to do to get it is say we are going to do something about crime.

"Well, any altruistic good thing, you can argue, will do something about crime because anything that is good tends to make people good. So we could have millions of programs that we could argue are anticrime programs. But we have scarce resources that I want to go to fighting crime."

"Sooner or later, when the chips are down, and the moneys are raised, you mark my words; most of that money is going to go for these pork barrel projects rather than for the anticrime projects. And that is what we are fighting for." C.R. S12264, 08/22/94.

"...Local Partnership Act, $1.6 billion--that is with a "B"--pure pork, with the most generalized, generalized description." C.R. S12409, 08/24/94.

"Republicans believe that placing additional police on the street is a step in the right direction. So Republicans, in a bipartisan effort to assist the President in fulfilling his pledge, have been willing to provide the administration with the funding that is needed to do so." C.R. S12503, 08/25/95.

Hatch/Dole Bill Contains set-aside for mayors' cities, now

"Fifteen cities are the going to be the wonderful beneficiaries of this well-intentioned grant program (Model Intensive Grants) and they are given complete discretion on how to spend this money, and it may be spent on any purpose loosely tied in in the grant application to crime reduction. Goody-goody." C.R. S12408, 08/24/94.

SENATOR DOLE

"Of course, it is worthwhile to hire more police. More police generally means more security." C.R. S11037, 08/09/94.

"And finally, Mr. President, give the states and localities more flexibility over how to use the funding for more cops. I have heard from many police chiefs, including Chief Fred Thomas of Washington, D.C., who have indicated that what is needed most is not more police officers but better technology. We should provide that flexibility." C.R. S11910, 08/17/94.

"We should not take [money] out of police hiring. The President says there are going to be 100,000 police on the streets. Some people say that is not true, that we are lucky to get 20,000. Even that is better than zero." C.R. S12197, 08/19/94.

"And, of course, all the mayors say [the LPA] is great. The Senator from Delaware said he had a call from the mayor of Los Angeles. Well, I guess if I were the mayor of Los Angeles or the mayor of New York City, I would probably call in, too." C.R. S12362, 08/23/94.

"[John Diiulio] said the most you could get would be 20,000. But the President is going to say we are going to get 100,000, the Senator from Delaware, he says 100,000, so it must be 100,000. We will see what happens a year from now." C.R. S12599, 08/25/94.

→ we have 25,000!

SENATOR D'AMATO

"People want more police. They want to feel safe."

"Let us use [the Local Partnership Act money] to hire some of the police that we have not provided enough money for. Not to oink, oink and pig it up back in the local municipalities." C.R. S12487, 08/25/94.

SENATOR GRASSLEY

"We must do more to support law enforcement, and we must stop spending enormous sums on all sorts of projects that have nothing to do with controlling crime." C.R. S6883, 06/15/94.

"Moreover, the funding formula permits large amounts to be distributed at the whim of the Attorney General, probably to important political states, as were the recent policing grants. My state of Iowa will never get its fair share of this money in this new bill." C.R. S12140, 08/19/94.

"Teaching localities community policing is not like teaching nuclear physics. There are materials, and enough money reminded for training videos and the like. It is also worth mentioning that the conference report allows the police money to be used not exclusively for hiring, but for overtime and even for buying police guns." C.R. S12140, 08/19/94.

SENATOR GRAMM

"But what has happened is a bill that in the Senate was a get-tough crime bill that put police officers on the street, is now a bill that employs two social workers for every police officer it puts on the street.

"We have grants in the billions that will go to these privileged groups that will be chosen by people in the Clinton administration. Their directive in spending the money basically boils down to, when you cut through all the legalese, 'Spend the money however you want to spend it, and if by spending it you reduce the probability that you or anybody else will commit a crime, that is OK.'" C.R. S12176, 08/19/94.

"...we are going to raise the point of order, we are going to sustain the point of order and we are going to offer an amendment to put the money back for police officers..." C.R. S12178, 08/19/94.

SENATOR THURMOND

"[The Local Partnership Act] will allow President Clinton to hand out $1.6 billion to local governments just prior to the 1996 elections for supposedly crime prevention programs." C.R. S12314, 08/23/94.

SENATOR STEVENS

"When this bill was in conference, the Republican conferees were successful in getting the conference to shift $3.6 billion in social spending to state and local law enforcement grants, representing a six-fold increase in current spending. The Alaska

law enforcement officials told me that local law enforcement grants are their No. 1 priority." C.R. S12343, 08/23/94.

SENATOR LOTT

"A lot of emphasis is placed on crime in the cities. We talk about police on the streets. What about the rural areas? There are no policemen in the rural areas. Yet, now we have growing crime in rural areas. We have growing drug abuse problems. We have clandestine drug labs in these rural areas. We need to talk more about making sure that law enforcement is available to the rural areas in this country." C.R. S14939, 11/3/93.

SENATOR NICKLES

"In addition, the $8.9 billion in grants are distributed by the Attorney General on a discretionary basis. This allows the Attorney General to decide which cities and states receive the community policing funds. This invites handouts to politically connected big-city mayors and politicians." C.R. S12529, 08/25/94.

Law Enforcement Participants for Vice-President's meeting at the Treasury Dept.

Colonel David Mitchell - Superintendent of the Maryland State Police.
He will introduce the Vice-President at the Press Conference.

Stephen Sposato - spouse of victim.
His wife was murdered with an assault weapon at a law firm in San Francisco.

Art Reddy - Vice-President of the International Union of Police Associations (IUPA).
Art is a former narcotics officer from California for many years. IUPA endorsed the Clinton-Gore in '92 and every aspect of the Crime Bill.

Vic O'Boyski - President of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association (FLEOA).
Vic is also a U.S. Marshall from New York.

Dan Rosenblatt- Executive Director of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)
The Vice President recently met Police Chief David Walchak, the President of IACP, in his West Wing office for a photo op.

James Pasco- Executive Director the Fraternal Order of Police (FOP).
The FOP represents approximately 300,000 rank and file law enforcement officers nationwide. Jim Pasco formerly worked at the Congressional Affairs office at ATF until 2 years ago.

Mike Tenore - National Trustee of the Fraternal Order of Police from Ohio.

Marty Pfeifer - Sergeant of the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department and the F.O.P. Chairman for the Police Memorial Week.

Mary Ann Daly - wife of victim
Her husband, Hank Daly, was a D.C. Metropolitan Police Sergeant who was murdered with an assault weapon during the shoot out in the D.C. police building last year.

Chris Donnellan - Legislative Director of the International Brotherhood of Police Officers.

Bud Meeks- Executive Director of National Sheriff's Association

Chief Tom Frazier - Chief of the City of Baltimore, Maryland.

Major Wendell France - President of the National Black Police Officers Association.

John Cohen - Representing National Narcotic Officers Associations Coalition.
John is a former California Police Officer.

There will also be 12 law enforcement officers in uniform sitting on the exterior of the table.

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. list	re: Law Enforcement Participants for Vice-President's Meeting at Treasury Department [Personally Identifiable Information] [Partial] (1 page)	00/00/0000	b(6)

COLLECTION:
Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Dennis Burke
OA/Box Number: 9826

FOLDER TITLE:
Crime Bill/Act [2]

2009-1305-F
jp3650

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

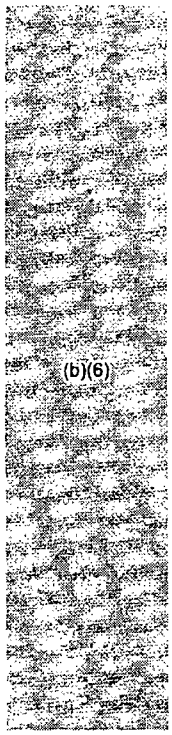
C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.
PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).
RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

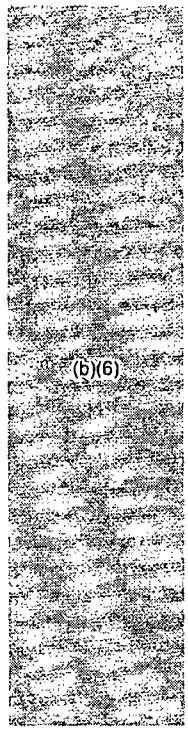
Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

ATTENDEES

Art Reddy
*John Zook
*Mark Purcell
*Eric Ratliffe
*Guy Bishop
Vic O'Boyski
Melinda Lund
Beth McGee
Charles Meeks
Chris Donnellan
John Cohen
*Thomas Frazier
*Stephen T. Moyer
*David B. Mitchell
James Pasco
*Mike Tenore
Daniel Rosenblatt
Stephen Sposato
*Marty Pfeifer
Mary Ann Daly
*Wendell France
*Stephen Crumin
*plus six more officers in uniform





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I'll fax list with complete DOB and SSC tomorrow morning. Thanks.

(* indicate officer in uniform)

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FACT SHEET: THE CRIME BILL AND OHIO

In 1994, breaking six years of gridlock, President Clinton signed the Violent Crime Control Act (VCCA). The most comprehensive crime bill in American history, the VCCA laid out a balanced anti-crime strategy of policing, punishment and prevention. It has also provided Ohio with nearly $75 million in crime-fighting assistance in just one year.

The Cops on the Beat Program pays for more than 100,000 community police by the year 2000 -- and more than 33,000 have been funded in a little more than a year.

Ohio law enforcement has already received $54.7 million to hire 942 officers. The largest grants have gone to Cleveland (113 cops), Toledo (72), Columbus (64), Cincinnati (29) and Dayton (12).

