

CRIME BILL -- DOLLARS FOR ARKANSAS, 1995 - 2000

(Revised 8/22/94)

LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

PREVENTION PROGRAMS

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

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

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

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

Arkansas Department of Human Services
Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention
FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION
COVER SHEET
FAX (501) 682-6610

DATE 4-16-93

TO: CAROL RASCO

FAX # (202) 456-2878Phone Number

FROM: Joe M. Hill

501-682-6650Phone Number

MESSAGE FROM SENDER:

Carol,

I thought you might want to hear some good Arkansas news about
collaboration among three Federal agencies with the State of
Arkansas.

Total Number of Pages Including Cover Sheet 6

If you have any problems Receiving this message, Please call:

Patsy Wagner

Name

At 501-682-6653

Phone No.

400 Donaghey Plaza North
P.O. Box 1437
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203-1437
Telephone (501) 682-6658

JUSTICE BUILDING
625 MARSHALL STREET
LITTLE ROCK, ARK. 72201-1080
501-682-2147

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Karolyn Bond

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Name:

Joe Hill

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**JACK HOLT, JR.
CHIEF JUSTICE**

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LITTLE ROCK, AR 72201-1088
(501) 376-6655**

**JAMES D. GINGERICH
DIRECTOR**

MEDIA ALERT

**Contact: Karolyn Bond, Admin. Offices, Arkansas Supreme Court (301) 376-6655
Vic Clough, Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (301) 656-3100**

**GOVERNOR TUCKER, CHIEF JUSTICE HOLT TO ANNOUNCE NEW COURT
PROCEDURES IN PULASKI COUNTY FOR BATTLING SUBSTANCE ABUSE,
SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES -- TO BE MODEL FOR ENTIRE NATION**

(Little Rock) -- Arkansas Governor Jim Guy Tucker, Arkansas Chief Justice Jack Holt, Jr., and Arkansas Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Director Joe M. Hill will make a joint announcement of the implementation of new court procedures in Pulaski County to manage substance abuse treatment and help prevent the subsequent spread of deadly infectious diseases such as Tuberculosis, HIV, and sexually transmitted diseases at a news conference set for Tuesday, April 20, 11:00 a.m., in the Governor's Conference Room at the State Capitol. The project is the result of collaboration among three Federal agencies with the state of Arkansas. Federal authorities expect the Arkansas prototype to be duplicated nationally.

Susan L. Becker, Associate Director of the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), the lead Federal organization on the project, summarized the importance of the collaboration, "Alcohol and other drug addiction is grounded in a cluster of highly individualized causes. Treatment, therefore, is most successful when it is carefully matched to attack the causes of each individual's drug abuse or addiction. This project takes a significant first step forward on behalf of all persons suffering from addiction. For the first time, treatment and public health officials have combined their expertise with the authority of the court to impose conditions of patient-matched treatment for all persons coming before the courts needing substance abuse treatment and primary health care."

"The integrated approach being undertaken by Pulaski County is a one-of-a-kind model that we hope can be adopted by courts and treatment providers throughout the country.

(next page, please)

The collaboration exemplified by this project is the only way that the Federal government, State governments, and the communities they serve can hope to overcome the drug crisis," according to David I. Tevelin, Executive Director of the State Justice Institute (SJI), a Federal organization also involved in the collaboration.

NOTE TO EDITORS, REPORTERS: The news conference will begin with introductory remarks by Governor Tucker. Chief Justice Holt will speak next about the role of the State of Arkansas in pioneering this model court program. Representatives from the Federal organizations involved will take questions from the floor regarding the structure and implementation of the program. They are: Roberta Messaile from the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), Thomas Henderson from National Center for State Courts (NCSC) grant recipient of SJI, and John Miles from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP). A media kit available at the news conference will contain background information about the collaborative court program.

