



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Associate Attorney General

The Associate Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 25, 1994

Dear Colleague:

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, signed into law by President Clinton on September 13, created a federal-local law enforcement partnership and the opportunity to hire 100,000 new officers under the "Cops on the Beat" program. With community policing as its base, the program is intended to encourage the development of police-citizen cooperation to control crime, maintain order, and improve the quality of life in America. Attorney General Janet Reno has established the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services to expedite the hiring of new police officers and to implement community policing programs.

The Department of Justice and the new Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) are pleased to announce the Accelerated Hiring, Education, and Deployment program (COPS AHEAD). Through this new expedited grant approach, law enforcement agencies serving populations of 50,000 or more are eligible to hire new officers to participate in community policing, up to a maximum of 3 percent of their actual sworn officers subject to the conditions contained in the attached Fact Sheet.

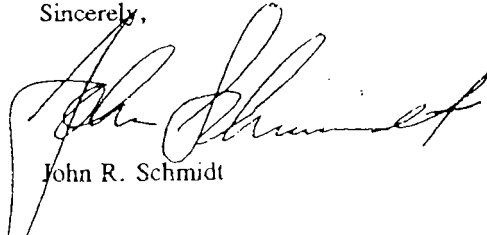
I am enclosing a fact sheet that describes COPS AHEAD in more detail. *To apply for a share of these funds, you must return the enclosed response form to the COPS Office, postmarked or faxed by November 10, 1994.* We recognize that this is a short response period, but one of the goals of COPS AHEAD is to expedite and streamline the process of making funds available to law enforcement agencies. Within two weeks after receiving these responses, based upon the number of responses we receive, we will let you know the specific number of sworn officers that you may select and train. Before funding is ultimately approved--and while your new officers are in training-- you must still submit qualifying information concerning your community policing plan and your budget.

The COPS AHEAD program is one part of a multi-faceted effort that will bring new officers and deputies to cities, counties, and towns throughout America. If you do not wish to participate in COPS AHEAD, other funding opportunities will be available to hire new officers. Electing to wait for other programs will not prejudice your funding opportunities under those programs. Similarly, participating in COPS AHEAD will not prejudice your opportunity to receive funds for officers beyond those authorized under COPS AHEAD.

Announcements will be sent to you soon about other funding opportunities. We have tried to distribute this announcement widely and if you received more than one copy of this announcement or if your agency does not meet all of the eligibility requirements for COPS AHEAD, please pass the information along to a colleague. For more information about this program please call the Crime Bill Response Center at 1-800-421-6770.

We look forward to working with you in a productive partnership to fight crime in our country.

Sincerely,



John R. Schmidt



U. S. Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

633 Indiana Avenue N.W., 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20531

(202) 514-2058
FAX (202) 514-9272

Community Oriented Policing - Accelerated Hiring, Education and Development

LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE

Yes, we are interested in participating in COPS AHEAD. We understand that by providing the information requested below, and returning this form postmarked by November 10, 1994, we will receive a formal application kit and confirmation of eligibility by November 21, 1994. We also understand that COPS AHEAD hiring grants provide a maximum federal contribution of 75% of the salary and benefits of each officer over three years, up to a cap of \$75,000 per officer, with the federal share decreasing from year to year.

Executive Information

Law Enforcement Executive's Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

Government Executive's Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

General Information

Number of Officers Requested Through COPS AHEAD _____

Actual Number of Sworn Officers as of October 1, 1994 _____

Entry Level Annual Salary Per Officer _____ Entry Level Annual Fringe Benefits Cost Per Officer _____

Area of Jurisdiction (square miles) _____ Current Population Served (per most recent U.S. Census data) _____

I certify that the information provided on this form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that, prior to any grant award, the applicant must demonstrate compliance with all program requirements of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 and other requirements of federal law.

Law Enforcement Executive's Signature _____ Date _____

Government Executive's Signature _____ Date _____

Return or FAX this letter of intent to: U.S. Department of Justice
COPS AHEAD
P. O. Box 14440
Washington, D.C. 20044



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Community Oriented Policing Services Accelerated Hiring, Education and Deployment (COPS AHEAD) for Populations of 50,000 and Over

Program Information

COPS AHEAD is one of several approaches developed by the Department of Justice under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to speed the deployment of new officers devoted to community policing on the streets and rural routes of this nation. COPS AHEAD permits interested agencies to begin recruiting and hiring new officers now in anticipation of later COPS grant funding, without compromising the quality and thoroughness of officer training and the careful design of community policing programs. COPS AHEAD will benefit jurisdictions with populations of 50,000 and over, while COPS FAST will be used to expedite the applications of agencies serving smaller populations.

Funding Provisions

- ☐ Law enforcement agencies intending to participate in COPS AHEAD may select and train new officers now, prior to submission and approval of a formal grant application. Funding will begin once the new officers have been sworn and a satisfactory grant application has been submitted and approved. Grants will be made for up to 75 percent of the total salary and benefits of each officer over three years, up to a maximum of \$75,000 per officer, with the remainder to be paid by state or local funds.
- ☐ Grant funds may be used to enable each agency to hire new officers to increase its actual sworn force up to a maximum of 3 percent over actual October 1, 1994 force level.
- ☐ Up to \$225 million in grants will be made under COPS AHEAD to state, local and other public law enforcement agencies which serve populations of 50,000 and over. If requests exceed the funds available, the amount or starting date of grants may be adjusted to accommodate demand.

☐ COPS grant funds must not be used to replace funds that eligible agencies otherwise would have devoted to future officer hiring. In other words, any hiring under the COPS AHEAD program must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, officers that otherwise would have been hired.

☐ In hiring new officers, agencies may not reduce the scope of their customary screening and training procedures, and must include community policing principles and methods in their training curricula. In addition, to the extent practicable, COPS AHEAD grant funds should be used to increase the representation of women and racial and ethnic minorities within the ranks of sworn officers.

☐ All agencies serving a population of 50,000 and over will receive an invitation to participate in COPS AHEAD. In response, an interested agency must send a letter of intent to the COPS Office, to be received no later than November 10, 1994. The COPS Office expects to confirm the eligibility of applicants and proposed funding levels no later than November 21, 1994. Officers proposed to be funded under COPS AHEAD must be hired *no later than* the agency's first class starting in 1995.

☐ At the time that proposed funding levels are confirmed, a formal grant application will be sent requesting information concerning the agency's strategic community policing plan for the use of the officers that have been approved to be hired, budget plans and projections, and other information to enable the COPS Office to confirm compliance with grant conditions.

☐ An award under COPS AHEAD will not affect the consideration of an agency's application for a grant under any other COPS program. An agency that received funding under COPS Phase I is eligible to receive additional funding under COPS AHEAD if the combined hiring under both programs does not exceed 3 percent of the actual October 1, 1994 force level.



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Community Oriented Policing Services

Funding Accelerated for Smaller Towns (COPS FAST) for Populations under 50,000

Program Information

The COPS FAST Application is one of several approaches developed by the Department of Justice under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to speed the deployment of new officers devoted to community policing on the streets and rural routes in this nation. As directed by Congress, the FAST Application dramatically simplifies the task of applying for a federal grant. The FAST Application may be used by jurisdictions with populations under 50,000, while the COPS AHEAD approach will expedite the hiring by agencies serving larger populations.

Funding Provisions

❑ The FAST Application -- a fill-in-the-blank, one page form -- will be available by November 1, 1994. The application will request basic identifying information about the agency, the number of police officers currently on the force and the number of new officers requested, basic financial information, and an agreement to abide by standard legal requirements.

❑ Completed applications will be due to the COPS Office by December 31, 1994. The COPS Office will inform the agency of an authorized hiring level by February 1, 1995. Before funding may begin, jurisdictions designated for funding will be required to submit necessary budget information and a brief, satisfactory description of community policing plans. Technical assistance with the development of policing plans will be provided to jurisdictions in need of such assistance.

