



City of Chicago
Richard M. Daley, Mayor

Mayor's Office of
Intergovernmental Affairs

Washington, D.C. Office
499 South Capitol Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20003
(202) 554-7900
FAX-554-2795

**CITY OF CHICAGO
WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE
FACSIMILE COVER SHEET
FAX (202) 554-2795**

DATE: July 23, 1993

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING TRANSMITTAL

TO: José Cerda

DEPT.: Domestic Policy Council

FROM: DAVID YUDIN
EDWIN ROSADO
JAY MICHAUD
EVELYN R. FRAZIER
CELESTE A. THORNE
LORRAINE SILVA

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER: 4

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

As requested	Please call me
Please advise	For your approval
Please review and return	For your information
Please take necessary action	Other:
Per our conversation	_____

COMMENTS: _____

Jose,

FYI, Chicago Police Department input

on \$150 million Eddie Byrne grants. I think these
issues have been discussed fully at the NLC meeting
but I thought you might find the Chicago input
useful. If you have questions, or comments, please
call

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE TOTAL TRANSMISSION,
PLEASE CONTACT US AT (202) 554-7900.



CITY OF CHICAGO / DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

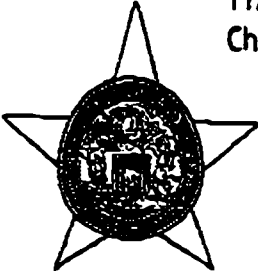
1121 South State Street
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Text Telephones

(312) 922-1414 (24 Hrs. & Emergency)

(312) 744-8006 (Business Hours)



Richard M. Daley, Mayor
Matt L. Rodriguez, Superintendent of Police

July 22, 1993

Mr. Jay Michaud
Deputy Director, Washington Office
City of Chicago
499 South Capitol Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Dear Mr. Michaud:

Recent Congressional approval of \$150 million in Edward Byrne Memorial discretionary grants for the hiring of new police officers provides a tremendous opportunity for cities to address the serious problems of crime, drug abuse and neighborhood disorder. This discretionary funding is especially timely for Chicago as we look to expand the *Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy* (CAPS) into a Citywide community policing program during 1994.

The Department of Justice is currently developing guidelines for how these new discretionary funds will be distributed. This memo identifies a number of critical issues that could affect the City's ability to maximize the use of these needed funds:

- **An unrealistic funding cap would severely limit the effectiveness of the new money in Chicago.** There appear to be serious discussions about limiting to \$1 million the amount of discretionary funds awarded to any one jurisdiction. For Chicago (and other large cities with the most serious crime problems), this funding cap would be so unrealistic as to make the new federal program untenable and ineffective in our major urban areas. Keep in mind that the original intent of this Federal legislation was to address the country's most severe urban crime problems. The Administration will not be able to achieve this goal with the unrealistic monetary caps under consideration.
- **Funding priority should be given to those cities with the greatest need and the greatest opportunity for success.** Given the level and nature of crime and violence in Chicago, the need for additional police resources is clear. And given our experience this year with CAPS in five prototype police districts, and the community interest the program has already generated, I think our chances of success in the future are very good.

Deputy Director Jay Michaud
City of Chicago, Washington Office
July 23, 1993
Page 2

- **Funding priority should be given to those cities that emphasize true police-community partnerships.** While almost every major police department in the country is claiming to embrace some form of "community policing," many of these departments are merely setting up a small community policing bureau and continuing business as usual in the rest of their agency. Experience suggests that community policing will succeed only when it is embraced as the one operational philosophy of the entire police department. This is clearly the approach Chicago is taking.
- **Funding priority should be given to those cities that can provide a strong commitment to match the Federal money with local resources.** Jurisdictions that provide matching funds tend to have a level of interest and long-term commitment to change that is lacking in those that don't provide matching funds. The Federal legislation suggests that matching funds be required from localities that can afford to do so. A stronger requirement from the Justice Department would benefit the City, which is committed to the community policing strategy and could provide some matching funds.
- **The application process should balance the need to conduct thorough, up-front planning with the tremendous need to get these funds out into the cities.** Clearly, cities should be required to identify their needs and establish plans for how they will use the new funds. However, the timetable should be accelerated enough so as to get the money to the cities as quickly as possible. With our recently expanded Research and Development capacity within the Police Department, I think the City is well positioned to balance these two needs.
- **A multi-year commitment to this program—with a consistent level of funding—must be made.** An infusion of money to hire new officers this year will be a mixed blessing if the City is forced to pick up the entire costs of the new hires in subsequent years. While a gradual transfer of funding responsibility may be appropriate, the Federal government must be willing to continue its funding commitment, at a consistent level, beyond the first year. The early years of the Federal drug grant program were characterized by dramatic year-to-year changes in funding levels, which made it extremely difficult for states and cities to do effective planning and budgeting.
- **The importance of recruitment, training and equipment to community policing efforts must be recognized.** The new federal funds cover only salaries and fringe benefits of new (or rehired) police officers. The Justice Department must recognize the tremendous importance of (and the tremendous costs associated with) recruiting, training and equipping these officers, especially under a community policing strategy. With the other discretionary funds at its disposal, Justice should consider

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SENT BY: Research & Development 07-23-93 01:21PM

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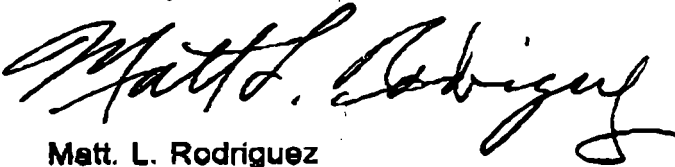
202 554 2795 # 1

Deputy Director Jay Michaud
City of Chicago, Washington Office
July 23, 1993
Page 3

complementary awards to support some of these other critical expenses.

I would be happy to discuss these vitally important federal funds in more detail should you desire or, if you are unable to reach me, please feel free to call Research and Development Director, Barbara McDonald.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Matt L. Rodriguez".

Matt. L. Rodriguez
Superintendent of Police

cc: Barbara B. McDonald, Director
Research and Development Division



Department of Justice

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

FACT SHEET

PROGRAM GOALS

- To increase the number of sworn law enforcement officers serving areas where they are needed most.
- To improve the long-term ability of law enforcement agencies to engage in community policing by deploying additional sworn law enforcement officers.
- To improve public safety through innovative crime prevention, including community policing.
- To hire additional law enforcement officers to increase sworn officer deployment and expand community policing designed to prevent crime, promote problem solving, and enhance public safety.
- To rehire law enforcement officers who have been laid off (as a result of state and local budget reductions) to increase sworn officer deployment and expand community policing.

FUNDING

- The \$150 million available for this program is part of the supplemental budget appropriation requested by President Clinton. \$75 million is available for jurisdictions at or above 150,000 population; \$75 million for those below 150,000.
- Grant funds are available only for the salaries and fringe benefits of hired or rehired sworn law enforcement officers over a three-year period. Funding for overtime costs is prohibited.
- The program will provide funding to hire up to 2,100 officers.

AWARD AMOUNTS

- \$1 million maximum for jurisdictions below 150,000 population.
- \$2 million maximum for jurisdictions between 150,000 and 749,999.
- \$3 million maximum for jurisdictions between 750,000 and 2 million.
- \$4 million maximum for jurisdictions above 2 million population.

FEDERAL SHARE

- Federal share **per officer** may not exceed the greater of: (1) 75 percent of the total salary and benefits over the life of the grant, up to a maximum of \$75,000; or (2) 50 percent of the total salary and benefits

over the life of the grant. Federal share per officer may be increased upon submission of evidence of extraordinary economic hardship.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- Law enforcement agencies, or a consortia of law enforcement agencies, that serve local communities can apply. State law enforcement agencies may apply if they have law enforcement jurisdiction and provide local law enforcement services to communities within their state.

SELECTION CRITERIA

- **Public Safety Need.** Applicants must demonstrate their jurisdiction's need for additional sworn law enforcement officers, as well as the reasons local funding is not available to meet these needs. Public safety factors include Uniform Crime Report data, calls for service, personnel information, expenditures for police services, and the overall crime picture. Economic factors include the unemployment rate, natural disasters, and base and plant closings.
- **Community Policing Strategy.** Applicants must develop a three-year strategy that specifies how additional sworn law enforcement officers would lead to increased community policing focused on crime and related problems in the jurisdiction. Community involvement and effective interagency coordination should be emphasized.
- **Implementation Plan.** Applicants must include an implementation plan that specifies how program funds will be used to deploy additional sworn police for community policing activities.
- **Continuation and Retention Plan.** Applicants must describe how they intend to continue the project and retain the positions created with project funds following the conclusion of the grant period.
- **Additional Resource Commitments.** Applicants must describe sources and amounts of outside funds or resources that will be provided by other agencies or organizations in support of the project. A plan for drawing upon outside resources, or an explanation of why no other resources are available, must also be included.
- **Budget Proposal.** Applicants must include a budget and a budget narrative that identifies salary and fringe benefit costs.
- **Equitable Distribution.** Consideration may be given to equitable distribution of grants based on geographic or other factors.

APPLICATION/AWARD DATES

- Applications will be considered in three rounds, with deadlines of October 14, November 1, and December 1. Award announcements are expected in November and December.

CONTACT

- The Department has established a Response Center to provide law enforcement agencies with assistance in preparing grant applications for this program. The telephone number is 202-307-1480.



Department of Justice

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

FACT SHEET

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Department of Justice

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1993

AG
(202) 514-2007
TDD (202) 514-1888

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO HELP COMMUNITIES
HIRE OFFICERS TO POLICE NEIGHBORHOODS

WASHINGTON, D.C.--Attorney General Janet Reno today announced details of a new Clinton Administration program to help communities fight crime more effectively. Through the new Police Hiring Supplement Program, the Department will award grants to law enforcement agencies to hire officers as part of their overall strategy to address crime through community policing.

"This program will help law enforcement agencies take a new approach to fighting crime by building partnerships with community groups and residents," the Attorney General said. "Together they will develop a strategy for preventing crime, promoting problem-solving and enhancing public safety in their neighborhoods."

Under the discretionary grant program, law enforcement agencies from around the nation will vie for \$150 million available to help implement long-term policing strategies that address local needs.

(MORE)

The Police Hiring Supplement monies will be available for a three-year period to help communities most in need pay the salaries and benefits of sworn law enforcement officers who are being hired or rehired.

"These grants will help law enforcement agencies hire up to 2,100 more police officers," Reno said. "This is the first step toward fulfilling the President's commitment to put additional police on the street. We are working to pass a crime bill to help communities hire 50,000 new officers and further expand community policing."

The \$150 million for this program is part of the supplemental budget appropriation requested by the President. The Department will administer the plan under the Bureau of Justice Assistance's (BJA) Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program.

Fifty percent of the funds (\$75 million) will be awarded to law enforcement agencies serving populations of 150,000 or more. The other 50 percent will be awarded to jurisdictions serving populations of under 150,000.

Application kits are being sent to law enforcement agencies across the country, to city and county officials, as well as to state criminal justice planning agencies.

The Department will consider each application based on a community's public safety and economic needs. Applicants must provide a strategy describing how additional sworn officers would

(MORE)

lead to increased community policing. They also must outline their plan for continuing their initiatives and retaining positions created after the three-year grant period ends. In addition, they must give assurances that grants will not be used to supplant local or state dollars.

Applications will be considered in three rounds, with deadlines of October 14, November 1 and December 1. The first awards will be announced in November and December.

The Department has established a Response Center specifically to provide law enforcement agencies with information and assistance in preparing grant applications. The phone number is 202-307-1480.

#

93-249



Department of Justice

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#

93-249



Office of Policy Development
United States Department of Justice
10th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Date: 11-2-93

TO:

Jose Cerde

FAX: 456-7028

VOICE: _____

FROM:

Gina Mastalli

VOICE: (202) 514-4606

FAX: (202) 514-8639

Total Pages (excluding this cover): 15

Additional Message:

U.S. POPULATION BY JURISDICTIONS
ABOVE AND BELOW 100,000

TOTAL U.S. POPULATION

BELOW 100,000

Population
in

COUNTIES

29% of Total Population
72 million

NONSTATUS/UNINCORP

46% of Total Pop.
113 million

PLACE" OR "URBAN JURISDICTION"
OF THE FOLLOWING: (1) VILLAGE
HIP (3) BUROUGH OR (4) CITY.

11/02/93

12:50

202 514 8639

DOJ-OPD

002/015

ABOVE 100,000

COUNTIES

71% Of Total Po

176 millic

195 CITIES *

26% of total Pop.

63 million

* ANY "INCORPORATED
CLASSIFIED AS ONE
(2) TOWN OR TOWNSH

SOURCE: 1990 CENSUS POPULATION FOR COUNTIES. THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES (NACO) PROVIDED THESE DATA TO THE POLICE HIRING TASK FORCE ON AUGUST 13, 1993.

POPULATION CATEGORY	CUMULATIVE POPULATION	PCT. U.S. TOTAL POP.	CUMULATIVE PCT. U.S. TOTAL POP.
2 Million & over	33,251,354	13.4%	13.4%
2 Million to 750,000	41,170,261	16.6%	29.9%
750,000 to 150,000	83,470,716	33.6%	63.5%
150,000 to 100,000	16,823,677	6.8%	70.2%
100,000 to 50,000	26,739,645	10.8%	81.0%
50,000 to 25,000	21,610,810	8.7%	89.7%
25,000 to 10,000	14,861,477	6.0%	95.7%
10,000 to 2,500	3,963,734	1.6%	97.3%
Under 2,500	194,561	0.1%	0.1%
TOTAL	242,086,235	97.3%	97.3%

NOTES: NACO'S DATA EXCLUDES DATA FOR CONNECTICUT AND MUNICIPALITIES IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. THE ACTUAL CENSUS BUREAU ESTIMATE OF TOTAL U.S. POPULATION IN 1990 IS 248,710,000.

**POLICE HIRING TASK FORCE
CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
8/30/93 -- 10/22/93**

APPLICATIONS

SUMMARY OF APPLICANTS	NUMBER RECEIVED TOTAL	PERCENT RECEIVED TOTAL	NUMBER REVIEWED TOTAL*	PERCENT REVIEWED TOTAL*	NUMBER REQUESTING INCREASED FEDERAL SHARE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF OFFICERS REQUESTED
SIZE OF APPLICANT						
Under 2,500	167	15%	24	14%	28	1
2,500 to 9,999	209	19%	17	8%	31	2
10,000 to 24,999	221	20%	13	6%	21	3
25,000 to 49,999	188	17%	11	6%	17	5
50,000 to 99,999	150	14%	7	5%	18	8
100,000 to 149,999	47	4%	0	0%	2	8
Subtotal <150,000	982	90%	72	7%	117	avg = 4
150,000 to 749,999	91	8%	0	0	7	19
750,000 to 1,999,999	15	1%	0	0	1	34
2 million +	4	.5%	0	0	1	53
Subtotal >150,000	110	10%	0	0	9	avg = 24
TOTAL	1092	100%	72	7%	126	avg = 6
TYPE OF APPLICANT						
Municipal Police	895	82%				
County Sheriff	144	13%				
County Police	20	2%				
State Police	6	.5%				
Special Police	15	1%				
Consortia	13	1%				

* Percent Reviewed totals are the percentage reviewed of all applications received for that population group (i.e. percent reviewed of all applications in the Under 2,500 pop. category, etc.).

11/02/93

12:51

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DOJ-OPD

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POLICE HIRING TASK FORCE
 CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
 8/30/93 -- 10/22/93

TELEPHONE RESPONSE CENTER

SUMMARY OF PHONE INQUIRIES	NUMBER OF CALLS	PERCENT OF TOTAL CALLS
Total Calls Received	2,538	100%
Municipal Agencies	1,858	73%
County Agencies	387	15%
Indian Tribes	18	.7%
Other (Including Federal)	197	8%
State Agencies	67	3%
Repeat Callers	635	25%
Nature of Request*	3,153	100%
Community Policing Information	320	10%
Administrative Process	1,153	37%
Additional Resources/Budget/Match	857	27%
Application Elements	621	20%
Requests for Application Kit	202	6%

* Includes calls with multiple questions.

11/02/93

12:51

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DOJ-OPD

005/015

**POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM
SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED IN ROUND 1**

- o The Department of Justice received 1,093 applications for grants to hire additional law enforcement officers in Round 1 of the Police Hiring Supplement Program.
- o Of the 1,093 applications received, 90 percent (984) were from jurisdictions serving populations of 150,000 or less and 10 percent (109) were from jurisdictions serving populations of more than 150,000.
- o The distribution of applicants by population group was as follows:
 - 170 under 2,500 population (16 percent)
 - 209 between 2,500 and 9,999 population (19 percent)
 - 221 between 10,000 and 24,999 population (20 percent)
 - 188 between 25,000 and 49,999 population (17 percent)
 - 149 between 50,000 and 99,999 population (14 percent)
 - 47 between 100,000 and 149,999 population (4 percent)
 - 89 between 150,000 and 749,999 population (8 percent)
 - 15 between 750,000 and 1,999,999 population (1 percent)
 - 5 over 2 million population (.5 percent)
- o The types of jurisdictions that submitted applications to the Department during Round 1 included:
 - 895 municipal police departments (82 percent)
 - 144 county sheriffs' departments (13 percent)
 - 20 county police departments (2 percent)
 - 13 law enforcement consortia (1 percent)
 - 6 state police departments (.6 percent)
 - 5 Indian tribes (.5 percent)
- o Federal funding for 6,468 additional police officers was requested by the 1,093 applicants participating in Round 1.
- o About 12 percent (126) of all applicants requested increases in the Federal share beyond the maximum \$75,000 or 50 percent of total salary and fringe benefits per officer. These included nine jurisdictions above 150,000 population and 117 jurisdictions below 150,000 population.

4 Transit
Chicago
LA
Va.

- o The average number of officers requested ranged from one (for jurisdictions under 2,500 in population) to 42 (for jurisdictions over 2 million in population).
- o The average number of officers requested for each applicant population category was as follows:
 - Under 2,500 = 1 officer
 - 2,500 to 9,999 = 2 officers
 - 10,000 to 24,999 = 3 officers
 - 25,000 to 49,999 = 5 officers
 - 50,000 to 99,999 = 8 officers
 - 100,000 and 149,999 = 8 officers
 - 150,000 and 749,999 = 19 officers
 - 750,000 and 1,999,999 = 34 officers
 - over 2 million = 42 officers
- o The Department received applications from jurisdictions in every state except Wyoming.
- o The Department received more than 30 applications from jurisdictions in 13 different states. These included:
 - 81 applicants from California (7 percent)
 - 61 applicants from New York (6 percent)
 - 57 applicants from Illinois (5 percent)
 - 52 applicants from Florida (5 percent)
 - 44 applicants from Ohio (4 percent)
 - 42 applicants from Texas (4 percent)
 - 41 applicants from Pennsylvania (4 percent)
 - 39 applicants from Michigan (4 percent)
 - 36 applicants from New Jersey (3 percent)
 - 32 applicants from the states of Alabama, Georgia, Missouri, and North Carolina (3 percent each)
- o The Department received 8 or more applications from jurisdictions above 150,000 population in the following five states: California (11); Florida (10); New York (9); Texas (9); and Virginia (8).

POLICE HIRING TASK FORCE
CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
FINAL AS OF 10/14/93

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED IN ROUND 1

SUMMARY OF APPLICANTS	NUMBER RECEIVED TOTAL	PERCENT RECEIVED TOTAL	NUMBER REVIEWED TOTAL*	PERCENT REVIEWED TOTAL*	NUMBER REQUESTING INCREASED FEDERAL SHARE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF OFFICERS REQUESTED
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Subtotal <150,000	984	90%			117	avg = 4
150,000 to 749,999	89	8%				19
750,000 to 1,999,999	15	1%				34
2 million +	5	.5%				42
Subtotal >150,000	109	10%			9	avg = 22
TOTAL	1093	100%			126	avg = 6
TYPE OF APPLICANT						
Municipal Police	895	82%				
County Sheriff	144	13%				
County Police	20	2%				
State Police	6	.5%				
Special Police	15	1%				
Consortia	13	1%				

* Reviews will not begin until mid-October 1993.

008/015

DOJ-OPD

202 514 8639

12:52

11/02/93

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT - CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
APPLICANTS BY STATE

PAGE 1 OF 3

DATE OF REPORT: 10/22/93

APPLICANTS BY STATE	ABOVE 150,000 POP.		BELOW 150,000 POP.		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Alabama	2	2%	30	3%	32	3%
Alaska	1	1%	4	0%	5	0%
Arizona	5	5%	18	2%	23	2%
Arkansas	1	1%	13	1%	14	1%
California	11	10%	70	7%	81	7%
Colorado	2	2%	14	1%	16	1%
Connecticut	0	0%	11	1%	11	1%
Delaware	2	2%	2	0%	4	0%
District of Columbia	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Florida	10	9%	42	4%	52	5%
Georgia	2	2%	30	3%	32	3%
Hawaii	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
Idaho	0	0%	7	1%	7	1%
Illinois	1	1%	56	6%	57	5%
Indiana	2	2%	20	2%	22	2%
Iowa	0	0%	24	2%	24	2%
Kansas	1	1%	10	1%	11	1%
Kentucky	0	0%	18	2%	18	2%
Louisiana	2	2%	15	2%	17	2%

11/02/93

12:53

0202 514 8639

DOJ-OPD

0009/015

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT - CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
APPLICANTS BY STATE

PAGE 2 OF 3

DATE OF REPORT: 10/22/93

APPLICANTS BY STATE	ABOVE 150,000 POP.		BELOW 150,000 POP.		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Maine	0	0%	12	1%	12	1%
Maryland	4	4%	11	1%	15	1%
Massachusetts	1	1%	17	2%	18	2%
Michigan	3	3%	37	4%	40	4%
Minnesota	2	2%	24	2%	26	2%
Mississippi	0	0%	22	2%	22	2%
Missouri	4	4%	28	3%	32	3%
Montana	0	0%	7	1%	7	1%
Nebraska	2	2%	5	1%	7	1%
Nevada	0	0%	3	0%	3	0%
New Hampshire	0	0%	12	1%	12	1%
New Jersey	2	2%	34	3%	36	3%
New Mexico	0	0%	4	0%	4	0%
New York	9	8%	53	5%	62	6%
North Carolina	2	2%	29	3%	31	3%
North Dakota	0	0%	5	1%	5	0%
Ohio	5	5%	39	4%	44	4%
Oklahoma	1	1%	24	2%	25	2%
Oregon	1	1%	17	2%	18	2%

11/02/93

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DOJ-OPD

010/015

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT - CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
APPLICANTS BY STATE

PAGE 3 OF 3

DATE OF REPORT: 10/22/93

APPLICANTS BY STATE	ABOVE 150,000 POP.		BELOW 150,000 POP.		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Pennsylvania	3	3%	39	4%	42	4%
Rhode Island	1	1%	4	0%	5	0%
South Carolina	0	0%	22	2%	22	2%
South Dakota	0	0%	3	0%	3	0%
Tennessee	3	3%	18	2%	21	2%
Texas	9	8%	33	3%	42	4%
Utah	3	3%	13	1%	16	1%
Vermont	1	1%	4	0%	5	0%
Virginia	8	7%	21	2%	29	3%
Washington	0	0%	29	3%	29	3%
West Virginia	0	0%	6	1%	6	1%
Wisconsin	2	2%	22	2%	24	2%
Wyoming	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Puerto Rico	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%
Guam	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	110	100%	982	100%	1092	100%

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011/015

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT - CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
OFFICERS REQUESTED BY STATE FOR ROUND 1

PAGE 1 OF 3

DATE OF REPORT: 10/28/93

APPLICANTS BY STATE	ABOVE 150,000 POP.		BELOW 150,000 POP.		TOTAL	
	OFFICERS REQUESTED	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	OFFICERS REQUESTED	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	OFFICERS REQUESTED	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Alabama	27	1%	120	3%	147	2%
Alaska	15	1%	11	0%	26	0%
Arizona	343	13%	75	2%	418	6%
Arkansas	48	2%	31	1%	79	1%
California	225	9%	299	8%	524	8%
Colorado	50	2%	38	1%	88	1%
Connecticut	0	0%	56	1%	56	1%
Delaware	36	1%	1	0%	37	1%
District of Columbia	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Florida	195	7%	274	7%	469	7%
Georgia	42	2%	139	4%	181	3%
Hawaii	40	2%	0	0%	40	1%
Idaho	0	0%	10	0%	10	0%
Illinois	50	2%	188	5%	238	4%
Indiana	58	2%	67	2%	125	2%
Iowa	0	0%	81	2%	81	1%
Kansas	29	1%	40	1%	69	1%
Kentucky	0	0%	50	1%	50	1%
Louisiana	30	1%	117	3%	147	2%

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012/015

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT - CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
OFFICERS REQUESTED BY STATE FOR ROUND 1

PAGE 2 OF 3

DATE OF REPORT: 10/28/93

APPLICANTS BY STATE	ABOVE 150,000 POP.		BELOW 150,000 POP.		TOTAL	
	OFFICERS REQUESTED	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	OFFICERS REQUESTED	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	OFFICERS REQUESTED	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Maine	0	0%	27	1%	27	0%
Maryland	86	3%	30	1%	116	2%
Massachusetts	26	1%	139	4%	165	3%
Michigan	64	2%	126	3%	190	3%
Minnesota	53	2%	47	1%	100	2%
Mississippi	0	0%	138	4%	138	2%
Missouri	57	2%	72	2%	129	2%
Montana	0	0%	21	1%	21	0%
Nebraska	15	1%	6	0%	21	0%
Nevada	0	0%	13	0%	13	0%
New Hampshire	0	0%	15	0%	15	0%
New Jersey	51	2%	140	4%	191	3%
New Mexico	0	0%	30	1%	30	0%
New York	211	8%	195	5%	406	6%
North Carolina	31	1%	161	4%	192	3%
North Dakota	0	0%	6	0%	6	0%
Ohio	80	3%	130	3%	210	3%
Oklahoma	15	1%	78	2%	93	1%
Oregon	6	0%	59	2%	65	1%

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DOJ-OPD

013/015

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT - CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
OFFICERS REQUESTED BY STATE FOR ROUND 1

PAGE 3 OF 3

DATE OF REPORT: 10/28/93

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	OFFICERS REQUESTED	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	OFFICERS REQUESTED	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	OFFICERS REQUESTED	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Pennsylvania	67	3%	118	3%	185	3%
Rhode Island	0	0%	10	0%	10	0%
South Carolina	0	0%	96	2%	96	1%
South Dakota	0	0%	3	0%	3	0%
Tennessee	79	3%	82	2%	161	2%
Texas	262	10%	120	3%	382	6%
Utah	34	1%	44	1%	78	1%
Vermont	10	0%	5	0%	15	0%
Virginia	230	9%	92	2%	322	5%
Washington	0	0%	74	2%	74	1%
West Virginia	0	0%	27	1%	27	0%
Wisconsin	50	2%	178	5%	228	4%
Wyoming	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Puerto Rico	0	0%	20	1%	20	0%
Guam	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	2615	100%	3899	100%	6514	100%

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014/015

U.S. Population Distribution
By Size of City, in Millions
1990 U.S. Census Data

Population Served	Number Cities	Cumulative Population (Millions)	Pct. of Total Population	Cumulative Pct of Total Population
1,000,000 or more	8	20.0	13.0%	13.0%
500,000 to 999,999	15	10.1	6.6%	19.6%
250,000 to 499,999	40	14.2	9.3%	28.9%
100,000 to 249,999	131	19.1	12.5%	41.4%
50,000 to 99,999	309	21.2	13.9%	55.3%
25,000 to 49,999	567	20.0	13.0%	68.3%
10,000 to 24,999	1,290	20.3	13.3%	81.6%
Under 10,000	16,929	28.2	18.4%	100.0%
Total	19,289	153.1	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1992.