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PULASKI COUNTY/LITTLE ROCK AOD TREATMENT/HEALTH/COURT CASE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

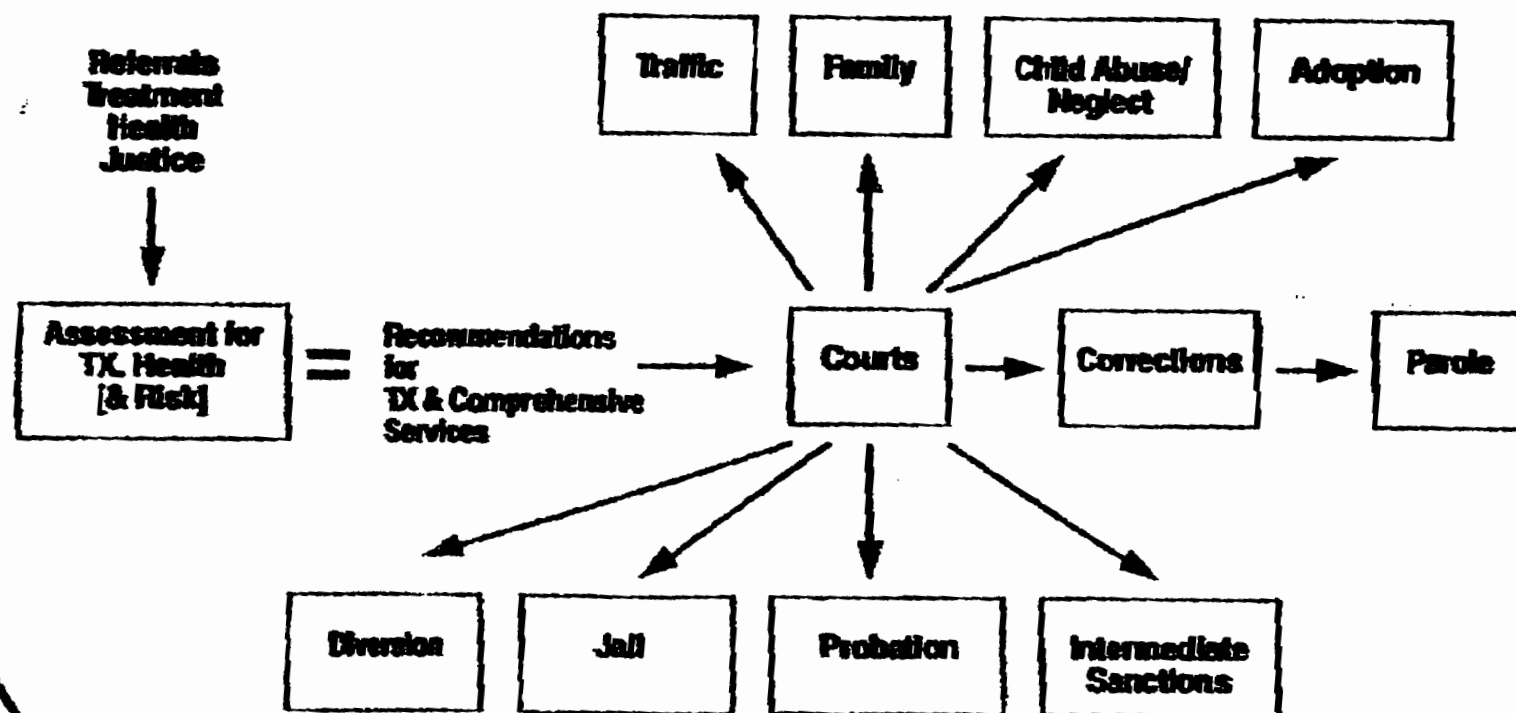
The State of Arkansas will embark on an innovative, one-of-a-kind, project to provide continuing and comprehensive treatment for alcohol and other drug abuse disorders to selected persons needing such treatment appearing before the Little Rock circuit and municipal courts. Three Federal organizations have joined together to take a leadership role to create a prototype of cross-systems collaboration. Collaborating on the project were the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, both a part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the State Justice Institute, created by Congress to improve the quality of justice in the State courts.

The project is unique in the country in that it draws together for the first time the fields of substance abuse treatment and public health with the authority and referral capabilities of the judicial branch of State government. A special unit staffed by substance abuse treatment specialists will conduct assessments, or diagnoses, of addictive disorders in response to referrals made by Pulaski County treatment and health agencies and by the courts. This process will solidify the relationship between substance abuse and the need for primary health care to prevent and control public health problems associated with substance abuse. Diagnostic information will be translated into clear recommendations for treatment of alcohol and other drug abuse and made available to the courts.