The Violence Against Women Act combines tough new penalties with programs to prosecute offenders and help women victims of violence.

Ohio has already received $651,000 to fund police, prosecutors, and shelters, and to investigate sexual abuse on college campuses.

Crackdown on Youth Crime and Gangs with new powers for prosecutors to charge certain 13 and 14 years olds as adults if they commit serious violent crimes, tougher penalties for gang crimes, a ban on the sale of guns to young people, and funding for "boot camps" to steer young offenders back on the right path.

Ohio has already received $1.7 million to build boot camps.

Anti-drug Initiatives like $1 billion in Byrne grants to fund state and local anti-drug task forces and drug courts to break the cycle of drug addiction among first-time offenders.

Ohio has already received $17.6 million in Byrne grants and $62,000 for drug courts.

Criminal History Record Grants help states enforce the Brady Act and keep criminals, the mentally ill and other dangerous people from praying on children and the elderly.

Ohio has already received $2.1 million to improve its criminal history records.

Three Strikes and You're Out is the law of the land, requiring mandatory life imprisonment without parole for Federal offenders with three or more convictions for serious violent felonies or drug trafficking.

A Ban on Assault Weapons bars the manufacture of 19 military-style assault weapons, assault weapons with specific combat features, "copy-cat" models, and certain high-capacity ammunition magazines of more than ten rounds.

More than 60 new death penalties provide the ultimate sanction for federal crimes like terrorist homicides, murder of a Federal law enforcement officer, large-scale drug trafficking, drive-by-shootings resulting in death and carjackings resulting in death.

Registration of Sexually Violent Offenders: The VCCA requires states to register sexually violent predators with law enforcement agencies for ten years after release from prison and notify law enforcement upon their release.

Victims of Crime: Victims of Federal violent and sex crimes are now allowed to speak at the sentencing of their assailants, and the VCCA strengthens restitution requirements.

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CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
CINCINNATI, OH
SUNDAY 360,000

NOV 26 1995

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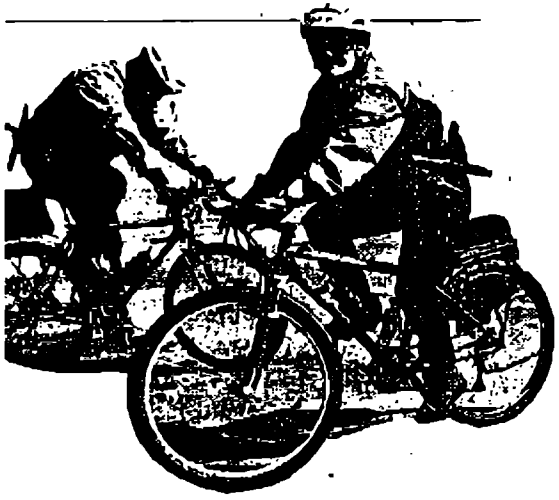

Police spokespeople

rom atop mountain bikes, officers pedal, patrol up to 35 miles a day

BY CINDY STARR
Enquirer Contributor

When Officer Joy Ludgatis first le ned the Cincinnati Police Division would be starting a mountain bike program, she could hardly wait to apply. Extroverted, adventurous and athletic, Ludgatis knew this was the job for her.

"I'm a total fitness enthusiast," she says. "I'm a former body builder. I run. I thought that getting paid to exercise for eight hours instead of sitting in a car would be fantastic. I also knew the job would involve a lot of community contact. It's a hands-on career."

The mountain bike patrol proved to be everything Ludgatis had hoped. She and her mountain bike partner, Tom DeFosse, describe their jobs as a blend of "street social work" and community relations, sprinkled with episodes of high-speed drama.

Mountain bike patrols, pioneered in Seattle in 1987, are on the cutting edge of Community Oriented Policing and are used by more than 3,000 police agencies in the United States. Their allure: a blend of old-fashioned policing and superior on-the-street mobility.

Locally, bicycle patrols are used by many police and sheriff departments, including Butler, Warren and Hamilton counties, Milford, Montgomery, Golf Manor and Anderson, Symmes and Springfield townships.

"People like to see a police officer out in the neighborhoods," says Sgt. Charles Stein of the Hamilton County Sheriff's Department's Anderson Township substation. "The feedback we're getting is very, very good."

The demands of the bike patrol call for an experienced officer who is physically capable of riding a bicycle up to 35 miles a day. For Ludgatis, meeting the physical requirements came easily. DeFosse tells another story.

DeFosse, who planned to "ride

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myself into shape," discovered the true rigors of the job while training in 90-degree heat. After zipping out of District 4 Headquarters and heading up a steep hill on Reading Road, DeFosse became light-headed and nauseated. He rode as far as the firehouse (not very far), got off his bike and went inside. There, the firefighters revived him with a drink of water and peanut butter on toast.

During training, Ludgatis and DeFosse also learned to maneuver the rugged 21-speed bikes, whether at a snail's pace in traffic or when racing 45 miles per hour toward the scene of a crime. They learned how to ride up and down steep hills and how to ride down stairs, up curbs and over empty lots. They learned how to chase a suspect, dismount and tackle.

"No one can outrun a mountain bike," goes the company line.

Ludgatis and DeFosse know it's true.

The officers also learned that, despite their agility, "going down" is part of the job. One Cincinnati officer flipped when riding down steps. Another skidded on wet pavement and wiped out. DeFosse cracked his helmet in a fall after hitting a bump on a steep hill.

Like other athletes, Ludgatis and DeFosse warm up their muscles and stretch before riding, and they are careful about hydration and nutrition. They eat nutritious snacks and a light lunch.

The officers patrol a different 2- to 3-square-mile area each day. They cover an average of 12 to 20 miles, but as many as 35 on a day with few runs. Their stops may include a visit with a neighborhood merchant or a rap session with kids on a schoolyard.

"Kids can relate to us because they can ride a bike," Ludgatis says. "They look at you as a human being."

The bikes have proved excellent for drug enforcement, because suspects often do not see or hear the officers coming. "We've actually taken drugs out of people's hands," DeFosse says.

On one occasion, a drug user was rolling a marijuana cigarette when the officers suddenly converged on him.

"What are you doing?" Ludgatis asked.

"Rolling a joint," answered the user, caught red-handed.

"He never heard us, never saw us," Ludgatis said. "Stealth is the thing."

Last but not least, bicycle cops take care of each other. They always ride in pairs.

"We're open targets," Ludgatis acknowledges. "We don't have any cover. We have to be aware of where we are. We make sure we're looking after each other."

What do bicycle cops do after a long day's work? Ludgatis likes to go to the gym and exercise some more. DeFosse prefers his couch. He feels comfortable there. Secure. "No one," he says, "has stolen a couch from me yet."

Ludgatis answers a question one-on-one at Burton Elementary.

Doug Cochran for The Enquirer

2 of 3

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SUNDAY 360,000
NOVEMBER 26, 1995

Doug Cochran for The Cincinnati Enquirer

Officers Joy Ludgatis, right, and Tom DeFosse recently visited kindergartners at Burton Elementary in North Avondale for a talk and riding demonstration. Ludgatis asked, "Do you like the police?" The kids cheered, and she responded with thumbs up.

3 of 3

03/21/96 THU 16:52 FAX 010

KENTUCKY ENQUIRER
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CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
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FRIDAY
SEP 29 1995

Neighbors hire police officer

Columbia Tusculum stung by burglaries

BY LAURA GOLDBERG
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Early this month, Joseph Sabo arrived at his Columbia Tusculum business to find thieves had ransacked his desk, stolen tools and stuck his guard Rottweiler, Hans, inside a customer's car.

"I was humiliated to see my dog just sitting in the car," said Sabo, who opened his Columbia Parkway Mercedes Benz repair and restoration business seven months ago.

So Sabo and other Columbia Tusculum business owners and residents are taking matters into their own hands. They're paying to have a Cincinnati police officer patrol just their neighborhood at night for a month. The patrol begins tonight.

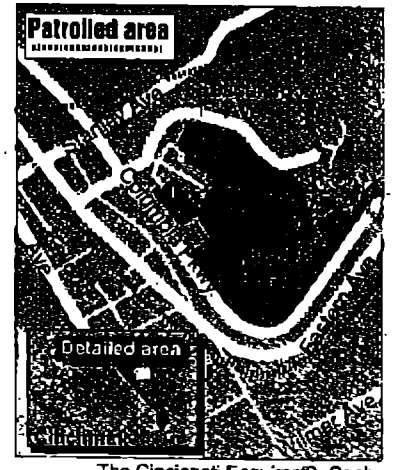
"It's precedent-setting," said police Capt. Dan McDonald, who hopes other neighborhoods don't have to follow the example.

"When it was first proposed to me, I found it kind of distasteful that a community should find it necessary to pay for police services," said McDonald, commander of District 2, which spreads east from Evanston and Pleasant Ridge to the city limits. "It's kind of embarrassing. . . . I would hope the city would provide adequate protection."

Columbia Tusculum is already served by a neighborhood officer at night, but he also covers the East End, California, Linwood and Mount Washington. Five neighborhood officers cover the 14 communities of District 2.

The cost for the month is expected to be about $5,000. The community has raised about $3,000. Councilman Phil Heimlich, who has been working on the patrol plan with the neighborhood, is covering the rest

(Please see PATROLS, Page A5)



The Cincinnati Enquirer/R. Cosby

Businesses and residents will pay for more patrol in the area marked by dotted lines. One officer now patrols this neighborhood and four others.