❑ Up to \$165 million in grants will be made under COPS FAST to state, local and other public law enforcement agencies which serve populations under 50,000. If requests exceed the funds available, the amount or starting date of grants may be adjusted to accommodate demand.

❑ Funding will begin once the FAST Application has been approved and the new officers have been sworn. Grants will be made for up to 75 percent of the total salary and benefits of each officer over three years, up to a maximum of \$75,000 per officer.

❑ COPS grant funds must not be used to replace funds that eligible agencies otherwise would have devoted to future officer hiring. In other words, any hiring under the COPS program must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, previous hiring plans.

❑ In hiring new officers, agencies may not reduce the scope of their customary screening and training procedures, and must include community policing principles in their training curricula. In addition, to the extent practicable, COPS grant funds should be used to increase the representation of women and racial and ethnic minorities within the ranks of sworn officers.

❑ An award under COPS FAST will not affect the consideration of an agency's application for a grant under any other COPS program. An agency that received funding under COPS Phase I is eligible to receive additional funding under COPS FAST.

COPS PHASE I -- RESPONSE TO REPUBLICAN ATTACKS

Q: Aren't the Democrats just playing politics by making these awards in October, only one month before the election?

A: No. Under the Police Hiring Supplement Program, the Department of Justice awarded grants to 250+ cities to hire more than 2000 officers. However, we received more than 2,700 applications. This means we could fund only one in ten cities.

When this became known, Republicans and Democrats in Congress -- not the Administration -- directed the Department to award \$200 million in grants to jurisdictions that had applied for grants, but that did not receive funding under the original program.

Q: If you already had the applications, why didn't you wait until after the election to make the awards?

A: There was no reason to wait -- we had good applications from needy communities, and we had the funds to help them. We have said from day one that the money from the Crime Act should start helping America's communities as soon as possible. That's what we're doing.

Q: Aren't all of these grants just going to Democrats?

A: No. We are making awards based on need -- not party affiliation -- and the numbers prove it. Nearly one-half of the grants -- 44 percent -- are going to jurisdictions represented by Republicans.

Q: Even so, aren't you only giving grants to "friendly" Republicans and/or Republicans who voted for the Crime Act?

A: No. Just ask...

Bob Dole (KS)	Garden City (4 cops); Olathe (8 cops); Roeland Park (3 cops). Note: None of the KS awards went to jurisdictions represented by Democrats.
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Orin Hatch (UT)	Salt Lake City (20 cops)
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Newt Gingrich (GA)	Cobb County (8 cops); DeKalb County (17 cops); Marietta (6 cops); Smyrna (7 cops);
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Q: Even with the grants announced today, you still won't get to 100,000 cops.

A: Wrong again. See attached fact sheet on how \$8.8 billion = 100,000 cops.

Date: 10/21/94 Time: 13:12

Crime-Bill Grants: Moffett, Okla., Isn't So Sure It Wants the

MOFFETT, Okla. (AP) There hasn't been this much excitement in Moffett since a poultry company tried to dump chicken sludge on the edge of town last year.

Last week, the federal government awarded this tumbledown town a three-year grant of \$106,000 from the crime bill to make the dirt streets of Moffett safer, and the 340 locals have been in a dither ever since.

For one thing, they don't have a police department or much of a crime problem either, some say.

Besides, to get the money in hand, they have to come up with a 25 percent match \$26,500, or 2 1/2 times the town's annual budget. For a community that had to hold a barbecue to raise \$2,000 to clean up after the Arkansas River flooded the town in 1990, that's real money.

"I wish in a way it never came through," says Ruby Lindsey, who raised her children in this town that's seven blocks long and four blocks wide. "It's caused a lot of friction between a lot of people."

The grant was applied for by Jimmy Jones, who was fired last year after 18 months as the town's lone police officer. Folks say they ran out of money and patience with Jones, who patrolled in his own 1977 Pontiac Firebird with a red light propped on the dashboard after the town's Ford LTD "wore plumb out." Jones had had squabbles with town leaders over whether he was doing his job.

Now David Lindsey, Ruby Lindsey's ex-husband and one of two town councilors, is accusing Jones who was paid \$120 a week of applying for the grant simply to get his job back.

For his part, Jones says that he does want his job back but that he also believes the town needs police protection.

The rest of the townsfolk are taking sides, and city leaders are looking into what to do next with the offer from the Justice Department.

Mayor David Carolina says there's not much need for law enforcement in this sleepy town. The 78-year-old, who collects aluminum cans for extra money, says the biggest problem is speeding.

"Kids are speeding up and down this highway," Carolina says of the potholed, country lane that runs through town. "All we need is one policeman part time."

He lets out a belly laugh when told that the county undersheriff is recommending a police chief and three officers to keep watch on the town.

"We don't need one, let alone three," he says, stuffing a wad of chewing tobacco under his lip. "I told them to give me the best pistol they can get and I'll do it."

To be sure, this town of rundown shacks, an auto salvage yard, a pool hall and septic tanks has had its share of trouble.

A few years back, vandals broke into the elementary school and stole a TV and VCR. Then there was that time when someone was dumping trash in everyone else's garbage cans. And it has had its town bullies and fistfights.

"There are fights between people, but most of the people are kin," Ruby Lindsey said. Two of those fights have led to murder in recent years, and one of those slayings stemmed from a dispute over drug money.

Moffett, hidden from the interstate by a grove of maple trees, is perched on the river across the bridge from Fort Smith, Ark.

Soybean fields pick up where the salvage yards of bent fenders and weed-filled cars leave off.

In the 1940s and '50s, Moffett was a party town for soldiers on leave. But when too many servicemen turned up drunk or dead after a night of gambling and womanizing in Moffett, the military posted a sign at the edge of town: ``Off Limits to All Military Personnel.''

The sign remained up for decades until a car plowed it down several years ago. Now there's not much left here but widows and stray dogs and abandoned tractors and tricycles rusting in the rain.

Before the grant, one of the biggest things to happen here was a successful fight against a plan by a poultry processor to dump chicken guts, blood and parts on the outskirts of town.

Sallisaw County Undersheriff Danny Hoover, who occasionally patrols the town, says Moffett better get serious about law enforcement.

``Common sense will tell you when they know there's no law, the crime's going to come here,' ' he says after giving a kid a lecture about how to walk away from a fight.

But Ruby Lindsey isn't so sure. ``Lawmen come in here and stir up trouble,' ' she says. ``We have no bad people here.''

APNP-10-21-94 1311EDT



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Community Oriented Policing Services

Making Officer Redeployment Effective (COPS MORE)

Program Information

COPS MORE is one of several approaches developed by the Department of Justice under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 to increase deployment of law enforcement officers devoted to community policing on the streets and rural routes in this nation. This program, which is open to all law enforcement agencies, is designed to expand the time available for community policing by current law enforcement officers, rather than fund the hiring or rehiring of additional law enforcement officers.

Funding Provisions

❑ Grants will be made under COPS MORE to state, local and other public law enforcement agencies. These grants may be used to purchase equipment and technology, to procure support resources (including civilian personnel), and to pay overtime. It is anticipated that requests from law enforcement agencies will significantly exceed the funds available this year, thus applications will be reviewed competitively. The total amount of grants under COPS MORE will not exceed \$200 million.

❑ The COPS MORE Application Kit will be available by December 31, 1994. **The most important requirement in the Application will be a demonstration of how COPS MORE funds will result in actual increases in the number of officers deployed in community policing equal to, or greater than, the number of officers which would result from grants of the same amount for hiring new officers.** A more detailed explanation of these terms and examples of permissible uses will be provided in the COPS MORE Application Kit.