Taking full advantage of its authority, the court will have the opportunity to use the treatment recommendations in its orders or sentences to fashion a sanction that is appropriate to the crime and which also meets the health and treatment needs of the defendant. An added benefit is that the program will decrease the demand on the overloaded jail and prison system. Building on the unique capabilities of the project, other judges will also be able to utilize the recommendations for treatment in traffic, family, child welfare, and adoption cases. The cross-systems project will be fully automated.

Nowhere else in the country are courts provided with diagnostic data and specific recommendations for the comprehensive treatment of substance abuse and infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, all related to the high risk behaviors associated with substance abuse. Cost benefits and savings of the Federal and State collaborative project will be from reduced fragmented, duplicative, or competitive programmatic efforts. Social benefits will be derived from enhanced substance abuse treatment services made possible by the diagnostic process, by matching the treatment with the addict's individual needs, and by long term and closely monitored treatment participation made possible through the court's monitoring authority. Federal authorities expect the Arkansas prototype to be duplicated nationally.

AOD Treatment - Health Court Case Management Procedures



CSAT/93

U·A·L·R

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTE



FAX # (501) 569-3157
PHONE # (501) 569-3195

FAX # 202-456-7028

Number of copies including coversheet: 6

DATE: November 2, 1993

TO: Ms. Sonja McGill
(Please hand carry)

FROM:  Lee Colwell

SUBJECT: Arkansas Police Corps Planning Commission

COMMENT: Attached is a copy of the rules and regulations of the Arkansas Police Corps Scholarship Program. If we can be of further assistance to you please call me or Mr. Jim Scott.


Lee Colwell
Director

If all pages are not received, please call (501) 569-3195.

AMENDED
6/16/92

DRAFT
4-13-1992

ARKANSAS POLICE CORPS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

Act 875 of 1991 established the Arkansas Police Corps Scholarship Program to provide educational opportunities at Arkansas public institutions of higher education for current and prospective law enforcement officers to obtain baccalaureate degrees.

RULE 1--ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

I. Administration of Program

- A. The Arkansas Police Corps Scholarship shall be administered by the Arkansas Police Corps Planning Commission with the assistance of the Arkansas Department of Higher Education.
- B. The Arkansas Police Corps Planning Commission is designated as the state agency responsible for implementing any federal law enforcement scholarship program which may be established. The Commission shall have authority to promulgate rules and regulations necessary for the administration and operation of any such program in the State of Arkansas.

II. Arkansas Police Corps Planning Commission

- A. The Commission shall be appointed by the Governor, effective July 1, 1991, and shall have eleven (11) members: the Director of the Department of Higher Education; the director of the Arkansas State Police; the director of the Arkansas Law Enforcement Training Academy; a representative of the Arkansas Municipal Police Association; a representative of the Arkansas Sheriff's Association; a representative of the Arkansas Police Chiefs Association; two (2) faculty or administrators from institutions of higher education with accredited criminal justice programs; two (2) higher education financial aid administrators; and one (1) active certified law enforcement officer.
- B. The Commission shall develop a state plan for implementation of the Arkansas Police Corps Program.
- C. The Police Corps Training Plan adopted by the Commission shall provide for the screening and selection of police corps participants; state procedures for assignment of participants in the Arkansas Police Corps to state and local police forces; and such other rules and regulations as may be

necessary to provide for the training of program participants, operation of the program, and administration of the scholarship program.

III. Scholarship recipients shall be selected by the Commission.

RULE 2--ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

I. Eligibility Criteria

- A. Applicants must be bona fide Arkansas residents, as defined by the Arkansas Department of Higher Education, six months prior to the application deadline.
- B. Applicants must be citizens of the United States or permanent resident aliens.
- C. Applicants must be enrolled full time in an Arkansas public college or university which is regionally accredited, has been approved by the Arkansas Department of Higher Education, and has a criminal justice program, or enrolled full time in a regionally accredited two year Arkansas public institution where those courses are directly transferable toward a criminal justice program in a baccalaureate institution. Full time is defined as a minimum of twelve (12) college semester credit hours, excluding correspondence courses.
- D. Eligible recipients for academic years 1992-1993 through 1996-1997 shall include current and prospective law enforcement officers.
- E. Beginning with new scholarships awarded for the 1997-1998 academic year, eligibility for scholarships shall be limited to applicants who intend to enter the field of law enforcement but are not employed, and have not worked previously, as law enforcement officers.
- F. Recipients of scholarship awards shall also be required to complete one (1) full year of service as a full-time police or law enforcement officer in the State of Arkansas for each year of scholarship aid received under the program. Failure to meet this service obligation shall mean that the scholarship recipient must repay, with interest, the amount of any scholarship funds received under this Act.
- G. A scholarship recipient who fails to secure a full-time paid position as a police officer or law enforcement officer within one (1) year of graduating from college

and from the Arkansas Law Enforcement Training Academy shall repay, with interest, the amount of any scholarship funds received under the Program.