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SEPTEMBER 29,1995

Patrols: Neighborhood hires police

CONTINUED FROM PAGE A1

with campaign or personal funds.

Business owners and residents aren't thrilled about paying, but they want to stop the crime.

"This effort, I hope, is going to make a very strong difference for all neighborhoods in Cincinnati. . . . This is an effort to show that prevention can be successful," said John Van Volkenburgh, chairman of the Columbia Tusculum Economic Development Corp.

"It's time to do something. We want to stop crime now before it becomes a worse problem."

14 incidents in 2 months

The past two months have brought 14 burglaries or incidences of vandalism to the neighborhood's businesses. Owners want to stop the crime spree before it siphons away customers and spills into homes. They also want to show the city more officers dedicated to neighborhoods will prevent crime.

McDonald said investigators think many of the business breakins are tied to a group of young men from the East End who were involved with thefts from vehicles this spring. Although several arrests were made in the cases, many of the suspects are back on the street, he said.

Community Council President Michael Kovasckitz doesn't want people to think the neighborhood is wracked with crime. "What we're experiencing now is not the norm, and we're trying to nip it in the bud before it becomes the norm," he said.

The east-side neighborhood has about 1,500 households and saw serious crime jump from 163 incidents in 1993 to 263 incidents in 1994. Relatively speaking, it's not a high-crime area.

From September 1994 through August, there were 106 violent crimes and 346 property crimes.

Les Sturgill, co-owner of Delta Marathon, has had customers' cars hit by vandals three times in a row. "I've been here for 10 years. This year's been the worst," he said.

One car had a window broken out, a radio taken, the dash destroyed and the glovebox torn off its hinges. Sturgill spent $1,500 to fix the damage.

He's spending $175 for added police presence — though not happily: "If it works, it's cheaper than putting windows in cars."

More razor wire

Jim Keim has owned JK Kar Kare on Columbia Parkway for 10 years. He continues to add coils of razor wire to the fence that encloses the business. Recently, his fence has been cut, his building broken into and cars targeted.

"Once one of my customers has been victimized, I don't see them again," he said.

He points to a white 1987 Conquest towed in over a weekend for repairs. When Keim arrived, a passenger-side window had been smashed, the stereo pilfered and the dash destroyed.

"We just can't tolerate it anymore," he said.

Sabo, who no longer leaves Hans to guard the business, has suffered three break-ins. He said the couple hundred dollars he's chipping in is akin to "the old days — you have to pay the Mafia for protection."

He said if the problem gets much worse, he may move to the suburbs.

Police issues have been on the agendas of several city council members and are part of the landscape of this year's council campaign.

Heimlich campaigned for more police in 1993 and has consistently called for more since. He said Columbia Tusculum residents called him for help.

The city has 954 officers, with 31 of them as neighborhood officers for 51 communities, he said. "It doesn't take a mathematician to figure out that we don't have enough officers to provide true community-oriented policing," he said.

Adam Weintraub contributed to this report.

03/21/96 THU 16:54 FAX 012

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DAILY 205,006
SEPTEMBER 29,1995

Paying for patrolling: *'It's precedent-setting'*

The Cincinnati Enquirer/Gary Green

Officers Dave Turner, left to right, Ken Woellert and Scott Alburt are among those who will patrol Columbia Tusculum.

03/21/96 THU 16:54 FAX 013

KENTUCKY ENQUIRER
CINCINNATI, OH
DAILY 17,830
SEPTEMBER 29, 1995

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
CINCINNATI, OH
DAILY 205,006
SEPTEMBER 29,1995

The Cincinnati Enquirer/Gary Green

Razor wire 4 feet high surrounds JK Kar Kare in Columbia Tusculum. Owner Jim Keim has had about 15 break-ins in the past year.

03/21/96 THU 16:55 FAX 014

:OLUMBUS DISPATCH 263,691
:OLUMBUS, OH
EPTEMBER 12, 1995

Gahanna students fume over jaywalking tickets

By Ray Crumbley
and Julie R. Bailey
Dispatch Staff Reporters

Gahanna's new community policing program is designed to bring law enforcement closer to the people, and recently it got closer than some Gahanna Lincoln High School students wanted.

Police have written 39 jaywalking tickets in less than a week — including 30 on the second day of classes Wednesday.

Police and school officials warned students on opening day that jaywalking laws would be enforced at the intersection of Hamilton and Havens Corners roads north of the school because of complaints by business owners and motorists.

> *"It's a problem that's been going on for several years, particularly at lunch time."*
> **Patrolman Steve Douglas**
> *on jaywalking in Gahanna*

Patrolman Steve Douglas said yesterday four tickets were issued Thursday, none Friday and five yesterday as the word spread about the enforcement. He said some parents complained about it, many because they would have to accompany their children to Franklin County Juvenile Court to answer the charges. "It's a problem that's been going on for several years, particularly at lunch time," Douglas said. "One of the things we've done with community policing is assign officers to talk with people in their areas and find out what their problems are."

Douglas said business owners near the school have complained that students cut paths across their lawns en route from the high school to fast-food operations north of Havens Corners Road. One said cars were damaged in a parking lot when hood ornaments were ripped off.

"The officers only issued tickets when students actually forced traffic to slow down or forced drivers to wait while crossing against red lights," he said. "It's a safety hazard for the students as well as motorists since those roads have expanded to five lines at the intersection. Traffic has increased there because of I-670 so it's even more dangerous."

Gahanna Lincoln Principal Ron Malone said yesterday the student body was warned of the possible citations through morning announcements over the public address system, followed by written announcements sent to the students and staff.

Some students may not have heard the public address system announcements because the system is not connected to all three buildings at the school campus.

Part of the $8.25 million renovation under way at the high school includes an upgraded public address system.

"I'm sure the construction has aggravated this situation," said Malone. Currently, there is no student parking on the high school campus. Students are parking in the Kroger lot at 83 N. Hamilton Rd.

"The police should be focusing on the major problems — they're just picking on jaywalking," said Loretta Schmidt, a parent whose daughter was issued a citation.

Schmidt was referring to problems, including students vandalizing cars and students causing traffic problems in the traffic lots, which were outlined in a letter she received from the police department.

The letter was sent to parents of students who were issued the tickets to explain the reasoning for the crackdown.

03/21/96 THU 16:56 FAX 015

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
CINCINNATI, OH
DAILY 205,006

FRIDAY
NOV 17 1995

03/21/96 THU 16:57 FAX

COP improves quality of life

incoln Hts. patrols ear up little things

KATHLEEN HILLENMEYER
Cincinnati Enquirer

INCOLN HEIGHTS — Before this parking congestion outside Frances ghter's home on Matthews Drive dis-aged relatives from visiting her while recovered from operations. Profanity noises that late-night loiterers made ide her window disturbed her sleep.
ut since the village's Community Ori-d Policing (COP) program began tar-ng drug dealers whose cars clogged the street, life has improved for the 12-year resident.

"It's much better," Slaughter said. "I'm sleeping like a log."

Slaughter's block, between Chester Road and Anthony Wayne Avenue, "was one of our areas that was housing illegal types of activities," said Chief Ernie McCowen of the Lincoln Heights Police Department. Increased patrols there, part of a COP program that began Oct. 2, have yielded at least four arrests in that block alone, McCowen said Thursday.

The program is funded through a $52,119 grant from the U.S. Department of Justice. The grant has allowed Officer Uhuru Blunt to dedicate 75 percent of his time to residents' concerns about non-violent problems ranging from animal complaints to truant schoolchildren.

"The police are here for you not only when you need someone arrested," said McCowen, who hopes that soon the fledgling program will produce measurable drops in crime. "The people are starting to warm up to police."

Lincoln Heights police are working with residents to expand established neighborhood block watch programs, such as those on Lindale Court and Chamberlain Avenue, to Jackson Avenue and others.

Before McCowen became police chief, said Lindale Court block club president Robert Todd, sometimes "it'd be two or three weeks, unless we called them" between police patrols through his neighborhood. "Now we see them every other day or so," said Todd, a 72-year-old retiree from General Electric Co. "Before, we haven't had that kind of contact. They had so much to do otherwise."

This spring, McCowen said, block watch efforts by Todd and fellow residents will be supplemented by police bicycle patrols through public housing developments and other areas that police cruisers can't easily reach.

"We're treading into some deep water," McCowen said. "We feel it's something that could work."

016

COLUMBUS DISPATCH
COLUMBUS, OH
DAILY 263,691

THURSDAY
NOV 2 1995

Community policing program is detailed

Townspeople want 'something for us'

By Brent LaLonde
Dispatch Police Reporter

Dan Province had a simple reason for attending yesterday's announcement of a community policing program in Columbus.

"I want to know what they can do for my neighborhood," said the Far West Side man who works with the Westland Area Commission. "I hope this program has something for us."

Columbus police supervisors hope the program — Mission Aligned Policing Philosophy — has something for everyone in the city.

"We hope we can use our resources and work with a number of different neighborhoods," said Cmdr. Kent Shafer, who oversees the newly created strategic response bureau, which will run the new program. "We want to come up with solutions that are unique to the problems of different neighborhoods."

The program will be funded in part by a $2.8 million federal grant awarded to the city last year. The grant, part of the Justice Department's COPS AHEAD program, provided the city money to hire 37 police officers for three years for community policing.

The City Council has added $1 million to help start the program.