Office of Policy Development
United States Department of Justice
10th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Date: 10-27-93

TO:

Joe Cona

FAX: 456-7028

VOICE: _____

FROM:

Glen T. Smith

VOICE: (202) 514-4606

FAX: (202) 514-8639

Total Pages (excluding this cover): 2

Additional Message:

POLICE HIRING TASK FORCE
CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
8/30/93 -- 10/22/93

ADDITIONS

SUMMARY OF APPLICANTS	NUMBER RECEIVED TOTAL	PERCENT RECEIVED TOTAL	NUMBER REVIEWED TOTAL*	PERCENT REVIEWED TOTAL*	NUMBER REQUESTING INCREASED FEDERAL SHARE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF OFFICERS REQUESTED
SIZE OF APPLICANT						
Under 2,500	167	15%	24	14%	28	1
2,500 to 9,999	209	19%	17	8%	31	2
10,000 to 24,999	221	20%	13	6%	21	3
25,000 to 49,999	188	17%	11	6%	17	5
50,000 to 99,999	150	14%	7	5%	18	8
100,000 to 149,999	47	4%	0	0%	2	8
Subtotal <150,000	982	90%	72	7%	117	avg = 4
150,000 to 749,999	91	8%	0	0	7	19
750,000 to 1,999,999	15	1%	0	0	1	34
2 million +	4	.5%	0	0	1	53
Subtotal >150,000	110	10%	0	0	9	avg = 24
TOTAL	1092	100%	72	7%	126	avg = 6
TYPE OF APPLICANT						
Municipal Police	895	82%				
County Sheriff	144	13%				
County Police	20	2%				
State Police	6	.5%				
Special Police	15	1%				
Consortia	13	1%				

* Percent Reviewed totals are the percentage reviewed of all applications received for that population group (i.e. percent reviewed of all applications in the Under 2,500 pop. category, etc.).

POLICE HIRING TASK FORCE
 CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
 8/30/93 -- 10/22/93
 TELEPHONE RESPONSE CENTER

SUMMARY OF PHONE INQUIRIES	NUMBER OF CALLS	PERCENT OF TOTAL CALLS
Total Calls Received	2,538	100%
Municipal Agencies	1,858	73%
County Agencies	387	15%
Indian Tribes	18	.7%
Other (Including Federal)	197	8%
State Agencies	67	3%
Repeat Callers	635	25%
Nature of Request*	3,153	100%
Community Policing Information	320	10%
Administrative Process	1,153	37%
Additional Resources/Budget/Match	857	27%
Application Elements	621	20%
Requests for Application Kit	202	6%

* Includes calls with multiple questions.

003/003

DOJ-OPD

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10/27/93

How happy are chiefs to get community policing hiring grants? Just ask them.

Law enforcement officials whose agencies have received Federal grants to hire new police officers say the funds couldn't have come at a better time, and many will use the awards to restore personnel lost in layoffs and budget cuts in the past few years.

"We've been restored to full health," said Waterloo, Iowa, Police Chief Bernal F. Koehrsen Jr., whose agency received \$975,000 to hire 13 officers. "We're deeply grateful."

Koehrsen told LEN the department would use the funds to rehire four officers who had been laid off and restore nine other positions that had been lost through attrition.

Newark, N.J., Police Director William Celester, whose department received \$2 million to hire 24 officers, said he was "elated" when he learned of the award in December. Mayor Sharpe James told President Clinton that the grant was "the best Christmas gift that the city of Newark could ever receive."

The 16 new officers to be hired under the \$1.9-million award to the Aurora, Colo., Police Department may not turn the tide of increasing violent crime, which has jumped 58 percent in the past five years, but "it's a major shot in the arm" for the 423-officer department, said Sgt. Jerry Hinkle, who coordinated the agency's grant application.

Most of the officials contacted by LEN — all of whose agencies were among the first round of grant recipients announced by President Clinton in December — said the officers have not yet been deployed, but many have been hired and are in various stages of academy or field training. Most of the agencies expect the officers to be deployed by the end of the summer.

Others, like the Schenectady, N.Y., Police Department, will recruit officers who can be laterally transferred "to get some immediate and long-term relief," according to Police Commissioner Charles Mills, who said the department hasn't experienced appreciable growth in years. At 144 officers, the department is "the same size today as it was in 1942," said Mills, a former New York City Transit Police official.

Most of the agencies plan to use current, more experienced officers in the community policing programs they outlined in their grant applications. "It is well within the acceptable boundaries of this program to take veteran officers and use them for the community policing activities described [in applications], and use the new hires to backfill those other positions," said Harri J. Kramer, a spokeswoman for the Justice Department's Police Hiring Task Force, which coordinates the Police Supplement Hiring Program.

And most agreed that the awards will provide a big boon for their efforts to expand existing

community policing programs, some of which have been cut back because of budgetary constraints. The Waterloo Police Department plans to assign six of its new hires to teach Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) courses at local schools as well as investigate crimes by and against juveniles.

Chief Koehrsen said the agency will also revive its bicycle and mounted patrols, which were victims of the city's fiscal crisis, and will set up a six-officer Community Action Team, which will be used to tackle problems in high-crime areas of the city.

In Schenectady, the 13 new officers will work out of the Police-Community Service Center which was started about 20 years ago. Ten officers will be assigned to work in specific neighborhoods, acting as the "ombudsmen" for those areas, Mills said. Three others will be assigned to a newly created bicycle patrol. Each officer will be equipped with a personal pager and a cellular phone, and residents will be urged to contact them personally for assistance.

"It's a good program that's consistent with what the Federal Government is visualizing for the entire country," Mills told LEN.

The \$2-million grant to the Newark Police Department, said Police Director Celester, will be used to allow its Neighborhood Stabilization Unit to roll out three more "mobile police precincts" — vans staffed by community police officers trained in methods to stabilize troubled neighborhoods. With one van already on the move, the additional vehicles will mean that each of the city's four districts will be covered, he added.

"We'll be able to move them wherever the precinct captain, with input from the community, feels they're needed at any given time," said Celester. "The good thing about this is that they are going to be staffed by the same police officers," giving them a chance to forge strong ties with the people in their district, he pointed out.

Most of the 16 new officers to be added in Aurora, Colo. will be assigned to the Police Area Representative program, one of the oldest community policing efforts in the nation. The PAR program, which began 1976 — long before the department formally adopted community policing as its philosophy in 1988 — puts officers into proactive relationships with community groups, schools and businesses. PAR officers respond exclusively to nuisance calls and recurring problems cited by residents, said Sergeant Hinkle.

One PAR officer will be assigned to tackle problems in multi-family dwellings, seven others will become members of the department's Direct Action Response Team, which provides backup

for PAR efforts, and four will be assigned to foot patrols in the city's business district, Hinkle said.

The department will also expand its DARE program to high schools in an attempt to "reinoculate" older students with the precepts of the anti-drug program, he added, and also shore up the department's efforts to sway youth away from gang activity through its Law-Related Education curriculum, also taught in schools by officers.

The grants will give a solid boost to nascent community policing programs, such as that begun in August by the Garden Grove, Calif., Police Department. The department, which received \$593,533 to hire six officers, hopes to assign three two-officer Neighborhood Improvement Teams that will identify and solve quality-of-life problems in specific neighborhoods on a rotating basis, said Capt. Scott Jordan.

"The idea is that as soon as the quality of life improves in one area, we can return control of the neighborhood back to the residents," Jordan explained. "That team would be dissolved, then we would create an additional NIT in the next high-priority neighborhood." Former NIT officers will return to beat assignments in the same neighborhoods they worked as part of the NIT's, he added.

Jordan said the department lost 11 officers in the past three years, which forced the department to shelve plans to deploy the NIT's. The grant "is the missing link that will allow us to complete our entire [community-policing] program," he told LEN.

Most of the police officials contacted by LEN felt confident that they would be able to continue to fund the new positions, citing improvements in their local economies, which are slowly crawling out of recession. In Aurora, voters approved a quarter-cent tax increase last November that will be used solely for public-safety expenditures, noted Hinkle.

Officials in the other cities contacted by LEN also expressed optimism that economic expansion will continue, bringing the tax revenue that will be used to fund the officers. "We think [Waterloo] will be financially healthy in three years," said Koehrsen.

"We intend to retain them through our normal tax base, which should increase if crime decreases and investment in [Schenectady] increases," said Mills.

Several major development projects are underway in Garden Grove, which is adjacent to Disneyland, noted Jordan. The department is paring its management staff by two lieutenant positions next year, and those funds will be shifted to retain the new officers, he added.

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One PAR officer will be assigned to tackle problems in multi-family dwellings, seven others will become members of the department's Direct Action Response Team, which provides backup

for PAR efforts, and four will be assigned to foot patrols in the city's business district, Hinkle said.

The department will also expand its DARE program to high schools in an attempt to "reinoculate" older students with the precepts of the anti-drug program, he added, and also shore up the department's efforts to sway youth away from gang activity through its Law-Related Education curriculum, also taught in schools by officers.

The grants will give a solid boost to nascent community policing programs, such as that begun in August by the Garden Grove, Calif., Police Department. The department, which received \$593,533 to hire six officers, hopes to assign three two-officer Neighborhood Improvement Teams that will identify and solve quality-of-life problems in specific neighborhoods on a rotating basis, said Capt. Scott Jordan.

"The idea is that as soon as the quality of life improves in one area, we can return control of the neighborhood back to the residents," Jordan explained. "That team would be dissolved, then we would create an additional NIT in the next high-priority neighborhood." Former NIT officers will return to beat assignments in the same neighborhoods they worked as part of the NIT's, he added.

Jordan said the department lost 11 officers in the past three years, which forced the department to shelve plans to deploy the NIT's. The grant "is the missing link that will allow us to complete our entire [community-policing] program," he told LEN.

Most of the police officials contacted by LEN felt confident that they would be able to continue to fund the new positions, citing improvements in their local economies, which are slowly crawling out of recession. In Aurora, voters approved a quarter-cent tax increase last November that will be used solely for public-safety expenditures, noted Hinkle.

Officials in the other cities contacted by LEN also expressed optimism that economic expansion will continue, bringing the tax revenue that will be used to fund the officers. "We think [Waterloo] will be financially healthy in three years," said Koehrsen.

"We intend to retain them through our normal tax base, which should increase if crime decreases and investment in [Schenectady] increases," said Mills.

Several major development projects are underway in Garden Grove, which is adjacent to Disneyland, noted Jordan. The department is paring its management staff by two lieutenant positions next year, and those funds will be shifted to retain the new officers, he added.

1 *FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION*2 *SALARIES AND EXPENSES*

3 *For an additional amount for "Salaries and ex-*
4 *penses", \$32,000,000, to remain available until expended,*
5 *of which the entire amount is for necessary expenses of the*
6 *Federal Bureau of Investigation for special programs in*
7 *support of the Nation's security.*

8 *FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM*9 *BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES*10 *(RESCISSION)*

11 *From unobligated balances available under this head-*
12 *ing, \$130,000,000 are rescinded.*

13 *OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS*14 *JUSTICE ASSISTANCE*15 *(INCLUDING RESCISSION)*

16 *For an additional amount for "Justice Assistance",*
17 *\$200,000,000, to remain available until expended, for*
18 *grants authorized by chapter A of subpart 2 of part E of*
19 *title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act*
20 *of 1968, as amended to enhance public safety and the qual-*
21 *ity of life and to promote the interaction of law enforcement*
22 *officers with citizens, notwithstanding the limitations of*
23 *section 511 of said Act.*

24 *Of the amounts provided under this heading in Public*
25 *Law 102-140 to carry out part N of title I of the Omnibus*
26 *Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended,*

J. 68-007—O

1 *\$1,000,000 for grants for televised testimony of child abuse*
2 *victims are rescinded.*

3 THE JUDICIARY

4 COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER

5 JUDICIAL SERVICES

6 DEFENDER SERVICES

7 For an additional amount for "Defender Services",
8 \$55,000,000, to remain available until expended.

9 FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

10 For an additional amount for "Fees of Jurors and
11 Commissioners", \$5,500,000.

12 RELATED AGENCIES

13 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

14 MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

15 MILITARY USEFUL VESSEL OBLIGATION GUARANTEES

16 (INCLUDING RESCISSION)

17 For an additional amount for "Military Useful Vessel
18 Obligation Guarantees", \$48,000,000, to remain available
19 until expended.

20 Of funds provided under this heading in Public Law
21 102-395, 106 Stat. 1860, \$48,000,000 are rescinded.

22 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For an additional amount for "Salaries and ex-
25 penses," \$11,500,000, to remain available until expended.

1 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

2 STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

3 For an additional amount for "Student financial as-
4 sistance" for payment of awards made under subpart 1
5 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965,
6 as amended, ~~\$160,000,000~~ \$360,000,000, which shall be
7 available through September 30, 1994, only for such
8 awards made for award year 1993-1994 and prior award
9 years.

10 COMMUNITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

11 (RESCISSION)

12 *Of the amounts provided under title XII of Public Law*
13 *102-368, Additional Assistance to Distressed Communities,*
14 *under the heading "Community Investment Program",*
15 *\$500,000,000 are rescinded.*

16 CHAPTER VI

17 DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

18 CONSTRUCTION

19 ~~MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY~~

20 For an additional amount for ~~"Military Construction,~~
21 ~~Navy"~~ to cover the incremental costs arising from flood
22 damage at Camp Pendleton, California, ~~\$3,000,000.~~

23 ~~FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS~~

24 For an additional amount for ~~"Family Housing,~~
25 ~~Navy and Marine Corps"~~ to cover the incremental costs

gated construction balances are justified and will have little impact on the Bureau's ability to incarcerate Federal inmates.

As the House recommended in H.R. 2244, the Committee believes \$84,800,000 is no longer required to support the construction of the metropolitan detention center designated to be built in the District of Columbia.

The Department of Justice has informed the Committee that the D.C. Detention Center is on indefinite hold due to the inability of the Bureau of Prisons to obtain a site agreeable to local communities and the District government. In addition, based on current population projections, the Department believes its bedspace needs for unsentenced prisoners in the District are being met with existing contracted space, and that it should not be necessary to construct a new facility.

The Committee does not, however, support the House designation of rescinding funding for two other Federal prison projects; a proposed facility in Pollock, LA, and the expansion of a facility in Lompoc, CA. Instead, the Committee expects the rescission of \$45,200,000 in unobligated construction balances be achieved by the Bureau of Prisons after a thorough review of reestimated projected bedspace needs and planned construction projects. The Committee expects written notification by the Department of the projects proposed for termination and the reasons for such designation.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING RESCISSION)

1993 appropriation to date	\$665,299,000
1993 supplemental estimate	200,000,000
House allowance	
Committee recommendation	200,000,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$200,000,000 for discretionary grants under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program to enhance public safety and the quality of life in our communities by hiring additional police and promoting the interaction of law enforcement with citizens in an effort to reduce crime and violence. This recommendation is the same as the President's request, but \$200,000,000 more than the House allowance. The House did, however, recommend \$200,000,000 for formula grants to States to hire police officers in H.R. 2244.

The Committee expects the Attorney General to make available not less than 75 percent of the \$200,000,000 for grants to cover pay and benefits, excluding overtime costs, of rehired or newly hired law enforcement officers for deployment in community-oriented policing activities designed to prevent crime and promote problem solving. The Committee estimates that approximately 4,545 additional State and local police officers will be hired through these grants.

The Committee further expects up to 25 percent of the funds be used to improve police-community partnerships in activities which include but are not limited to: specialized training to enable police

to better resolve community problems; multidisciplinary as well as multijurisdictional teams of police, public health, probation services, social services, education and other disciplines to address the prevention of crime in the community; initiatives involving community groups and the police working with the youth of the community to prevent crime; and, other activities which demonstrate community involvement in the planning and execution of the initiatives.

The Committee further expects the Attorney General to ensure the \$200,000,000 in discretionary grants be allocated nationwide in an equitable manner so that communities—be they urban, suburban, or rural, or large, medium or small—have an opportunity to compete and demonstrate new innovative ideas for addressing crime at the community level.

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$1,000,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1992 for a new program providing grants for closed-circuit televising of testimony of child abuse victims. The Committee understands that, as a result of technical difficulties in the authorizing legislation, the Department of Justice has been unable to implement the program and obligate the funds. This rescission will enable the Committee to provide offsets to support the President's law enforcement initiatives. The House proposed rescinding \$1,000,000 from this account in H.R. 2244.

THE JUDICIARY

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

DEFENDER SERVICES

1993 appropriation to date	\$215,121,000
1993 supplemental estimate	64,800,000
House allowance	55,000,000
Committee recommendation	55,000,000

The Committee recommends a supplemental appropriation of \$55,000,000 for the defender services. This recommendation is \$9,800,000 below the request but the same as the House allowance and will permit the continued reimbursement of panel attorneys appointed by the Federal district courts to represent criminal defendants who cannot afford their own counsel. The Committee understands that funds to reimburse court-appointed counsel were depleted on May 27, 1993, and without these additional moneys, the payment of vouchers will cease for the remainder of the fiscal year.

However, the Committee concurs with the House recommended reduction of \$3,900,000 in the amount requested and expects that none of the supplemental funds will be used to increase the hourly rate paid to panel attorneys. Given the extreme budgetary pressures facing the Federal Government, the Committee does not believe a 5-year Federal pay comparability adjustment is prudent or justified.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

1993 appropriation to date	\$330,237,000
1993 supplemental estimate	160,000,000
House allowance	160,000,000
Committee recommendation	\$660,000,000

The Committee recommends \$360,000,000, \$200,000,000 more than the budget request and the House allowance, to partially finance the Pell grant shortfall. Pell grants, considered the foundation of the student aid program, provide need-based grants to low- and middle-income students to help remove financial barriers to a postsecondary education.

The current appropriation for the Pell grant program in fiscal year 1993 is \$6,087,805,000, which includes \$330,237,000 for the multiyear funding shortfall in the program. Recent unanticipated growth in the numbers of qualifying applicants and errors in the models used to project costs have led to a cumulative funding shortfall of \$2,024,000,000 over the 1993 appropriated level. The President had requested \$1,864,000,000 in his economic stimulus supplemental and \$160,000,000 in this supplemental to cover the full amount of the shortfall. The stimulus supplemental did not pass, however, and the President now has requested that the total amount of the Pell grant shortfall be appropriated as soon as possible. To move toward this goal, the Committee has recommended the maximum amount that can be accommodated within the spending ceilings established by the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

COMMUNITY INVESTMENT PROGRAM

(RESCISSION)

The Committee recommends a rescission of \$500,000,000, the entire amount appropriated in title XII of Public Law 102-368 for community investment program activities. These funds were made available for so-called weed and seed activities, subject to enactment of subsequent authorizing legislation; the funds have remained unutilized, since authorizing legislation has not been enacted.

CHAPTER VI

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, NAVY

The House included \$3,000,000 to assist in the recovery of Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton which suffered extensive damage during a flood in January 1993. The Committee has denied the House allowance due to lack of authorization and lack of a budget request. However, the Committee will consider a reprogramming if one is submitted by the Department of the Navy.

FAMILY HOUSING, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

The House provided \$4,345,000 for family housing repairs at Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. The Committee has denied the

1a) What "specifically" will be the eligible uses of these grants?

The \$200 million supplemental will be made available through the existing discretionary grant program for the following purposes:

- a) to hire new, additional career law enforcement officers to establish or expand community-oriented problem solving policing activities;
- b) to rehire law enforcement officers who have been laid off as a result of state and local budget reductions;
- c) to redeploy law enforcement officers to activities that are focused on interaction with members of the community on proactive crime control and prevention (e.g. moving officers from behind desks and patrol car wheels to foot patrols and early intervention teams);
- d) to provide specialized training to these law enforcement officers to enhance their conflict resolution, mediation, problem solving, service and other skills needed in interacting with members of the community; and
- e) to establish and implement any other community-oriented policing project or program or to support any related activity authorized under the existing legislation that, in the judgement of the Attorney General, would further the purposes of this initiative.

1b) Who will be eligible for these grants?

For FY 1993 eligible applicants would be limited to general units of local government.

2) Do we have any pending grant requests that would be eligible for the \$200 million? And if so, how many pending grants are eligible and what is the total amount of those requests?

The Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance currently has only one grant program under solicitation that could be considered eligible for funding under this initiative. The Community Oriented Policing Initiative is currently limited by available funding to four sites. We anticipate receiving 50 to 100 applications. With the additional resources available under the supplement, we could fund as many sites that fulfill the above stated purposes as practicable.

3) Will the funds be disbursed directly to local governments or will the grants be passed through the States?

These funds for the most part will be disbursed in FY 1993 through the existing discretionary grants program directly to the units of general local government with populations in excess of 150,000, with a portion of the funds reserved to make discretionary grants directly to states for smaller jurisdictions. This recommendation is primarily based on logistics. Given that the funds (approximately \$44,000,000) must be moved in FY 1993, we must have some way of limiting the number of applicants during this fiscal year.

4) Would any of these funds be used for hiring/paying salaries of law enforcement officers? If so, will there be a follow on requirement for continued funding in 1994? And, how much? And how much will the federal share of the salary be?

Yes, a substantial portion of these funds will be used for new and or rehires and there clearly will be a need for follow-on funding both in 94 and in additional outyears. There are a number of ways to deal with this issue and use of the flexible discretionary grants program will allow grant support to be most cost-effectively tailored to

the needs of each community. In a majority of the cases we envision establishing at the front end a declining balance based on percentages of the officers salary. In this case, you would make a series of one year awards that cover, for example, 100% the first year, 75% the second year, 50% the third year, and 25% the fourth and final year. This flexible approach takes into consideration the significant salary differences in Police Departments across the country, and the percentages would simply be based on the prevailing wage in given jurisdiction.

5) Will these grants be awarded on a 75%-25% cost share basis?

No, although in kind contributions and other cost-sharing commitments may be required, a 75%-25% requirement would deter applications from some communities most in need of assistance. Due to the significant local funding problems that currently exist across the country we are experiencing problems already in the Edward Byrne Program Formula Grant Program based on the 25% matching requirement. The declining shares proposal described above is a much more attractive option for local units of government as it allows time to incorporate the increased costs into their budget plans.



Office of Policy Development
United States Department of Justice
10th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Date: 5-20-93

TO:

Jose Oreda

FAX: _____

VOICE: _____

FROM:

Grace H. Mastalli

VOICE: (202) _____

FAX: (202) 514-8639

Total Pages (excluding this cover): _____

Additional Message:

FAX TO
B José Cerezo
FYI from
GRACE
MASTALI

Washington, DC 20531

T

Jack Nadol
Acting Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance

FROM:

Paul F. Kendall *P.K.*
Acting Deputy General Counsel

DATE:

May 21, 1993

SUBJECT:

Whether Section 511 Will Serve to Limit Additional
Appropriations for Grants for Police Officers on
the Beat.