- H. Each recipient shall be required to successfully complete the Arkansas Law Enforcement Training Academy after completing a course of study which results in receipt of a bachelor's degree.
- I. To maintain continued eligibility, recipients must maintain a cumulative grade point average of no less than 2.5 on a 4.0 scale and complete a minimum of 24 credit hours per academic year.

RULE 3--APPLICATION PROCESS

I. Application

Applications are available from law enforcement agencies and selected institutions of higher learning.

II. Submission of Applications

Students wishing to apply must submit an application to the Arkansas Police Corps Planning Commission. The deadline for receipt of applications is June ~~30~~ of each year.

15

RULE 4--SCHOLARSHIP AMOUNT

I. Scholarship Amount

Scholarship recipients shall receive a Police Corps scholarship equal to the lesser of one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars (\$1,550) or actual tuition costs. Scholarship awards shall be renewable for up to three (3) additional consecutive years of full-time study, provided that recipients meet continuing eligibility criteria established by these rules and regulations.

II. Number of Scholarships

The number of scholarships awarded annually under this program cannot exceed the expected number of officers needed by Arkansas police forces or other law enforcement agencies; this number shall be determined from results of the statewide manpower survey conducted by the Commission. In no case, however, shall the number of new scholarships awarded each year through this program be greater than

fifteen (15); additionally, the total number of scholarships shall not exceed fifty (50) at any one time. Any scholarships awarded under this program shall be contingent on the availability of sufficient funds from a revenue source dedicated to this purpose.

RULE 5--REPAYMENT

I. Terms of Repayment

- A. Within one year of receipt of a baccalaureate degree, the applicant must (1) complete the Arkansas Law Enforcement Training Academy; and (2) secure a full-time paid position as a police officer or law enforcement officer.
- B. Scholarship recipients must also complete one (1) full year of service as a full-time police or law enforcement officer for each year of scholarship aid received under this program..
- C. Scholarship recipients must repay the aggregate amount of scholarship moneys received plus interest if the applicant, within a maximum of five years, has not
 - (1) secured full-time employment as a police officer or law enforcement officer; and
 - (2) completed the Arkansas Law Enforcement Training Academy; and
 - (3) matriculated in the college program as described in Rule 2; and
 - (4) completed one (1) full year of service as a full-time police or law enforcement office.
- D. Interest will accrue from the beginning of the repayment period and will be an annual percentage rate of ten percent (10%) on the unpaid balance. Interest will be calculated as a simple, per annum interest charge on the outstanding principal.
- E. The repayment schedule will be twenty-five percent (25%) of the total obligation, plus interest, paid in twelve monthly installments for each year except that no monthly installment shall be less than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

II. Deferment

Scholarship recipients may defer repayment for a period of one year provided

- (1) the student has received four (4) years of scholarship funding; and
- (2) the student remains enrolled as a full time student seeking a baccalaureate degree.

RULE 6--APPEAL PROCEDURE

I. Scholarship Recipient's Right to Appeal

Scholarship recipients have the right to appeal any determination of non-compliance with program regulations to the Arkansas Police Corps Planning Commission.

GREATER LITTLE ROCK
CHAMBER
of
COMMERCE

JUL 26 REC'D

July 18, 1994

Mr. Mack McLarty
Counselor to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mack:

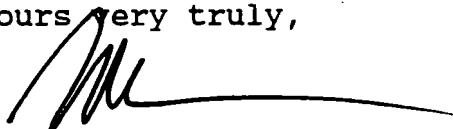
As Vice President for Public Safety for the Greater Little Rock Chamber of Commerce, I wanted to see if you could perhaps help us with respect to a problem concerning the City of Little Rock and what I understand is the proposed crime bill.