"I think we have a different and better way to address issues neighborhood by neighborhood," Councilman Matt Habash said. "I think this will make a difference in the city long term."

Mayor Greg Lashutka, Safety Director Thomas W. Rice and Police Chief James G. Jackson announced the program at a news conference yesterday at St. Stephen's Community House on the North Side.

The strategic response bureau will consist of three sections:

■ Community Liaison — 20 officers and three supervisors will work with civic associations, block watches and other groups or people who have problems. Each officer will be assigned to a precinct to help identify problems and solutions.

■ Enforcement — 30 officers and four supervisors will target youth gangs, street crime and neighborhood problems such as vandalism and graffiti.

■ Investigative — 26 officers, four supervisors and five crime analysts will investigate crimes seldom investigated by detectives, such as minor assaults and petty thefts.

The Police Division will have 74 officers working in community policing — the 37 covered by the federal gant and 37 the division plans to reassign from other bureaus.

The program will succeed, Jackson said, "if we have the true cooperation of the public. That's the biggest piece of community policing."

Province said he and his West Side neighbors are ready to help.

"We have a lot of juvenile crimes ad break-ins in our neighborhood," h said. "I know they are not real serious crimes, but they are serious t us."

Jeff Hinckley/ *Dispatch*

Safety Director Thomas W. Rice, left, and Price Chief James G. Jackson

03/21/96 THU 16:57 FAX

017

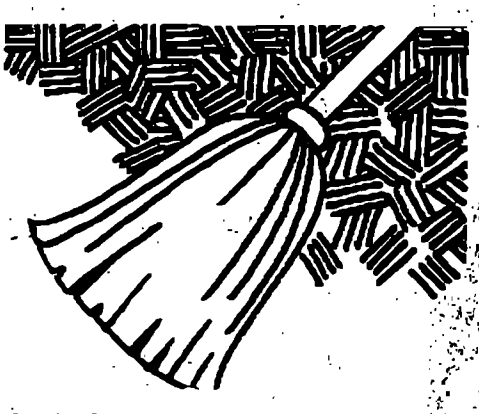
Gang warfare

Expanded task force needed to combat problem

Columbus has dealt with a youth gang problem since the mid-1980s. The problem is cyclical, and while the currently expanding incidence of gang-related graffiti, drive-by shootings and other violence is minuscule compared with trends in Los Angeles or Chicago, it can't be ignored.

Last year's fatal shooting of a 15-year-old in Columbus City Center during a dispute between two gang members, although generally considered an aberration, served as a wake-up call to the community that gangs' allure knows no boundaries.

Then came the federal indictments in March of 46 members of the so-called Short North Posse, which involved more than 200 crimes, including drug dealing, gun violations and money laundering.



These incidents understandably elicit fear and concern among law-abiding citizens, but there's comfort in the fact that the community is making substantial efforts to contain gang activity. *The Dispatch's* recent series on gangs documented some of the existing programs for troubled youths — from counseling to education and job training.

Community policing, the strategy of Columbus officers spending more time in neighborhoods identifying problems before trouble starts, also offers promise.

Among new ideas suggested in the series was a proposal for a broad, central Ohio task force to share information and build cooperation between law enforcement and community groups in the neighborhoods frequented by gangs.

Those who study gang behavior believe Columbus has an opportunity to address this problem before it gets out of hand. From 1986 to 1990, Columbus police operated a Juvenile Task Force, and police still lead a Threat Group Coordinating Committee. The new organization would have greater involvement of community groups and educational and minority leaders.

This is a sound idea, because greater enforcement alone will not suppress gang activity.

Gangs appeal to lost youths — those who are desperately seeking a place to belong, a place to stand out. The community and parents must offer alternatives that are socially acceptable. Several area churches have outstanding youth programs. Football, midnight basketball and religion are promoted as substitutes for drug dealing and gangs. Still, there is a need for more churches, agencies and individuals to become involved with young people. Depending upon whom you talk to, there are roughly 200 to 1,200 members of some 80 to 50 gangs in Columbus. That's containable, but the attraction stemming from rap videos, movies, magazines and music glamorizing the gang lifestyle is constant.

The existing threat-group committee could serve as a basis for an expanded task force, but the challenge will be to recruit community organizations with a commitment to tackling the problem.

Gang participation really isn't profitable for the majority of members; drug-dealing income is boom and bust. So why risk getting gunned down in the streets and going to prison? That's the message that ought to be pervasively conveyed.

COLUMBUS DISPATCH
COLUMBUS, OH
SEPTEMBER 10, 1995

407,534

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
CINCINNATI, OH
DAILY 203,107

TUESDAY
JAN 2 1996

03/21/96 THU 16:58 FAX

Walnut Hills area again takes on dealers

Setty Kuhn works with city teams

BY ALLEN HOWARD
The Cincinnati Enquirer

Ruth Mitchell sees the signs of drug activity creeping back onto her street again.

She is president of the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) Residents Council at Setty Kuhn Terrace in Walnut Hills.

Three years ago, more than 36 police officers in cars, on foot and on horseback joined with residents to reclaim the streets around Setty Kuhn.

Operation Take Back introduced Community Oriented Policing (COP) to Cincinnati. Over the next 3½ months, 13 drug-related arrests were made.

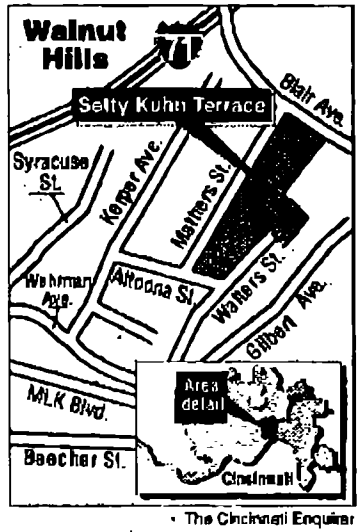
Drug dealers are threatening to take over again, Mitchell said, and residents are working with police and eight other city agencies to revive the cleanup operation.

Mitchell

"We have a lot of trouble spots nearby," she said. "I haven't seen much of the drug activity in the project, but it is in the surrounding areas. And if it is that close, it will eventually filter back into the project."

"There are some nearby storefronts where people hang out, and we know there's some drug trafficking going on," said Capt. Ron Twitty of Police District 4.

This time, the effort will involve the Cincinnati Neighborhood Action Strategy team (CNAS), a mechanism created by City Manager John Shirey to put city agencies in direct contact with neighborhoods to get quick response to problems.



The Cincinnati Enquirer

CNAS brings in representatives from recreation, public works, buildings and inspections, neighborhood services, police, fire, economic development and the health department.

This will involve more than drug arrests, said Susan Noonan, coordinator of the city's community monitors program of the Cincinnati Human Relations Commission.

"An immediate plan is to get speed bumps on Mathers and Altoona and make a one-way street on Walters between Buena Vista and Altoona," Noonan said. Because much of the drug dealing is done near the Walters-Altoona-Gilbert intersection, Altoona and Mathers are used as quick get-away streets.

"They drive like crazy coming down Mathers and Altoona going to Blair Avenue," Mitchell said. "They know a lot of the police patrolling is on Gilbert Avenue. Going to Blair Avenue by way of Mathers and Altoona is sort of a back way out to get away from where the police are."

Twitty said the speed bumps in Walnut Hills and another set in Winton Hills are part of the $20,000 Phase 1 of the project. Phase 2, now being studied, would create "defensible spaces" by constructing gates or walls that limit access to the neighborhood, he said.

"We had talked about getting a gate put up, but most of the residents didn't like the idea of being fenced in," Mitchell said.

The buildings and inspections department will monitor code violations on occupied and vacant property. Neighborhood Services is examining historic buildings and searching out ownership of vacant lots and buildings. The health department is coordinating inspection of sewer disposals, restaurants and bars.

The city's economic development agency helps to develop businesses in the area. The recreation commission will coordinate summer programs in a minipark on Altoona.

019

The Columbus Dispatch

FEBRUARY 16, 1996

Reno talk captivates students

Weinland Park hosts U.S. attorney general

By Brent LaLonde
Dispatch Police Reporter

Pupils at Weinland Park Elementary weren't impressed when told earlier this week that Attorney General Janet Reno planned to speak at a school assembly.

But when told Reno was "a good friend of President Clinton" and the nation's top cop, the pupils realized the importance of the visit, Principal Patricia Brown said.

The respect was apparent yesterday as more than 400 pupils sat quietly while Reno spoke out against drugs and violence during a 25-minute speech at Weinland Park, 211 E. 7th Avenue.

The school is in a 42-block neighborhood that authorities said was terrorized by a gang called the Short North Posse. A one-year investigation into drug dealing in the area led to more than 30 arrests in March 1995. More than 40 suspected members of the gang have been convicted.

Since the arrests, federal and local authorities have joined forces to improve the neighborhood. The improvements include a Columbus police officer working out of an apartment on N. 4th Street and a federally funded summer program for neighborhood youths. Assistant federal prosecutors also help tutor pupils.

"It's the commitment to the commu-

Please see RENO Page 2A

ct 3

RENO from **1A**

nity that is so important," Reno told the assembly.

The attorney general, who made a similar stop yesterday in Cleveland, conveyed a simple theme: Drugs, alcohol, gangs, guns and violence are bad; education is good.

"Now is the time to build your life, free of violence and free of drugs," she said. "You need an education to build a bright future."

Reno was accompanied by Kent Markus, whom she named last week as her counselor on youth violence. Markus was chief of staff for former Ohio Attorney General Lee Fisher from 1992 to 1993.