The text of the current proposed supplemental appropriation of \$200,000,000 includes language intended to mitigate the effect of the authorization statute in Section 511 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. Our preliminary review of decisions of the Comptroller General suggests, however, that an appropriation in the form of the one proposed, without the qualifying language, would effectively augment the authorization for the discretionary grant program under Chapter A. These decisions indicate that appropriations acts may, indeed, effectively increase authorizations where, as here, Congress has expressed its goal to provide funds in addition to those already authorized for a specific purpose. Cf. Department of Justice--Bureau of Justice Assistance, Comp. Gen. B-230162 (May 6, 1988).

In this case, the proposed appropriation is prefaced by an acknowledgment that funds to be appropriated are in addition to those already appropriated under the Act. The language, thereafter, earmarks \$200,000,000 for the specific purpose of funding an increase of police officers and the promotion and implementation of community oriented policing practices as authorized by chapter A of the Omnibus Crime Control Act. We believe this language would evince an intent on the part of Congress, even in the absence of the "notwithstanding" language, to provide funding in addition to that authorized under Section 511 of the Omnibus Act.

5/25/93
House?

RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

For rural water and waste disposal grants the Committee recommends an additional appropriation of \$35,000,000. Rural water and waste disposal grants are used to reduce to reasonable levels the per household cost of repaying the loans. These funds will be used to reduce the backlog of applications for grant funds which presently is in excess of \$500,000,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

In order to provide additional jobs and to enhance public safety and the quality of life in our communities, the Committee recommends an appropriation of \$200,000,000 for formula grants to States under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. These funds are needed to increase the number of sworn officers who are directly interacting with the public at the State and local level. The Committee understands that this \$200,000,000 will be matched by \$66,666,000 in local funds for a total of \$266,666,000. This \$266,666,000 is only available to pay the first year salaries and benefits only of an estimated 6,500 "Cops on the Beat", who otherwise would not have been employed. The Committee believes these funds are critical, not only to fight the war against drugs and crime at the local level but also to add sorely needed jobs. With this in mind, the Committee expects the Department to provide the funds to the States, the District of Columbia, and U.S. Territories as soon as possible, but no later than September 30, 1993.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

The bill includes \$30,000,000 to cover additional operating losses by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak) during fiscal year 1993, and in addition \$21,000,000 in capital grants to address urgent capital equipment overhaul needs.

Due to the slow economic recovery, Amtrak's passenger-related revenue for the first six months of fiscal year 1993 was significantly less than anticipated during the regular fiscal year 1993 appropriations cycle. This has led Amtrak to take severe short term actions to curtail expenses, such as reducing crew size and deferring equipment maintenance. Since Amtrak is prevented by statute from discontinuing trains which do not cover their operating costs, revenue shortfalls are typically addressed by reducing equipment maintenance. Last year, 267 maintenance employees were furloughed at Amtrak's maintenance facilities. Because of the continued revenue problem, Amtrak forecasts that another 450 will be furloughed without additional financial assistance during fiscal year 1993. In an effort to forestall more severe reductions and maintain train operations at a minimal level, Amtrak has utilized

1 1994: *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 602(b)(2)
2 of such Act, no State match shall be required for this addi-
3 tional amount: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding
4 section 602(b)(3) of such Act, States shall enter into bind-
5 ing commitments to provide assistance in an amount equal
6 to 100 percent of the amount of each grant payment with-
7 in one year after receipt of such grant payment from this
8 additional amount.

9 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

10 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

11 RURAL DEVELOPMENT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM

12 ACCOUNT

13 For an additional amount for the "Rural development
14 insurance fund program account", for the costs of water
15 and sewer direct loans, \$35,543,000, to subsidize addi-
16 tional gross obligations for the principal amount of direct
17 loans not to exceed \$250,000,000.

18 RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL GRANTS

19 For an additional amount for "Rural water and waste
20 disposal grants", \$35,000,000, to remain available until
21 expended.

22 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

23 OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

24 JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

25 For an additional amount for "Justice assistance",
26 \$200,000,000 for grants authorized by subpart 1 of part

4

1 E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets
2 Act of 1968, as amended: *Provided*, That such funds shall
3 be available only for the first year cost of the salaries and
4 benefits, excluding overtime payments, resulting from the
5 hiring of additional sworn law enforcement personnel.

6 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

7 FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

8 GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER

9 CORPORATION

10 For an additional amount for "Grants to the Na-
11 tional Railroad Passenger Corporation", to remain avail-
12 able until expended, \$51,000,000, of which \$30,000,000
13 shall be available for operating losses incurred by the Cor-
14 poration, and of which \$21,000,000 shall be available for
15 capital improvements.

16 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 (BY TRANSFER)

19 For an additional amount for "Salaries and ex-
20 penses", \$14,000,000, to carry out section 24 of the Small
21 Business Act, as amended, to be derived by transfer from
22 amounts provided in Public Law 102-395 for the credit
23 subsidy cost of the SBIC Program.



Office of Policy Development
United States Department of Justice
10th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Date: 19 May 93

TO: JOSÉ CERDA

FAX: 456-7739

VOICE: _____

FROM: GRACE MASTALI

VOICE: (202) 514-4606

FAX: (202) 514-8639

Total Pages (excluding this cover): 2

Additional Message:

SENT BY: U. S. Senate

; 5-17-93 :12:06PM ;

2022240766- 202 224 2698:# 2
Estimate No. 5
103rd Congress, 1st Session



THE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

May 14, 1993

The President

The White House

Submitted for your consideration are several recommendations that, taken together, would implement your highest priorities for FY 1993 supplemental appropriations. Included are three formal supplemental requests, adding to or amending your original proposals, and a proposed appropriations language general provision that would effect an across-the-board reduction in FY 1993 domestic discretionary funding to offset the supplemental proposals.

These supplemental requests include:

- o A new FY 1993 supplemental for the Justice Assistance program in the Department of Justice. This request would provide an additional \$200 million to eligible communities and States for community police services.
- o A proposed change to the amounts and to the appropriations language of your pending supplemental request for summer youth employment. This proposal would allow the flexibility to serve youth and young adults up to the age of 30 in the year-round jobs program.
- o A proposed change to the amount requested for the construction wastewater facilities.

In order to fund these programs under the spending limits established by the Budget Enforcement Act, appropriations language is proposed that would provide for an across-the-board reduction of 0.45 percent in FY 1993 domestic discretionary budget authority.

SENT BY:U. S. Senate

: 5-17-93 :12:07PM :

2022240766-

202 224 2698:4 4

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
Justice Assistance

In addition, \$200,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 1995, for grants authorized by chapter A of subpart 2 of part E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, to enhance public safety and the quality of life and to promote the interaction of law enforcement officers with citizens, notwithstanding the limitations of Section 511 of said Act.

The supplemental request would provide an additional \$200 million for discretionary grants in the Byrne Anti-Drug Abuse Program to provide assistance to States, localities, and other local entities to enhance public safety and the quality of life by promoting and enhancing law enforcement interaction with citizens. The additional funding would be used to increase the number of sworn officers directly interacting with the public and to promote community-oriented policing practices at the State and local level. This proposal would increase FY 1993 outlays by \$44 million.



Office of Policy Development
United States Department of Justice
10th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Date: 19 May

TO: JOSÉ CERDA FAX: 456-7139

VOICE: _____

FROM: GRACE L. MASTALLI VOICE: (202) 514 5000

FAX: (202) 514-8639

Total Pages (excluding this cover): 4

Additional Message:

~~FAX 616-2421~~

*Did
go call
GTC
A-Hodg*

~~Adrian, Burdette~~ *Houst. Approp. (Neal Smith
dispute)*

I spoke with John Shank this morning and these are the "well for starters" questions that he has on the \$200 million supplemental:

- 1a) What "specifically" will be the eligible uses of these grants?
- 1b) Who will be eligible for these grants?
- 2) (This question probably needs to go to OJP) Do we have any pending grant requests that would be eligible for the \$200 million? And if so, how many pending grants are eligible and what is the total amount of those requests?
- 3) Will the funds be disbursed directly to local governments or will the grants be passed through the States?
- 4) Would any of these funds be used for hiring/paying salaries of law enforcement officers? If so, will there be a follow on requirement for continued funding in 1994? And, how much? And how much will the federal share of the salary be?
- 5) Will these grants be awarded on a 75%-25% cost share basis?

I told John that I had to send these questions to OPD and that we'd try to get written answers to him, via fax, as soon as possible.

~~Catherine~~

*unfiled
DRAFT*

RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS RE/ \$200,000,000 SUPPLEMENTAL

1a) ELIGIBLE USES OF THESE GRANT FUNDS

- a) hire new, additional career law enforcement officers for deployment in communities across the nation;
- b) rehire law enforcement officers who have been laid off as a result of state and local budget reductions;
- c) redeploy law enforcement officers to activities that are focused on interaction with members of the community on proactive crime control and prevention;
- d) provide specialized training to law enforcement officers to enhance their conflict resolution, mediation, problem solving, service and other skills needed in interacting with members of the community;
- e) develop new technologies to assist state and local law enforcement agencies in reorienting the emphasis of their activities from reacting to crime to preventing crime;
- f) develop and implement innovative programs to permit members of the community to assist state and local law enforcement agencies in the prevention of crime in the community;
- g) establish innovative programs to reduce, and keep to a minimum, the amount of time that law enforcement officers must be away from the community while awaiting court appearances;
- h) establish and implement innovative programs to increase and enhance proactive crime control and prevention programs involving law enforcement officers and young persons in the community;
- i) establish and implement innovative community based crime prevention programs, such as senior citizens safety awareness programs, and other proven community anti-crime initiatives;
- j) establish and implement any other project or program or undertake any activity that, in the judgement of the Attorney General, would further the purposes of this initiative.

1b) WHO WILL BE ELIGIBLE FOR GRANTS

For this particular initiative, I recommend that we limit eligible applicants primarily to general units of local government in excess of 150,000, with a small percentage set aside for smaller jurisdictions being made at the discretion of the Attorney General

(this exception is necessary to cover certain states such as Delaware in which there are no local jurisdictions over 150,000).

This recommendation is primarily based on logistics. Given that the funds (approximately \$44,000,000) must be moved in FY 1993, we must have some way of limiting the number of applicants during this fiscal year. Jurisdictions with populations less than 150,000 will be covered more broadly under the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993.

2) PENDING GRANTS ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING

BJA currently has only one grant program under solicitation that could be considered eligible for funding under this initiative. The Community Oriented Policing Initiative is currently limited by available funding to four sites. We anticipate receiving 50 to 100 applications. With the additional resources available under the supplement, we could fund as many sites as practicable. Application deadlines for all other potentially applicable programs have close, and it would be virtually impossible to have application rewritten to accomodate the eligibility criteria.

3) DISBURSEMENT PROCESS

I recommend that we make discretionary grants directly to the units of general local government with populations in excess of 150,000, and make discretionary grants directly to states in those instances such as Delaware for disbursement to local units of government.

4) FUNDS USED FOR HIRING/SALARIES OF LOCAL OFFICERS

I envision a large portion of these funds being used for new and or rehires. Its a central theme of the Administration. Given that, there clearly will be a need for follow-on funding both in 94 and in additional outyears. There are a number of ways to deal with this issue.

One way is to establish a maximum amount of funding for each new officer, and make the entire amount available immediately with a thre or four year grant period. Under this approach, the department has maximum flexibility in what period of time the funds are spent. They may decide to offset the officers entire salary for the first couple of years and then absorb all the costs. They may decide to offset portions of the officers salary over a multi-year period before they pick up the entire cost.

Another approach is to establish at the front end a declining balance based on percentages of the officers salary. In this case, you would make a series of one year awards that cover, for example, 100% the first year, 75% the second year, 50% the third year, and 25% the fourth and final year.

Another approach would be to establish specific dollar amounts that would be authorized over a period of years. For example, you could establish a \$35,000 maximum the first year, and declining balances

through a subsequent three to four year period.

The second suggested approach is probably the most advantageous as it takes into consideration the significant salary differences in Police Departments across the country, and the percentages would simply be based on the prevailing wage in given jurisdiction.

5) WILL THESE GRANTS BE AWARDED ON A 75% - 25% COST SHARE BASIS

I would recommend against this based on the significant local funding problems that currently exist across the country. We experience significant problems already in the Edward Byrne Program Formula Grant Program based on the 25% matching requirement. Declining shares is a much more attractive option for local units of government as it allows time to incorporate the increased costs into their budget plans.



Office of Policy Development
United States Department of Justice
10th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Date: 7-22-93

TO:

Rana Sampson

FAX: 456-7739

VOICE: _____

FROM:

Grace H. Masdall

VOICE: (202) _____

FAX: (202) 514-8639

Total Pages (excluding this cover): 5

Additional Message:

A large, stylized handwritten signature in the bottom right corner of the page.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Policy Development

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

July 19, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO: Addressees

FROM: Grace L. Mastalli
Special CounselSUBJECT: Conversations with Senate and House Appropriations Committee Staff Regarding
Implementation of the Supplemental Appropriations Policing Grants Program

On Monday July 12, 1993, Joe Graupensperger from OLA and I met for several hours with Dorothy Seder and George Schafer, staff members respectively, of the Senate and House Appropriations Commerce, Justice, State (CJS) Subcommittees, to discuss the views and concerns of Senator Hollings and Rep. Neal Smith regarding implementation of the \$150 million appropriation for discretionary policing grants. They were promised the opportunity to review and discuss the proposed grants announcement prior to its public announcement. Excerpts of the conference agreement and a summary of the key policy points follow.

The Conference Agreement

The conference agreement includes language making the \$150,000,000 available until expended only for the salaries and benefits, excluding overtime, of additional sworn law enforcement officers....The conferees expect the Department to award the discretionary grants competitively to those communities, regardless of size or locality, most in need of sworn law enforcement personnel. The conferees further expect the Department to award the grants as expeditiously as possible in order for the communities to achieve the full benefit, not only the additional law enforcement resources, but also of the new jobs. The conferees expect that the grants awarded by the Attorney General provide sufficient funds

to pay the salaries for these additional police officers over the full term of the grant, which term shall not exceed the time specified in the Department's request. The conferees encourage the Attorney General to require a local match from those localities which can afford to do so.

Program Purposes

Although the conference agreement omits any specific reference to community oriented policing and problem-solving except to note that the Senate bill promoted "the interaction of law enforcement officers with citizens" this was an inadvertent omission. It was agreed that it would be appropriate to include language in the grants announcement encouraging new hires to be used to improve the interaction of law enforcement officers with citizens to reduce crime and disorder.

However, Chairman Smith still views this as primarily a jobs stimulus bill. He is not sold on the concept of community oriented policing and problem solving, but is willing to defer somewhat to the judgement of the Attorney General and Chairman Hollings on its value for the purposes of this program with the understanding that the \$150 million is only available to hire sworn law enforcement officers. Smith apparently views the language "sworn law enforcement officer" as being substantially broader and more flexible than the previously used term, "sworn police officer". As a result he envisions funding being available to support hiring sworn parole officers and potentially other sworn law enforcement personnel.

Chairman Smith is very concerned that the Attorney General will not be able to keep the competitive discretionary grants process free from political interference. He has indicated great concern to his staff that White House officials or other political forces will cause a disproportionate amount of the \$150 million to end up going to Los Angeles. Moreover, Smith does not want these grants to be viewed as a social work program, but rather as a law enforcement/jobs program.

To a limited extent, Chairman Hollings shares the latter concerns, however, he completely supports the Attorney General's innovative community policing/education/prevention strategy to effect change in behavior patterns and fundamental policing philosophy. Hollings sees this program to be part of implementing part of the Attorney General's comprehensive crime control and prevention strategy. However, he wants to emphasize that it is not funding for social programs. Hollings is adamant that the program be free from political interference not only from Washington, but also from Governors. Hollings wants the Attorney General (or her Justice Department designee) to make all awards and insists that none of the \$150 million be passed through states to local recipients. His staff also mentioned Hollings' concern that cities like Los Angeles could suck up the entire appropriation without it having any measurable impact.

Chairman Hollings wants innovation, regional planning and law enforcement cooperation across jurisdictional boundaries to be encouraged and rewarded by the supplemental grants program. He wants regional consortia of agencies or localities working in partnership to combat crime and disorder both to be eligible and possibly to be given a preference for funding.

Chairman Smith does not object to this emphasis or eligibility as long as it is equitably administered.

Limitations on AG Discretion and Program Design Comments

It came as a surprise that both Hollings and Smith view the supplemental program as wholly separate and unrelated to the Administration's other proposed policing initiatives. Although they urged consistency to the extent practicable, their staff articulated a strong desire for the supplemental to be viewed as a discrete, multi-year competitive grants program with no relationship to other existing or proposed federally funded programs. They agreed that this program may, at the Attorney General's discretion be coordinated to a limited extent with other on-going activities such as Weed & Seed, but only if it can be accomplished in an equitable fashion. Both Chairmen feel that the initial Weed & Seed site selection by the Bush Administration was severely flawed and largely politically determined. Therefore, they are somewhat chary of linkages. Moreover, their concern that the mistakes made in Weed & Seed not be repeated in this program was made very clear.

The multi-year grant idea originated with Smith based upon his understanding of related Administration policing proposals for phasing out federal support of police hires and was agreed to by Hollings. They had discussed providing great flexibility in this regard making either two, three, or four year grants available at the applicants option. However, they indicated that establishing a limitation of grant terms to three years, for example, was within the Attorney General's discretion under the appropriations bill and report language. They interpreted the somewhat ambiguous report language "not to exceed the time specified in the Department's request" to make the funds available until expended through multi-year grants of up to four years despite the apparent 1995 limitation included in the request. (This point requires further exploration since they did not have the request language in front of them while responding to this question. See Attachment 2.) They provided the attached model from the proposed crime bill initiative as a sample of the multi-year phase out might be designed. (See Attachment 3).

Similarly, when questioned as to whether the report language which states, that "the conferees expect the grants awarded by the Attorney General [will] provide sufficient funds to pay the salaries for these additional police officers over the full term of the grant...." was inconsistent with phasing out federal support over the life of the grant or with a cap on the amount of funding available for each officer hired, the response was a resounding "no". In the light of all of the above a three year grant period is probably advisable.

Both Chairmen want the Attorney General to require a flexible cash and/or in-kind match and are supportive of the proposed 75/25 minimum match requirement. According to their staff, they also believe the Attorney General should have limited waiver authority for the matching requirement in "cases of severe economic dislocation, extreme extenuating circumstances or financial hardship such as that due to loss of tax base due to military base closures or hurricanes or other natural disasters".

After some discussion of the issue of equitable distribution, it became clear that neither Smith nor Hollings want the resources spread so thinly as to have no substantial impact. Therefore, they oppose a state minimum setaside for the \$150 million supplemental but would support it for a larger program. Precisely how the Attorney General assures equitable distribution to urban, rural and suburban areas will be left largely to her discretion. Contrary to one possible interpretation of the report language which states " ... award the discretionary grants competitively to those communities, regardless of size or locality, most in need of sworn law enforcement personnel " she could, and was encouraged to, set aside amounts of the total available based upon population and related factors. The importance of assuring that the resource allocation among communities of different sizes is equitable and defensible while maintaining the program integrity and competitive/discretionary nature of the program can not be over emphasized. On this point, it is essential that we review our proposed approach with the CJS staff before it is finalized.

Regarding an operational definition of "need" little or no guidance was provided. It was mentioned that police groups are not satisfied with a straight crime rate/population/# of police ratio to assess need and that communities which have failed to devote adequate resources to law enforcement should not be rewarded while those which may have done a better job at great sacrifice are penalized. Both staffers thought the Attorney General was in the best position to develop appropriate measures for and a working definition of "need". (Informal consultation with policing organizations, mayors and others on this point has already been initiated.)

In the context of discussing the determination of need, concern was expressed that any "supplement not supplant" requirement that the Attorney General might choose to impose be flexible in order to permit funding for localities experiencing extreme fiscal distress. Specifically it was suggested that communities that might be forced to lay off officers be eligible to receive funds to keep them on the rolls. This would be consistent with the position of both Chairmen that funding be available to rehire officers laid off due to fiscal problems.

Timing and Administrative Issues

Hollings, and to a lesser extent, Smith, were concerned about problems in other OJP program grants announcements reaching potential applicants in a timely fashion. Apparently, problems with ASPEN systems which disseminates announcements and applications for OJP, has caused a number of announcements to be received on or after application deadlines. While confident that OJP was dealing with this problem Hollings' staff in particular wanted assurances that steps would be taken to make certain that this program not be subject to the same problem.

Regarding interpretation of the phrase "as expeditiously as possible" and the timing of the announcement and subsequent awards, both Chairmen agree that there needs to be adequate upfront planning to assure that everything "is done right", but Smith would prefer to see the program announcement issue by August 1, 1993, while immediately before Labor Day, September 1 was wholly acceptable, even preferable to Hollings' staff. On behalf of Smith,

George Schafer agreed that August 15, 1993 was a fair compromise if additional time was required to assure program quality. Smith in particular has voiced concern about how long it may take to recruit and train new officers before they are actually ready to begin work. (Apparently recruitment and selection time frames average between 6-9 months.) Both staffers were relieved to hear that a substantial number of larger forces may have a pool of replacement officers already in the pipeline that could be brought on board quickly.

Questions regarding the total universe of possible applicants (an estimated 31,000) and the Department's ability to manage such a large program were raised. The use of the grant "rounds" or "rolling admissions" approach suggested by BJA was outlined and met with the staffers tentative approval. Both noted the desirability of spreading the awards process over a number of months while still getting some money out quickly.

Outreach, Public Awareness, and Coordination

Both Smith and Hollings want to participate in getting the word about the program out to their constituents. They urged an outreach program making appropriate utilization of U. S. Attorneys, LECCs, and organizations such as the National Sheriffs Association, National League of Cities and police groups.

COPS ON THE BEAT

OVERVIEW: This document is issued by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs, (OJP), to announce a new competitive grant program and to establish program requirements and administrative guidance for eligible jurisdictions to apply for grants under this Program. This program may be referred to as Cops on the Beat.

This program will make direct grants to law enforcement jurisdictions to hire and/or rehire additional sworn law enforcement officers as part of an overall plan or strategy to address serious crime through community oriented and problem solving policing programs and practices.

In Fiscal Year 1993, \$150,000,000 is available for these grants. Fifty percent of the funds (\$75,000,000) will be awarded to eligible grantees serving populations in excess of 100,000. Fifty percent of the funds (\$75,000,000) will be awarded to those eligible grantees serving populations below 100,000.

PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

The goals of this program are:

- changed*
- o To increase the number of sworn law enforcement officers.
 - o To promote the development and enhancement of community-oriented policing.
 - o To improve public safety through expanded use of community-oriented policing.

The objectives are:

- and problem-solving*
- o To hire additional career law enforcement officers to increase [sworn officer deployment in] community-oriented policing activities designed to prevent crime, promote problem solving, and enhance public safety.
 - o To rehire law enforcement officers who have been laid off as a result of state and local budget reductions in order to increase [sworn officer deployment in] community-oriented policing activities.

POF
J. L. Baker

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Applications are invited from all law enforcement agencies, or combination of law enforcement agencies, that can demonstrate a need for additional law enforcement officers and that are committed to using this program to develop or expand their community policing programs and activities to address the issue of ~~serious crime~~ in their jurisdiction. Eligible applicants under this program are law enforcement jurisdictions responsible for recruiting and hiring police officers who serve local communities. State law enforcement agencies may apply if they have

law enforcement jurisdiction and provide law enforcement services to communities in municipalities within their state.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS: Applications must (A) demonstrate the jurisdiction's public safety need, (B) describe a long term strategy for community policing in the jurisdiction that explains how the activities funded through this grant fit into the overall strategy, (C) includes an implementation plan that specifies how the funds awarded under this program will be used to deploy additional sworn police into community policing activities, and (D) provides a detailed budget proposal to support the grant request. The application must be developed in consultation with community groups and appropriate public and private agencies and must address the following criteria:

A. Public Safety Need: Demonstrate a specific public safety need for more sworn law enforcement officers that includes but is not limited to providing the following information, along with a narrative discussion to explain relevant trends:

1. the jurisdiction's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) crime rate for Part I offenses during each of the last two years;
2. the number and types of calls for service handled during the past 24 months (by month if available);
3. staffing chart that depicts the allocation of officers by function [allocation by shift];
4. the number of sworn law enforcement officers currently working full-time and part-time;
5. the number of civilian personnel currently working full-time and part-time;
6. efforts already taken to reduce the number of sworn officers in administrative positions;
7. the population for your jurisdiction according to the 1990 census;
8. the current unemployment rate for your jurisdiction, along with a description of significant unemployment problems that may have been caused by such things as military base closings, natural disasters, etc.; and
9. any other special conditions that can clearly document need, such as community perceptions of crime or geographic factors.
10. current activities or initiatives, if any, to promote community policing in your jurisdiction (include ongoing

partnerships with outside organizations);

Also, to help evaluate your locality's inability to meet public safety needs without Federal assistance, please provide the following information:

11. actual total expenditures of the local jurisdiction, including operational expenditures for police services, during fiscal years 1991 and 1992;
12. actual total revenues of the local jurisdiction, including all federal, state, and/or other grant-in-aid revenue to support funding for local police, during fiscal years 1991 and 1992; and
13. the amounts of matching funds, in-kind, or other resources from participating agencies or organizations available during the life of the grant and how they will be used. Alternatively, explain the conditions and reasons as to why no matching resources are available.