The information compiled by our excellent chief, Lou Caudell, indicates that his calculation is that the City of Little Rock will receive \$166,423 for education, substance abuse treatment or jobs program related to the crime bill. I am sure you are aware that Little Rock has been considered to be a city of rapidly growing crime over the last several years. In fact, Money Magazine recently ranked Little Rock as America's fifth most dangerous city out of 187 examined and compared it with Madison, Wisconsin which they said was the eighth safest city out of the 187. However, Madison, Wisconsin would receive almost three times the amount of money allocated to Little Rock.

An article in the Springfield, Massachusetts paper noted that "the homicide rate in Clinton's city dwarfs Springfield's". However, it indicated that Springfield would receive \$2,784,000 in funding while Little Rock would only receive \$166,000.

I believe that in early August, Mayor Jim Daley will be meeting with Attorney General Reno about this. I copy this letter to Carol Rasco in the hope that perhaps someone could look into this matter. It may not just be a problem for Little Rock, but there may be some inherent problem with the legislation.

Yours very truly,



Mark W. Grobmyer

cc: Carol Rasco
Mayor Jim Daley
President Drake Keith
Paul Harvel

Local Partnership Act

(As Proposed)
June, 1994

Little Rock would receive \$166,423 for education, substance abuse treatment or a jobs program to prevent crime or coordination of other crime prevention programs funded through the crime bill with other existing federal programs to meet the overall needs of the community.

For 1993, the Little Rock Police Department reported 28,244 U.C.R. Part I Offenses; 5,892 of these offenses were violent crimes, 70 were homicides. The Department received 174,945 calls for service and filed 17,806 criminal charges with 1,205 of these charges being drug-related.

In a June, 1994, Money magazine "Special Report" detailing crime and public perceptions, Little Rock is described as "America's fifth most dangerous out of the 187...examined" and is contrasted demographically with Madison, Wisconsin, which the magazine states is the "eighth safest" city. Under the Local Partnership Act, Madison would receive \$556,494, well over three times Little Rock's allocation.

Of the fifteen "safest" cities cited in the article, three will receive more funding than Little Rock; Little Rock will receive the **least** funding of the magazine's fifteen "most dangerous" cities and, in fact, is the only one of these fifteen cities to be scheduled to receive less than one million dollars under the Act.

A May 1, 1994, article in the Springfield, Massachusetts, Sunday Republican contrasts the crime problems being experienced in Western Massachusetts with those in Little Rock. Entitled "Murder in Little Rock" and subtitled "Homicide rate in Clinton's city dwarf's Springfield's," the article points out many similarities between the two cities, then discusses increasing violent crime and gang activity in Little Rock. The article reports "76 homicides" (6 were actually ruled justified and then unfounded for U.C.R. purposes) in Little Rock in 1993 as compared to only 66 in the last five years in Springfield. The article describes Little Rock as "an extraordinarily violent place." Yet, under the proposed Act, Springfield would receive \$2,784,081 in new funding while Little Rock's share would be \$166,423.

In a survey of 38 U.C.R.-participating cities with populations between 150,000 and 200,000, Little Rock ranks as follows (based on preliminary 1993 data):

Local Partnership Act
Page 2

Total Part I Criminal Offenses	1st	28,244
Part I Offenses, Rate Per 1,000	1st	160.66
Total Part I Violent Crimes	1st	6,087
Part I Violent Crimes, Rate Per 1,000	1st	34.63
Gross Local Partnership Act Funding	35th	\$166,423
Local Partnership Act Funding Per 1,000	35th	\$974

Another way of displaying the survey data is as follows:

	Survey Average	Survey Median	Little Rock
Population	175,025	175,308	175,795
Part I Offenses	14,931	14,389	28,244
L. P. A. Funding	\$1,062,323	\$926,545	\$166,423

Clearly, funding under the proposed Act in no way relates to a jurisdiction's crime problem. The formula does not consider criminal offenses or rates, instead being strictly an economic issue bases upon per capita income, tax effort, and population. In fact, Hialeah, Florida, population 175,300, is scheduled to receive \$3,053,982, yet the city failed to report any offenses to the F.B.I. (U.C.R.) for 1992 or 1993. Hialeah did report 15,813 Part I offenses in 1991, a year Little reported an all-time high of 28,916.