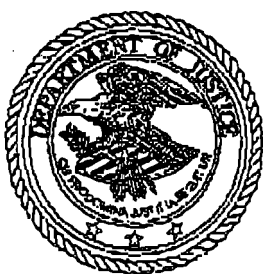
❑ Grants will be made for up to 75 percent of the cost of the equipment, technology, civilian salaries or overtime for one year. Therefore, agencies receiving grants will be required to provide a minimum 25 percent local match. Waivers of the local match requirement will be granted only in cases of extreme local fiscal hardship.

❑ In the case of grants for overtime, federal funds may be used for up to 75 percent of an officer's overtime wage. For purposes of COPS MORE, an officer's regular overtime wage is the amount an officer is paid for each hour of overtime services, and does not include benefits.

❑ COPS MORE funds must not be used to replace funds that agencies otherwise would have devoted to equipment, technology, civilian hiring or overtime. In other words, any use of COPS MORE funds must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, previous funding commitments for law enforcement. In addition, the applicant must specify within the COPS MORE Application their plan for continuing the proposed activity following the conclusion of their COPS MORE funding.

❑ Technical assistance with the development of community policing plans will be provided to jurisdictions requesting such assistance. Completed applications must be received no later than March 17, 1995.

❑ An award under COPS MORE will not affect the eligibility of an agency for other COPS programs. Similarly agencies which have received funding under other COPS Programs are eligible to apply under COPS MORE, however any prior award may be considered in the assessment of the agency's need for additional resources under COPS MORE.



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

How the Crime Bill Will Put 100,000 Cops on the Beat

The 1994 Crime Bill authorizes \$8.8 billion for hiring or rehiring community policing officers.

Total funds = \$8.8 billion

An initial 3 percent of this \$8.8 billion may be used by the Attorney General to provide technical assistance and training (\$264 million).

Funds Remaining = \$8.54 billion

Of the remaining \$8.54 billion, "no more than" 15 percent may be used for purposes other than hiring. The Department assumes that about 14 percent will be used for other criminal justice purposes (\$1.195 billion) and 86 percent will be used for hiring more cops. Eighty-six percent of \$8.54 billion will leave \$7.345 billion to be used for hiring and rehiring of police.

Funds for Cops = \$7.345 billion

The Crime Bill will provide 3-year grants of up to \$75,000 to pay up to 75 percent of the cost of salary and benefits for each new or rehired officer. Taking the funds remaining for cops (\$7.345 billion) and dividing by \$75,000 to be provided for each new cop, the total number of cops projected to be funded by the Crime Bill is 97,920.

Number of cops projected to be funded = 97,920

2,080 cops have already been funded this year. Adding these to the 97,920 cops projected to be funded under the Crime Bill brings the total number of cops to be funded to 100,000.

2,080 funded cops + 97,920 projected cops = 100,000

The Department estimates that the annual salary and benefits for each new officer funded by the Crime Bill will average \$42,000 Nationwide.

**Nationwide average annual cost of
a cop on the street = \$42,000**

Over a 3-year period, the estimated cost of a cop on the street comes to \$126,000.

**Nationwide average cost of a cop on
the street over 3 years = \$126,000**

Therefore, on average, the Crime Bill will pay for about 60 percent of the salary and benefits of a cop on the street over 3 years. Jurisdictions with lower costs will receive a greater Federal share, up to 75 percent of salary and benefits for each new or rehired officer, whereas jurisdictions with higher costs will receive a smaller Federal share of total salary and benefits costs per officer.

October 6, 1994



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Associate Attorney General

The Associate Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

October 25, 1994

Dear Colleague:

The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, signed into law by President Clinton on September 13, created a federal-local law enforcement partnership and the opportunity to hire 100,000 new officers under the "Cops on the Beat" program. With community policing as its base, the program is intended to encourage the development of police-citizen cooperation to control crime, maintain order, and improve the quality of life in America. Attorney General Janet Reno has established the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services to expedite the hiring of new police officers and to implement community policing programs.

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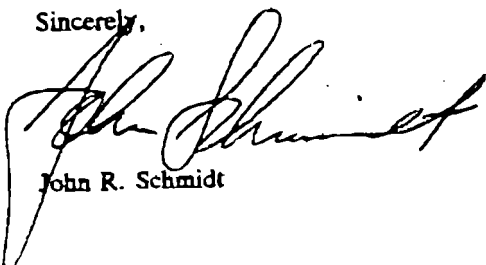
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Announcements will be sent to you soon about other funding opportunities. We have tried to distribute this announcement widely and if you received more than one copy of this announcement or if your agency does not meet all of the eligibility requirements for COPS AHEAD, please pass the information along to a colleague. For more information about this program please call the Crime Bill Response Center at 1-800-421-6770.

We look forward to working with you in a productive partnership to fight crime in our country.

Sincerely,



John R. Schmidt



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Community Oriented Policing Services Accelerated Hiring, Education and Deployment (COPS AHEAD) for Populations of 50,000 and Over

Program Information

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Funding Provisions

- ☐ Law enforcement agencies intending to participate in COPS AHEAD may select and train new officers now, prior to submission and approval of a formal grant application. Funding will begin once the new officers have been sworn and a satisfactory grant application has been submitted and approved. Grants will be made for up to 75 percent of the total salary and benefits of each officer over three years, up to a maximum of \$75,000 per officer, with the remainder to be paid by state or local funds.
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- ☐ In hiring new officers, agencies may not reduce the scope of their customary screening and training procedures, and must include community policing principles and methods in their training curricula. In addition, to the extent practicable, COPS AHEAD grant funds should be used to increase the representation of women and racial and ethnic minorities within the ranks of sworn officers.
- ☐ All agencies serving a population of 50,000 and over will receive an invitation to participate in COPS AHEAD. In response, an interested agency must send a letter of intent to the COPS Office, to be received no later than November 10, 1994. The COPS Office expects to confirm the eligibility of applicants and proposed funding levels no later than November 21, 1994. Officers proposed to be funded under COPS AHEAD must be hired *no later than* the agency's first class starting in 1995.
- ☐ At the time that proposed funding levels are confirmed, a formal grant application will be sent requesting information concerning the agency's strategic community policing plan for the use of the officers that have been approved to be hired, budget plans and projections, and other information to enable the COPS Office to confirm compliance with grant conditions.
- ☐ An award under COPS AHEAD will not affect the consideration of an agency's application for a grant under any other COPS program. An agency that received funding under COPS Phase I is eligible to receive additional funding under COPS AHEAD if the combined hiring under both programs does not exceed 3 percent of the actual October 1, 1994 force level.



U. S. Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

633 Indiana Avenue N.W., 3rd Floor

(202) 514-2058

Washington, D.C. 20531

FAX (202) 514-9272

Community Oriented Policing - Accelerated Hiring, Education and Development

LETTER OF INTENT TO PARTICIPATE

Yes, we are interested in participating in COPS AHEAD. We understand that by providing the information requested below, and returning this form postmarked by November 10, 1994, we will receive a formal application kit and confirmation of eligibility by November 21, 1994. We also understand that COPS AHEAD hiring grants provide a maximum federal contribution of 75% of the salary and benefits of each officer over three years, up to a cap of \$75,000 per officer, with the federal share decreasing from year to year.

Executive Information

Law Enforcement Executive's Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

Government Executive's Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

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General Information

Number of Officers Requested Through COPS AHEAD _____

Actual Number of Sworn Officers as of October 1, 1994 _____

Entry Level Annual Salary Per Officer _____ Entry Level Annual Fringe Benefits Cost Per Officer _____

Area of Jurisdiction (square miles) _____ Current Population Served (per most recent U.S. Census data) _____

I certify that the information provided on this form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that, prior to any grant award, the applicant must demonstrate compliance with all program requirements of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 and other requirements of federal law.