B. Long Term Strategy: Develop a long-term strategy (minimum of 3 years) that presents the specific ways in which additional sworn law enforcement officers would lead to increased community policing activities targeted against ~~serious~~ crime in your jurisdiction. Explain how these new resources would fit into your overall plan to develop and enhance community-oriented policing. Your strategy should:

1. identify a specific geographic area(s) to be served, including such factors as population density, area in square miles, physical and demographic characteristics, and acute crime problems that require additional sworn officers to conduct community policing activities;
2. describe ways in which the addition of sworn law enforcement officers would improve community policing activities targeted against serious crime;
3. describe how you will coordinate the activities of this initiative with other criminal justice system components in your jurisdiction, as well as with other public and private organizations;
4. describe what, if any, initiatives your department has implemented, is implementing currently, or is planning to implement to develop or expand community policing activities; and
5. prepare a plan for determining the effectiveness of the project through the application of outcome measures,

which must include, but are not limited to, crime and victimization indicators, quality of life measures, community perceptions, and police perceptions of their own work.

C. Implementation Plan: Prepare implementation plan with time/task estimates that specify the anticipated work activities to be conducted and the proportion of [daily] work time to be allocated to such activities.

D. Budget Proposal: In addition, the application must contain a budget and budget narrative that supports the stated need, strategy and implementation plan, and which specifically identifies salary and fringe benefit costs. There are no other allowable costs, and overtime is expressly forbidden.

SELECTION CRITERIA: All applications will be reviewed and the Bureau of Justice Assistance will award grants to applicants that best meet the Application Requirements specified above. Jurisdictions must demonstrate need for this assistance according to the measures of need specified above in the Application Requirements. Special consideration will be given to those jurisdictions that [demonstrate effective partnerships with other organizations, demonstrate significant in-kind or donated resources from participating agencies or organizations, as well as those combined applicants.]

MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: The Federal portion of funding grants under this program may not exceed 75% in the aggregate over the life of the grant, up to a cap of \$75,000 per officer. The matching requirement and/or cap may be waived in full, or in part, upon submission of sufficient evidence of severe economic hardship, which may include such elements as economic dislocation, natural disaster or other severe mitigating circumstances. Waivers will be granted only under the most extreme circumstances.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The total amount available for this program in FY 1993 is \$150,000,000, which will be allocated as follows:

1. \$75,000,000 shall be allocated for grants to municipalities with populations in excess of 100,000.
2. \$75,000,000 shall be allocated for grants to municipalities with populations of less than 100,000.

Funds awarded under this program may be used for the following purposes only:

1. salary and fringe benefits, [excluding pension fund costs,] to hire new career law enforcement officers to

increase deployment of sworn officers in community policing activities across the nation; and,

2. salary and fringe benefits, [excluding pension fund costs,] to rehire law enforcement officers, for the purpose described above, who have been laid off as a result of budget reductions .

APPLICATION PROCESS

All applicants must submit an original Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form 424) and two copies.

In addition to the standard assurances of the Standard Form 424, each application must include a certification that Federal funds made available under the grant will not be used to supplant state or local funds, but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of such funds, be made available for law enforcement purposes. The nonsupplanting requirement, however, does not prohibit use of funds to retain sworn law enforcement officers who would be laid off as a result of budget reductions. Applicants must also certify that the positions created or retained with program funds will not be terminated at the end of the grant period.

The original and two copies of the application must be sent to:

Bureau of Justice Assistance
Central Control Desk, Room 1042 D
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

AWARD PERIOD: Grants may be awarded for up to a three year period.

AWARD AMOUNT: \$150,000,000 is available for this program [in FY 1993.] Eligible applicants serving a municipality with a population of less than 150,000 may apply for up to ~~\$250,000~~ per year, not to exceed a three year total of ~~\$1,000,000~~. Eligible applicants serving a municipality with a population between 150,000 and 499,999 may apply for up to ~~\$500,000~~ per year, not to exceed a three year total of ~~\$2,000,000~~. Eligible applicants serving a municipality with a population between 500,000 and 999,999 may apply for up to ~~\$750,000~~ per year, not to exceed a three year total of ~~\$3,000,000~~. Eligible applicants serving a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 may apply for up to ~~\$1,000,000~~ per year, not to exceed a three year total of ~~\$4,000,000~~.

APPLICATION DEADLINES: Applications for funding under this program will be considered competitively in three rounds.

Round 1: All applications received within 45 days of the date of this announcement will be considered under Round 1.

Application review will commence with the receipt of the initial application. Award of selected applications under Round 1 will commence approximately 60 days from the date of this announcement.

Round 2: Applications received between 46 and 60 days of the date of this announcement will be considered under Round 2. Application review under Round 2 will commence with the initial applications received during this period, and will include those applications not selected during Round 1. Award of selected applications under Round 2 will commence approximately 75 days from the date of this announcement.

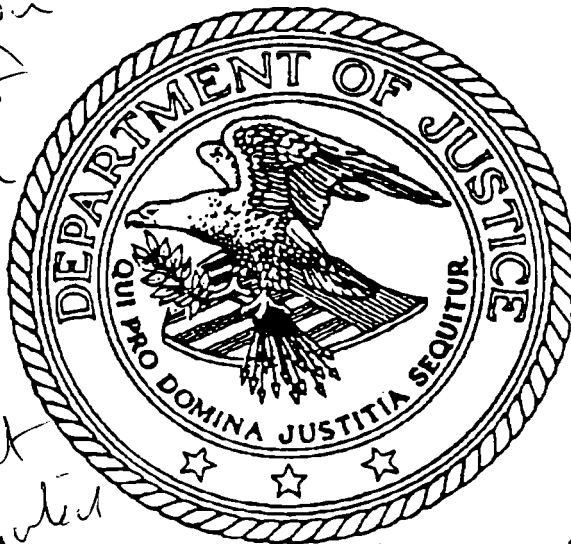
Round 3: Applications received between 61 and 90 days of the date of this announcement will be considered under Round 3. Application review under Round 3 will commence with the initial applications received during this period, and will include those applications not selected during Rounds 1 and 2. Award of selected applications under Round 3 will commence approximately 105 days from the date of this announcement.

Applications that are not selected in first two rounds will be reconsidered during the subsequent round(s).

CONTACT: For further information, contact the Bureau of Justice Assistance (202) 514-6280.

REFERENCES: For your information we have attached a list of available publications on community policing. The Bureau of Justice Assistance does not endorse or recommend any specific program. The needs of your community should dictate the configuration of a program that is most responsive to your local needs.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



CRIMINAL DIVISION

Office of Policy and Management Analysis
Room 2740 Main
10th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530
FAX #: 514-9087

TO: Rana Sampson

FAX #: 456-7739

OFFICE: DPC

DATE: 7/30/93

FROM: Julie Samuel

TELEPHONE #: 456-2164

NUMBER OF PAGES: 8 (including cover sheet)

COMMENTS:

Please view this as a
work-in-progress.

① Military Mention
② In support of
E-zones & other
initiatives?

EF not prob.
requirement but
may be coordinated
with

Have to
Weekend
Reading
Korn

DRAFT

7/30/93

COMMUNITY POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENTAL

OVERVIEW: This document is issued by the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), to announce a new competitive grant program and to establish program requirements and administrative guidance for eligible jurisdictions to apply for grants under this Program. This program may be referred to as Community Police Hiring Supplemental.

This program will make direct grants to law enforcement jurisdictions to hire and/or rehire additional sworn law enforcement officers as part of an overall plan or strategy to address crime and other problems through community-based and problem-oriented policing philosophies and practices. For purposes of this program, community policing activities may include, but are not limited to, one or more strategies at the neighborhood level such as foot patrols, bicycle patrols, public outreach programs, neighborhood resource centers, hotlines, and multi-disciplinary crime prevention and problem solving teams. The Department of Justice does not endorse or recommend any specific activity. The needs of your community should dictate the design of an approach that is most responsive to your local circumstances.

Beginning in Fiscal Year 1993, a total of \$150,000,000 is available for these grants. Fifty percent of the funds (\$75,000,000) will be awarded to eligible grantees serving populations in excess of 150,000. Fifty percent of the funds (\$75,000,000) will be awarded to those eligible grantees serving populations below 150,000. These funds may be used to pay salaries and fringe benefits of newly sworn officers, excluding overtime costs. Funding may commence at the time the hired or rehired officer is sworn in. The deployment of new hires and the selection of the officers to actually implement this initiative will be at the discretion of the local jurisdiction.

PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

The goals of this program are:

- o To increase the ability of law enforcement agencies to engage in community policing by deploying additional sworn law enforcement officers in those areas most in need.
- o To improve public safety through innovative and expanded use of community policing.

The objectives are:

- o To hire additional law enforcement officers to increase sworn officer deployment involved in community policing designed to prevent crime, promote problem solving, and enhance public safety.
- o To rehire law enforcement officers who have been laid off as a result of state and local budget reductions in order to increase sworn officer deployment involved in community policing.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Applications are invited from all law enforcement agencies, or consortia of law enforcement agencies, that can demonstrate a need for additional sworn law enforcement officers and that are committed to using this program to develop or expand community policing to address crime and other problems in their jurisdictions. Eligible applicants under this program are law enforcement agencies that recruit and hire police officers who serve local communities. State law enforcement agencies may apply if they have law enforcement jurisdiction and provide local law enforcement services to communities within their state.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS: Applications must (A) demonstrate the jurisdiction's public safety need, (B) describe a strategy for community policing in the jurisdiction, (C) include an implementation plan that specifies how the funds awarded under this program will be used to deploy additional sworn police for community policing activities, and (D) provide a detailed budget proposal to support the grant request. The application must be developed in consultation with community groups and appropriate public and private agencies and must address the following criteria:

A. Public Safety Need: Provide a narrative discussion that describes the unmet public safety and law enforcement needs in your community. To the extent that the following factors are relevant and data are available, use them and other pertinent information to make your strongest possible case. Provide trend information whenever possible.

1. jurisdiction's Uniform Crime Report (UCR) crime statistics (or their equivalent) for all offenses during each of the last 36 months;
2. number and types of citizen calls for service (i.e. emergency, non-emergency, violent offense, property offense, traffic, etc.) handled by patrol officers during each of the last 36 months;

3. percentage of total patrol time devoted to citizen calls for service;
4. staffing chart that depicts the deployment of officers by function (and officer allocation by shift);
5. number of full-time and part-time civilians and sworn law enforcement officers during each of the last three years;
6. efforts already taken to reduce the number of sworn officers in administrative positions;
7. population for your jurisdiction according to the 1990 census; identify any relevant demographic trends during the last 36 months, as well as any expected changes;
8. current unemployment rate for your jurisdiction, along with a description of significant unemployment problems resulting from such things as military base closings, natural disasters, etc.;
9. any other special conditions that can clearly document need, such as community perceptions of crime or geographic factors;
10. actual total expenditures of the local jurisdiction, including operational expenditures for police services, for each of the past three fiscal years;
11. amount of operational expenditures for police services used for overtime staffing and/or the amount of compensatory time granted in lieu of spending for overtime staffing for each of the past three fiscal years;
12. actual total revenues of the local jurisdiction, including all federal, state, and/or other grant-in-aid revenue to support funding for local police, for each of the past three fiscal years.

B. Strategy: Develop a three-year strategy that presents the specific ways in which additional sworn law enforcement officers would lead to increased community policing targeted against crime and other problems in your jurisdiction. Your strategy should describe:

1. any community policing activities currently used by your agency; emphasize any of these efforts that promote law enforcement-community partnerships with outside organizations;

2. how you will involve community leaders and residents in planning, coordination, and implementation;
3. how you will coordinate the implementation of this initiative with other criminal justice system components in your jurisdiction, as well as with other public, private, and non-profit organizations;
4. the specific geographic area(s) to be served and the crime and other community problems that community policing would address effectively;
5. the specific strategies and innovations that you plan to employ;
6. how you will select the officers who will be assigned to community policing (these may not be the actual officers hired with program funds);
7. how you intend to continue this initiative and retain the positions created with program funds following the conclusion of the grant period;
8. the amounts of other funds or resources from participating agencies or organizations available during the life of the grant and how they will be used. Alternatively, why no other resources are available; and
9. how you will assess how well the project has been implemented and the extent to which the strategic plan has achieved the program's goals and objectives.

C. Implementation Plan: Describe a plan for implementing this strategy with a detailed schedule that includes milestones for significant tasks. The schedule and milestones must include the expected dates for officers to be sworn and deployed, both for program and hiring purposes.

D. Budget Proposal: The application must contain a budget and budget narrative that supports the stated public safety need, strategy and implementation plan, and must specifically identify salary and fringe benefit costs. Salary and fringe benefit costs are the only allowable costs, and expenditure of program funding for overtime is expressly forbidden by the legislation. Standard fringe benefits paid by the department are allowable costs and should be supported by a list of itemized costs to explain what is included in the benefits package. The budget breakdown must show the number of officers to be hired, salary and fringe per officer, and the total salary and fringe costs. Estimate scheduled salary increases, if any, over the life of the grant.

PROGRAM EVALUATION: In addition to a required self assessment, a national level evaluation of this initiative may be conducted in the future. This evaluation will use some combination of process and impact measures that may include, but not be limited to, such factors as crime and victimization indices, quality of life measures, community perceptions, and police perceptions of their own work. Evaluators may collect site data for the process and impact evaluations. Law enforcement departments are asked to cooperate with the evaluators in their efforts to determine the effectiveness of the projects. All selected applicants must be willing to participate in this national level evaluation.

SELECTION CRITERIA: All applications will be reviewed and the Bureau of Justice Assistance will award grants to applicants that best meet the Application Requirements specified above.

Applications will rated based on the extent to which they meet the following weighted criteria:

Public Safety Need.....	400 points
Soundness of Strategy.....	200 points
Clarity and Appropriateness of Implementation Plan.....	200 points
Continuation and Retention Plan.....	100 points
Extent of Commitment of Additional Resources.....	100 points

FEDERAL SHARE: The Federal portion of funding under this program may not exceed 75% of total costs in the aggregate over the life of the grant. This requirement may be waived in full, or in part, upon submission of sufficient evidence of severe economic hardship, which may include such elements as economic dislocation, natural disaster or other severe mitigating circumstances. Waivers will be granted only under the most extreme circumstances.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS

The total amount available for this program is \$150,000,000, which will be allocated as follows:

1. \$75,000,000 shall be allocated for grants to municipalities with populations in excess of 150,000.
2. \$75,000,000 shall be allocated for grants to municipalities with populations of less than 150,000.

APPLICATION PROCESS

All applicants must be submitted on 8 1/2 x 11 paper. Video presentations will not be accepted. The program narrative portion of the application should be no more than 25 pages double spaced and printed single sided. All applicants must also submit

an original Application for Federal Assistance (Standard Form 424) and a minimum of four copies.

In addition to the standard assurances of the Standard Form 424, each application must include a certification that Federal funds made available under the grant will not be used to supplant state or local funds, but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of such funds, be made available for law enforcement purposes. The nonsupplanting requirement, however, does not prohibit use of funds to retain sworn law enforcement officers who would be laid off as a result of planned or prior year budget reductions.

The original and at least four copies of the application must be sent to:

Bureau of Justice Assistance
Central Control Desk, Room 1042 D
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

AWARD PERIOD: Grants may be awarded for up to a three year period.

AWARD AMOUNT: A total of \$150,000,000 is available for this program. Eligible applicants serving a jurisdiction with a population of less than 150,000 may apply for a maximum of \$1,000,000 over the life of the grant. Eligible applicants serving a municipality with a population between 150,000 and 749,999 may apply for a maximum of \$2,000,000 over the life of the grant. Eligible applicants serving a municipality with a population between 750,000 and 2,000,000 may apply for a maximum of \$3,000,000 over the life of the grant. Eligible applicants serving a municipality with a population in excess of 2,000,000 may apply for a maximum of \$4,000,000 over the life of the grant.

APPLICATION DEADLINES: Applications for funding under this program will be considered competitively in three rounds.

Round 1: All applications postmarked within 45 calendar days of the date of this announcement will be considered under Round 1. Application review will commence with the receipt of the initial application. Award of selected applications under Round 1 will commence approximately 60 days from the date of this announcement.

Round 2: Applications postmarked between 46 and 60 calendar days of the date of this announcement will be considered under Round 2. Application review under Round 2 will commence with the initial applications received during this period, and will include those applications not selected during Round 1. Award of selected applications

under Round 2 will commence approximately 75 days from the date of this announcement.

Round 3: Applications postmarked between 61 and 90 calendar days of the date of this announcement will be considered under Round 3. Application review under Round 3 will commence with the initial applications received during this period, and will include those applications not selected during Rounds 1 and 2. Award of selected applications under Round 3 will commence approximately 105 days from the date of this announcement.

Applications that are not selected in first two rounds will be reconsidered during the subsequent round(s).

CONTACT: For further information or to obtain technical assistance in preparing your application, contact the Bureau of Justice Assistance (202) 514-6280.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 16, 1993

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As the Senate prepares to return Monday to consideration of the pending appropriations bill to create jobs, to boost the economy, and to meet pressing human needs, it is important that we renew our commitment to breaking gridlock and to making government work.

To help accomplish these goals, I recommend you consider changes in the pending legislation to reduce its scope, while leaving unaffected certain key programs in the bill. I understand the procedural situation permits you and Senator Mitchell to offer a substitute amendment when the Senate reconvenes. Unfortunately, the rules of the Senate have enabled a minority to block the will of the majority. That makes it necessary for us to step forward and modify the bill in order to meet our objectives. Therefore I recommend you consider offering a substitute that includes these components:

- Leave in place the proposed funding levels for these essential programs to create jobs and to meet human needs: highway construction, summer jobs for young people, childhood immunisation, The Ryan White program for AIDS victims, construction of wastewater treatment facilities, hiring meat inspectors, and assistance to small business. Of course, the \$4 billion for extended unemployment compensation benefits would be left in place.

- Reduce proportionately the other programs in the bill to bring budget authority down from \$16.2 billion to \$12 billion. This will require an across-the-board cut in other programs of about 44 percent.

- Target \$200 million for grants to local governments to hire police as a means of helping to fight crime and to offset layoffs resulting from the fiscal constraints on local government.

This approach would reduce the budget authority in this bill by approximately 25 percent, but it would create only 18 percent fewer jobs in this fiscal year.

I make this recommendation reluctantly, and regret the unwillingness of the minority to let the Senate act on the original legislation. But our mandate is to achieve change, to move the country forward, and to end business as usual in Washington. By taking the initiative in the face of an unrelenting filibuster I believe we can respond to that mandate and achieve a significant portion of our original goals.

Your advice and counsel, and persistent hard work for the working people of this country are greatly appreciated. You have my respect and the thanks of the millions of Americans in the cities, towns and rural communities across the nation who you are trying to help.

Sincerely,

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The Honorable George Mitchell
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510 ;

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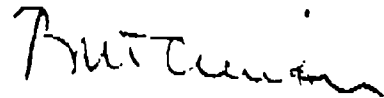
2

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Your advice and counsel, and persistent hard work for the working people of this country are greatly appreciated. You have my respect and the thanks of the millions of Americans in the cities, towns and rural communities across the nation who you are trying to help.

Sincerely,



The Honorable George Mitchell
Majority Leader
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510 ;

JOSE --

I talked to Howard, who told me it was Panetta's idea to use CDBG funds. Panetta said it was the Pres's idea, and that he feels that the Byrne grant program is backed up and we couldn't get the money out the door fast enough.

I asked Panetta how we were supposed to earmark CDBG money. He laughed and said that's Henry Cisneros' problem. I asked how we were supposed to publicly distinguish b/w CDBG money for cops and for swimming pools. He laughed and said HUD has to be very strict with the cities in getting their plans and holding them to it.

I'm afraid it may be too late to change BC's mind on this. Here's what I recommend:

1. We work with Bruce Katz to make the CDBG money iron-clad for new cops.
2. We look into the Byrne program and find out whether this is really a problem, and if so, why.

I don't know who put this idea in BC's head -- Cisneros or Panetta, I imagine. In this place, you can't leave the room for a moment.

Don't be discouraged -- it's still a victory, it still means 10,000 cops -- and if we put the money thru CDBG, maybe we'll have an easier time hanging onto the \$500m appropriation for cops/Justice. Besides, we have more friends at HUD than DOJ, and all our HUD friends believe in fighting crime.

I told Howard that BC wants a mtg with police on the crime bill. He said we need to figure out how to deal with Brooks.

Thanks, and congratulations. It's a great triumph.

Bruce

Police Hiring Supplement Awards Round One



PERCENTAGE OF AWARD FUNDING AND POLICE OFFICERS BY STATE

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

ROUND ONE AWARDS

File: PHSSTRD1.WK1

Revised 12/8/93

NUMBER	APPLICANT NAME	STATE	POPULATION	\$ AMOUNT REQUESTED	NUMBER OFFICERS FUNDED	FEDERAL COST / OFFICER	CUMULATIVE \$ AMOUNT REQUESTED	PERCENT OF AMOUNT AWARDED	CUMULATIVE # OFFICERS FUNDED	PERCENT OF OFFICERS AWARDED
1	FORT DEPOSIT P.D.	AL	1,240	\$53,316	1	\$53,316	\$53,316		1	
2	PHIL CAMPBELL P.D.	AL	2,241	\$102,590	2	\$51,295	\$155,906	0.3%	3	0.5%
1	TEMPE P.D.	AZ	141,993	\$525,000	7	\$75,000	\$525,000	1.1%	7	1.1%
X 1	EAST PALO ALTO P.D.	CA	23,451	\$898,233	7	\$128,319	\$898,233		7	
2	FILLMORE P.D.	CA	12,800	\$329,867	3	\$109,956	\$1,228,100		10	
3	FONTANA P.D.	CA	100,600	\$497,346	5	\$99,469	\$1,725,446		15	
4	FORT BRAGG P.D.	CA	6,233	\$75,000	1	\$75,000	\$1,800,446		16	
5	GARDEN GROVE P.D.	CA	143,050	\$593,533	6	\$98,922	\$2,393,979		22	
6	INGLEWOOD P.D.	CA	109,602	\$1,000,000	9	\$111,111	\$3,393,979		31	
X 7	LOS ANGELES P.D.	CA	3,607,688	\$4,000,000	54	\$74,074	\$7,393,979		85	
8	MADERA P.D.	CA	33,027	\$225,000	3	\$75,000	\$7,618,979		88	
9	MANTECA P.D.	CA	40,004	\$225,000	3	\$75,000	\$7,843,979		91	
10	MORENO VALLEY P.D.	CA	133,706	\$375,000	5	\$75,000	\$8,218,979		96	
11	REDDING P.D.	CA	75,000	\$472,315	5	\$94,463	\$8,691,294		101	
12	SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF	CA	667,800	\$1,929,853	20	\$96,493	\$10,621,147		121	
13	SANTA CRUZ P.D.	CA	51,458	\$155,000	2	\$77,500	\$10,776,147	21.7%	123	19.0%
X 1	AURORA P.D.	CO	238,000	\$1,950,000	26	\$75,000	\$1,950,000	3.9%	26	4.0%
1	MANCHESTER P.D.	CT	51,618	\$275,580	3	\$91,860	\$275,580	0.6%	3	0.5%
1	DELMAR P.D.	DE	2,500	\$43,184	1	\$43,184	\$43,184		1	
X 2	NEW CASTLE COUNTY P.D.	DE	338,817	\$1,745,484	24	\$72,729	\$1,788,668	3.6%	25	3.9%
1	FORT PIERCE P.D.	FL	36,884	\$413,215	6	\$68,869	\$413,215		6	
2	GRETNA P.D.	FL	3,500	\$179,213	3	\$59,738	\$592,428		9	
X 3	HOMESTEAD P.D.	FL	26,866	\$492,128	4	\$123,032	\$1,084,556		13	
X 4	ORLANDO P.D.	FL	165,310	\$1,950,000	26	\$75,000	\$3,034,556		39	
5	PALATKA P.D.	FL	10,201	\$315,494	5	\$63,099	\$3,350,050		44	
6	PORT OF SAINT LUCIE P.D.	FL	65,772	\$525,000	7	\$75,000	\$3,875,050		51	
7	SOUTH BAY P.D.	FL	3,558	\$150,000	2	\$75,000	\$4,025,050	8.1%	53	8.2%

