

FOIA MARKER

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Collection/Record Group: Clinton Presidential Records

Subgroup/Office of Origin: Communications

Series/Staff Member: Subject Files

Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 19987

FolderID:

Folder Title:

Crime Bill Impact 1994 - State-by-State Analysis [1]

Stack:

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Row:

91

Section:

1

Shelf:

5

Position:

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CRIME BILL IMPACT:
STATE-BY-STATE ANALYSIS

Officers
Prisons & Boot Camps
Byrne Grants
Rural Law Enforcement Grants
Discretionary Grants
Prevention Programs

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Divider Title: Alabama

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Divider Title: Alaska

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR ALASKA, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Alaska's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Alaska should expect a total of about \$54 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 600 police officers. At least 15% -- \$8 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Alaska.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$12 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$8 million is possible if Alaska meets the "Truth In Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Alaska's \$1.8 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Alaska's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Alaska's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$3 million for Alaska -- enough for about 1,400 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$450,000 for Alaska).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$6.5 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Alaska. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$8 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$700,000 in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Alaska can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$1.2 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Alaska.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$2.3 million to treat up to an estimated 2,100 drug-addicted prisoners in Alaska prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Alaska agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- ** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**
- ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**
- ** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**

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Arizona

Divider Title: _____

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR ARIZONA, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Arizona's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Arizona should expect a total of about \$144 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,600 police officers. At least 15% -- \$22 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Arizona.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$44 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$30 million is possible if Arizona meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Arizona's \$6.4 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Arizona's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Arizona's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$19 million for Arizona -- enough for about 9,500 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$3 million for Arizona).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$27 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Arizona. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$18 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$5 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Arizona can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$16 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Arizona.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$4.2 million to treat up to an estimated 3,800 drug-addicted prisoners in Arizona prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Arizona agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- ** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**
- ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**
- ** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**

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Arkansas

Divider Title: _____

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR ARKANSAS, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Arkansas's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Arkansas should expect a total of about \$100 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,200 police officers. At least 15% -- \$16 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Arkansas.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$28 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$19 million is possible if Arkansas meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Arkansas's \$4.5 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Arkansas's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Arkansas's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$12 million for Arkansas -- enough for about 6,100 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$2 million for Arkansas).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$15 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Arkansas. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$13 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$3 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Arkansas can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$13 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Arkansas.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$3.4 million to treat up to an estimated 3,100 drug-addicted prisoners in Arkansas prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Arkansas agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- ** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**
- ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**
- ** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**

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California

Divider Title: _____

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR CALIFORNIA, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given California's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, California should expect a total of about \$900 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 10,200 police officers. At least 15% -- \$135 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in California.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$475 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$300 million is possible if California meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including California's \$44 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$8.7 million for drug and crime enforcement in California's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- California's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$155 million for California -- enough for about 77,000 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$24 million for California).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$240 million in direct grants to cities and towns in California. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$100 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$39 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and California can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$105 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in California.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$20 million to treat up to an estimated 18,000 drug-addicted prisoners in California prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- California agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

**** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**

**** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**

**** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**

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Colorado

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CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR COLORADO, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * 100,000 POLICE -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Colorado's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Colorado should expect a total of about \$134 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,500 police officers. At least 15% -- \$20 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Colorado.
- * PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS -- \$35 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$23 million is possible if Colorado meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Colorado's \$6 million annual share.
- * RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Colorado's rural areas.
- * DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- Colorado's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$17 million for Colorado -- enough for about 8,500 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$3 million for Colorado).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$21 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Colorado. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$17 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$4 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Colorado can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$10 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Colorado.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$4 million to treat up to an estimated 3,600 drug-addicted prisoners in Colorado prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Colorado agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- ** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**
- ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**
- ** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**

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Connecticut

Divider Title: _____

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR CONNECTICUT, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Connecticut's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Connecticut should expect a total of about \$130 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,500 police officers. At least 15% -- \$19 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Connecticut.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$32 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$21 million is possible if Connecticut meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Connecticut's \$6 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2 million for drug and crime enforcement in Connecticut's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Connecticut's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$17 million for Connecticut -- enough for about 8,500 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$3 million for Connecticut).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$22 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Connecticut. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$17 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$4 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Connecticut can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$6 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Connecticut.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$4 million to treat up to an estimated 3,600 drug-addicted prisoners in Connecticut prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Connecticut agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- ** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**
- ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**
- ** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**

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Delaware

Divider Title: _____

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR DELAWARE, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Delaware's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Delaware should expect a total of about \$60 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 650 police officers. At least 15% -- \$9 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Delaware.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$12 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$9 million is possible if Delaware meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Delaware's \$2 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1.4 million for drug and crime enforcement in Delaware's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Delaware's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$3.4 million for Delaware -- enough for about 1,700 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$500,000 for Delaware).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$4.5 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Delaware. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$8 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$900,000 in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Delaware can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$1.5 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Delaware.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$2.4 million to treat up to an estimated 2,200 drug-addicted prisoners in Delaware prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Delaware agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.

** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.

** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.

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Florida

Divider Title: _____

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR FLORIDA, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Florida's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Florida should expect a total of about \$410 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 4,600 police officers. At least 15% -- \$62 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Florida.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$230 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$150 million is possible if Florida meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Florida's \$20 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$4.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Florida's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Florida's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$67 million for Florida -- enough for about 3,400 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$10 million for Florida).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$80 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Florida. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$47 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$17 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Florida can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$40 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Florida.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$10 million to treat up to an estimated 8,900 drug-addicted prisoners in Florida prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Florida agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- ** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**
- ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**
- ** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**

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Georgia

Divider Title: _____

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR GEORGIA, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Georgia's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Georgia should expect a total of about \$225 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 2,500 police officers. At least 15% -- \$34 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Georgia.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$77 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$50 million is possible if Georgia meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Georgia's \$10 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2.9 million for drug and crime enforcement in Georgia's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Georgia's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$34 million for Georgia -- enough for about 17,000 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$5 million for Georgia).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$40 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Georgia. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$27 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$8 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Georgia can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$27 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Georgia.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$6 million to treat up to an estimated 5,400 drug-addicted prisoners in Georgia prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Georgia agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- ** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**
- ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**
- ** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**

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Hawaii

Divider Title: _____

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR HAWAII, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Hawaii's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Hawaii should expect a total of about \$70 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 800 police officers. At least 15% -- \$11 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Hawaii.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$12 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$8 million is possible if Hawaii meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Hawaii's \$2.6 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Hawaii's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Hawaii's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$6 million for Hawaii -- enough for about 2,900 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$900,000 for Hawaii).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$8.5 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Hawaii. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$10 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$1.4 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Hawaii can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$2.3 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Hawaii.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$247.2 million to treat up to an estimated 234,800 drug-addicted prisoners in Hawaii prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Hawaii agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- ** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**
- ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**
- ** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**

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Idaho

Divider Title: _____

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR IDAHO, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * 100,000 POLICE -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Idaho's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Idaho should expect a total of about \$68 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 800 police officers. At least 15% -- \$10 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Idaho.
- * PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS -- \$12 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$8 million is possible if Idaho meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Idaho's \$2.5 million annual share.
- * RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Idaho's rural areas.
- * DISCRETIONARY GRANTS -- Idaho's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$5.2 million for Idaho -- enough for about 2,600 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$800,000 for Idaho).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$7.2 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Idaho. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$9 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$1.3 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Idaho can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$3.8 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Idaho.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$2.6 million to treat up to an estimated 2,400 drug-addicted prisoners in Idaho prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Idaho agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- ** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**
- ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**
- ** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**

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Illinois

Divider Title: _____

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR ILLINOIS, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Illinois's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Illinois should expect a total of about \$360 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 4,100 police officers. At least 15% -- \$54 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Illinois.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$175 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$115 million is possible if Illinois meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Illinois' \$18 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$4.1 million for drug and crime enforcement in Illinois' rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Illinois' law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$59 million for Illinois -- enough for about 30,000 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$9 million for Illinois).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$72 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Illinois. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$43 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$15 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Illinois can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$39 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Illinois.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$9 million to treat up to an estimated 8,100 drug-addicted prisoners in Illinois prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Illinois agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- ** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**
- ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**
- ** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**

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Indiana

Divider Title: _____

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$31 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Indiana. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$24 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$7 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Indiana can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$16 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Indiana.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$5 million to treat up to an estimated 4,800 drug-addicted prisoners in Indiana prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Indiana agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- ** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**
- ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**
- ** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR INDIANA, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Indiana's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Indiana should expect a total of about \$195 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 2,200 police officers. At least 15% -- \$29 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Indiana.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$48 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$32 million is possible if Indiana meets the "Truth In Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Indiana's \$9 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$2.6 million for drug and crime enforcement in Indiana's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Indiana's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$29 million for Indiana -- enough for about 14,400 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$4 million for Indiana).