Reno said she would use Weinland Park as an example as she tours the nation talking about community policing and efforts to curb youth violence.

"We can do so much if students, teachers, city officials and federal officials work together," she said. "That's how we can give our children a future."

During the assembly, Nina Gunnel, a fourth-grader, told Reno that she wanted to become a police officer.

"When I become a police officer, I'm going to do my best to get everybody to stop taking drugs," she said. "There isn't any use for crack cocaine and weed."

After her speech, Reno shook hands with many pupils. She did not take questions from reporters.

Anthony Hawkins, a fourth-grade teacher at the school, said he has noticed a difference in the pupils in the past year. He credits the summer enrichment program and other changes made at the school and in the neighborhood.

"There's not as much volatile activity with the kids," said Hawkins, who has been at the school three years. "These are kids, so there is going to be some of that stuff. But from my first year to now, there is a big difference."

Brown also sees changes.

"I think the biggest changes are in the community," she said. "Everybody is trying to work together to improve the community. It's not been dramatic, but I can say that it's been steady."

Craig Jaynes, head of a neighborhood group called Weinland Park Community Collaborative, said crime statistics prove that the sweeping arrests last year and follow-up efforts have had an impact.

"I think the arrests were the catalyst for what has happened around here," he said. "You can't plant a garden if the ground is full of weeds."

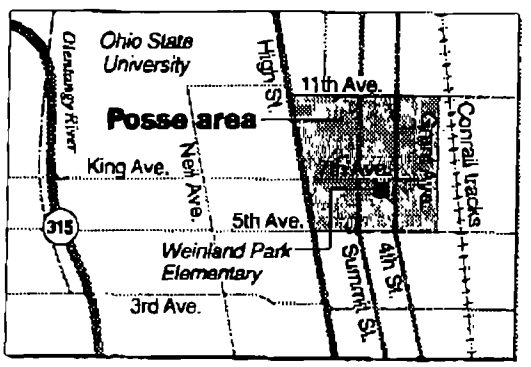
Columbus police statistics show that nearly every major crime went down in the area in 1995, including homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault and burglary.

Officer Sandy Davidson, who has worked in the neighborhood about five years, has noticed the differences.

"Between traffic violations, misdemeanors and felonies, I used to average 75 to 80 a month," he said. "I really have to dig to get half that number now.

"Things are getting better around here. I would really love to see this neighborhood turn around. I'd really like to see the day-to-day quality of life improve for everybody."

Rounding up the posse



A federal grand jury on March 23 indicted 46 men in connection with the Short North Posse drug-dealing case. Gang members and their associates had terrorized a 42-block area of the North Side for five years, authorities said. Here is a summary of the results:

- 43 defendants convicted of a total of 84 charges (40 drug-trafficking conspiracy counts; 20 gun-violation counts; 22 drug-dealing counts; and 2 money-laundering counts).
- 1 defendant—Jimmie A. Reed, 21—acquitted.
- 1 defendant—Woodrow A. "Woody" Tarrant, 21—in jail awaiting trial after being a fugitive for nine months.
- 1 defendant—Derrick Russell, 21—at large.

Source: U.S. District Court records — *Dispatch graphic*

Lynn Ischay/ *Dispatch*

Weinland Park fourth-grader Nina Gunnel, left, and Attorney General Janet Reno share the personalized valentines that make up a flower the students gave to Reno, along with a real bouquet.

New Orleans, LA, Crime Data

Year	Crime Index	Violent Crime Rate	Murder Rate
1995*	28,288 (+17%)	5,102 (+11%)	189 (-20%)
1994*	24,084	4,582	237
1994	49,842	9,321	424
1993	52,773	10,024	395
1992	50,441	10,007	279
1991	54,238	10,969	345
1990	61,779	11,227	304

***Indicates first six months of year. Figures in parenthesis indicate change in that category for that period from 1994 to 1995.**

From 1990 through 1994 the Crime Index for New Orleans has dropped by 19 percent with the Violent Crime Rate (i.e., murder, forcible rape, robbery, assault) also dropping by 17 percent. Murders, which have fluctuated during that period, have risen about 39 percent.

Dept. has a # of criminal investigations re: Civil Rights.
- 1 women shot her partner - not long ago.
- 1 cop shot a black man

COPS

New Orleans 36 · $1.9 million

Jefferson Parish
28 cops $1.6 million
+ 28 COPS recently (Jim checking this)

March 5, 1996 (3:26pm)

Mayor Mark Morial loves COPS + talked about it recently @ Natl Press Club.

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
PHILADELPHIA, PA
SATURDAY 443,313
OCTOBER 21, 1995

A decline in New Orleans killings

Much of the credit goes to the new police chief. He has begun reforms and put officers back on the beat.

By Rexana Hegeman
ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW ORLEANS — The streets of New Orleans are still dangerous, but 71-year-old Ora Pearl Price can at least sit on her porch again and talk to her neighbors on balmy Louisiana evenings without fear of getting shot.

"Once upon a time, there was shooting and killing," said Price, a widow who has lived in the projects of Desire, one of the city's poorest neighborhoods, for nearly 40 years. "So many people got killed here on my street. One got killed out by my window."

Price's newfound ease is one indication of how far New Orleans has come in the year since Richard J. Pennington took over one of the nation's most corrupt police departments in one of the most violent cities in America.

The homicide rate in New Orleans is down significantly this year, with 295 slayings compared with 345 for the same period last year. And neighborhood officers are walking the beat again, stopping to chat along the way and sometimes bringing ice cream for the children.

"I think we are going to become a better police department," said Pennington, son of an Indiana sheriff's deputy. He was a street-wise police administrator in Washington when the new mayor here hired him as police superintendent last October.

Last year, the city of 500,000 had the nation's highest homicide rate. The slayings were becoming more brutal and widespread.

Two teenage girls were accused of luring a tourist to a dark street in the French Quarter, where he was robbed and killed. A lawyer was kidnapped from a busy parking lot during rush hour and killed. A handcuffed man was doused with gasoline and burned to death in the courtyard of a housing project.

Mayor Marc Morial, who took office last year, was looking for someone to restore public confidence and stop the killings. Morial himself reassigned 100 police officers from desk jobs to street patrols. He enacted one of the toughest juvenile curfews in the country, a move credited a year later with cutting juvenile crime by 27 percent.

Pennington also began sweeping reforms of the police department, including a public integrity division, extensive training, new recruiting and promotion standards, more homicide detectives, and restrictive rules for moonlighting, which had become a rich source of graft.

At the heart of his plan was a special squad of 100 police officers who began around-the-clock patrols in the three deadliest projects, including Desire. The officers walked the beat, learned residents' names, even helped deal with stray dogs.

The back-on-the-beat strategy, a trend in other U.S. cities, seemed to work. So far this year, homicides are down about 30 percent in the three projects — nine slayings compared with 43 for the same period last year.

Pennington added more detectives to the overworked homicide division. They now solve half their murder cases, compared with 37 percent before he took over.

The new public integrity division was staffed in part by FBI agents — a first in the country for a city police department.

In the last year, 918 investigations were run through the division — leading to 38 arrests, indictments or summonses; 89 suspensions; 18 dismissals; and 24 resignations or retirements from officers under investigation.

An FBI sting brought drug and weapons indictments against 10 officers, including one accused of arranging the murder of a woman who filed a brutality complaint against him. The officers were accused of protecting a warehouse full of cocaine.

In addition, a policewoman was convicted of murdering her off-duty partner during a restaurant robbery.

Pennington rejected 70 percent of 500 job applicants submitted by the civil service commission because they failed to meet tough new hiring standards that include screening for criminal records, dishonorable military discharges and bankruptcies.

A poll conducted for the mayor found the police chief with a 65-percent approval rating in the community. But Pennington's handling of his department has not made some police officers very happy.

"Morale is way down there — on the floor," said one policeman, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

New restrictions on moonlighting meant hard economic times for officers who are among the lowest paid in the country, with a starting salary of $15,700. The city is considering raising that to $22,500.