NUMBER	APPLICANT NAME	STATE	POPULATION	\$ AMOUNT REQUESTED	NUMBER OFFICERS FUNDED	FEDERAL COST / OFFICER	CUMULATIVE \$ AMOUNT REQUESTED	PERCENT OF AMOUNT AWARDED	CUMULATIVE # OFFICERS FUNDED	PERCENT OF OFFICERS AWARDED
1	ALBANY P.D.	GA	78,122	\$729,780	12	\$60,815	\$729,780		12	
2	CORDELE P.D.	GA	11,727	\$107,163	2	\$53,582	\$836,943	1.7%	14	2.2%
1	WATERLOO P.D.	IA	66,467	\$1,000,000	8	\$125,000	\$1,000,000	2.0%	8	1.2%
1	CARBONDALE P.D.	IL	27,033	\$150,000	2	\$75,000	\$150,000		2	
2	CAROL STREAM VILLAGE P.D.	IL	36,240	\$177,115	3	\$59,038	\$327,115		5	
3	MOLINE P.D.	IL	43,202	\$375,000	5	\$75,000	\$702,115	1.4%	10	1.5%
1	ANDERSON P.D.	IN	59,459	\$150,000	2	\$75,000	\$150,000		2	
2	MARION P.D.	IN	32,393	\$450,000	6	\$75,000	\$600,000	1.2%	8	1.2%
1	MOREHEAD P.D.	KY	8,358	\$205,362	3	\$68,454	\$205,362	0.4%	3	0.5%
1	BALDWIN P.D.	LA	2,379	\$41,925	1	\$41,925	\$41,925	0.1%	1	0.2%
1	LOWELL P.D.	MA	103,439	\$974,799	12	\$81,233	\$974,799		12	
2	SANDWICH P.D.	MA	16,947	\$375,000	5	\$75,000	\$1,349,799	2.7%	17	2.6%
1	BALTIMORE P.D.	MD	736,014	\$2,000,000	40	\$50,000	\$2,000,000		40	
2	SALISBURY P.D.	MD	22,000	\$280,509	5	\$56,102	\$2,280,509	4.6%	45	6.9%
1	PORTLAND P.D.	ME	64,358	\$450,000	6	\$75,000	\$450,000	0.9%	6	0.9%
1	BENTON HARBOR P.D.	MI	12,818	\$600,000	8	\$75,000	\$600,000		8	
2	HIGHLAND PARK P.D.	MI	21,121	\$913,572	6	\$152,262	\$1,513,572		14	
3	SAGINAW P.D.	MI	69,512	\$975,000	13	\$75,000	\$2,488,572	5.0%	27	4.2%
1	CHOCTAW INDIAN TRIBE	MS	3,935	\$590,260	6	\$98,377	\$590,260		6	
2	HATTIESBURG P.D.	MS	45,301	\$499,960	10	\$49,996	\$1,090,220	2.2%	16	2.5%
1	BILLINGS P.D.	MT	81,151	\$438,922	6	\$73,154	\$438,922	0.9%	6	0.9%
1	CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG P.D.	NC	485,171	\$1,999,420	27	\$74,053	\$1,999,420		27	
2	KINSTON P.D.	NC	25,295	\$300,000	4	\$75,000	\$2,299,420		31	
3	LENOIR P.D.	NC	15,502	\$180,505	3	\$60,168	\$2,479,925	5.0%	34	5.2%

NUMBER	APPLICANT NAME	STATE	POPULATION	\$ AMOUNT REQUESTED	NUMBER OFFICERS FUNDED	FEDERAL COST / OFFICER	CUMULATIVE \$ AMOUNT REQUESTED	PERCENT OF AMOUNT AWARDED	CUMULATIVE # OFFICERS FUNDED	PERCENT OF OFFICERS AWARDED
1	MILLVILLE P.B.	NJ	25,992	\$171,918	3	\$57,306	\$171,918		3	
2	NEW BRUNSWICK P.D.	NJ	41,711	\$633,856	8	\$79,232	\$805,774		11	
3	NEWARK P.D.	NJ	275,221	\$2,000,000	24	\$83,333	\$2,805,774	5.6%	35	5.4%
1	BUFFALO P.D.	NY	328,123	\$2,000,000	27	\$74,074	\$2,000,000		27	
2	GREENE COUNTY SHERIFF	NY	44,739	\$137,161	2	\$68,581	\$2,137,161		29	
3	SCHENECTADY P.D.	NY	65,566	\$975,000	13	\$75,000	\$3,112,161	6.3%	42	6.5%
1	MANSFIELD P.D.	OH	51,353	\$548,360	8	\$68,545	\$548,360		8	
2	NEWARK D.P.S.	OH	44,389	\$327,639	4	\$81,910	\$875,999	1.8%	12	1.8%
1	ALBANY P.D.	OR	34,125	\$300,000	4	\$75,000	\$300,000		4	
2	CORVALLIS P.D.	OR	45,470	\$263,268	4	\$65,817	\$563,268		8	
3	DOUGLAS COUNTY CONSORTIUM	OR	97,200	\$375,000	5	\$75,000	\$938,268	1.9%	13	2.0%
1	LANCASTER P.D.	PA	55,581	\$600,000	8	\$75,000	\$600,000	1.2%	8	1.2%
1	SUMMERVILLE P.D.	SC	24,000	\$208,500	3	\$69,500	\$208,500	0.4%	3	0.5%
1	UNION CITY P.D.	TN	10,513	\$110,445	2	\$55,223	\$110,445	0.2%	2	0.3%
1	LANCASTER P.D.	TX	24,000	\$300,000	4	\$75,000	\$300,000		4	
2	PORT ARTHUR P.D.	TX	58,724	\$1,000,000	9	\$111,111	\$1,300,000		13	
3	SAN ANTONIO P.D.	TX	935,933	\$3,000,000	40	\$75,000	\$4,300,000		53	
4	SAN BENITO P.D.	TX	24,000	\$348,056	6	\$58,009	\$4,648,056		59	
5	WAXAHACHIE P.D.	TX	18,189	\$212,497	3	\$70,832	\$4,860,553	9.8%	62	9.6%
1	VIRGINIA BEACH P.D.	VA	410,607	\$1,991,415	28	\$71,122	\$1,991,415	4.0%	28	4.3%
1	PALOUSE P.D.	WA	915	\$57,061	1	\$57,061	\$57,061		1	
2	TOPPENISH P.D.	WA	7,419	\$267,326	2	\$133,663	\$324,387	0.7%	3	0.5%
1	BELOIT P.D.	WI	35,573	\$450,000	6	\$75,000	\$450,000	0.9%	6	0.9%
GRAND TOTALS					NUMBER OF STATES = 31		\$49,738,145	100.0%	649	100.0%

NOTE: THE DOLLAR AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY EACH JURISDICTION ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL CONFIRMATION AND/OR REVISION BY THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAM'S COMPTROLLER.

650 cops
3-yr grants
23% Calif.

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM
ROUND ONE AWARDS

File: PHSFRND1.WK1 Revised 12/8/93

HIGHEST RATED ROUND ONE APPLICANTS -- ABOVE 150,000 POPULATION

NUMBER	APPLICANT NAME	STATE	POPULATION	\$ AMOUNT REQUESTED AWARDED	NUMBER OFFICERS FUNDED	FEDERAL COST / OFFICER	CUMULATIVE \$ AMOUNT REQUESTED	CUMULATIVE # OFFICERS FUNDED	AVERAGE FED. COST / OFFICER	FEDERAL SHARE INC. REQUESTED	FEDERAL SHARE INC. GRANTED
* ①	LOS ANGELES P.D.	CA	3,607,688	\$4,000,000	54	\$74,074	\$4,000,000	54	\$74,074	no	
? 2	SAN ANTONIO P.D.	TX	935,933	\$3,000,000	40	\$75,000	\$7,000,000	94	\$74,468	no	
3	BALTIMORE P.D.	MD	736,014	\$2,000,000	40	\$50,000	\$9,000,000	134	\$67,164	YES	no
4	SACRAMENTO COUNTY SHERIFF	CA	667,800	\$1,929,853	20	\$96,493	\$10,929,853	154	\$70,973	no	
? 5	CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG P.D.	NC	485,171	\$1,999,420	27	\$74,053	\$12,929,273	181	\$71,432	no	
6	VIRGINIA BEACH P.D.	VA	410,607	\$1,991,415	28	\$71,122	\$14,920,688	209	\$71,391	no	
7	NEW CASTLE COUNTY P.D.	DE	338,817	\$1,745,484	24	\$72,729	\$16,666,172	233	\$71,529	no	
8	BUFFALO P.D.	NY	328,123	\$2,000,000	27	\$74,074	\$18,666,172	260	\$71,793	no	
* 9	NEWARK P.D.	NJ	275,221	\$2,000,000	24	\$83,333	\$20,666,172	284	\$72,768	no	
* 10	AURORA P.D.	CO	238,000	\$1,950,000	26	\$75,000	\$22,616,172	310	\$72,955	no	
11	ORLANDO P.D.	FL	165,310	\$1,950,000	26	\$75,000	\$24,566,172	336	\$73,114	no	

NOTE: THE DOLLAR AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY EACH JURISDICTION ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL CONFIRMATION AND/OR REVISION BY THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAM'S COMPTROLLER.

HIGHEST RATED ROUND ONE APPLICANTS -- BELOW 150,000 POPULATION

NUMBER	APPLICANT NAME	STATE	POPULATION	\$ AMOUNT REQUESTED	NUMBER OFFICERS FUNDED	FEDERAL COST / OFFICER	CUMULATIVE \$ AMOUNT REQUESTED	CUMULATIVE # OFFICERS FUNDED	AVERAGE FED. COST / OFFICER	FEDERAL SHARE INC. REQUESTED	FEDERAL SHARE INC. GRANTED
1	FORT DEPOSIT P.D.	AL	1,240	\$53,316	1	\$53,316	\$53,316	1	\$53,316	YES	YES
2	PHIL CAMPBELL P.D.	AL	2,241	\$102,590	2	\$51,295	\$155,906	3	\$51,969	no	
3	TEMPE P.D.	AZ	141,993	\$525,000	7	\$75,000	\$680,906	10	\$68,091	no	
4	EAST PALO ALTO P.D.	CA	23,451	\$898,233	7	\$128,319	\$1,579,139	17	\$92,891	YES	YES
5	FILLMORE P.D.	CA	12,800	\$329,867	3	\$109,956	\$1,909,006	20	\$95,450	no	
6	FONTANA P.D.	CA	100,600	\$497,346	5	\$99,469	\$2,406,352	25	\$96,254	no	
7	FORT BRAGG P.D.	CA	6,233	\$75,000	1	\$75,000	\$2,481,352	26	\$95,437	no	
8	GARDEN GROVE P.D.	CA	143,050	\$593,533	6	\$98,922	\$3,074,885	32	\$96,090	no	
9	INGLEWOOD P.D.	CA	109,602	\$1,000,000	9	\$111,111	\$4,074,885	41	\$99,387	no	
10	MADERA P.D.	CA	33,027	\$225,000	3	\$75,000	\$4,299,885	44	\$97,725	no	
11	MANTECA P.D.	CA	40,004	\$225,000	3	\$75,000	\$4,524,885	47	\$96,274	no	
12	MORENO VALLEY P.D.	CA	133,706	\$375,000	5	\$75,000	\$4,899,885	52	\$94,229	no	
13	REDDING P.D.	CA	75,000	\$472,315	5	\$94,463	\$5,372,200	57	\$94,249	no	
14	SANTA CRUZ P.D.	CA	51,458	\$155,000	2	\$77,500	\$5,527,200	59	\$93,681	YES	no
15	MANCHESTER P.D.	CT	51,618	\$275,580	3	\$91,860	\$5,802,780	62	\$93,593	no	
16	DELMAR P.D.	DE	2,500	\$43,184	1	\$43,184	\$5,845,964	63	\$92,793	no	
17	FORT PIERCE P.D.	FL	36,884	\$413,215	6	\$68,869	\$6,259,179	69	\$90,713	YES	no
18	GRETNA P.D.	FL	3,500	\$179,213	3	\$59,738	\$6,438,392	72	\$89,422	no	
19	HOMESTEAD P.D.	FL	26,866	\$492,128	4	\$123,032	\$6,930,520	76	\$91,191	YES	YES
20	PALATKA P.D.	FL	10,201	\$315,494	5	\$63,099	\$7,246,014	81	\$89,457	no	
21	PORT OF SAINT LUCIE P.D.	FL	65,772	\$525,000	7	\$75,000	\$7,771,014	88	\$88,307	no	
22	SOUTH BAY P.D.	FL	3,558	\$150,000	2	\$75,000	\$7,921,014	90	\$88,011	no	
23	ALBANY P.D.	GA	78,122	\$729,780	12	\$60,815	\$8,650,794	102	\$84,812	no	
24	CORDELE P.D.	GA	11,727	\$107,163	2	\$53,582	\$8,757,957	104	\$84,211	no	
25	WATERLOO P.D.	IA	66,467	\$1,000,000	8	\$125,000	\$9,757,957	112	\$87,125	YES	YES
26	CARBONDALE P.D.	IL	27,033	\$150,000	2	\$75,000	\$9,907,957	114	\$86,912	no	
27	CAROL STREAM VILLAGE P.D.	IL	36,240	\$177,115	3	\$59,038	\$10,085,072	117	\$86,197	no	
28	MOLINE P.D.	IL	43,202	\$375,000	5	\$75,000	\$10,460,072	122	\$85,738	no	
29	ANDERSON P.D.	IN	59,459	\$150,000	2	\$75,000	\$10,610,072	124	\$85,565	no	
30	MARION P.D.	IN	32,393	\$450,000	6	\$75,000	\$11,060,072	130	\$85,077	no	
31	MOREHEAD P.D.	KY	8,358	\$205,362	3	\$68,454	\$11,265,434	133	\$84,703	no	
32	BALDWIN P.D.	LA	2,379	\$41,925	1	\$41,925	\$11,307,359	134	\$84,383	no	
33	LOWELL P.D.	MA	103,439	\$974,799	12	\$81,233	\$12,282,158	146	\$84,124	no	
34	SANDWICH P.D.	MA	16,947	\$375,000	5	\$75,000	\$12,657,158	151	\$83,822	no	
35	SALISBURY P.D.	MD	22,000	\$280,509	5	\$56,102	\$12,937,667	156	\$82,934	no	
36	PORTLAND P.D.	ME	64,358	\$450,000	6	\$75,000	\$13,387,667	162	\$82,640	no	

HIGHEST RATED ROUND ONE APPLICANTS -- BELOW 150,000 POPULATION

NUMBER	APPLICANT NAME	STATE	POPULATION	\$ AMOUNT REQUESTED	NUMBER OFFICERS FUNDED	FEDERAL COST / OFFICER	CUMULATIVE \$ AMOUNT REQUESTED	CUMULATIVE # OFFICERS FUNDED	AVERAGE FED. COST / OFFICER	FEDERAL SHARE INC. REQUESTED	FEDERAL SHARE INC. GRANTED
37	BENTON HARBOR P.D.	MI	12,818	\$600,000	8	\$75,000	\$13,987,667	170	\$82,280	no	
38	HIGHLAND PARK P.D.	MI	21,121	\$913,572	6	\$152,262	\$14,901,239	176	\$84,666	YES	YES
* 39	SAGINAW P.D.	MI	69,512	\$975,000	13	\$75,000	\$15,876,239	189	\$84,001	no	
40	CHOCTAW INDIAN TRIBE	MS	3,935	\$590,260	6	\$98,377	\$16,466,499	195	\$84,444	YES	YES
41	HATTIESBURG P.D.	MS	45,301	\$499,960	10	\$49,996	\$16,966,459	205	\$82,763	no	
42	BILLINGS P.D.	MT	81,151	\$438,922	6	\$73,154	\$17,405,381	211	\$82,490	no	
43	KINSTON P.D.	NC	25,295	\$300,000	4	\$75,000	\$17,705,381	215	\$82,351	no	
44	LENOIR P.D.	NC	15,502	\$180,505	3	\$60,168	\$17,885,886	218	\$82,045	no	
45	MILLVILLE P.B.	NJ	25,992	\$171,918	3	\$57,306	\$18,057,804	221	\$81,710	no	
46	NEW BRUNSWICK P.D.	NJ	41,711	\$633,856	8	\$79,232	\$18,691,660	229	\$81,623	no	
47	GREENE COUNTY SHERIFF	NY	44,739	\$137,161	2	\$68,581	\$18,828,821	231	\$81,510	no	
48	SCHENECTADY P.D.	NY	65,566	\$975,000	13	\$75,000	\$19,803,821	244	\$81,163	no	
49	MANSFIELD P.D.	OH	51,353	\$548,360	8	\$68,545	\$20,352,181	252	\$80,763	no	
50	NEWARK D.P.S.	OH	44,389	\$327,639	4	\$81,910	\$20,679,820	256	\$80,781	no	
51	ALBANY P.D.	OR	34,125	\$300,000	4	\$75,000	\$20,979,820	260	\$80,692	no	
52	CORVALLIS P.D.	OR	45,470	\$263,268	4	\$65,817	\$21,243,088	264	\$80,466	no	
53	DOUGLAS COUNTY CONSORTIUM	OR	97,200	\$375,000	5	\$75,000	\$21,618,088	269	\$80,365	no	
54	LANCASTER P.D.	PA	55,581	\$600,000	8	\$75,000	\$22,218,088	277	\$80,210	no	
55	SUMMERVILLE P.D.	SC	24,000	\$208,500	3	\$69,500	\$22,426,588	280	\$80,095	no	
56	UNION CITY P.D.	TN	10,513	\$110,445	2	\$55,223	\$22,537,033	282	\$79,919	no	
57	LANCASTER P.D.	TX	24,000	\$300,000	4	\$75,000	\$22,837,033	286	\$79,850	no	
58	PORT ARTHUR P.D.	TX	58,724	\$1,000,000	9	\$111,111	\$23,837,033	295	\$80,804	YES	YES
59	SAN BENITO P.D.	TX	24,000	\$348,056	6	\$58,009	\$24,185,089	301	\$80,349	no	
60	WAXAHACHIE P.D.	TX	18,189	\$212,497	3	\$70,832	\$24,397,586	304	\$80,255	no	
61	PALOUSE P.D.	WA	915	\$57,061	1	\$57,061	\$24,454,647	305	\$80,179	no	
62	TOPPENISH P.D.	WA	7,419	\$267,326	2	\$133,663	\$24,721,973	307	\$80,528	YES	YES
63	BELOIT P.D.	WI	35,573	\$450,000	6	\$75,000	\$25,171,973	313	\$80,422	YES	no

GRAND TOTALS FOR ROUND ONE

NUMBER OF AWARDS	CUMULATIVE FEDERAL \$ AWARDED	NUMBER OFFICERS FUNDED	AVERAGE FEDERAL COST/P.O.	FEDERAL SHARE INC. REQUESTED	FEDERAL SHARE INC. GRANTED
74	\$49,738,145	649	\$76,638	12	8

NOTE: THE DOLLAR AMOUNTS REQUESTED BY EACH JURISDICTION ARE SUBJECT TO FINAL CONFIRMATION AND/OR REVISION BY THE OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAM'S COMPTROLLER.

Talking Points
Announcement of Community Policing Grants
December 20, 1993

- **Downpayment on 100,000 more police pledge.** These 74 community policing grants are a downpayment on the President's pledge to put 100,000 more police on the street and expand community policing. These funds will be used to put 650 new police officers on the street -- from more than 50 new police in the City of Los Angeles to a just one or two in communities that previously had no police.
- **Community policing works.** Putting more police on the street in community policing is the single most important thing we can do to reduce crime -- and fear of crime. It worked for Lee Brown in Houston and New York, where more police on the street meant less crime -- and it can work in communities large and small throughout the country.
- **Crime control and prevention.** Community policing is more than simply putting more police on the street to make more arrests. It's about increasing the number of police working in partnership with community residents to solve crime problems. And it's about preventing crimes before they happen.
- **Key to our Drug Strategy.** More police in community policing is a central tenet of the Administration's drug strategy and can help reduce the supply of -- and the demand for -- illegal drugs. Police on the beat can work with community residents to close open-air drug markets and crack houses. And, just as they work to identify neighborhood drug traffickers and do what it takes to put them out of business, police can learn to recognize drug users on their beat who need help and do what it takes to get them into treatment.
- **Pass the crime bill.** The President has told Congress that as soon as they get back in 1994, he wants them to send him a crime bill that puts 100,000 more police on the street, expands boot camps like they did in Arkansas and drug courts like the one the Attorney General started in Miami, gets handguns out of the hands of minors, and bans assault weapons so criminals can't roam the streets better armed than our police.
- **Respond to Americans #1 Concern.** Crime has become the number one issue for millions of Americans, and Washington can't afford not to act. Earlier this month, we broke seven years of gridlock by signing the Brady bill. Let's not keep the American people waiting for a crime bill that gives us more police and fewer guns.

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Talking Points
Announcement of Community Policing Grants
December 20, 1993

- Good morning. On behalf of Attorney General Reno and Drug Director Lee Brown, who are here with me, I want to congratulate all of you for working so hard to help make your communities and our country safe again.
- Today, I am proud to announce that the six cities on the phone and 68 other cities and towns across the country will receive the first grants from my administration to put more police on the street and expand community policing. The Justice Department received applications from more than 1,000 communities across the country, and the community policing proposals we got from your police departments were absolutely outstanding.
- These grants are a downpayment on my pledge to put 100,000 new police officers on the streets of America. Today is just the beginning. I've told Congress that as soon as they come back in 1994, I want them to send me a crime bill that puts 100,000 more police on the street, expands boot camps like we did in Arkansas and drug courts like the one the Attorney General started in Miami, gets handguns out of the hands of minors, and bans assault weapons so we'll no longer be the only advanced country that lets teenagers roam the streets better armed than the police.
- Earlier this month, I signed the Brady Bill, which broke seven years of gridlock here in Washington. We can't afford to keep the American people waiting any longer for the crime bill.
- I am very excited about what you're doing, because community policing works. I saw it work for Lee Brown in Houston and New York, and it can work for communities large and small across the country.
- Crime has become the number one fear for millions of Americans, and putting more police on the street in community policing is the single most important thing we can do to reduce crime and the fear of crime.
- As many of you have demonstrated, community policing is more than simply putting cops back on the beat; it's getting police and community residents to work as partners against crime.
- Last week, I read a wonderful article in the New York Times Magazine about a brave officer named Kevin Jett, whose beat is 8 square blocks in one of the toughest neighborhoods in New York City. Officer Jett not only arrests criminals and prevents a lot of crimes from occurring in the first place; every day that he walks his beat, he helps restore the basic conditions that can make that neighborhood a community again, and helps the hard-working decent people who live there take back a little of their freedom.

Los Angeles, CA -- Los Angeles, will be receiving a \$4 million grant to put 54 more police on the street and to help expand the community policing philosophy throughout its entire police department. Eighteen of the new officers will be assigned to Community Police Stations to assist in establishing Police Advisory Councils (PACs) throughout the city. PACs will be used to prepare "State of the Community" reports and to obtain community feedback for the LAPD's strategic planning process.

San Antonio, TX -- San Antonio will be receiving a \$3 million grant to hire 40 new police officers. This increase will allow the police department to meet the increasing demands for service while transferring veteran police officers to community policing. The city will implement a SAFFE (San Antonio Fear-Free Environment) program, which will allow teams of six or seven police officers to focus on community policing in the city's six police patrol services areas.

Buffalo, NY -- The crime rate in Buffalo has grown at twice the rate as the national average in recent years. With this \$2 million community policing grant, Buffalo's police department will divide the city into 27 neighborhoods and put at least one new community police officer in each area. The busiest precincts may get as many as three additional officers. New officers will help establish community Steering/Monitoring Committees and, ultimately, assist in training other police officers in the department in community policing methods.

Newark, NJ -- Newark has experienced a 28% decrease in the number of police personnel since the 1970s. This \$2 million grant will allow Newark to hire 24 new police officers. The city will implement Neighborhood Stabilization Units (NSUs) in all four police districts -- each including community service vans (mobile mini-police stations), bike patrols, community service officers and auxiliary police (volunteers).

Aurora, CO -- Over the past five years, Aurora -- a Denver suburb with a growing gang population -- has experienced a 58% increase in violent crime. Last week, Aurora was the site of a tragic, random shooting. With \$1.95 million grant it is receiving today, Aurora will add 26 new police officers, deploying them as follows: 14 officers will be assigned to neighborhood beats; 1 officer will work with multifamily housing owners and managers; 7 officers will join the Direct Action Response Team (DART), a city-wide problem-solving team; and 4 officers will be assigned to foot patrol in the business corridor.

Saginaw, MI -- Saginaw, which is the 10th poorest city in the country and has an overall crime index that is almost twice the national average, will be receiving a \$975,000 grant to hire 13 additional officers. The city will form a Core Advisory Group -- staffed by representatives from the community and other public and private agencies -- to help implement its community policing strategy. Networking Centers -- intended to allow police officers to work more closely neighborhood -- will be established throughout the city. The Centers will also have access to a wide array of professional services, such as counselors, health care specialists, and public defenders.

THE POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

As a downpayment on his pledge to put 100,000 more police on the street, President Clinton challenged Congress last April to pass a jobs bill that included money for communities to re-hire or hire additional police officers. Congress approved \$150 million for grants to state and local law enforcement agencies to hire approximately 2,000 new police officers. This legislation was signed by the President on July 2, 1993.