Law Enforcement Executive's Signature _____ Date _____

Government Executive's Signature _____ Date _____

Return or FAX this letter of intent to: **U.S. Department of Justice
COPS AHEAD
P. O. Box 14440
Washington, D.C. 20044**

DRAFT -- 10/23/94 7:32pm

TALKING POINTS ON MOFFETT, OKLAHOMA'S POLICE HIRING GRANT

- Moffett is a small, poor town where the average income is less than \$5,000 a year, unemployment is high and the poverty level is 115% below the national average. It cannot currently afford a police department.
- Its crime problems are very real, and are exacerbated by its lack of any police force.
- * It is highly vulnerable to drug trafficking, since it is a mile away from the worst part of Ft. Smith, Arkansas, a city of 74,000 that is fighting its own war on drugs, and near the junction of two major highways. A drug deal resulted in a shooting just last week.
- * Its application notes that domestic violence is a chronic problem that goes unchecked because of the lack of policing.
- Moffett applied for a grant application in the Fall of 1993, and its serious crime problems and innovative strategy led to its selection for a grant.
- The grant is in no way a surprise or unwelcome -- the application including 9 percent local match was signed by the Mayor in 1993 and supported by a city council resolution.
- When Moffett asked the Department of Justice to reduce its 25% match requirement to 9 percent, the Department did so. (AP and the Wall Street Journal incorrectly reported that Moffett, Oklahoma will have to provide 25 percent, but neither bothered to check their facts on this or any other part of the story.)
- Moffett officials stated in their application and in private conversations this week that they are confident that they can provide these matching funds. Payment of Moffett's \$11,000 share will be stretched over three years, and they can even delay any payment at all until the third year.
- This administration takes small town and rural crime seriously -- that's why it made this grant, and that's why it reserved half of the crime bill's police hiring money for jurisdictions of 150,000 or less.

OPTIONAL FORM 99 (7-90)

FAX TRANSMITTAL

of pages ► |

To	Jose	From	Best
Dept / Agency		Phone #	
Fax #	456-7028	Fax #	

NSN 7540-01-317-7368

5099-101

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

U.S. Department of Justice



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Community Oriented Policing Services

Making Officer Redeployment Effective (COPS MORE)

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Funding Provisions

□ Grants will be made under COPS MORE to state, local and other public law enforcement agencies. These grants may be used to purchase equipment and technology, to procure support resources (including civilian personnel), and to pay overtime. It is anticipated that requests from law enforcement agencies will significantly exceed the funds available this year, thus applications will be reviewed competitively. The total amount of grants under COPS MORE will not exceed \$200 million.

□ The COPS MORE Application Kit will be available by December 31, 1994. The most important requirement in the Application will be a demonstration of how COPS MORE funds will result in actual increases in the number of officers deployed in community policing equal to, or greater than, the number of officers which would result from grants of the same amount for hiring new officers. A more detailed explanation of these terms and examples of permissible uses will be provided in the COPS MORE Application Kit.

□ Grants will be made for up to 75 percent of the cost of the equipment, technology, civilian salaries or overtime for one year. Therefore, agencies receiving grants will be required to provide a minimum 25 percent local match. Waivers of the local match requirement will be granted only in cases of extreme local fiscal hardship.

□ In the case of grants for overtime, federal funds may be used for up to 75 percent of an officer's overtime wage. For purposes of COPS MORE, an officer's regular overtime wage is the amount an officer is paid for each hour of overtime services, and does not include benefits.

□ COPS MORE funds must not be used to replace funds that agencies otherwise would have devoted to equipment, technology, civilian hiring or overtime. In other words, any use of COPS MORE funds must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, previous funding commitments for law enforcement. In addition, the applicant must specify within the COPS MORE Application a plan for continuing the proposed activity following the conclusion of their COPS MORE funding.

□ Technical assistance with the development of community policing plans will be provided to jurisdictions requesting such assistance. Completed applications must be received no later than March 17, 1995.

□ An award under COPS MORE will not affect the eligibility of an agency for other COPS programs. Similarly agencies which have received funding under other COPS Programs are eligible to apply under COPS MORE, however any prior award may be considered in the assessment of the agency's need for additional resources under COPS MORE.

LEVEL 2 - 2 OF 2 STORIES

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ABC NEWS

SHOW: ABC World News Tonight 6:30 pm ET

April 4, 1995

Transcript # 5067-5

TYPE: Package

SECTION: News

LENGTH: 632 words

HEADLINE: Boston Police Added in Crime Bill

BODY:

PETER JENNINGS: One other note about Iraq. The Pentagon has changed its mind and will award Purple Hearts to 14 American military personnel who were killed in that so-called friendly fire incident last year in northern Iraq. Their helicopters, you may recall, were shot down by U.S. jets. The Army had originally said that Purple Hearts were only for combat casualties - emphasis on combat.

In Boston today, a reason to celebrate in some neighborhoods. Eighty-seven new police officers were sworn in, headed for duty on the streets. More than half of them were hired using federal money made available through last year's crime bill. It is precisely the kind of program that is at the center of a political battle in Congress today over Republican efforts to rewrite the bill.

Here's ABC's Bob Jamieson.

BOB JAMIESON, ABC News: [voice-over] In Boston's tough neighborhoods, criminals had the upper hand just two and a half years ago. Murder and other violent crimes were rising steadily. But Boston's commitment to community policing in those neighborhoods like Dorchester changed that. Commanders put dozens of highly visible officers onto the streets.

Capt. BOB DUNFORD, District Commander: We've cut our homicide rate in half. We've had a 29 percent decrease in aggravated assaults; our drug arrests are leading the city.

BOB JAMIESON: [voice-over] And that's why Boston officials applauded last year's crime bill, which allocated money specifically for community policing, putting more officers on the street. Boston is already getting \$3.5 million from the Clinton bill to add 47 officers to the 1,900 member force.

[on camera] The Republican-sponsored crime bill would take the money earmarked for programs like Boston's and replace it with lump sum payments local governments could spend as they see fit. That, police chiefs argue, would gut community policing.

[voice-over] If the money becomes part of a block grant, it would be

ABC World News Tonight, April 4, 1995

controlled by politicians. There might be too much competition for the money. It might be used for fixing potholes instead of hiring policemen.

Supt. JAMES CLAIBORNE, Boston Police: If it goes into a block grant formula, we will have to share what is now ours with other cities and towns and states.

BOB JAMIESON: [voice-over] There is strong evidence in Boston, beyond statistics, that community policing works. Officers like Horace Kincaid are succeeding in creating a partnership with residents, who believe criminals now avoid Dorchester.

ALEXANDER LEE, Merchant: They don't come around because he's there. It's a simple fact. Not only that, he knows who they are. So that makes a difference.

Officer HORACE KINCAID, Boston Police: It's almost too quiet. When I first started doing this, there was always something to do.

BOB JAMIESON: [voice-over] Federal money is crucial to Boston's plan to expand the program. And in Boston, they believe Republican success in rewriting last year's crime bill would likely jeopardize that.

Bob Jamieson, ABC News, Boston.

PETER JENNINGS: A jury in Washington, D.C., has convicted Francisco Duran of trying to assassinate President Clinton. Duran was the man who fired a semi-automatic rifle at the White House last October. The defense had argued that he was insane. The jury thought not and he faces up to life in prison.

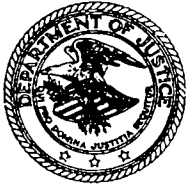
When we come back, the American Agenda - charges of age discrimination and a \$40 million lawsuit.