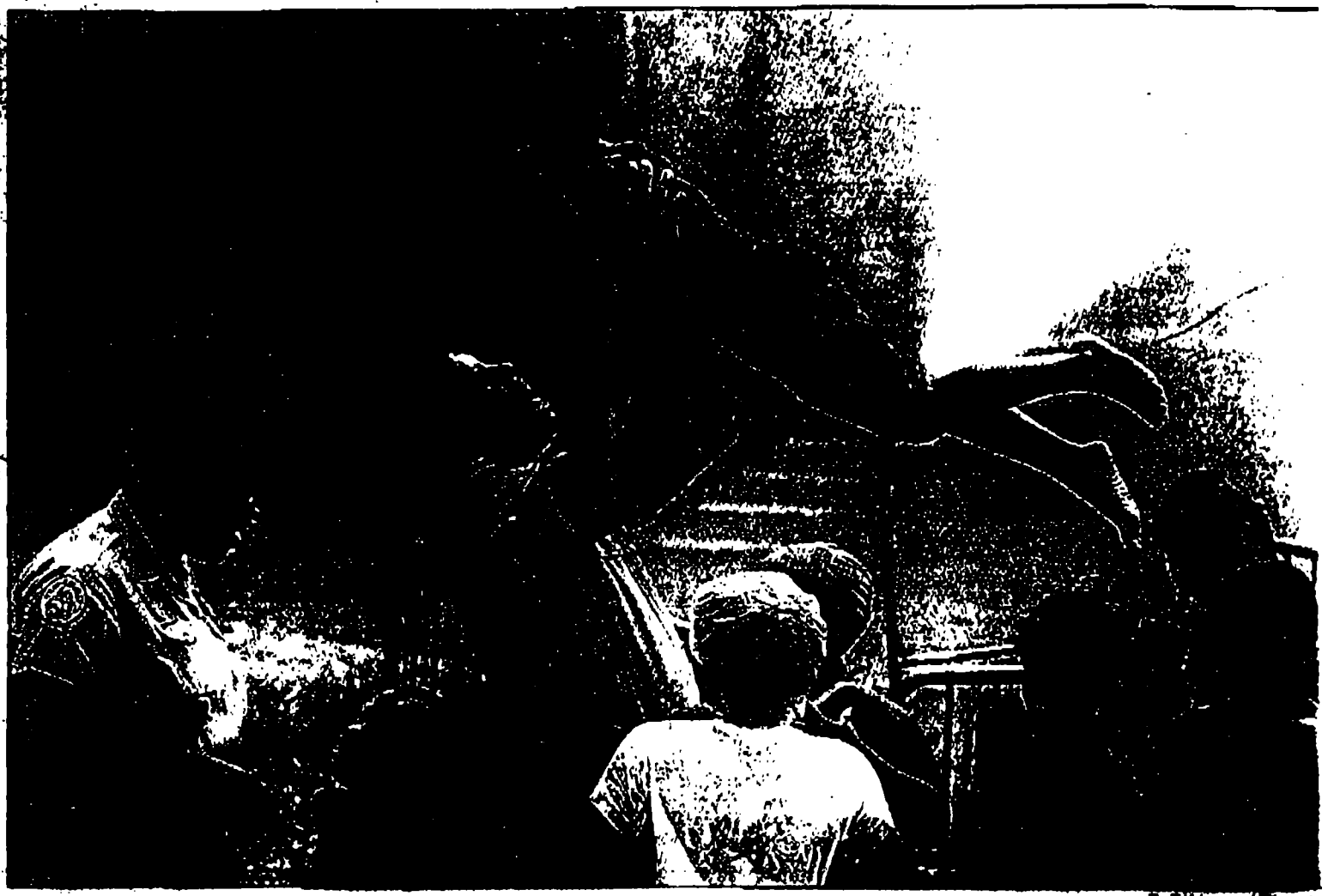
"If you don't pay them properly, they are going to find another means of getting money, and sometimes that means they take money from drug dealers," Pennington said. "They take money from individuals on the street. They do criminal, corrupt things."

For years, officers have supplemented their incomes as security guards at bars, office buildings, restaurants and private functions. It was a system open to corruption, with high-ranking officers brokering jobs for those in the lower ranks and no checks to make sure they weren't protecting illegal activities.

A court fight over promotions stirred up old charges of racism, primarily from white officers. Both Pennington and Morial are black; 56 percent of the 1,486-person department is white.

"I still think politics is still a big part of the day-to-day management of the New Orleans police department," said Ron Canatella, head of the police union. "I think a lot of what is going on is window-dressing for public support of this administration."

Big changes in Big Easy



D. Fellason / Chronic

The work of a special police unit in three of New Orleans' deadliest public housing developments looks like a miracle, say the people who live there. The children aren't dodging bullets anymore. Police Lt. Edwin Compass III hoists a neighborhood child high over h head as Officer Rita Irving talks with a group of youngsters w from their romp in the spray of a fire hydrant.

FRONT PAGE

Blue-collar work cleans up projects

By KIM COBB
Houston Chronicle 629TBD

Police stopped being enemy when they became neighbors

NEW ORLEANS — Homicides were booming here last year, concentrated in the poorly lit, seldom patrolled slums of the New Orleans Housing Authority.

But in February, a small army of cops was assigned to 24-hour duty in the worst three housing properties. They began walking foot patrols, learned the residents' names and and pulled out the boldest of the drug dealers, one by one.

Five months later, the incidences of homicides there has all but ceased.

Current police theory holds that you can't do much about the murder rate, that people tend to kill for societal reasons that go far beyond how well you can police your streets. The apparent success of the Community Oriented Policing program being tested here is a public relations bonanza for a demoralized department badly in need of heroes.

The obvious part of the job is slapping handcuffs on the bad guys. The less visible benefits come from playing basketball with the kids, helping people with problems not connected to crime — in other words, being neighbors, which builds trust.

Yvonne Marrero, president of the residents' council in the B.W. Cooper development, marvels at how families are gathering outside now where they used to cower indoors.

"The thing I'm very with that our seniors and our children fe comfortable," Marrero said.

But like many amazing succe stories, there may be a catch to t one.

Some officers warn that the dwi dling police force was spread t thin to cover the city adequate before the creation of the speci unit. They say pulling than cops for special duty means calling the police throughout the re of the city are being forced to wa longer for help.

And the overtime that makes t

See PROJECT on Page 21

Project

Continued from Page 1A.

program tick is funded by a $2.8 million federal grant. While police planners say they are hopeful the money will be renewed for next year, there are no guarantees.

But for now, children are playing outside their homes in the Desire, Florida, and B.W. Cooper projects again — less fearful that the summer sound of cicadas will be interrupted by gunfire.

Last year, New Orleans racked up a record 426 homicides — more, per capita, than any other large city in America. The city recorded some

Apathy and corruption had certainly interfered with policing the projects, but the physical layout of the developments were a stumbling block, too. Block after block of two-

kids every weekday afternoon.

Thirteen-year-old Ayesha Mitchell stood watching the younger children, with her friend Aisha Hughes. It's an easier place to live these days, Mitchell says, adding, "There was too much killing around."

Hughes said she hadn't heard gunfire in a long time — not since the police moved in.

"They came a little too late," she added. "They came right after one of my brothers got killed."

A few blocks away

Sharon, continued

arrests were mostly traffic citations and warrants. But one involved possession of drugs and guns. The new community police officers have also attempted to clean up the neighborhood, by having several abandoned cars towed away.

Some residents of the Quinby Street neighborhood are still hesitant about talking to the new patrolling officers because they're afraid someone will think they're tipping off the police.
The new officers are addressing that problem, and working on the next generation. In the past few weeks they have been meeting weekly with the neighborhood children and joining them for lunch at Musser Elementary School's summer lunch program. (Source: *The (Sharon) Herald*, 7/15/95.)

Aurora, Illinois

The Kane Street area of Aurora, Illinois, was for much of the last 20 years a place where the citizens were at war with the police.

In the past officers reluctantly patrolled the nine-block Kane Street area and generally entered only when dispatched. Domestic disturbances often resulted in brawls between residents and police and even a traffic violation could attract unruly crowds. Drug dealers sold their merchandise with impunity and Kane Street became unofficially known as "cocaine street."

In late 1992, Aurora Police Chief David Stover assigned Officers David Jacobs and William Hall to open a problem oriented policing project in the Kane Street area.

The officers began by going door-to-door to introduce themselves, to hand out fliers, and to describe the philosophy of community policing. The fliers were followed up with the officers delivering crime bulletins with requests for anonymous information to help identify criminal activities. A survey of the residents was also conducted to determine the problems they perceived.

Eventually the partnership efforts initiated by the two officers began to pay off. Neighborhood meetings began and topics at the gatherings included quality of life such as lighting graffiti. The residents then fo a citizen's group called the "Inner Circle" and organized marches through their neighborhood. Joining them were officers Jacobs and Hall, and on several occasions, Chief Stover. Gang members visibly avoided the marchers.

The success of community policing led the primary landlord of the Kane Street Apartments to buy cameras for residents so they could photograph drug buys. Armed with these cameras the residents provided officers Jacobs and Hall evidence to make several drug arrests.

Declining Crime, continued

closer to the communities they serve. Three years ago in the La Colonia section of Oxnard police opened a storefront substation as part of their community-based policing efforts. Within a year of the substation's opening, crime in the neighborhood had dropped 49 percent (Source: *The Los Angeles Times*, 7/23/95).

Concord, California: "Police are crediting extra resources from the federal crime bill and citizen participation for a significant reduction in crime this year" (Source: *Contra Costa Times*, 5/5/95).

Recent crime statistics show drops in six categories and an increase in arrests, said Chief Michael Maehler. Crime Act money partially financed the hiring of six Concord community police officers in January. Added Maehler: "The bottom line is that the federal crime bill gave us the resources to be proactive in our approach to solving crime."

Jefferson Parish, Louisiana

Sgt. Rene Phillips is the "Resident Sheriff" in the Lincolnshire neighborhood of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, right across the Mississippi river from New Orleans. Lincolnshire is a neighborhood of 677 single family homes and 30 single apartment units. Three years ago the 2,200 residents there were under siege from mostly drug-related violence.

Relations between the residents and police were not good. When shootings occurred they were rarely reported, and when they were, the assailants often retaliated against community members who reported the violence.

The residents were scared. People were sleeping in the hallways in fear of stray bullets entering their bedrooms at night. Children were escorted on and off their school buses and not allowed to play outside after school.

That all changed -- the fear lifted -- due to a Community Policing Initiative known as Project STAR (for Survey, Target, Arrest and Rejuvenate). Three years ago, phase one of the new strategy was instituted. Undercover officers began quietly interviewing people in the neighborhood to determine who the drug dealers were. They spoke to nearly everyone in the community, including the known drug dealers, who often identified other drug dealers.