To implement this new program -- the Police Hiring Supplement Program -- the Justice Department set up a competitive process for local law enforcement agencies across the country. The Department set aside half of the program's funds (\$75 million) for law enforcement agencies serving populations of more than 150,000 persons and the other half for smaller areas. By law, grant monies have to be used over a three-year period and can only pay for salaries and benefits of new or re-hired sworn law enforcement personnel. A local match is required, unless waived by the Attorney General due to economic hardship.

Applications were reviewed and scored based on the following selection criteria: public safety need; community policing strategy; implementation plan; continuation and retention plan; and additional resource commitments available to support the project.

Today, after receiving more than 2,700 applications from law enforcement agencies in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and several U.S. Territories, the Justice Department will announce the first 74 grant recipients. These grants total about \$50 million and will pay to put some 650 new police on the street. There will be two more rounds of announcements in the coming months, with about another 150 police departments receiving grants to hire nearly 1,500 additional police.

The Police Hiring Supplement is just the beginning -- a downpayment on the President's community policing initiative included in crime legislation that has passed both the House and Senate. The President has called on Congress to pass a crime bill as soon as it returns in 1994 to put 100,000 new police on the street.

A brief description of the projects that will be funded in the cities of those mayors participating in today's conference call is attached. More detailed information on each individual grant is available in the Justice Department's press package.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

CM- CC JOSE
+ RETURN
TO MEDATE: 12/2

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: AG LETTER RE HIRING POLICE OFFICERS

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☒	PASTER	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☒	QUINN	☐	☐
NEEL	☐	☐	RASCO	☐	☒
PANETTA	☐	☒	RUBIN	☐	☐
BAGGETT	☐	☐	SEGAL	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☒	SEIDMAN	☐	☐
GEARAN	☐	☒	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☒
GERGEN	☐	☒	TYSON	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	VARNEY	☐	☒
HALE	☐	☐	WATKINS	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	<u>REED</u> →	☐	☒
LINDSEY	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐
McGINTY	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
MYERS	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
NUSSBAUM	☐	☒	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

NO RESPONSE NECESSARY

RESPONSE:

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

November 29, 1993

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

With all of the attention now being focused on the Crime Bills and specifically on hiring additional police officers, I am pleased to advise of you of the progress the Department of Justice is making towards distributing the \$150 million appropriated for police hiring.

These discretionary funds have been made available as a result of the supplemental appropriations bill you signed in July. We expect these funds to help pay for up to 2,100 additional officers. One-half of the money is available for jurisdictions with populations at or above 150,000; the other half is for the smaller jurisdictions. In this manner, we hope to ensure that small and rural jurisdictions as well as the largest metropolitan areas will ultimately benefit from having additional police officers.

We will make awards to jurisdictions that document a clear public safety and economic need and that plan to use the money to develop or expand their community policing efforts. Applications are being considered in three rounds; all applications must be received by December 1. We are planning a rolling awards process in which applications that are considered, but not funded in one round, will be reconsidered in later rounds. We expect the first award announcements to be made in late November; most will be made in December and early 1994. Additional program details are available from the attached Fact Sheet.

Summarized below are the Justice Department's most significant accomplishments and the current status of the applications/award process.

PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION

- * On August 30, I announced that the Department had widely disseminated the grant application kit, which included a telephone number potential applicants could call for technical assistance.

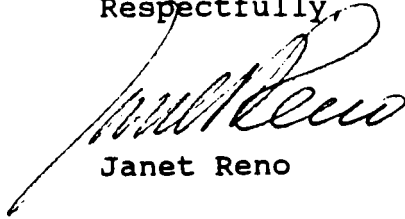
- * Immediately after mailing out the grant application kits, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) began operating the telephone Response Center. This technical assistance line provides information to potential applicants about the Police Hiring Supplement Program and its requirements, as well as information about community policing. The Center has responded to about 3,000 callers from across the country, many of whom have expressed their appreciation at being able to call Washington and receive assistance.
- * We established a reviewing system to ensure that every application would be scored fairly based on standard criteria. Employees from the Office of Justice Programs, in addition to their other responsibilities, have willingly and enthusiastically accepted this very manpower-intensive challenge of reviewing and processing an extraordinary volume of grant applications.

STATUS OF APPLICATIONS

- * By the end of Round 2 (November 1), the Department received a total of 1,624 applications requesting federal funds to help hire (or rehire) more than 8,800 additional sworn law enforcement officers.
- * Of the 1,624 applications received thus far, 91 percent (1,475) are from jurisdictions serving populations of 150,000 or less. More than half (921 or 57%) are from jurisdictions serving populations of less than 25,000. Eight (8) applications have been received from jurisdictions with populations of more than two million. ✓
- * Most applicants (80%) are municipal police departments, followed by county police and sheriffs (16%). The remaining four percent come from Indian tribes, consortia, special police, and state police.
- * Local law enforcement agencies from every State have submitted applications. Attached is a summary table that lists the number of applications and the number of police requested from local agencies in each State.
- * The number of officers requested ranges from 1 to 61, with an average of 4 in jurisdictions serving populations under 150,000, and an average of 23 in larger jurisdictions.
- * About 12 percent of all applicants are requesting an increase in the Federal share.

Overall, we are struck by the genuine interest in and support for community policing. This support cuts across the spectrum of jurisdictions, regardless of size or the nature of their crime problem.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Janet Reno", written over the printed name.

Janet Reno

Attachments

Told
you
so



Department of Justice

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM FACT SHEET

PROGRAM GOALS

- To increase the number of sworn law enforcement officers serving areas where they are needed most.
- To improve the long-term ability of law enforcement agencies to engage in community policing by deploying additional sworn law enforcement officers.
- To improve public safety through innovative crime prevention, including community policing.
- To hire additional law enforcement officers to increase sworn officer deployment and expand community policing designed to prevent crime, promote problem solving, and enhance public safety.
- To rehire law enforcement officers who have been laid off (as a result of state and local budget reductions) to increase sworn officer deployment and expand community policing.

FUNDING

- The \$150 million available for this program is part of the supplemental budget appropriation requested by President Clinton. \$75 million is available for jurisdictions at or above 150,000 population; \$75 million for those below 150,000.
- Grant funds are available only for the salaries and fringe benefits of hired or rehired sworn law enforcement officers over a three-year period. Funding for overtime costs is prohibited.
- The program will provide funding to hire up to 2,100 officers.

AWARD AMOUNTS

- \$1 million maximum for jurisdictions below 150,000 population.
- \$2 million maximum for jurisdictions between 150,000 and 749,999.
- \$3 million maximum for jurisdictions between 750,000 and 2 million.
- \$4 million maximum for jurisdictions above 2 million population.

FEDERAL SHARE

- Federal share per officer may not exceed the greater of: (1) 75 percent of the total salary and benefits over the life of the grant, up to a maximum of \$75,000; or (2) 50 percent of the total salary and benefits

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT - CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
 APPLICANTS BY STATE

PAGE 1 OF 3

DATE OF REPORT: 11/08/93

APPLICANTS BY STATE	ABOVE 150,000 POP.		BELOW 150,000 POP.		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Alabama	2	1%	43	3%	45	3%
Alaska	1	1%	6	0%	7	0%
Arizona	6	4%	28	2%	34	2%
Arkansas	1	1%	17	1%	18	1%
California	14	9%	89	6%	103	6%
Colorado	2	1%	24	2%	26	2%
Connecticut	0	0%	16	1%	16	1%
Delaware	2	1%	6	0%	8	0%
District of Columbia	2	1%	0	0%	2	0%
Florida	14	9%	57	4%	71	4%
Georgia	3	2%	45	3%	48	3%
Hawaii	1	1%	1	0%	2	0%
Idaho	0	0%	8	1%	8	0%
Illinois	2	1%	92	6%	94	6%
Indiana	2	1%	31	2%	33	2%
Iowa	1	1%	30	2%	31	2%
Kansas	2	1%	16	1%	18	1%
Kentucky	0	0%	31	2%	31	2%
Louisiana	3	2%	22	1%	25	2%

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT - CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
APPLICANTS BY STATE

PAGE 2 OF 3

DATE OF REPORT: 11/08/93

APPLICANTS BY STATE	ABOVE 150,000 POP.		BELOW 150,000 POP.		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Maine	0	0%	17	1%	17	1%
Maryland	4	3%	17	1%	21	1%
Massachusetts	2	1%	30	2%	32	2%
Michigan	4	3%	53	4%	57	4%
Minnesota	3	2%	33	2%	36	2%
Mississippi	0	0%	36	2%	36	2%
Missouri	5	3%	39	3%	44	3%
Montana	0	0%	8	1%	8	0%
Nebraska	2	1%	10	1%	12	1%
Nevada	1	1%	4	0%	5	0%
New Hampshire	0	0%	20	1%	20	1%
New Jersey	3	2%	48	3%	51	3%
New Mexico	1	1%	10	1%	11	1%
New York	11	7%	81	5%	92	6%
North Carolina	4	3%	44	3%	48	3%
North Dakota	0	0%	8	1%	8	0%
Ohio	7	5%	60	4%	67	4%
Oklahoma	2	1%	42	3%	44	3%
Oregon	1	1%	22	1%	23	1%

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT - CUMULATIVE STATUS REPORT
APPLICANTS BY STATE

PAGE 3 OF 3

DATE OF REPORT: 11/08/93

APPLICANTS BY STATE	ABOVE 150,000 POP.		BELOW 150,000 POP.		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Pennsylvania	3	2%	60	4%	63	4%
Rhode Island	1	1%	10	1%	11	1%
South Carolina	0	0%	30	2%	30	2%
South Dakota	0	0%	5	0%	5	0%
Tennessee	3	2%	26	2%	29	2%
Texas	11	7%	48	3%	59	4%
Utah	4	3%	19	1%	23	1%
Vermont	1	1%	7	0%	8	0%
Virginia	9	6%	30	2%	39	2%
Washington	5	3%	46	3%	51	3%
West Virginia	0	0%	12	1%	12	1%
Wisconsin	2	1%	33	2%	35	2%
Wyoming	0	0%	3	0%	3	0%
Puerto Rico	2	1%	1	0%	3	0%
Guam	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
TOTAL	149	100%	1476	100%	1624	100%

* Total includes the Virgin Islands, which was excluded from the table.

COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS ANNOUNCEMENT

Wednesday, February 9, 1994

* Mayor Daley, Mayor White, Mayor Rice, Mayor Minor, I want to commend you for all that you're doing to help make your communities and our country safe again. Violent crime and the fear it provokes are ripping this country apart, and every one of us is going to have to work night and day -- the way you are -- if we're going to restore the basic freedoms of civilized society.

* Today, I am proud to announce that the four cities on the phone and 30 other cities and towns across the country will receive the second round of grants from my administration to put more police on the street and expand community policing. The Justice Department received applications from some 3,000 communities across the country; we have now awarded grants to more than 100 cities and towns nationwide. Every city in America is coming to the same conclusion: more police on the street -- done right -- equals less crime.

* These grants are another downpayment on my pledge to put 100,000 new police officers on the streets of America. We've got to do that and more. I've told Congress that I want them to send me a comprehensive crime bill as soon as possible that puts 100,000 more police on the street, bans assault weapons, expands boot camps and prisons and drug courts, and says to violent offenders: Those who commit crimes will be punished, and those who commit a third violent felony will be put away, and put away for good. The American people need that crime bill, and we need it now.

* On Monday, we announced our budget plan for this year, which sets up a five-year, \$22 billion Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund that takes the money we save from reducing the federal bureaucracy and sets it aside for the purpose of fighting crime. Earlier today, Lee Brown and I announced our new Drug Control Strategy, which expands drug treatment programs that will keep hardcore addicts off the street. Two items in our budget this year got bigger increases than almost anything else: one was community policing (which went up \$1.7 billion) and the other was the drug budget (which went up \$1 billion).

* But you know as well as I do: this isn't just about money. It's about parents teaching their children right from wrong, individuals taking personal responsibility for their own lives, communities giving our young people something to say yes to, and neighborhoods working together with the police as partners against crime.

* In my State of the Union Address, I singled out a brave young officer named Kevin Jett, whose beat is 8 square blocks in one of the toughest neighborhoods in New York City. I read about him in the paper, and I asked him to come down here to stand and be recognized for what he and so many others do to restore sanity and safety and a sense of values to the people whose lives he protects. What we're doing here today is to help make it possible for officers just like him to walking beats in your cities, working with your people, to take this country back, neighborhood by neighborhood and block by block.

Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance
(Amounts in thousands)

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance
Formula Grant Program

State/Territory	Current Level	\$623,000 Level		\$673,000 Level	
	\$423,000	Allocation	Increase	Allocation	Increase
Alabama.....	56,884	\$10,139	\$3,253	\$10,953	\$4,069
Alaska.....	1,870	2,754	884	2,975	1,105
Arizona.....	6,401	9,428	3,027	10,184	3,783
Arkansas.....	4,438	6,536	2,098	7,060	2,622
California.....	44,349	65,317	20,968	70,560	26,211
Colorado.....	5,870	8,645	2,775	9,339	3,469
Connecticut.....	5,747	8,464	2,717	9,144	3,397
Delaware.....	2,027	2,985	958	3,224	1,197
District of Columbia	1,910	2,813	903	3,038	1,128
Florida.....	19,977	29,423	9,446	31,784	11,807
Georgia.....	10,495	15,457	4,962	16,698	6,203
Hawaii.....	2,675	3,940	1,265	4,256	1,581
Idaho.....	2,538	3,738	1,200	4,038	1,500
Illinois.....	17,506	25,783	8,277	27,853	10,347
Indiana.....	9,052	13,331	4,279	14,401	5,349
Iowa.....	5,040	7,423	2,383	8,019	2,979
Kansas.....	4,613	6,794	2,181	7,339	2,726
Kentucky.....	6,349	9,350	3,001	10,101	3,752
Louisiana.....	7,117	10,481	3,364	11,323	4,206
Maine.....	2,817	4,149	1,332	4,482	1,665
Maryland.....	7,983	11,757	3,774	12,701	4,718
Massachusetts.....	9,602	14,142	4,540	15,277	5,675
Michigan.....	14,407	21,219	6,812	22,921	8,514
Minnesota.....	7,373	10,859	3,486	11,731	4,358
Mississippi.....	4,751	6,997	2,246	7,559	2,808
Missouri.....	8,408	12,383	3,975	13,377	4,969
Montana.....	2,209	3,253	1,044	3,514	1,305
Nebraska.....	3,328	4,901	1,573	5,294	1,966
Nevada.....	2,887	4,252	1,365	4,594	1,707
New Hampshire.....	2,632	3,877	1,245	4,188	1,556
New Jersey.....	12,115	17,844	5,729	19,276	7,161
New Mexico.....	3,263	4,806	1,543	5,192	1,929
New York.....	26,790	39,457	12,667	42,623	15,833
North Carolina.....	10,658	15,697	5,039	16,957	6,299
North Dakota.....	1,962	2,890	928	3,122	1,160
Ohio.....	16,645	24,516	7,871	26,483	9,838
Oklahoma.....	5,582	8,221	2,639	8,881	3,299
Oregon.....	5,221	7,690	2,469	8,307	3,086
Pennsylvania.....	18,102	26,661	8,559	28,800	10,698
Rhode Island.....	2,488	3,665	1,177	3,959	1,471
South Carolina.....	6,130	9,029	2,899	9,754	3,624
South Dakota.....	2,059	3,033	974	3,276	1,217
Tennessee.....	8,115	11,953	3,838	12,912	4,797
Texas.....	25,780	37,969	12,189	41,016	15,236
Utah.....	3,580	5,272	1,692	5,695	2,115
Vermont.....	1,865	2,747	882	2,968	1,103
Virginia.....	10,015	14,750	4,735	15,934	5,919
Washington.....	8,208	12,089	3,881	13,059	4,851
West Virginia.....	3,624	5,337	1,713	5,766	2,142
Wisconsin.....	8,118	11,957	3,839	12,916	4,798
Wyoming.....	1,713	2,523	810	2,725	1,012
American Samoa.....	795 a/	1,170 b/	375	1,264 c/	469
Guam.....	1,247	1,837	590	1,984	737
N. Mariana Islands..	391 a/	577 b/	186	623 c/	232
Puerto Rico.....	6,076	8,949	2,873	9,668	3,592
Virgin Islands.....	1,203	1,771	568	1,913	710
Total.....	<u>423,000</u>	<u>623,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>	<u>673,000</u>	<u>250,000</u>

- a/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,186,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$794,620); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$391,380).
- b/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,747,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$1,170,490); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$576,510).
- c/ In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, these two territories are considered as one state and the total amount available (\$1,887,000) is allocated by percentage: American Samoa (67% - \$1,264,290); and Northern Mariana Islands (33% - \$622,710).

Community Police Initiative Grants

Local Media

Jose -
Bravo!

BR

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City Gets \$4 Million to Hire 54 Officers

■ **Law enforcement:** Los Angeles' award is the largest by the U.S. Justice Department.

By JAMES BORNEMEIER
TIMES STAFF WRITER

WASHINGTON—Offering a "down payment" on his promise to put 100,000 more police officers on the streets of U.S. cities, President Bill Clinton Monday announced grants to hire hundreds of new officers nationwide, including 54 for the Los Angeles Police Department.

The city's \$4-million award was the largest handed out by the Administration and represents a first step toward Mayor Richard Riordan's goal of increasing the ranks of city police by nearly 3,000 officers.

"This is a great beginning," Riordan told Clinton during a conference call with five other mayors to announce the grants. "It's good to know we're all rowing in the same direction."

Clinton, whose Administration is trying to respond to a national outcry about crime, assured the mayors, "Help is on the way."

Nearly \$50 million was distributed by the Justice Department on Monday in the first of three rounds of awards. Thirteen California cities and counties accounted for nearly 22% of the initial round, making the state the largest beneficiary.

Among the Southern California departments receiving grants were Inglewood, Garden Grove, Moreno Valley, Fillmore and Fontana.

The \$4-million grant to Los Angeles is the largest allowed by the federal program, which aims to assist cities whose departments have been depleted by budgetary restrictions and emphasize community policing techniques.

San Antonio had the next-highest award, with \$3 million to hire 40 new officers. Several communities, including the Ft. Bragg Police Department in Mendocino County, received grants to hire one officer.

Nationwide, 74 awards were announced to hire 658 officers. After all three rounds, the \$150-million program will help pay for 2,000 new officers over three years.

Riordan and the other mayors on the telephone hookup were eager to give thanks for the federal help. "This is the best Christmas gift we could ever receive," said Newark Mayor Sharpe James.

But Riordan may face a difficult quest in finding federal funding for the rest of the LAPD buildup he envisions.

Los Angeles is not expected to receive more money from the program, which was part of a supplemental appropriation signed into law last July. And Clinton's plan to fund 100,000 new officers is bogged down as the House and Senate consider different approaches to major crime legislation.

Gov. Pete Wilson, during a brief Washington visit, said Monday that the awards were "only a drop in the bucket" and hoped that the federal government would be able to offer more in the future.

City officials were optimistic that if new federal funds are approved, the city is well-positioned to win them. Along with general selection criteria—based on need and community policing strategies—city and congressional officials had urged the Justice Department to consider geographic factors as well.

The vast territory that the LAPD polices has stretched its ranks dangerously thin, city officials have argued. Only 350 patrol cars cover 470 square miles, and the department has one police officer for every 457 residents. By comparison, New York City's ratio is one officer for every 260 residents.

Riordan discussed his concerns about crime with the President in an Oval Office

Please see GRANT, B4

GRANT

Continued from B1

chat in October. The Mayor also dispatched Deputy Mayor William C. Violante and Police Chief Willie L. Williams on an earlier Washington lobbying mission in August.

Eighteen of the new L.A. officers will be assigned to community police stations, designed to encourage better cooperation between police and neighborhoods through the establishment of police advisory councils, the Justice Department said.

The grant money will also expand such community policing activities as bike patrols, youth recreation programs, neighborhood anti-drug groups and after-school tutorials.

The remaining 36 officers will be assigned to community service centers in each geographic area to help coordinate with other juvenile justice programs, including the Community Youth Gang Services Project, and Operation Cleansweep, an anti-graffiti program.

After talking with the mayors, Clinton signed the National Child Protection Act, which creates a national database of those indicted or convicted of child abuse and sex offenses, violent crimes, arson and felony drug charges. Firms that hire child-care workers can use the database to check the backgrounds of potential employees.

Talk show host Oprah Winfrey,

Help Is on the Way

These California cities and counties have been selected to receive Justice Department grants to hire additional police officers.

DEPARTMENT	GRANT AMOUNT	OFFICERS FUNDED	POPULATION
Los Angeles	\$4,000,000	54	2,607,688
Sacramento County	\$1,929,853	20	667,800
Inglewood	\$1,000,000	9	109,602
East Palo Alto	\$898,233	7	23,451
Garden Grove	\$593,533	6	143,050
Fontana	\$497,346	5	100,600
Redding	\$472,315	5	75,000
Moreno Valley	\$375,000	5	133,706
Fillmore	\$329,867	3	12,800
Madera	\$225,000	3	33,027
Manteca	\$225,000	3	40,004
Santa Cruz	\$150,000	2	51,458
Fort Bragg	\$75,000	1	6,233

who has said she was a victim of child abuse, attended the ceremony. "It is just the beginning of what needs to be done to make the world a safer place for children," she said.

Also on Monday, Clinton met with Marc Klaas, the father of Polly Klaas, a 12-year-old girl kidnaped from her Petaluma home during a slumber party and killed. Klaas said he is pushing anti-crime initiatives that "get these bad men

off these streets and get them off the streets for good."

"President Clinton is in a position to influence people and I hope that he can use that influence to help make America a safer place for children," Klaas said after the session. "I am not going to let my daughter's death be in vain."

Times staff writer Mark Bousian contributed to this article.

LA TIMES CONT

Federal crime initiative providing extra cops for Jersey municipalities

By STEVEN T. WALKER

President Clinton yesterday made a down payment on his pledge to put 100,000 police officers on the streets, awarding \$50 million in grants for 650 officers around the country, including 40 in Newark.

Clinton made the announcement during an 11 a.m. conference call with several municipalities from Washington. In addition to Newark, the call simultaneously was received by mayors in Los Angeles, Buffalo, San Antonio, Aurora, Colo., and Saginaw, Mich.

A total of 74 municipalities received a sum of \$50 million in grants for community policing. Los Angeles received the greatest allocation at \$4 million.

Newark, which received \$2 million in federal funds, said the measure will allow it to hire about 40 officers. Two other New Jersey communities, New Brunswick, which looks to hire eight more officers with \$833,856, and Millville, which is expected to put on three officers with \$225,000, were recipients of federal funds.

Clinton said the funds, all aimed at bolstering community policing efforts, are part of \$150 million in supplemental funding that was made available in July.

He said the grants should be seen as a precursor to the crime bill, which is currently being assembled in Congress and is expected to put 100,000

police on the street.

Newark Mayor Sharpe James said the funds come as the "best Christmas gift that the city of Newark could ever receive."

Citing public safety as the city's highest priority, James said the funds

Please turn to Page 28

Newark Star Ledger
12.21.93

Federal crime initiative providing extra cops for Jersey municipalities

Continued from Page One

will help Newark police protect residents and business people.

Clinton said the municipalities informed of funding yesterday represent the first wave of recipients for the federal dollars for more police.

In the case of Newark, the \$2 million will pay for about 40 more officers and police equipment.

Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan said the funds and the pending crime bill are a step toward rejuvenating the nation's urban centers.

"All of us in Los Angeles are moving in the same direction. We realize that safety is the number one issue in big cities," he said. "If we're to turn L.A. and other big cities around, we have to make the cities safe."

"As L.A. and other big cities go, so goes the United States."

Clinton praised Newark and the other five municipalities called yesterday for submitting "superior" applications for the money.

"I know these grants are simply a down payment for our plan to put 100,000 new police officers on the street—it's just the beginning," Clinton said. "As soon as Congress comes back in 1994, I want them to send me a crime bill."

The President said such a bill would not only put more police on the streets, it would provide for more boot camps and drug courts, get handguns out of the hands of minors and ban assault weapons.

"Earlier this month I signed the Brady bill, which

broke seven years of gridlock on this issue," he said. "We can't wait any longer for the crime bill."

"But meanwhile, I'm excited about what you do, because we all know community policing works," the President told the mayors.

Clinton also urged them and members of the police to remain stalwart in their efforts to fight crime.

"Help us on the way," the President said. "We'll stay after this until the job is done."

James, who was joined by Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.), and representatives from Sen. Bill Bradley (D-N.J.), vowed support for Clinton's efforts in getting a ban on all assault weapons and stiffening licensing requirements for firearms.

Lautenberg, who serves on the Senate Appropriations Committee, said the funds should bring some relief to the cities, which in the recent past have had to fund many programs themselves.

He said yesterday's allocations were part of \$250 million Congress approved this year for more police officers.

Other communities throughout the nation are expected to receive similar grants over the next two months.

James said Clinton's community policing efforts fit directly into Newark's plans to bolster the visibility of police. He said 31 officers were recently reassigned to the streets as part of a focus on more community policing.

James also noted that 102 new police officers have been dedicated to the streets since October. And he noted that 62 new recruits entered the police academy last week.