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Iowa
Divider Title: _____

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR IOWA, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
- ** Given Iowa's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Iowa should expect a total of about \$115 million over the next 6 years.
- ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,300 police officers. At least 15% -- \$17 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Iowa.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$20 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$14 million is possible if Iowa meets the "Truth In Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Iowa's \$5 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Iowa's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Iowa's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$14 million for Iowa -- enough for about 7,200 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$2 million for Iowa).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$15 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Iowa. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$15 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$3.6 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Iowa can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$7.5 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Iowa.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$3.6 million to treat up to an estimated 3,300 drug-addicted prisoners in Iowa prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Iowa agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- ** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**
- ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**
- ** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**

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Kansas

Divider Title: _____

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR KANSAS, 1995 TO 2000

LAW ENFORCEMENT

- * **100,000 POLICE** -- Guaranteed minimum of \$44 million -- more than 500 police officers @ \$75,000 per officer.
 - ** Given Kansas's share of the population and the additional \$6.5 billion in discretionary dollars, Kansas should expect a total of about \$110 million over the next 6 years.
 - ** Of the total, up to 85% can be used to hire about 1,200 police officers. At least 15% -- \$16 million -- can be used to help pay the training, overtime and administrative costs of implementing community policing in Kansas.
- * **PRISONS & BOOT CAMPS** -- \$25 million for prison grants, including military-style boot camp prisons. An additional estimated \$16 million is possible if Kansas meets the "Truth in Sentencing" target of second-time violent offenders serving 85% of their sentences.
- * **BYRNE ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$1 billion in the Trust Fund will help continue full funding for these grants, including Kansas's \$4.6 million annual share.
- * **RURAL LAW ENFORCEMENT GRANTS** -- \$6.5 million for drug and crime enforcement in Kansas's rural areas.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Kansas's law enforcement agencies and courts may apply for:
 - ** \$1,300,000,000 -- Drug Court programs (treatment backed up by drug testing and certain punishment for non-violent offenders currently on probation.) Estimated \$13 million for Kansas -- enough for about 6,400 offenders over six years.
 - ** \$320,000,000 -- Criminal record systems (Brady Law), communications equipment, and DNA testing; and
 - ** \$200,000,000 -- Judges, prosecutors and public defenders (estimated \$2 million for Kansas).

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

- * **LOCAL PARTNERSHIP ACT** -- \$13 million in direct grants to cities and towns in Kansas. Wide discretion permits local governments to use the dollars for education, drug treatment, and jobs programs.
- * **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT** -- \$14 million in grants for police, prosecutors and victims services; \$3 million in grants for shelters for battered women and their children; and Kansas can apply for a share of \$500 million in several discretionary programs.
- * **AFTERSCHOOL AND IN-SCHOOL "SAFE HAVENS" FOR AT-RISK CHILDREN** -- \$7 million for non-profit, community-based organizations in Kansas.
- * **DRUG TREATMENT IN PRISONS** -- \$3.5 million to treat up to an estimated 3,200 drug-addicted prisoners in Kansas prisons over the next 6 years.
- * **DISCRETIONARY GRANTS** -- Kansas agencies and non-profits may apply for:
 - ** **YES** -- \$650 million for the President's Youth Employment and Skills crime prevention program, which provides jobs to young adults in high crime areas. Program involvement is conditioned on continued responsible behavior.
 - ** **COMMUNITY ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP** -- \$300 million for lines of credit to community development corporations to stimulate business and employment opportunities for low-income, unemployed and underemployed individuals.
 - ** **ANTI-GANG GRANTS** -- \$125 million for programs to give young people positive alternatives to gangs, such as academic, athletic and artistic after-school activities, mentoring programs, scout troops, and sports leagues.
 - ** **SPORTS LEAGUES** -- \$40 million for midnight sports leagues to give at-risk youth nightly alternatives to the streets, and \$50 million for the U.S. Olympic Committee to develop supervised sports and recreation programs in high-crime areas.
 - ** **BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS** -- \$30 million to establish clubs in low-income housing communities, and \$10 million to encourage police officers to live in those communities.

- ** TRIAD -- \$6 million for partnerships between senior citizens groups, police chiefs and sheriffs to combat crimes against elderly Americans.**
- ** POLICE PARTNERSHIPS FOR CHILDREN -- \$20 million for partnerships between law enforcement and social service agencies to fight crimes against children, and for the creation of youth councils to combat crime.**
- ** VISITATION CENTERS -- \$30 million for supervised centers for divorced or separated parents to visit their children in "safe havens" when there is a history or risk of physical or sexual abuse.**