According to Sergeant Phillips, the interviews revealed "that about 6 pe of the community's residents were running around and terrorizing the other 94 percent." After the police identified the troublemakers, the time had come for the next phase. Evidence was collected, sweeping arrests were made, and a concerted effort was made to incarcerate the worst offenders to keep them out of Lincolnshire.

After the drug dealers were picked up and prosecuted the last and most important phase began. Rene Phillips was deployed into the community as the Resident Deputy. His eight-hour days are spent exclusively in the Lincolnshire community. Residents who need to reach him are provided with his beeper number and the number on his cellular telephone.

The results have been astounding. From a pre-initiative rate of three vio crimes a month, there have been only four violent crimes in the last 11 months. The overall violent crime rate, according to Deputy Phillips, has dropped about 60 percent since the start of this program.

The neighborhood kids have given Rene Phillips a new nickname: "Officer C Fire."

Updated: August 30, 1995

NEW YORK TIMES
NEW YORK, NY
DAILY 1,170,869

MONDAY
DEC 25 1995

New Orleans's Hopes Rise As Crime Rate Decreases

Some Residents Credit Community Policing

By RICK BRAGG

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23 — Life is still hard in the Desire housing project, but at least death no longer comes quite so easy.

Deborah Davis, a mother of four sons who has lived 40 of her 41 years in the massive old red brick project, stepped from her door last week and saw that a small crowd of her neighbors had gathered outside one of the project apartments. There had been a killing, and the people were gathered to talk and pray about it.

At first she could not figure out exactly what it was about that scene that seemed odd, and then it struck her. A murder, something that gradually became so chillingly ordinary in her project, had meant something, had shaken people, had registered again.

There was a time, just a year or two ago, when people would have just kept on walking, numbed by the numbers. But this recent crime "brought people together, and that is what a community should be like," she said, "instead of a killing place."

Like many cities this year, New Orleans has seen a marked decrease in its murder rate. As of Friday there had been 350 murders here, compared with 413 at this time in 1994, a decrease of 15 percent. That gap of 63 murders has given this tourist city, which has been the focus of national and international stories this past year because of its high crime rate, reason to celebrate.

Nowhere has that decrease been more obvious, and perhaps more appreciated, than in the city's poorest neighborhoods, its public housing projects, where new police substations have taken enforcement and deterrence to people's doorsteps.

While a decrease of 63 funerals in a city of one million people might not seem significant, it is to people like Ms. Davis. At this time last year in the Desire project, there had been 13 killings. So far this year, there have been four.

"Now we can see the light of hope," Ms. Davis said.

It is the same in other neighborhoods where concentrations of the poor live. In three of the city's larger projects, Desire, Florida and B. W. Cooper, murders dropped to a combined total of 12 so far this year from 47 in 1994, down 74 percent.

"We know 350 murders is nothing to brag about," said Mayor Marc Morial, whose city ranked second in the nation in murders last year — behind Gary, Ind. — and has been at or around the top in the past few years. "But we have a strategy that works."

In New Orleans, where billboards once screamed "THOU SHALT NOT KILL," and some churches still have weekly prayer vigils to stop the violence, the city is still shaken by an average of almost a murder a day. But at least, said one official in the mayor's office, 63 mothers have been spared the agony of a funeral.

New Orleans is not alone. The number of homicides reported to the police in cities across the nation fell by 12 percent in the first six months of this past year, compared with the same period in 1994, the Federal Bureau of Investigation recently reported.

In Chicago, the number of killings fell by 19 percent. In Washington, it dropped by 22 percent. Crime experts said one reason has been a decline in drug-related killings, as drug dealers have found less lethal ways to settle disputes. Others say it is because police departments have been more aggressive in finding young people who carry guns and taking those guns away.

In New Orleans, the main reason cited for the decrease is not some deep-rooted sociological phenom-

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DECEMBER 25, 1995

enon, but a simple matter of police presence. Earlier this year, the New Orleans police department opened 24-hour substations in the projects, with foot patrols and increased interaction with the people who live there.

The officers, while saying they were police and not social workers, still came to know and become part of the communities, recognizing problems early, sometimes defusing violent situations, an unusual thing for a department criticized in the past for using brutal actions to control people in poor and high-crime neighborhoods.

The city calls it "community policing," but no matter what you call it, said residents of Desire and other projects, it has worked. For years, the residents said, crime in the projects was simply ignored, allowed to build, to worsen. When the police came, if they came, it was often to pick up the pieces.

Now, said Ms. Davis, there is someone to go to for help. For her, it has brought a freedom of movement that did not exist before. Once, she said, she was afraid to walk her neighborhood at night, but now she comes and goes when she likes. It is a simple freedom, she said, that some people might not appreciate, until it is taken away.

"Now we have the power of the police with us; that's all we needed," she said. Now the people who live there can begin to build a real community, something that was impossible before. "You can already feel it, people getting closer."

Mayor Morial said the community policing strategy is being tried in other neighborhoods by the new police chief, Richard Pennington, with similar success.

"When Richard Pennington came, he told me that if we started this strategy, we would see a drop of 25 percent," said Mr. Morial. "I said, look, if we see a drop of 10 percent, I'd be happy."

The declining murder rate is good news for the city and its mayor in a time when, particularly in its police department, bad news has come in big headlines. Mr. Morial inherited what has been, historically, one of the most corrupt and inept departments in the country.

Before its new chief, Mr. Pennington, could institute new policies and badly needed retraining, the department and the city were blasted by high-profile murders committed not by civilians, but by police officers.

One officer contracted for the murder of a woman who had reported him to his superiors, another officer killed her own partner and two young people in a robbery of a Vietnamese restaurant she had been hired to guard, and other officers were arrested in Federal drug stings.

When it looked as if things could not get any worse, a skeleton was discovered beneath the home of the officer, Antoinette Frank, who killed her partner. The police have said it may be that of her father, who had been missing. Ms. Frank, convicted of three murders, was recently sentenced to death.

"But we've taken a step," said Mr. Morial. "Now we just have to take more steps."

'We know 350 murders is nothing to brag about,' the Mayor says.

Horrors attributed to New Orleans

By KIM COBB
Houston Chronicle

NEW ORLEANS — New Police Superintendent Richard Pennington knew the department had a corruption problem when he agreed to take the job last October.

Pennington

But he concedes he didn't know how bad it was until he got to town and sat down with an FBI agent who opened his files.

The day Pennington was sworn into office, there was yet another homicide in the city. The real horror set in when the man charged with the crime turned out to be a cop who had allegedly hired a drug dealer to kill the woman who had filed a brutality claim against him.

Then, that same officer (Len Davis) was arrested along with eight other officers on federal weapons and drug charges.

In March, during a week which had 21 homicides in seven days, a New Orleans police officer was shot to death along with two restaurant workers during an armed robbery at a local restaurant. The suspected killer was another New Orleans cop, Officer Antoinette Frank.

As one local attorney put it, "You couldn't make this stuff up."

Nine months into the job, the horrors attributed to the city police have slowed. Pennington has been suspending, firing and transferring the bad actors and obstructionists as fast as he can find them, while trying to recruit clean, new officers who are willing to work for $16,000 a year.

At the same time, Pennington is fighting off rumors that he's already contemplating resignation and watching his back to make sure that the powerful forces that ran the department for years don't drag him down.

Pennington is an outsider in a city that despises them, a stranger in a department where the ties between politics and promotion have created powerful fiefdoms. He could not have been more alone when he sat down to redesign the department last fall.

In January, he unveiled his "Pennington Plan" which he labeled nothing less than "a battle for the soul of our city."

The new superintendent nearly doubled the number of detectives assigned to homicides, instituted tough hiring standards and has begun work on a new public integrity division to weed out corruption.

City officials are eager to showcase the success of the community-oriented policing unit assigned to three public housing projects.

But critics charge that such special units create a hierarchy of "haves" and "have-nots" among the officers, and that the units take officers away from other city districts already strapped for manpower. Some officers are reporting wait lists of 75 calls in the high-crime fifth police district — a report Pennington says is exaggerated.

"We're down in manpower," agrees Rafael Goyeneche III, managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission. "Yes, we may be having to rob Peter to pay Paul. But in the past you'd see a knee-jerk reaction that would have profound negative effects on the department."

When manpower was low in recent years, the department had little trouble recruiting new officers — even for low pay — because the hiring standards were practically nonexistent. It was not uncommon for new officers with criminal records to be hired.

Pennington says the department used to accept as many as 75 of its applicants for training. Now, they agree to hire only 1-in-3.

"The new officers, their integrity will be without question," Pennington said.

But the outrageous level of corruption in the department has roots go back decades.

"When a police department control administratively, as our police department did years ago, then a logical offshoot of that is corruption," explains Goyeneche.

"Unfortunately, the philosophy of previous administrations was, we'll deal with it when they cross the criminal line and we have to arrest and indict somebody."

Until Marc Morial took office year, mayors had appointed all the deputy police chiefs, meaning the superintendent of police would divided loyalties in management.

Pennington spent the first four months on the job choosing his command staff. The superintendent says he's exiled the people who could

police are easing

Houston Chronicle
July 2 1995

block his attempts at change to positions where they can't hurt him.

City Hall insiders say the March transfer of Lt. John Marie, a cop who wears the "old guard" label with defiance, was such an exile.

But Marie is still a thorn in Pennington's side. He uses his nightly radio talk show to expose what he says is "the real truth" in the department.