He said all the officers funded through the federal grant will be committed to providing greater safety to neighborhoods.



Photo by John C. Hynes

Reporters and photographers surround Newark Mayor Sharpe James during a conference call with President Clinton.

"We're not as concerned with the numbers as we are with improving the quality of life in the city," said James, who is president of the National League of Cities. "We've demonstrated that we can build and do the bricks and mortar part of it, but we need a little help."

New Brunswick Mayor James Cahill said the city will hire eight officers to patrol a 21-block area in the 2d Ward bounded by Sanford Street, Lee Avenue, George Street and Throop Avenue. The city expects to receive a \$433,056 in increments over the next three years.

The city also has been approved for a \$51,000 grant from the state's Safe and Secure Communities program, which will be used to hire two additional police officers, Cahill said.

"The Federal funding, together with the state grant received last week, goes a long way in helping us fully meet the needs of our 2d Ward residents," said Police Director Michael Bevilacqua.

The city was awarded money last year for similar patrols in the 4th Ward.

Newark cont.

FINAL EDITION

THE BUFFALO NEWS



**Sabres play
3-3 tie with
Lightning Page C1**



**Reviewer throws
the book at
Linbaugh Page D1**



**Periods of snow,
rain Tuesday,
high 35 Page A2**

58 Pages

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1993

35 Cents

EVENING LINE



Grant to let city add 27 police

Buffalo gets \$2 million as part of U.S. program to put more officers on streets

By JERRY ZIEMSKI
and DOUGLAS TURNER
News/Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Twenty-seven additional police officers will patrol Buffalo's streets next year, thanks to a \$2 million grant that the Clinton administration awarded to the city today.

The president held a conference call on crime today with several mayors from around the nation, including Mayor Griffin.

"I know these grants are simply a down payment on our pledge to put

100,000 new police officers on the streets," the president said during the call.

"It's just a beginning. As soon as Congress comes back in 1994, I want them to send me a crime bill that finishes this job and puts 100,000 more police on the street: expands boot camps and drug courts, like the one the attorney general started in Miami; gets handguns out of the hands of minors; and bans assault weapons."

The grant will allow Buffalo to expand its community policing department, which currently has only 12 offi-

cers. According to the U.S. Justice Department, which issued the grant, the Police Department will divide the city into 27 neighborhoods and assign at least one community policing officer to each one. Up to three officers will be assigned to the busiest neighborhoods.

Griffin and the other mayors thanked Clinton in the conference call for their cities' being chosen.

"This is going to be of great help to Buffalo," the mayor told Clinton. "Thank you very, very much from the City of Good Neighbors."

Buffalo's share of the funds will enable Griffin's successor, Democrat Anthony M. Amadio, to hire the officers for community patrol work, increasing the total assigned to that function by 39.

Clinton congratulated Griffin and the five other mayors on the conference call for the quality of their applications. They were "truly outstanding," the president said.

Seventy-four cities and other communities were in the first round of the

See Police Page A11

Buffalo News 12.22.93

Police: City's grant is half as big as L.A.'s

Continued from Page A1

phase of the White House anti-crime initiative. More than 1,000 asked for help, the president said.

The awards announced today were for \$50 million to hire 650 officers.

"We'll stay after this until the job is done," Clinton declared.

Congress this year approved \$150 million in grants to state and local law enforcement agencies to hire about 2,000 police officers. Clinton signed the bill July 2.

Griffin said the police will be used to help make Buffalo's homes, neighborhoods and schools "a lot safer." Griffin, who was joined in his office by Rep. John J. LaFalce, D-Town of Tonawanda, said, "God bless you" to the president and pledged his support

for the rest of the White House law enforcement program.

"We have had quite a few murders here" that were drug-related, the mayor said.

Mayor Lester Wolff of San Antonio praised Clinton "for being the first president to address crime as a national priority."

The grant to Los Angeles was twice as large as Buffalo's, enabling that city to hire 54 more officers.

"This is the best Christmas present the City of Newark could receive," Newark Mayor Sharpe James said.

The other mayors taking part were Richard Riordan of Los Angeles; Paul Teus of Aurora, Colo.; and Gary Lester of Saginaw, Mich.

Attorney General Janet Reno

said the cities' applications show what cities can do to prevent crime and "identify the real bad guys that need to be put away."

Under the federally backed community policing program, police officers operate the old-fashioned way: walking their beats, getting to know the people in the neighborhood and devising strategies to fight crime there. They will also train other officers in those community policing techniques.

State and city funds will be needed to pay for a third of the costs of the additional officers and to keep those officers on the payroll after the three-year federal grant expires.

Police Commissioner Richard T. Donovan said that until now Buffalo hasn't had the money to launch a full community policing

program even though the public wanted it.

"What we're proposing is a park-and-ride," Donovan said, "where they have a vehicle, the vehicle is parked, they get out and walk into the schools, walk the business districts; they meet with the community groups."

Buffalo's plan calls for hiring the 27 new officers in February and assigning them to precinct duty in August, when more experienced officers would be transferred to the community policing unit.

The city now has 958 police officers, down from 1,006 in 1988. Buffalo still has more officers per capita — 291.96 per 100,000 residents — than cities such as Miami, Cincinnati and Oakland.

BUFFALO NEWS 12.22.93

Corvallis Gazette-Times

Police nab \$300,000 grant

By Keith Bowers
Gazette-Times reporter

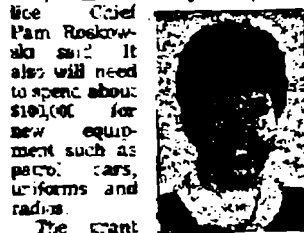
A \$300,000 federal grant will help the Corvallis Police Department add four full-time officers to its force of 41 for the next three years.

The U.S. Department of Justice announced Monday that Corvallis is among three Oregon communities and 74 jurisdictions in the country to benefit under President Bill Clinton's police hiring supplement program.

Albany received \$300,000 to hire four more officers, and Douglas County received \$75,000 to hire five more.

The \$20 million in grants announced Monday was the first of three rounds of the \$150 million program.

To receive its grant, Corvallis will be required to provide a \$100,000 match of city money. Police Chief Pam Roskowski said it also will need to spend about \$100,000 for new equipment such as patrol cars, uniforms and radios.



Roskowski

The grant will have to go through the city's budgeting process before it is accepted.

If the city decides to match the grant, four patrol officers will be reassigned to a "community policing team" on July 1, Roskowski

said, and four new officers will be hired to work patrol.

Members of the team would meet with local residents to help identify crime and other problems and work toward solutions.

Among other things, foot and bicycle patrols would be added, Roskowski said, and regular meetings would be held between police officers and the public at the new fire station No. 4 on Tunison Avenue.

"I'm convinced that community policing is the key to revolutionizing police services in this country," Roskowski said. "It is the citizens who must set the public safety agenda and priorities for their own communities."

Crime-reduction efforts would be focused in three areas: down-

See "Police" back page

Clinton announces police funds

WASHINGTON (AP) — Keeping a high profile in the war on crime, President Clinton awarded \$50 million in grants Monday to put more police on the streets in 74 communities. He also had a "father-to-father" talk with the dad of murder victim Polly Klaas.

All of Clinton's public schedule was devoted to anti-crime efforts, which have soared to the top of the political agenda amid public outrage over violence.

"Help is on the way," Clinton assured mayors in a conference call from the Oval Office as he awarded grants for local law enforcement agencies to hire 638 police officers across the country.

From his conference call with mayors, Clinton went directly to the Roosevelt Room to sign the National Child Protection Act, creating a national database of all indictments and convictions on child abuse and sex offense charges, violent crime, arson and felony drug charges.

• Police: U.S. grant

Continued from front page
town, which represents 30 percent of the department's calls for service; North College Hill, which represents 77 percent; and south Corvallis, which is geographically separated from the rest of the city.

The team also would teach residents about the department's community policing philosophy by way of a four-week "citizen police academy," Roskowski said.

"That kind of program will

help people understand why police do things a certain way."

Corvallis was among 1,088 law enforcement agencies in the United States to apply for the grants in October.

Local residents helped secure Corvallis' share by participating in a community task force and by answering a police survey earlier this year, Roskowski said. The results of both efforts helped police write the grant application.

Grant to fund police position

By JOHN BESSA
Sentinel staff writer

SANTA CRUZ — Santa Cruz is set to get a new police officer after the city was awarded a \$150,000 grant Monday — one piece of a \$50 million pie offered by the federal government to add more police officers nationwide.

"We're really pleased," said police Chief Jack Bassett after being notified by the U.S. Department of Justice.

"This one officer will work as part of a team in our satellite office (in Beach Flats). That person will establish more than just a law enforcement presence, but will be part of that community," Bassett said.

Santa Cruz is one of 13 California communities selected to share in the first round of the grant disbursement. Nearly 1,100 local governments applied for the

Grant

Continued from Page A1

first round of grants.

Congress earlier this year set aside \$150 million to be distributed to local governments to hire 2,000 more police officers. Two more rounds of grants are to be announced early next year.

Their selections were based in part on proposals to adopt community policing principles.

About 2,700 cities and counties applied for an award.

"These grants are simply a down payment on our pledge to put 100,000 new police officers on the streets," President Clinton said Monday during a conference call with the mayors of six cities that won grants.

Crime, always considered an important issue to voters, again is at the forefront as a result of numerous fatal shootings around the country in recent weeks, enactment of legislation that requires a 5-day waiting

period for handgun purchases, and the kidnap-murder of Polly Klaas in Petaluma.

Clinton has issued several public statements on the subject in recent weeks and has called on Congress to pass a crime bill soon after it returns from its recess late next month.

Contained in the bill are provisions to place tens of thousands of new police officers on the street, build "boot camps" for first-time offenders and ban assault weapons.

Police officers can be added for about \$50,000 a year, Bassett said. The original request was for two officers for the same period.

The City Council still has to accept the grant, Bassett said. He will ask the council to match the amount of the grant and add another officer, he said.

Deputy Chief Steve Belcher and Joe Hall, assistant director of the city's Redevelopment Agency, prepared the material for the grant request, Bassett said.

Hall said he was "really thrilled" about the award. The community policing approach for Beach Flats fit well with the requirements for the grant.

"They probably are one of the earlier departments in the nation to look into this type of policing, which is why we got the grant," Hall said.

"This is, I think, a real compliment to their activities," he said.

A community policing approach means that the officer does more than just fight crime, Bassett said.

The officer will handle a variety of duties and become a fixture in the community — "everything from street lights out to abandoned cars to crime prevention to police reports," Bassett said.

If the grant is accepted, "this officer will remain behind to be our presence down there, to start to work on peripheral issues," Bassett said.

Sentinel wire services contributed to this report.

SANTA CRUZ
SENTINEL

12.21.98

U S DOUGLAS capital-area crime fight

Clinton announces grant for hiring 20 deputies

By Herbert A. Sample
Bee Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON - Crime was again on President Clinton's agenda Monday as he met with the father of murder victim Polly Klaas and announced community policing grants that will enable Sacramento County to hire 20 more sheriff's deputies.

Seventy-four local governments around the country, including Redding, Los Angeles, Madera and Manteca, were chosen to receive the \$50 million in grants. Sacramento County's share came to \$1.9 million.

The selections were based in part on proposals to adopt community policing principles.

"These grants are simply a down payment on our pledge to put 100,000 new police officers on the streets," the president said during a conference call with the mayors of six cities that won a grant.

Sacramento County Sheriff Glen Craig said the 20 new deputies will be used to staff proposed new storefront stations in Elk Grove, the Stockton Boulevard area, Orangevale/Citrus Heights, Carmichael and Fair Oaks, as well as two that are already running in Rancho Cordova and North Highlands.

"It's a major step for us in our philosophical change to community policing," Craig said.

Crime, always considered an important issue to voters, is again Topic A as a result of numerous fatal shootings around the coun-

It's a major step for
us in our philosophical
change to community
policing.

Sheriff Glen Craig

try in recent weeks, enactment of legislation that requires a five-day waiting period for handgun purchases and the killing of Klaas.

Clinton has issued several public statements on the subject in recent weeks and has called on Congress to pass a crime bill soon after it returns from its recess late next month.

The bill includes provisions to place tens of thousands of new police officers on the street, build "boot camps" for first-time offenders and ban assault weapons.

"We just can't wait any longer for the crime bill," Clinton told the mayors, including Richard Riordan, Los Angeles' chief executive.

A conference committee must reconcile the different versions of the measure that have been approved by the House and Senate, and its work is likely to be contentious, said Rep. Vic Fazio, D-West Sacramento. He predicted a com-

Please see POLICE, back page, A21

12.21.93
SACRAMENTO BEE

Continued from page A1
promise by March.

Fazio said crime was a major topic at two town hall meetings he recently held in his district. The discussion at one of them, in Delta, lasted 75 minutes, he said.

Congress earlier this year set aside \$150 million to be distributed to local governments to hire 10,000 more police officers with the community policing grants.

Two more rounds of grants are to be announced early next year.

The city of Sacramento was among the 2,700 cities and counties that applied for an award.

In the Sheriff's Department, the new deputies will help the agency move into suburban neighborhoods from the two stations out of which it currently provides patrol services to the 700,000 residents living in the sprawling county's unincorporated areas.

Instead of having people come to 711 G Street (the sheriff's headquarters), we'll be putting deputies out there to make sure we're more in tune," Craig said. "We'll be getting them involved with us."

Craig said each of the stations will be staffed with a lieutenant, three deputies and volunteer staffers.

He said the deputies will launch a countywide problem-oriented policing program to drive down calls for service at trouble spots, operate neighborhood watch programs and crime analysis, and provide prevention, child safety and anti-gang programs.

Deputies in each of the seven community resource centers will be selected to reflect the ethnic makeup of the districts, Craig said.

Shedding will receive \$472,315, enough to hire five officers; the cities of Macera and Manteca will get \$225,000, enough for three officers each.

After announcing the police grants, Clinton met with Marc

Klaas, whose 12-year-old daughter, Polly, was abducted from her Potlume home Oct. 1 and found dead two months later. Richard Allen Davis, a career criminal who was on parole, has been charged with murder in the case.

Klaas, describing his private visit with the president as a "father-to-father" talk, later told reporters that the two men dis-

ussed expanding nationwide the proposed initiative known as "Three Strikes and You're Out." It would require lifetime sentences for repeat offenders.

"There are these evil men lurking in the night that are stealing our children off of the street, out of parks, out of parking lots and literally out of our homes," said Klaas, who wore a button with his

daughter's picture on his coat.

"Children are our greatest resources," he added. "Certainly, the thing I loved most was taken away from me and I will never see it again. I don't want that to happen to anybody else."

Clinton on Monday also signed the National Child Protection Act, the final piece of legislation from this year's congressional session.

The new law will establish a national database listing people who have been indicted and convicted of child abuse and sex offenses. Companies or organizations that employ child care workers will be able to check against the database, via a state agency.

Bee staff writer Andy Furr contributed to this report.

TOTAL P. 04

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SACRAMENTO BEE UNION

PM-NJ--Clinton-Crime-NJ, Bjt, 500

Three NJ Cities Get Grants for Street Cops

With PM-Clinton-Crime from WASHINGTON moving on national wires.

By JEFFREY GOLD= Associated Press Writer=

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) The plan: Put more cops on the street to prevent crime through visibility, and have them work with residents to strengthen neighborhoods.

Three New Jersey cities, Millville, Newark and New Brunswick will be able to increase "community policing" efforts through federal grants awarded Monday.

Newark, whose high crime rate has been falling, is to get \$2 million, enabling it to hire 40 more officers.

"This is the best Christmas gift that the city of Newark could ever receive," Mayor Sharpe James told President Clinton during a conference call from the Oval Office with five other mayors.

New Brunswick is to receive \$633,856 for eight officers, while Millville is to get \$225,000 for three officers.

"I know these grants are just a down payment on my promise to put 100,000 more police in our streets," Clinton said, awarding \$50 million in grants for 650 officers in 74 cities.

Several mayors on the conference call, including James, said they supported Clinton's signing of the Brady Bill mandating a 5-day waiting period to buy guns, and said they backed the president's efforts to ban assault weapons.

Newark, New Jersey's largest city, has 1,185 officers, of which 70 percent work on the street, said Police Director William Celester. About one-third of the street officers are assigned to community services bureau, he said.

While many officers in "community policing" efforts, notably in New York City, are assigned to walk specific beats, Celester said Newark officers will be used in other ways.

Some will walk, others will use horses, bicycles, scooters or cars, he said. The officer might be on a beat one day, and responding to 911 calls in a squad car the next, he said.

Besides traditional crime prevention, community policing in Newark includes organizing block watches and block associations.

Newark's crime rate, among the highest in the nation, has declined recently. Reported crimes for the first six months of the year dropped by 2,841 incidents, or 13.7 percent, to 17,896, the FBI said.

Although the city has led the nation in auto theft, that too is down, with a 35 percent drop in the first six months of 1993. The 1992 overall rate for eight serious crimes was down 5.6 percent from the year before.

With the additional eight officers, New Brunswick plans to open another mini-community center where crime prevention officers can work, along with drug education and parenting specialists. Two officers are to be placed in the school system as drug and alcohol counselors.

Millville uses community policing in two neighborhoods and expects to reach three more with the additional three officers. The new officers are to patrol on bicycles to reduce crime.

It will be at least a half-year before the additional officers complete training and report for duty.

**** filed by:APE(--) on 12/21/93 at 00:15EST ****
**** printed by:WHPR(EGIB) on 12/21/93 at 13:15EST ****

BC-NY--Buffalo-Crime,0208

Buffalo Gets \$2 Million To Put 27 New Cops On Streets

With WASHINGTON-dated PM-Clinton-Crime

BUFFALO, N.Y. (AP) Buffalo is getting a \$2 million in federal money to put 27 more police officers on its crime-ridden streets, officials said Monday.

The money was part of an anti-crime package announced by President Clinton, who awarded \$50 million to hire 650 new police officers in 74 communities.

In Buffalo, the new officers will work with community groups, schools and businesses on crime prevention, said Police Commissioner Richard Donovan. Their duties will include walking beats to familiarize themselves with neighborhood problems, Donovan said.

"They'll be a very visible presence, working on problem-solving for the communities," Donovan said. "We'll put them obviously in the areas where they're needed. ... I think it will make a big dent in our crime problem."

Buffalo's murder rate has been running at a record pace, with 78 people killed last year and 75 so far this year. Much of the violence has been blamed on drug dealers.

The new officers will enter the police academy next February and should be on the streets by next summer, Donovan said. The city now has about 950 police officers.

**** filed by:APE(--) on 12/21/93 at 00:42EST ****
**** printed by:WHPR(EGIB) on 12/21/93 at 13:09EST ****

TO: Attorney General Reno
FR: Richard Strauss
DT: December 20, 1993
RE: Radio Interviews on Crime

1.

Time: 1:55 - 2:00
Station: KFBK
City: Sacramento, CA
Interviewer: Brian Goebel
Hotline #: 916-924-3901
Backup #: 916-924-3222/925-KFBK
Fax: 916-921-5555
Status: Taped

2.

Time: 2:00 - 2:05 PM
Station: WBT
City: Charlotte, NC
Interviewer: Mike Collins
Contact: David Eads
Hotline #: 704-374-3544
Backup #: 704-374-3744/374-3500
Status: Taped but run in its entirety during 4:00 PM hour.

3.

Time: 2:06 - 2:11
Station: WBAL
City: Baltimore
Interviewer: Ron Smith
Hotline #: 410-366-1225
Backup #: 410-467-9225
FAX: 410-338-6694
Status: Live

4.

Time: 2:15 - 2:20
Station: WDBO
City: Orlando
Interviewer: Chris Trinkman
Contact: Marsha Taylor
Hotline #: 407-297-6397
Backup #: 407-295-5858
Fax #: 407-291-4879
Status: Taped

5.

Time: 2:20 - 2:25
Station: WCAP
City: Lowell, MA
Interviewer: John Stewart
Contact: Randy Berkson
Hotline #: 508-458-1266
Backup #: 508-454-0404
Fax #: 508-458-9124
Status: Taped

6.

Time: 2:25 - 2:30
Station: WNIS
City: Virginia Beach/Norfolk
Interviewer: Ken Johnson
Contact: Mary Queen
Hotline #: 804-640-8500
Backup #: 804-249-8500
Fax: 804-640-8552
Status: Taped

TO: Director Brown
FR: Richard Strauss, Rica Rodman
DT: December 20, 1993
RE: Radio Interviews

Thank you once again for taking the time to do radio interviews. Here is your schedule:

12:30 - 12:40

Station: KABC
City: Los Angeles
Interviewer: Susan Estrich
Contact: Ted Leykis or Lyle Gregory
Hotline #: 310-558-5636
Backup #: 310-558-5633
Status: LIVE

12:40 - 12:45

Station: KXEL
City: Waterloo, IA
Interviewer: Hal Hanna
Hotline #: 319-234-6397
Backup #: 319-233-3371
Status: TAPED

12:45 - 12:50

SAFETY WINDOW

12:50 - 12:55

Station: KCBS
City: San Francisco
Interviewer: Rob Fisher
Contact: Doug Sovereign
Hotline #: 415-765-4074
Backup #: 415-765-4113
Status: TAPED

12:55 - 1:00

SAFETY WINDOW

1:00 - 1:05

Station: KWLO
City: Waterloo, IA
Hotline #: 319-232-5956
Backup #: 319-234-2200
Interviewer: Eric Wade

Contact: Kathy Flynn
Status: **LIVE**

1:05 - 1:10

Station: **WBZ**
City: **Boston**
Hotline #: **617-787-7241**
Backup #: **617-787-7250**
Interviewer: **Jay McQuaid**
Contact: **Paul Keneary**

1:10 - 1:15

SAFETY WINDOW

1:15 - 1:20

Station: **WMAN**
City: **Mansfield, OH**
Hotline #: **419-529-6397**
Backup #: **419-529-2211**
Interviewer: **Jany Imbody or Steve Nelson**
Status: **TAPED**

1:20 - 1:25

Station: **WJNX**
City: **Fort Pierce**
Interviewer: **Dan Bryan or Charlie Neeld**
Contact: **Ann Crosby**
Hotline #: **407-838-4338**
Backup #: **407-464-1330**
Status: **TAPED**

1:25 - 1:30

Station: **WRKO**
City: **Boston**
Hotline #: **617-236-6825**
Backup #: **617-236-6800**
Interviewer: **Susan Nardone**
Status: **TAPED**

ATTORNEY JANET RENO
MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1:15PM - 2:00PM EDT
C BAND / G-STAR 3/ TRANSPONDER 7/ AUDIO 6.2/6.8
(PRODUCER COORD #)

TIME	STATION/MARKET	CONTACT/PRODUCER	TALENT
1:15 - 1:20	WBZ/NBC/BOSTON IFB:617.787.7164 CTL:617.787.7164	C: Tom Loft David Robinshuad 617.787.7145	
1:20- 1:25	WMAR/NBC/BALTIMORE IFB:410.377.2257 CTL:410.481.9910	C:Tim Parsons 410.377.2246	KEITH
1:25- 1:30	WCNC/NBC/CHARLOTTE IFB:704.329.3737 CTL:704.329.3737	C: Bob Young 704.329.3636	WANDA
1:30- 1:35	S A F E T Y	S A F E T Y	S A F E T Y
1:35- 1:40	WSCH/NBC/PORTLAND IFB:207.828.6645 CTL:207.828.6666 EXT. 242	C: Mike Curry Kevin Warner 207.828.6622	ROB
1:40- 1:45	WALB/NBC/ALBANY GA IFB:912.434.8784 CTL:912.434.8781	C: Sam Smith 912.883.0154	DAVE
1:45- 1:50	KWWL/NBC/WATERLOO IA IFB:319.291.1239 CTL:319.291.1240	C: Monte Bowden 319.291.1240	LINDA
1:50 - 2:00	NBC NIGHTSIDE IFB:704.329.0612 CTL:704.329.8789	C: Jay Hurt 783.2615	

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1993 ANTI-DRUG ABUSE FORMULA GRANTS ESTIMATED
State Allocations

OSP ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO STATES, TERRITORIES
AND POSSESSIONS BY PERCENT OF U.S. POPULATION

(JULY 1, 1991 Estimates)
10/05/92

TOTAL ALLOCATION FOR THE U.S. IS 673,000,000
BASE AMOUNT PER STATE/TERRITORY IS 1,057,500

STATE NAME	POPULATION	PERCENT OF U.S. POPULATION	ALLOCATION (ROUNDED)
ALABAMA	4,089,000	1.59709	10,877,000
ALASKA	570,000	0.22269	2,426,000
ARIZONA	3,750,000	1.46468	10,063,000
ARKANSAS	2,372,000	0.92646	6,754,000
CALIFORNIA	30,380,000	11.86588	74,013,000
COLORADO	3,377,000	1.31900	9,167,000
CONNECTICUT	3,291,000	1.28541	8,961,000
DELAWARE	680,000	0.26560	2,690,000
DIST OF COLUMBIA	598,000	0.23357	2,694,000
FLORIDA	13,277,000	5.18576	32,941,000
GEORGIA	6,623,000	2.58683	16,962,000
HAWAII	1,135,000	0.44331	3,747,000
IDAHU	1,039,000	0.40581	3,853,000
ILLINOIS	11,543,000	4.50849	28,777,000
INDIANA	5,610,000	2.19117	16,550,000
IOWA	2,795,000	1.09168	7,770,000
KANSAS	2,495,000	0.97150	7,049,000
KENTUCKY	3,713,000	1.45023	9,974,000
LOUISIANA	4,252,000	1.66076	11,266,000
MAINE	1,235,000	0.48237	4,023,000
MARYLAND	4,840,000	1.89823	12,770,000
MASSACHUSETTS	5,990,000	2.34178	15,457,000
MICHIGAN	9,368,000	3.65897	23,534,000
MINNESOTA	4,432,000	1.73106	11,701,000
MISSISSIPPI	2,592,000	1.01239	7,282,000
MISSOURI	5,138,000	2.01462	13,444,000
MONIANA	808,000	0.31559	2,998,000
NEBRASKA	1,595,000	0.62220	4,883,000
NEVADA	1,284,000	0.50151	4,141,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,104,000	0.43159	3,711,000
NEW JERSEY	7,760,000	3.03092	19,449,000
NEW MEXICO	1,348,000	0.60462	4,775,000
NEW YORK	18,058,000	7.05313	44,423,000
NORTH CAROLINA	6,737,000	2.63135	17,256,000
NORTH DAKOTA	635,000	0.24802	2,582,000
OHIO	10,939,000	4.27258	27,327,000
OKLAHOMA	3,175,000	1.24010	8,605,000
OREGON	2,922,000	1.14128	8,075,000
PENNSYLVANIA	11,961,000	4.67175	29,781,000
RHODE ISLAND	1,004,000	0.39214	3,449,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,560,000	1.39047	9,607,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	705,000	0.27458	2,746,000
TENNESSEE	4,953,000	1.93455	12,952,000
TEXAS	17,349,000	6.77621	42,720,000
UTAH	1,770,000	0.69133	5,308,000
VERMONT	567,000	0.22146	2,419,000
VIRGINIA	6,286,000	2.45520	16,155,000
WASHINGTON	5,018,000	1.95994	13,108,000
WEST VIRGINIA	1,801,000	0.70344	5,382,000
WISCONSIN	4,955,000	1.93533	12,957,000
WYOMING	460,000	0.17967	2,162,000
PUERTO RICO	3,522,037	1.37564	9,515,000
VIRGIN ISLANDS	101,809	0.03976	1,302,000
GUAM	133,152	0.05201	1,377,000
AM SAM/N. MAK.	90,118	0.03520	1,274,000
TOTAL	256,028,116	100.0000	673,000,000

Byrne Grant + 250 Million

State population figures are from the Bureau of Census based on July 1, 1991 Estimates.
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Territories are based on the 1990 Census.