[Commercial break]

The preceding text has been professionally transcribed. However, although the text has been checked against an audio track, in order to meet rigid distribution and transmission deadlines, it has not yet been proofread against videotape.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE-MDC: April 5, 1995



Department of Justice

STATEMENT

OF

JOHN R. SCHMIDT
ASSOCIATE ATTORNEY GENERAL

BEFORE

THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONCERNING

H.R. 3
THE "TAKING BACK OUR STREETS ACT OF 1995"

ON

JANUARY 19, 1995

THANK YOU, MR. CHAIRMAN, FOR THE OPPORTUNITY TO PRESENT THE VIEWS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ON H.R. 3, THE "TAKING BACK OUR STREETS ACT OF 1995."

FIVE MONTHS AGO THE CONGRESS OVERCAME MORE THAN SIX YEARS OF GRIDLOCK AND PASSED THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1994 WITH STRONG BIPARTISAN SUPPORT. THIS LAW, WHICH INCLUDED MUCH OF THE PRESIDENT'S LEGISLATIVE ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM, WAS THE RESULT OF MUCH DEBATE AND HARD WORK OVER MANY YEARS. IN FACT, MANY OF ITS PROVISIONS ORIGINATED IN THIS VERY SUBCOMMITTEE. THE 1994 ACT HAD THE ACTIVE SUPPORT OF EVERY MAJOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ORGANIZATION IN THE COUNTRY, AS WELL AS PROSECUTORS, MAYORS, COUNTY EXECUTIVES AND OTHER LOCAL OFFICIALS OF BOTH PARTIES. AND I KNOW FROM MY OWN DISCUSSIONS AND MEETINGS ABOUT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CRIME BILL ALL OVER THE COUNTRY THAT THE BIPARTISAN SUPPORT FOR THE LAW HAS ONLY INCREASED SINCE THAT TIME.

THAT SUPPORT IS BASED ON THE FACT THAT THIS \$30 BILLION, SIX-YEAR VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL ACT IS THE LARGEST, SMARTEST AND TOUGHEST CRIME BILL IN OUR NATION'S HISTORY. IT ESTABLISHED A COMPREHENSIVE CRIME FIGHTING STRATEGY DESIGNED TO TAKE CONCRETE ACTION TO DEAL WITH THE UNACCEPTABLE LEVELS OF CRIMINAL VIOLENCE IN THIS COUNTRY. IT COMBINED STRONGER POLICING AND TOUGH PUNISHMENT WITH SMART, EFFECTIVE PREVENTION -- A PROGRAM THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS HAD LONG BEEN ADVOCATING. AND IT RECOGNIZED THAT THE BEST ROLE FOR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN CRIME FIGHTING IS TO

DEVELOP AND MAINTAIN AN EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIP WITH STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT WHICH IS ON THE FRONT LINE OF THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME IN OUR COMMUNITIES.

THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL ACT WILL PUT AN ADDITIONAL 100,000 POLICE OFFICERS -- AN ALMOST 20% INCREASE -- INTO THE CITIES, TOWNS, AND COUNTIES OF THIS COUNTRY. IT MADE "THREE STRIKES AND YOU'RE OUT" FOR REPEAT VIOLENT OFFENDERS THE LAW OF THE LAND AND ESTABLISHED A TOUGH, ENFORCEABLE FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY. IT PROVIDED ALMOST \$8 BILLION FOR PRISONS TO LOCK AWAY VIOLENT OFFENDERS AND ANOTHER \$1.8 BILLION TO PAY COSTS OF INCARCERATING CRIMINAL ALIENS. AND IT INCLUDED OVER \$6 BILLION FOR PREVENTION MEASURES INCLUDING PROGRAMS TO COMBAT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, TO ESTABLISH DRUG COURTS TO IMPOSE MANDATORY TREATMENT ON NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS AND TO GIVE LOCAL JURISDICTIONS FUNDS TO USE FOR THEIR OWN COMMUNITY-BASED CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS. BY BANNING THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF NEW ASSAULT WEAPONS, THE 1994 ACT WILL HELP RID OUR STREETS OF THESE DANGEROUS WEAPONS. AND, UNLIKE CRIME BILLS OF THE PAST THAT PROMISED MUCH BUT DELIVERED LITTLE, THE 1994 ACT IS PAID FOR. BY ESTABLISHING THE CRIME CONTROL TRUST FUND, THE ACT ENSURED THAT SAVINGS ACHIEVED THROUGH REDUCTIONS IN THE SIZE OF THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY WOULD BE USED TO FUND THE ANTI-CRIME PROGRAM.

THERE IS STILL MUCH WORK TO BE DONE TO MAKE AMERICA'S COMMUNITIES SAFE. BUT NOTHING SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO JEOPARDIZE THE IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE 1994 ACT.

SINCE PRESIDENT CLINTON SIGNED THE CRIME BILL INTO LAW ON SEPTEMBER 13 OF LAST YEAR, AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ASKED ME TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION, WE HAVE MOVED FORWARD EFFECTIVELY WITH THE SUPPORT OF STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS AROUND THE COUNTRY. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW CRIME ACT IS ONE OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S HIGHEST PRIORITIES AND WE HAVE TAKEN STEPS TO ENSURE THAT THE LAW IS ADMINISTERED AS RAPIDLY AND EFFICIENTLY AS POSSIBLE. WE HAVE TRIED TO MAKE THE PROCESS AS SIMPLE AND NON-BUREAUCRATIC AS POSSIBLE -- AND TO MAKE IT TOTALLY NON-POLITICAL.

AS I TRAVEL AROUND THE COUNTRY TO MEET AND TALK WITH LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND OTHER OFFICIALS, I HAVE FOUND OVERWHELMING ENTHUSIASM FOR THE COMMUNITY POLICING PROGRAM TO PUT MORE POLICE OFFICERS TO WORK OUT IN OUR COMMUNITIES WHERE THEY CAN BE MOST EFFECTIVE.

THE OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES (C.O.P.S.) HAS, IN THESE 3 AND A HALF MONTHS, AUTHORIZED FUNDING FOR OVER 1,000 COMMUNITIES TO PUT ALMOST 10,000 ADDITIONAL COPS ON THE STREETS ALL ACROSS THIS COUNTRY IN URBAN, RURAL AND SUBURBAN AREAS ALIKE. THIS IS ON TOP OF THE \$150 MILLION DOLLARS IN GRANTS THAT WILL ADD 2,080 COPS THROUGH LAST YEAR'S POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT -- THE C.O.P.S. PILOT PROGRAM. LAST MONTH PRESIDENT CLINTON APPOINTED JOE BRANN, FORMER CHIEF OF POLICE OF HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA, TO BE THE DIRECTOR OF THE C.O.P.S. OFFICE AND HE IS WORKING ON FINALIZING THE COPS F.A.S.T. AWARDS THAT WILL WITHIN WEEKS FUND ADDITIONAL THOUSANDS OF COMMUNITY POLICING OFFICERS FOR AMERICA'S SMALL TOWNS.

OVER THE COMING MONTHS THE REMAINDER OF THE \$1.3 BILLION AVAILABLE FOR THE C.O.P.S. PROGRAM IN FY 95 WILL BE AWARDED.

OTHER PROGRAMS ARE ALSO GOING FORWARD. THE STATE CRIMINAL ALIEN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SCAAP) HAS AWARDED \$41 MILLION DOLLARS TO HELP OFFSET THE COSTS OF CRIMINAL ALIEN INCARCERATION TO THE SEVEN STATES HARDEST HIT BY THIS PROBLEM. STATES ARE IN THE PROCESS OF APPLYING FOR FUNDS TO IMPROVE STATE CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS. REGULATIONS HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO ADMINISTER THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, DRUG COURTS AND CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS.