On a recent evening, Marie's guest was Antoine Saacks — a former deputy police chief who is fighting his suspension through the Civil Service Commission. City officials say he's a rogue cop — a man who was trying to set up a video poker business in violation of department regulations and who consorted with a known felon.

Marie calls the felon in question "a puppy" and supports Saacks' contention that a previous police chief had given him written permission to investigate a potential video poker business. On Marie's show, Saacks is a hero.

It's the New Orleans way, and just one of a long line of obstacles for Pennington. Still, he insists that he has no plans to leave and calls such rumors "wishful thinking."

"It would definitely be a blow to lose Richard Pennington at this time — it would be a major setback," Goyeneche said.

"I think for the first time in my memory you have a city truly united behind a single cause, and the cause is reforming the police department.

"I think they have a chance. I really do."

New Orleans police Lt. John Marie takes issue with the police chief on his radio talk show.

03/05/96 TUE 17:10 FAX

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, LA
Aug. 17, 1995

C.J. Peete complex to get cop substation

By LESLIE WILLIAMS
Staff writer

New Orleans police are coming to the C.J. Peete public housing complex and they plan to stay for at least a year.

In October, the 1,403-apartment complex eight blocks from St. Charles Avenue is expected to become the fourth public housing complex in New Orleans to get a police substation.

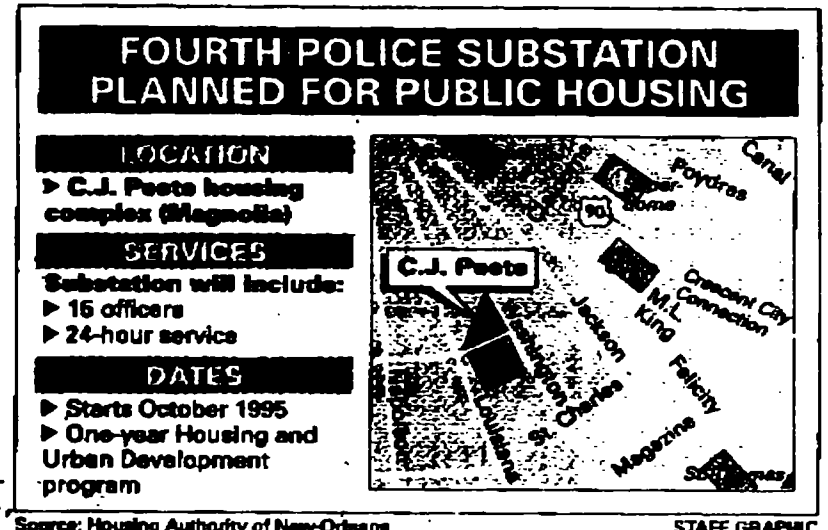
Like the Desire, Florida and B.W. Cooper complexes, Peete will get the benefit of 24-hour, seven-days-a-week community policing. And when the substation opens, tenants hope "The Circle," a street-corner market for illegal drugs in the Peete complex, will close.

Drug deals waned, residents say, and the murder rate dropped dramatically at Desire, Florida and Cooper after police set up on-site operations.

In February, about 45 officers began patrolling from substations within those three complexes. Community-oriented police squads there try to remedy the conditions that contribute to crime, taking care of problems such as bad lighting and abandoned cars, things not traditionally thought of as police work.

Word that money would be

See PEETE, next page



1 of 2

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Peete: Substation coming

From B-1

available to support the new substation came a few weeks ago. The New Orleans Housing Authority learned that the city — for the second year in a row — would receive a $3.4 million "drug prevention" grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"Until recently, HUD's drug prevention grants to the city normally were between $800,000 and $1 million," said Brenda Breaux, special assistant to Housing Authority Executive Director Michael Kelly. "The most recent grant (for the 1995-96 fiscal year) will enable us to continue community policing at the three other complexes for another year and expand to C.J. Peete."

The substations have the blessing of Police Superintendent Richard Pennington, who has encouraged the use of community policing in the city's 13,728 subsidized apartments, which are spread among 10 complexes and 1,261 "scattered sites."

Peete was selected based on crime data, including homicide rates.

In 1994, 13 people were murdered at Peete, said Lt. Edwin Compass, the city's commander of community policing. During the same time, 23 murders occurred at Florida, 14 at Desire and 12 at Cooper, he said. So far this year, Florida and Desire each have had one murder and two occurred at Cooper, according to police records.

"I'm extremely pleased with what has transpired at the other developments with community policing," said Compass, referring to the decrease in crime. "And I hope we get the same results at Peete."

So does Augusta Kerry, president of Peete's residents council.

"It's wonderful," Kerry said of the substation. "It's a sign somebody is concerned about helping us solve the crime problem."

The 15-officer substation will be placed in two apartments at the complex and may begin operations the last week of October.

"We, like every other development in the city, have a drug area. Here, it's The Circle; it's at the corner of Belmont and Clara," Kerry said. "I hope it (the community policing) cuts down on the (drug) activity."

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

Intergovernmental and Public Liaison Division

1100 Vermont Ave, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

TO: Christa / Dennis
Fax: 4520 (668-2452e-7028

FR: Cynthia Caporizzo
COPS Intergovernmental and Public Liaison

Phone: (202) 514-4229
Fax: (202) 616-5899

CLOSE HOLD ON THIS ONE UNTIL I CHECK FURTHER

DATE: 3/6/96

PAGES (including cover sheet): 2

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

MESSAGE:

Christa - as we discussed. Some preliminary info on Orange County Gang Incident Tracking. I need to check further on status of project. I am certain they will ask us for funding. So if this is not even in progress yet. Would hate to have it implemented (Pressure).

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will send letter about Ethel Kreams ct.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER

POLICE DEPARTMENT

JAMES I. COOK
CHIEF OF POLICE

VIA FAX (202) 616-2914 **1 page** DATE: March 5, 1996

TO: Joe Brann, Director
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
U. S. Department of Justice

FROM: James I. Cook
Chief of Police

SUBJECT: **MEETING IN WASHINGTON D.C. MARCH 22**

This memo is to acknowledge and confirm my meeting with your staff on March 22. I would like to discuss Orange County's efforts to expand the long-range strategy of the Orange County Chiefs' & Sheriff's Association (OCC&SA) dealing with the enforcement, intervention, and prevention of gang activity. I indicated to you when we talked on the phone that I could be available on March 22 for a meeting of up to two hours anytime during the day.

I will be bringing with me Dr. Brian Vila, who is the principal researcher from the University of California, Irvine, heading up our county-wide Gang Incident Tracking System (GITS). Dr. Vila and I will have the latest figures from our database, which includes 23,000 gang incidents.

We will also be bringing a notebook of material covering over 20 programs on which OCC&SA is working. You already have the matrix we've developed outlining the gang initiatives we're currently proposing. These programs should allow us to achieve at least a 30% reduction in gang crime in Orange County.

OCC&SA is also working on a white paper, along with all Orange County School Superintendents, and we will be announcing our new combined program to reduce gang and juvenile violence some time in the next couple of months. This combined program will feature a school-hours curfew ordinance implemented by the various cities and the county. Our plan is that the schools and law enforcement will simultaneously pass the curfew/truancy ordinance and announce our goal to reduce truancy by at least 30%. We will also be developing a research design to measure its effectiveness on daytime burglaries and vehicle theft.

I realize we're all very busy, so please let me know via fax (714/898-5932) whether a meeting on March 22 is a go, so that Dr. Vila and I can make the necessary arrangements to fly to Washington.

pr FYI BBT, CAC

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

Congressional Relations Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

March 11, 1996

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rahm Emanuel, Assistant to the President for Special Projects
Dennis Burke, Senior Policy Analyst

cc: Andrew Fois, Assistant Attorney General for Legislative Affairs

FROM: Leah Gurowitz, Assistant Director of COPS for Congressional Relations

RE: **Key issue in discussions regarding COPS' FY'96 Appropriations**

In the Senate version of the "remaining agencies/remainder of the fiscal year funding bill," language was included establishing a block grant for $1.9B, with no less than $975M for COPS. Note that in addition to establishing a second program and giving COPS only half of its authorized funding level, there is an additional problem with this language: Funding would be provided through the Justice Assistance account, not the Department of Justice General Administration account, through which COPS was funded in FY'95. This means either that COPS would be relocated under the Office of Justice Programs umbrella rather than being a separate entity, or that COPS would have to function as a servicing agency for OJP and its bureaus.

It is very important that COPS remain a separate and free-standing office within the Department of Justice, and not become but a part of a larger, semi-independent office within the Justice Department.

- COPS is a Presidential initiative. It should remain separate and distinct to highlight it as a creation of the Clinton Administration.

- COPS currently reports directly to the Associate Attorney General. This enables the office to get initiatives out quickly.

- A single-mission office allows unparalleled focus on expeditious and innovative ways of implementing COPS programs; COPS does not compete with other programs for staff time and management attention.

- The COPS Office has developed a unique reputation with policing agencies and municipal officials across the country -- non-bureaucratic (one-page application), customer-oriented (individual grant advisor for each state), and developing programs with law enforcement and community input (initial expedited programs: FAST and AHEAD). COPS must operate independently to preserve this strong, positive reputation.

- COPS has also succeeded in developing unprecedented cooperative relationships with local and state law enforcement and municipal officials. These relationships are very important to the success of COPS and on many other levels as well. To maintain our solid partnerships with state and local officials, COPS must remain distinct, not part of a larger, long-standing office.