Budget Staff

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**1993 ANTI-DRUG ABUSE FORMULA GRANTS ESTIMATED
State Allocations**

**OJP ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO STATES, TERRITORIES
AND POSSESSIONS BY PERCENT OF U.S. POPULATION**

(July 1, 1991 Estimates)
10/05/92

TOTAL ALLOCATION FOR THE U.S. IS 623,000,000
BASE AMOUNT PER STATE/TERRITORY IS 1,057,500

STATE NAME	POPULATION	PERCENT OF U.S. POPULATION	ALLOCATION (ROUNDED)
ALABAMA	4,089,000	1.59709	10,079,000
ALASKA	570,000	0.22263	2,315,000
ARIZONA	3,750,000	1.46468	9,331,000
ARKANSAS	2,372,000	0.92646	6,291,000
CALIFORNIA	30,380,000	11.86588	68,080,000
COLORADO	3,377,000	1.31900	8,508,000
CONNECTICUT	3,291,000	1.28541	8,318,000
DELAWARE	680,000	0.26560	2,558,000
DIST OF COLUMBIA	598,000	0.23357	2,377,000
FLORIDA	13,277,000	5.18576	30,349,000
GEORGIA	6,623,000	2.58683	15,669,000
HAWAII	1,135,000	0.44331	3,562,000
IDAHO	1,039,000	0.40581	3,350,000
ILLINOIS	11,543,000	4.50849	26,523,000
INDIANA	5,610,000	2.19117	13,634,000
IOWA	2,795,000	1.09168	7,224,000
KANSAS	2,495,000	0.97450	6,562,000
KENTUCKY	3,713,000	1.45023	9,249,000
LOUISIANA	4,252,000	1.66076	10,438,000
MAINE	1,235,000	0.48237	3,782,000
MARYLAND	4,860,000	1.89823	11,779,000
MASSACHUSETTS	5,996,000	2.34193	14,286,000
MICHIGAN	9,368,000	3.65897	21,725,000
MINNESOTA	4,632,000	1.73106	10,835,000
MISSISSIPPI	2,592,000	1.01239	6,776,000
MISSOURI	5,158,000	2.01462	12,437,000
MONTANA	808,000	0.31559	2,840,000
NEBRASKA	1,593,000	0.62220	4,572,000
NEVADA	1,284,000	0.50151	3,890,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1,105,000	0.43159	3,495,000
NEW JERSEY	7,760,000	3.03092	18,177,000
NEW MEXICO	1,548,000	0.60462	4,473,000
NEW YORK	18,058,000	7.05313	40,896,000
NORTH CAROLINA	6,737,000	2.63135	15,920,000
NORTH DAKOTA	633,000	0.24802	2,458,000
OHIO	10,939,000	4.27258	25,191,000
OKLAHOMA	3,175,000	1.24010	8,062,000
OREGON	2,922,000	1.14128	7,504,000
PENNSYLVANIA	11,961,000	4.67175	27,445,000
RHODE ISLAND	1,004,000	0.39214	3,272,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,560,000	1.39047	8,911,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	703,000	0.27458	2,608,000
TENNESSEE	4,953,000	1.93455	11,985,000
TEXAS	17,349,000	6.77621	39,332,000
UTAH	1,770,000	0.69133	4,962,000
VERMONT	567,000	0.22146	2,308,000
VIRGINIA	6,286,000	2.45520	14,925,000
WASHINGTON	5,018,000	1.95994	12,128,000
WEST VIRGINIA	1,801,000	0.70344	5,031,000
WISCONSIN	4,955,000	1.93533	11,989,000
WYOMING	460,000	0.17967	2,072,000
PUERTO RICO	3,522,037	1.37564	8,828,000
VIRGIN ISLANDS	101,809	0.03976	1,282,000
GUAM	133,152	0.05201	1,351,000
AM SAM/N. MAR.	90,118	0.03520	1,256,000
TOTAL	256,028,116	100.0000	623,000,000

Byrne Grant + \$200 Million

State population figures are from the Bureau of Census based on July 1, 1991 Estimates.
Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Territories are based on the 1990 Census.

Budget Staff

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

③
Current Outlays

Distribution of Anti-Drug Abuse
Formula Grant Funds by State - FY 1993

<u>State</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Alabama	\$6,884,000	Nevada	\$2,887,000
Alaska	1,870,000	New Hampshire	2,632,000
Arizona	6,401,000	New Jersey	12,115,000
Arkansas	4,438,000	New Mexico	3,263,000
California	44,349,000	New York	26,790,000
Colorado	5,870,000	North Carolina	10,658,000
Connecticut	5,747,000	North Dakota	1,962,000
Delaware	2,027,000	Ohio	16,645,000
Florida	19,977,000	Oklahoma	5,582,000
Georgia	10,495,000	Oregon	5,221,000
Hawaii	2,675,000	Pennsylvania	18,102,000
Idaho	2,538,000	Rhode Island	2,488,000
Illinois	17,506,000	South Carolina	6,130,000
Indiana	9,052,000	South Dakota	2,059,000
Iowa	5,040,000	Tennessee	8,115,000
Kansas	4,613,000	Texas	25,780,000
Kentucky	6,349,000	Utah	3,580,000
Louisiana	7,117,000	Vermont	1,865,000
Maine	2,817,000	Virginia	10,015,000
Maryland	7,983,000	Washington	8,208,000
Massachusetts	9,602,000	West Virginia	3,624,000
Michigan	14,407,000	Wisconsin	8,118,000
Minnesota	7,373,000	Wyoming	1,713,000
Mississippi	4,751,000	Dist. of Columbia	1,910,000
Missouri	8,408,000	Puerto Rico	6,076,000
Montana	2,209,000	Virgin Islands	1,203,000
Nebraska	3,328,000	Guam	1,247,000
		Am. Sam./N. Mar.	1,186,000 *
		Total	423,000,000

* American Samoa (67%) - \$794,620; and Northern Mariana Islands (33%) - \$391,380.

Note: State population figures are based on Bureau of Census estimates as of July 1, 1991. Territories based on 1990 Census (April 1, 1990).

Budget Staff
10/05/92

Formula Grant Program

Purpose: To assist States and units of local government enforce State and local laws that establish offenses similar to offenses established in the Federal Controlled Substance Act of (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*) and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training and technical assistance, and information systems for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws, and may provide assistance (other compensation) to victims of such crimes. The 21 purpose areas outlined in the Section 501(b) are found on the following page.

Funding: Funds remaining after a set-aside for the Discretionary Grant Program for any fiscal year will be distributed under the Formula Grant Program. Each State receives a base amount of .25 percent of the total formula allocation with the remaining funds allocated on the basis of each State's relative share of the total U.S. population.

Statewide Strategy: Each State is required to develop a statewide strategy to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with an emphasis on drug trafficking, violent crime, and serious offenders. The strategy shall be prepared after consultation with State and local officials, particularly those whose duty it is to enforce drug and criminal laws and direct the administration of justice.

Funding Priority: In distributing funds, the State shall give priority to those jurisdictions with the greatest need.

Criminal Records Improvement: Beginning in FY 1992, States are required to set-aside at least five percent of their formula grant award for the improvement of criminal justice records. The five percent set-aside may not be spent until the State has a plan approved by BJA.

Reporting Alien Convictions: States are required, as a condition of receiving formula grant funds, to provide without fee to Immigration and Naturalization Service, notice and requested records of convicted aliens. Failure to comply with this provision could result in the denial of the State's award.

Testing Sex Offenders for HIV: Beginning in FY 1994, States must have and enforce a law that requires, at the request of the victim of a sexual act, that certain offenders be tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Ten percent of a State's formula grant will be withheld if a State fails to comply.

State Office: The chief executive of each participating State shall designate a State Office to administer the program and to coordinate the distribution of funds with State agencies receiving Federal funds for drug abuse education, prevention, treatment, and research activities and programs. An office or agency performing other functions within the State's executive branch may be designated as the State Office.

Administrative Funds: Up to 10 percent of the formula grant funds allocated to a State may be used to pay for costs incurred in administering the Formula Grant Program.

Matching Requirements: At least 25 percent of the cost of a program or project must be paid with non-Federal funds, which shall be in cash. Funds provided for match must be in addition to funds, which would otherwise be made available by the recipients for law enforcement. The match is to be provided on a project-by-project basis.

Passthrough: Local units of government must receive a share of the State's formula grant funds equal to the ratio of local criminal justice expenditures to the total criminal justice expenditures for the State.

Period of Project Support: Projects funded under the Formula Grant Program may be funded for a maximum of 4 years (48 months) in the aggregate, including projects occurring before the effective date of this Act. The only exception is grants awarded to State and local governments to participate in multijurisdictional task forces.

Construction: Grant funds may be used for construction of penal and correctional institutions only. Acquisition of land with grant funds is prohibited.

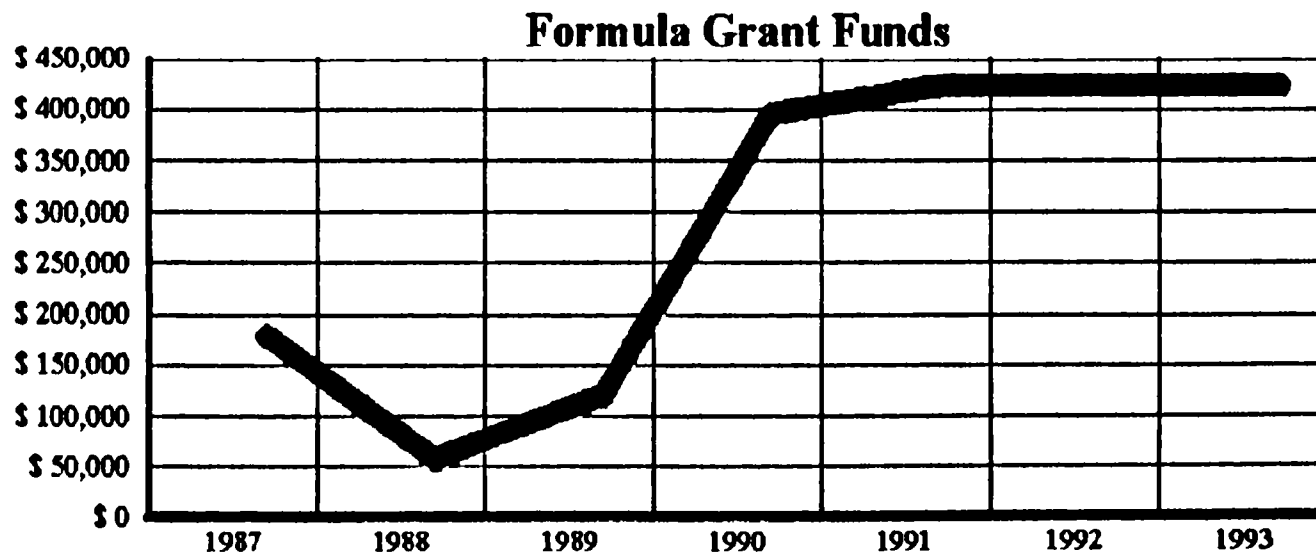
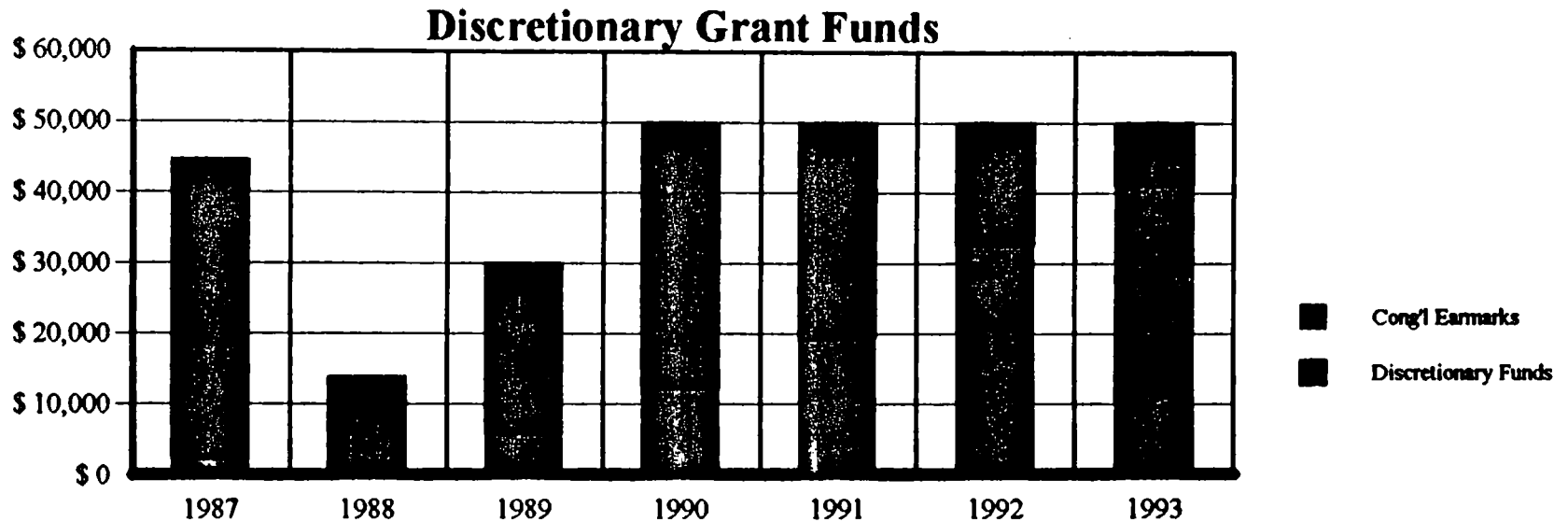
Legislatively Authorized Program Purpose Areas

1. Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.
2. Multijurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination, intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations.
3. Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceutical, clandestine laboratories and cannabis cultivations.
4. Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.
5. Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.
6. Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption.
7. a. Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs. b. Developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities.
8. Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.
9. Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems.
10. Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs.
11. Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.
12. Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution
13. Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders
14. Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.
15. a. Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders, and enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories. b. Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organization (including automated fingerprint identification systems).
16. Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.
17. Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.
18. Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.
19. Drug control evaluation programs which the State and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities.
20. Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.
21. Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.

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Bureau of Justice Assistance Funding History

Anti-Drug Abuse Act Appropriations (in thousands of dollars)



FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM ALLOCATION OF FUNDS

<u>State</u>	<u>FY 1993 State Allocation</u>	<u>Percentage To Be Passed Through to Local Jurisdictions</u>
Alabama	\$ 6,884,000	50.95
Alaska	1,870,000	21.97
Arizona	6,401,000	61.04
Arkansas	4,438,000	54.87
California	44,349,000	63.15
Colorado	5,870,000	58.82
Connecticut	5,747,000	36.96
Delaware	2,027,000	26.87
District of Columbia	1,910,000	100.00
Florida	19,977,000	61.56
Georgia	10,495,000	53.39
Hawaii	2,675,000	46.45
Idaho	2,538,000	52.41
Illinois	17,506,000	64.51
Indiana	9,052,000	56.78
Iowa	5,040,000	40.79
Kansas	4,613,000	47.49
Kentucky	6,349,000	32.30
Louisiana	7,117,000	51.92
Maine	2,817,000	41.59
Maryland	7,983,000	44.47
Massachusetts	9,602,000	36.64
Michigan	14,407,000	53.10
Minnesota	7,373,000	70.29
Mississippi	4,751,000	52.52
Missouri	8,408,000	58.22
Montana	2,209,000	58.56
Nebraska	3,328,000	60.36
Nevada	2,887,000	62.01
New Hampshire	2,632,000	51.46
New Jersey	12,115,000	57.67
New Mexico	3,263,000	42.23
New York	26,790,000	63.29
North Carolina	10,658,000	41.36
North Dakota	1,962,000	56.16
Ohio	16,645,000	64.42
Oklahoma	5,582,000	45.41
Oregon	5,221,000	46.98
Pennsylvania	18,102,000	64.83
Rhode Island	2,488,000	41.76
South Carolina	6,130,000	42.53
South Dakota	2,059,000	47.16
Tennessee	8,115,000	48.78
Texas	25,780,000	65.60
Utah	3,580,000	49.76
Vermont	1,865,000	25.11
Virginia	10,015,000	30.04
Washington	8,208,000	60.25
West Virginia	3,624,000	47.93
Wisconsin	8,118,000	61.98
Wyoming	1,713,000	54.95
Puerto Rico	6,076,000	0
Virgin Islands	1,203,000	0
Guam	1,247,000	0
American Samoa	794,620	0
Northern Mariana Islands	391,380	0
Total	423,000,000	

Highlights of Formula Grant Program Activities

Multijurisdictional Task Forces

Over 346,000 drug offenders were arrested across the country by nearly 1,000 formula grant funded task forces between 1988 and 1991. During that period these task forces removed over 95,590 kilograms of cocaine, 2.1 million kilograms of cannabis and over 5.3 million cannabis plants. Assets with an estimated value of over \$497 million were seized from drug offenders by the task forces.

The task forces in most States target major and street-level dealers. Task forces with statewide jurisdiction are funded in 24 States and 44 States fund task forces with regional jurisdiction.

Approximately 40 percent of the task forces include full- or part-time prosecutors as members. Nearly every State indicated that most, or all, of its task forces work closely with prosecutors' offices if a prosecutor is not officially attached to the task force.

The impact and benefits derived from participation in multijurisdictional task forces are significant, especially for small- and medium-sized agencies that do not have the resources or expertise to undertake investigations of major drug organizations alone. Specialized training and the experience gained by local officers who participate in multijurisdictional task forces have resulted in enhanced expertise and sophistication of local law enforcement.

Prosecution of Drug Offenders

Drug prosecution programs have been a high priority for the use of formula grant funds, with over 17 percent of the funds devoted to prosecution programs in the first 2 years of the program and approximately 11 percent in each of the last 4 years. Formula grant funds have been used to increase the resources devoted to the prosecution of drug cases, including statewide drug prosecution units, training and technical assistance, and career criminal prosecution. Drug prosecutors have been assigned to many of the multijurisdictional task forces discussed above. Removing drug profits through the seizure and forfeiture of drug cases has also been a high priority for many of the prosecution programs. In a number of States, prosecutors at the State and local levels have been cross-designated as U.S. Attorneys to enable them to file cases in Federal court and/or to expand their jurisdictions.

Crime Laboratory Enhancement

Crime laboratory enhancements in nearly 80 percent of the States enabled the labs to respond to rapid increases in drug cases while reducing backlogs and turnaround time for analyses. The successful prosecution of drug cases requires the timely identification of all suspected controlled substances. As drug enforcement efforts were enhanced with the passage of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act in 1986, crime labs in many States were overwhelmed by requests for drug analyses. A number of States reported that cases were being dismissed because their crime labs were unable to provide results quickly enough to meet speedy trial requirements. Thus, crime lab enhancement and expansion programs were a high priority for formula grant funding in most States during the first several years of the program.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education

Students are being provided with the skills and self-esteem to resist drugs through the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program being implemented in schools in over two-thirds of the States with the assistance of

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formula grant funds. Since FY 1989, when demand reduction programs became eligible for funding, over 80 percent of the States have used formula grant funds to implement DARE programs within their schools. Over 5 percent of the reported formula grant awards in 1991 were devoted to DARE projects, compared to approximately 2 percent in 1989. Drug-Free Schools block grant funds, or State funds, are being used to implement DARE in a number of other States. Many of the officers teaching DARE have been trained at one of the DARE Training Centers funded under BJA's Discretionary Grant Program. A number of States have established training centers to teach DARE to law enforcement officers in their State and/or established DARE program coordinators at the State level to facilitate implementation of the program.

Drug Testing Offenders

Regular drug testing of offenders, in combination with stiff penalties for positive results, has been shown, in a number of States, to be effective in reducing drug use. Over 90 percent of the States have implemented drug testing programs in at least some part of their criminal justice systems. Many of these programs have been initiated or expanded with formula grant funds.

Intensive Supervision of Offenders

Approximately one half of the States have used formula grant funds to establish or expand Intensive Supervision Programs for offenders. Most States experienced a rapid growth in probation and parole populations, and caseloads for many correctional officers more than doubled as result of increased drug-related arrests and convictions during the late 1980s. Most States estimate that between 70 and 80 percent of those under probation or parole supervision have substance abuse problems. The goal of the Intensive Supervision Program is generally to provide an intensive level of probation/parole supervision that ensures community safety and facilitates treatment of the client's drug addiction and alcohol abuse problem. Specialized caseloads with a smaller number of clients are established to enable the probation officer to develop a greater understanding of and rapport with the individual client, which assists the officers in evaluating the substance abuse problem, obtaining the most appropriate services, and maintaining the client in treatment.

Drug Treatment

Many States have made significant progress over the past years in developing and implementing drug treatment programs within institutions and expanding services for offenders in the community. A number of States are implementing comprehensive drug treatment programs within their prison systems using a combination of State and Federal resources. Almost all States have developed or expanded some drug treatment services for offenders.

Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) Programs, which serve as a bridge between criminal justice and treatment, have been established or expanded with formula grant funds in approximately 25 percent of the States. The goal of TASC is to interrupt the drug using behavior of offenders by linking the sanctions of the criminal justice system to the therapeutic processes of drug treatment programs.

Improved Coordination and Cooperation

Efforts to address the drug problem have forced unprecedented levels of coordination and cooperation among Federal, State and local agencies. Agencies from all levels are working jointly on multijurisdictional task forces, eliminating many old turf battles. Prosecutors working closely with law enforcement officers from the time an investigation is initiated has resulted in increased rates of conviction. Prosecutors, court personnel, and public defenders are working

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cooperatively to schedule and process drug cases. Correctional personnel are breaking down old barriers to the treatment community in efforts to provide drug treatment to drug-involved offenders. And law enforcement officers are working with schools and the community to prevent and control drug abuse.

Enhanced Legislative Tools for Drug Enforcement

Changes in legislation enacted in many States over the past several years hold drug users accountable for their actions and provide law enforcement and prosecutors with the tools they need to enforce drug laws. Since the inception of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, most States have enacted significant new legislation aimed at further enhancing efforts to suppress the illegal use and abuse of controlled substances. A few of the means by which States have attempted to intensify systematic efforts to rid their streets of drugs include:

- o enhancement of sentences for drug traffickers
- o strengthening of asset seizure and forfeiture laws
- o establishment of drug free school zones
- o drug tax stamps
- o asset forfeiture funds user accountability initiatives
- o drug testing of offenders
- o a wide variety of alternatives to incarceration (i.e., house arrest, electronic surveillance, boot camp programs, etc.)