I FIND EVERYWHERE THAT WHAT PEOPLE WANT IN DEALING WITH CRIME IS CONCRETE ACTION NOT POLITICAL RHETORIC. THE COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH ADOPTED BY THE 1994 ACT ALLOWED US TO GET BEYOND THE IDEOLOGICALLY-BASED AND OFTEN DIVISIVE DEBATES OF PAST CRIME BILLS AND ATTRACT WIDESPREAD SUPPORT FROM ACROSS THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM AND FROM THE MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. WE MUST NOW GO FORWARD TO BUILD ON THIS ACCOMPLISHMENT. NOTHING WOULD BE MORE OFFENSIVE TO LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONALS, STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS AND ORDINARY AMERICANS ALL ACROSS THIS COUNTRY THAN A REVERSION BACK TO PARTISAN AND UNPRODUCTIVE POLITICAL BICKERING ON THE CRIME ISSUE. TO BE SURE, THERE IS MUCH ADDITIONAL WORK THAT NEEDS TO BE DONE. BUT WE SHOULD LOOK AHEAD AND GO FORWARD TOGETHER.

IN SOME RESPECTS THE "TAKING BACK OUR STREETS ACT" DOES STRIVE TO MOVE FORWARD AND BUILD UPON THIS WORK BY DEALING WITH ISSUES NOT

ADDRESSED OR NOT FULLY ADDRESSED IN THE 1994 ACT. THESE AREAS INCLUDE STRENGTHENING FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY PROCEDURES, HABEAS CORPUS AND EXCLUSIONARY RULE REFORM, INCREASED PENALTIES FOR FIREARMS OFFENSES, MANDATORY RESTITUTION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME, STREAMLINED PROCEDURES FOR DEPORTATION OF CRIMINAL ALIENS AND LIMITING ABUSIVE PRISONER LITIGATION. WE SUPPORT STRENGTHENING THE LAW IN ALL OF THESE AREAS. WE HAVE PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED SUPPORT FOR VERSIONS OF EACH OF THESE MEASURES AND WE WILL DO SO AGAIN IN A DETAILED VIEWS LETTER THAT WILL SHORTLY BE SUBMITTED TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE. IN THESE AREAS WE LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING TOGETHER TO IMPROVE AND STRENGTHEN THE 1994 ACT.

BUT WHILE WE SUPPORT EFFORTS TO ADVANCE OUR ATTACK ON CRIME, WE STRONGLY OPPOSE EFFORTS TO UNDO OR REPEAL THE IMPORTANT GAINS MADE IN LAST YEAR'S LAW. WHILE WE SUPPORT TAKING STEPS TO ADVANCE THE CAUSE OF CRIME CONTROL, WE OPPOSE EFFORTS TO TAKE US BACK OR REVERSE THE PROGRESS THAT HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE. SUCH AN EFFORT TO REVERSE THESE BIPARTISAN ACHIEVEMENTS THREATENS TO UNDERMINE THE ONGOING WORK OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TO MAKE OUR HOMES AND NEIGHBORHOODS SAFER.

H.R. 3 WOULD UNDO A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF THE 1994 LAW WHICH ARE VITAL TO LAW ENFORCEMENT IN THIS NATION SUCH AS PUTTING 100,000 MORE COPS ON THE STREET AND PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO AVOID LIVES OF CRIME. WE STRENUOUSLY OPPOSE THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL THAT WOULD DRAMATICALLY ALTER AND WEAKEN THE PUBLIC SAFETY PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY POLICING ACT, THE

C.O.P.S. PROGRAM, AND THE ENACTED PRISON FUNDING PROGRAM, AND THAT WOULD INDISCRIMINATELY REPEAL MOST OF THE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS IN THE 1994 ACT, INCLUDING THE FAMILY AND COMMUNITY ENDEAVOR SCHOOLS PROGRAM. WE BELIEVE THAT IT WOULD BE A TERRIBLE MISTAKE TO REPEAL A PROGRAM TO PUT 100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS INTO OUR COMMUNITIES -- A PROGRAM THAT IS IN PLACE AND ALREADY WORKING AND WORKING WELL -- AND REPLACE IT WITH A PLAN TO PASS OUT \$10 BILLION OF TAXPAYER MONEY IN A WAY THAT DOES NOT GUARANTEE EVEN ONE NEW OFFICER ON THE BEAT AND THAT IN FACT WOULD NOT ASSURE ANY SPECIFIC OR CONCRETE GAIN IN PUBLIC SAFETY. MOREOVER, WE OPPOSE REQUIRING FULL FUNDING OF THE PRISONS PROGRAM BEFORE ANY FUNDING FOR MORE POLICE MAY BE APPROPRIATED.

IT WOULD BE SIMILARLY ILL-ADVISED TO SLASH VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE BIPARTISAN CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS OF THE 1994 ACT. THESE PROGRAMS ACCOUNT FOR LESS THAN 25% OF THE FUNDING UNDER THE ACT. FOR EXAMPLE, THE COMMUNITY SCHOOLS PROGRAM WILL GET CHILDREN OFF THE STREETS AND INTO ACTIVITIES THAT WILL HELP THEM SUCCEED IN SCHOOL AND AS PRODUCTIVE ADULTS. PROGRAMS SIMILAR TO THIS HAVE ENJOYED SUCCESS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. THESE PROGRAMS ARE STRONGLY SUPPORTED BY POLICE, PROSECUTORS AND PARENTS OF BOTH PARTIES WHO REALIZE THAT MORE POLICE AND PRISONS ARE NOT THE SOLE ANSWER TO THE CRIME PROBLEM FACING THIS COUNTRY. PROGRAMS TO KEEP SCHOOLS OPEN AFTER HOURS AND ON WEEKENDS AS SAFE HAVENS, GETTING DRUG OFFENDERS OFF THE STREETS OR BRINGING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS INTO SCHOOLS TO TEACH CHILDREN TO STAY AWAY FROM DRUGS ARE IMPORTANT AND NEEDED COMPLEMENTS TO PUNISHMENT AND PRISONS.

WE STRONGLY SUPPORT MEASURES AIMED AT CRACKING DOWN ON FIREARMS AND VIOLENT OFFENDERS. MANY PROVISIONS IN THE 1994 ACT -- AS WELL AS THE BRADY LAW THAT WAS ENACTED IN 1993 -- TARGETED SUCH OFFENDERS. PROVISIONS SUCH AS FIVE AND TEN-YEAR PRISON TERMS FOR FIREARMS POSSESSION BY OFFENDERS WITH ONE OR TWO PRIOR CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLENT FELONIES OR SERIOUS DRUG OFFENSES, SUPPLEMENTING THE 15-YEAR TERM PROVIDED FOR OFFENDERS WITH THREE OR MORE PRIOR CONVICTIONS OF THIS TYPE UNDER THE ARMED CAREER CRIMINAL STATUTE, PROVIDE MEANINGFUL FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT. BY CONTRAST, WE BELIEVE THAT THE PROPOSAL IN H.R. 3 TO FEDERALIZE EVERY CRIME COMMITTED WITH A FIREARM IN THIS COUNTRY IS A FALSE PROMISE THAT WILL DO LITTLE TO MAKE OUR STREETS SAFER WHILE DOING MUCH TO INCREASE THE ALREADY HIGH LEVEL OF CYNICISM ABOUT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM.

FINALLY, ALTHOUGH NOT INCLUDED IN H.R.3, WE REMAIN CONCERNED ABOUT REPORTS THAT SOME MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ARE INTENT UPON REPEALING THE BAN ON SEMI-AUTOMATIC ASSAULT WEAPONS THAT WAS ENACTED AS PART OF THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL ACT LAST YEAR. SUCH A REPEAL WOULD JEOPARDIZE THE LIVES OF COUNTLESS POLICE OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS BY PERMITTING THE CONTINUED MANUFACTURE OF THESE WEAPONS. TO REPEAL THIS COMMON SENSE CRIME FIGHTING LAW WOULD BREAK A SOLEMN CONTRACT WITH AMERICA'S LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSIONALS -- AND I BELIEVE THAT LAW ENFORCEMENT PEOPLE AROUND THE COUNTRY WOULD OVERWHELMINGLY VIEW IT AS A BETRAYAL OF THEIR TRUST.

IN SUM, THERE ARE MANY PROVISIONS IN H.R. 3 THAT WOULD BE

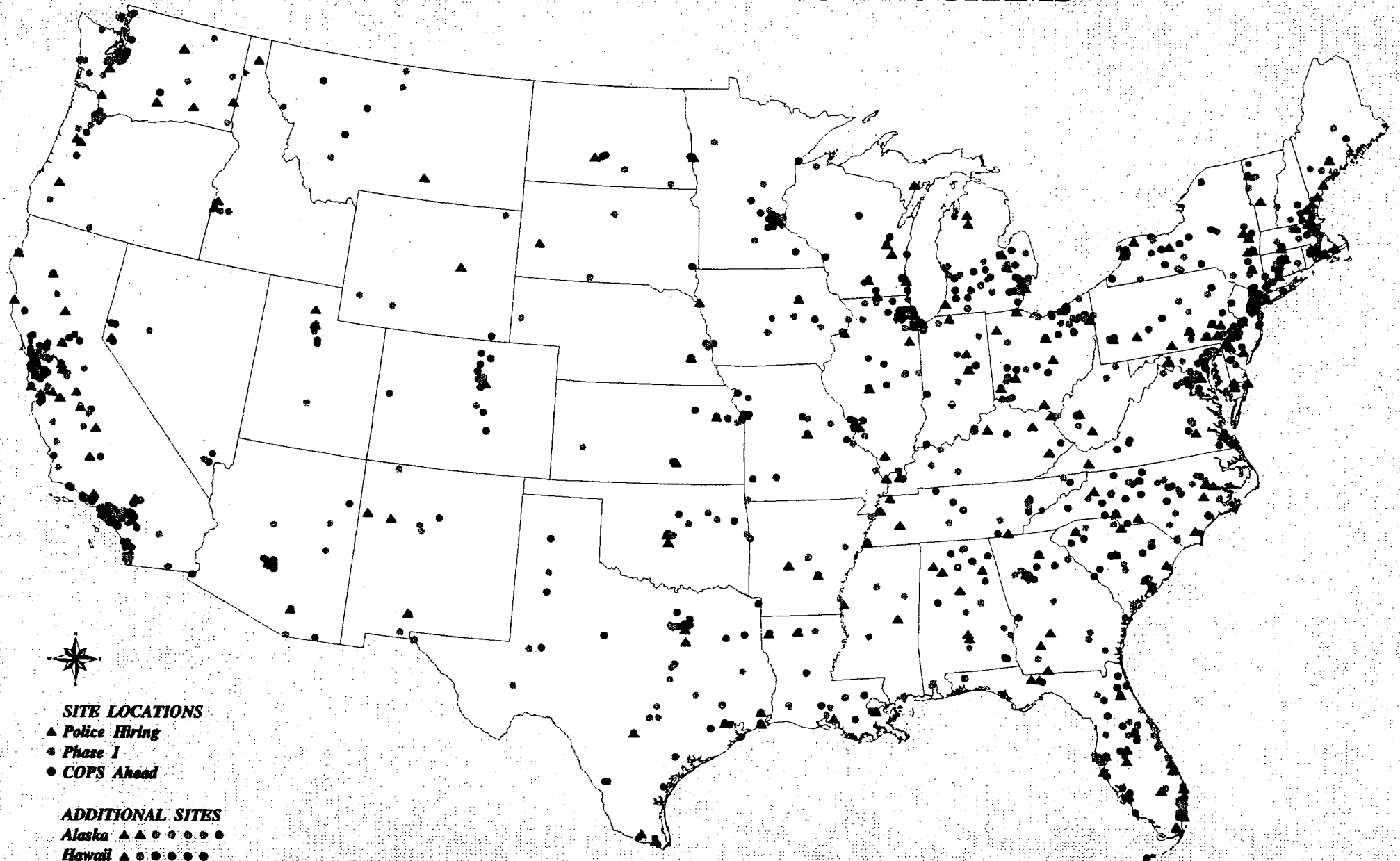
HELPFUL TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TO THE NATION'S ANTI-CRIME EFFORTS BUT THERE ARE OTHERS THAT WOULD UNDERMINE AND BE COUNTER-PRODUCTIVE TO THE WORK OF OUR POLICE AND OUR COMMUNITIES WHO ARE FIGHTING SO HARD TO FIGHT VIOLENT CRIME. WE SUPPORT THOSE PROPOSALS IN THE BILL THAT WILL STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND WILL WORK WITH THIS SUBCOMMITTEE AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS TO CONTINUE THESE, BIPARTISAN EFFORTS. BUT WE WILL STRONGLY OPPOSE ANY ATTEMPT TO REVERSE THE PROGRESS THAT HAS BEEN MADE TO PUT MORE POLICE ON THE STREETS, TO PUT MORE VIOLENT OFFENDERS BEHIND PRISON BARS AND TO ENHANCE OUR CRIME PREVENTION CAPABILITIES.

THANK YOU. I WILL BE HAPPY TO TAKE ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE.

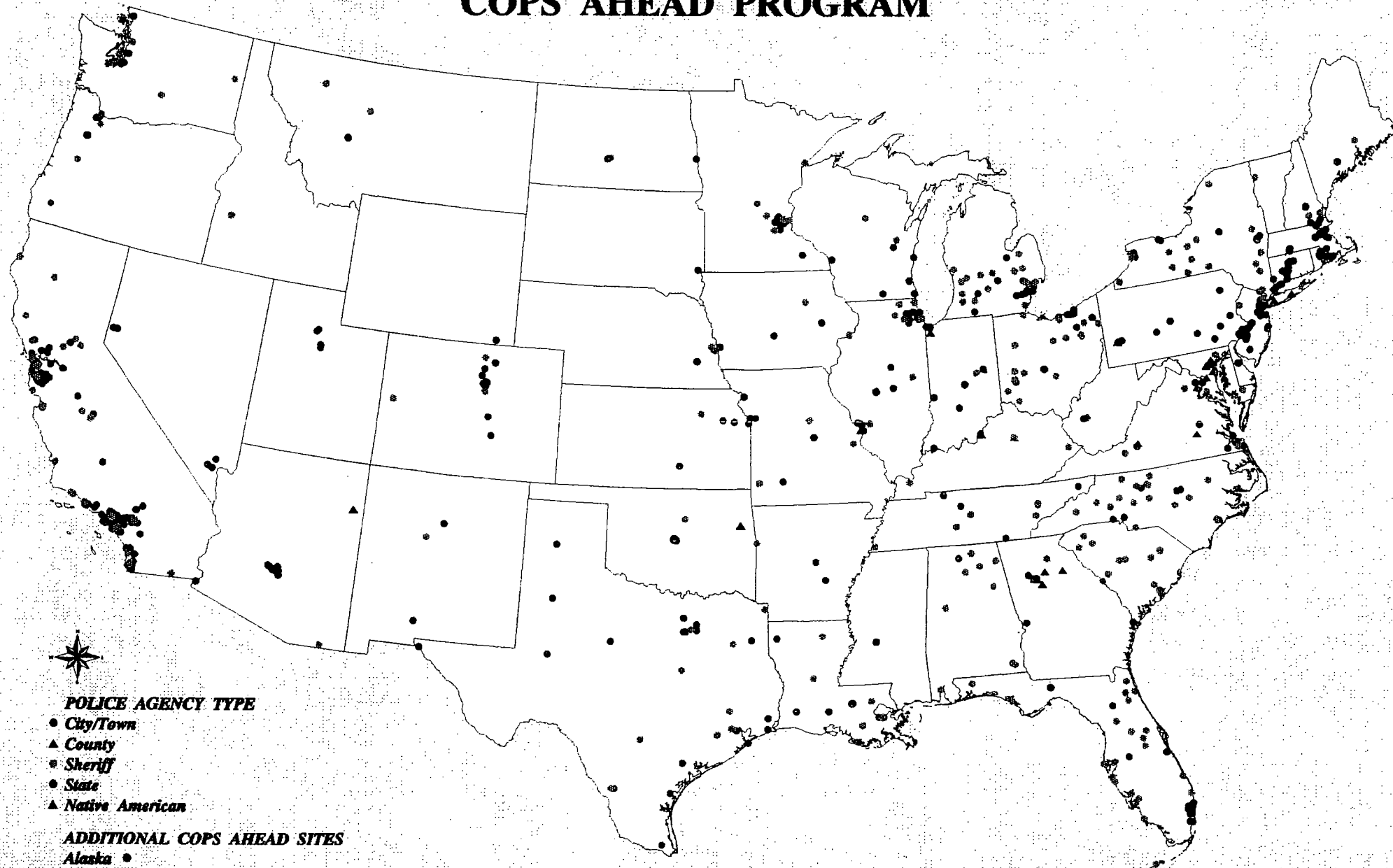
Number of Officers by State						
STATE	PHS	PHASE1	AHEAD	TOTAL	FAST ESTIMATES	TOTAL ESTIMATES
AK	8	23	8	39	38	77
AL	28	72	23	123	207	330
AR	13	52	11	76	165	241
AZ	38	74	87	199	73	272
CA	251	303	480	1,034	212	1,246
CO	26	29	48	103	96	199
CT	26	34	62	122	62	184
DC	0			0		0
DE	26	18	12	56	12	68
FL	163	270	355	788	173	961
GA	42	90	100	232	211	443
GM	0	0	9	9		9
HI	5	40	20	65		65
IA	23	21	17	61	145	206
ID	4	11	2	17	42	59
IL	95	96	432	623	406	1,029
IN	36	59	75	170	151	321
KS	34	15	36	85	109	194
KY	16	27	34	77	117	194
LA	46	43	135	224	135	359
MA	75	96	175	346	241	587
MD	75	75	150	300	59	359
ME	12	7	6	25	63	88
MI	67	73	167	307	244	551
MN	28	12	55	95	193	288
MO	53	16	84	153	282	435
MS	22	52	13	87	209	296
MT	6	16	9	31	40	71
NC	46	100	96	242	215	457
ND	2	2	6	10	32	42
NE	15	51	19	85	40	125
NH	3	4	15	22	68	90
NJ	92	56	130	278	360	638
NM	10	40	11	61	74	135
NV	5	32	19	56	19	75
NY	86	108	291	485	247	732
OH	78	82	178	338	408	746
OK	23	38	45	106	187	293
OR	20	27	60	107	93	200
PA	63	47	192	302	316	618
PR	0	100	276	376	0	376
RI	14	16	24	54	23	77
SC	29	60	53	142	116	258
SD	8	9	4	21	47	68

TN	54	27	95	176	167	343
TX	132	155	384	671	366	1,037
UT	18	28	16	62	68	130
VA	75	47	113	235	92	327
VT	3	14	1	18	35	53
WA	35	87	38	160	145	305
WI	27	25	19	71	173	244
WV	18	16	18	52	119	171
WY	6	4	2	12	18	30
TOTALS	2,080	2,799	4,710	9,589	7,113	16,702

COMBINED POLICE HIRING PROGRAMS



COPS AHEAD PROGRAM



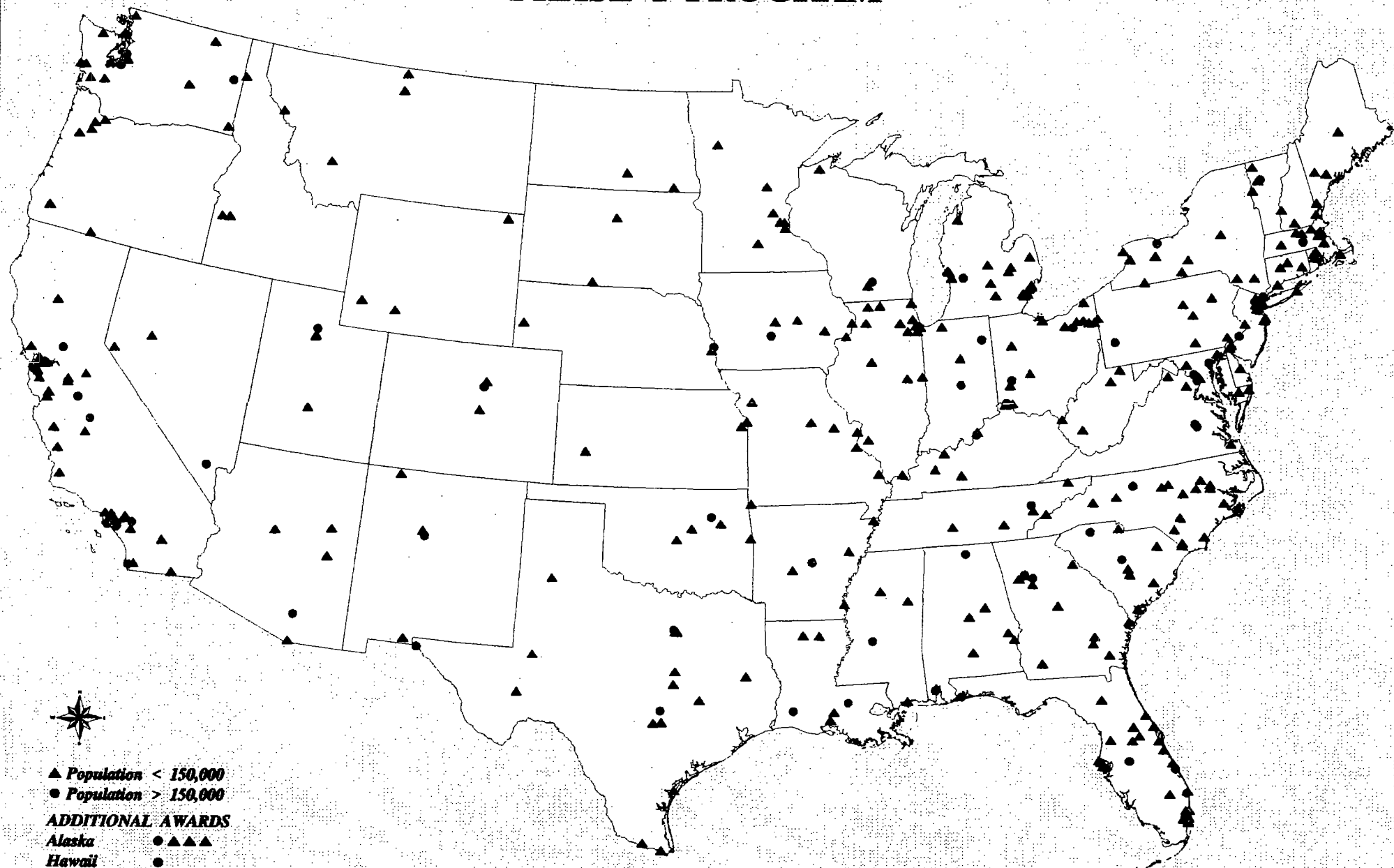
POLICE AGENCY TYPE

- City/Town
- ▲ County
- Sheriff
- ◆ State
- ▼ Native American

ADDITIONAL COPS AHEAD SITES

- Alaska ●
- Hawaii ● ● ● ▲
- Guam ●
- Puerto Rico ●

PHASE I PROGRAM



COPS AHEAD AND PHASE I PROGRAMS

