

Date: 07/07/94 Time: 08:49

Automated Booking Will Free Officers For Street Duty

BALTIMORE (AP) The city hopes to keep police officers where they're needed most on the street with a \$10 million automated booking system.

The system is designed to cut at least a half-hour from the time it takes to process each defendant, and to free hundreds of officers from tedious booking chores, state corrections spokesman Len Sipes said Wednesday.

When the system goes into effect next July, at least 100 booking officers will be free for other duties. The computer system is expected to process roughly 70,000 arrests in its first year.

The IBM-developed system will be installed in the 800-bed, \$52 million central booking facility scheduled to open next July.

With the click of a mouse on a personal computer, authorities will be able to assign prisoners an identification number, take personal information, retrieve criminal histories and tell jailers if prisoners are violent, HIV positive or suicidal.

A camera then takes a video mug shot and a miniature photo is applied to an ID bracelet with a bar code that prisoners must wear at all times.

Criminals are electronically fingerprinted by rolling their fingertips across a glass screen. The computer then checks for previous prints.

Crime victims and witnesses won't have to look through one-way glass to identify suspects in a lineup they will use video mug shots.

The state hopes to eventually expand the system to all its jurisdictions.

APNP-07-07-94 0848EDT



Office of Policy Development
United States Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, D. C. 20530

TO: Bruce Reed / Jose Cerda

FAX: ()

FROM: Grace Mastalli

VOICE: (202)

FAX: (202) 514-8639

Total Pages (excluding this cover): _____

Additional Message:

2 pages

Insert after line 21 on page 16:

"(3) procure equipment, technology, or support systems, or pay overtime, provided that the applicant for such a grant demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Attorney General, that expenditures for such purposes would result in an increase in the number of officers deployed in community-oriented policing equal to or greater than the increase in the number of officers that would result from a grant for a like amount for the purposes specified in paragraph (1) or (2).

Grants may be awarded pursuant to paragraph (3) only in fiscal years 1995th and 1996th, and may not exceed 20% of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection in fiscal year 1995, ~~or~~ 20% of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection in fiscal year 1996, or 10% of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection in fiscal year 1997.

1 "PART Q—PUBLIC SAFETY AND CITY POLICING;

2 "COPS ON THE BEAT"

3 "SEC. 1701. AUTHORITY TO MAKE PUBLIC SAFETY AND

4 COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS.

5 "(a) GRANT AUTHORIZATION.—The Attorney Gen-
6 eral may make grants to States, units of local government,
7 Indian tribal governments, and other public and private
8 entities to increase police presence, to expand and improve
9 cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and
10 members of the community to address crime and disorder
11 problems, and otherwise to enhance public safety.

12 "(b) REHIRING, ~~AND~~ ^{and} ~~HIRING~~ ^{Redeployment} GRANT PROJECTS.—
13 Grants made under subsection (a) may be used for pro-
14 grams, projects, and other activities to—

15 "(1) rehire law enforcement officers who have
16 been laid off as a result of State and local budget
17 reductions for deployment in community-oriented po-
18 licing; ~~and~~

19 "(2) hire and train new, additional career law
20 enforcement officers for deployment in community-
21 oriented policing across the Nation; and

22 "(c) TROOPS-TO-COPS PROGRAMS.—(1) Grants made
23 under subsection (a) may be used to hire former members
24 of the Armed Forces to serve as career law enforcement
25 officers for deployment in community-oriented policing,

Insert



Office of Policy Development
United States Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, D. C. 20530

TO: Bruce Reed + Jose Cerda FAX: () 456 7431

FROM: Grace Mastalli

VOICE: (202)
FAX: (202) 514-8639

Total Pages (excluding this cover): _____

Additional Message:

Edits welcome.

1 "PART Q—PUBLIC SAFETY AND CITY POLICING;

2 "COPS ON THE BEAT"

3 "SEC. 1701. AUTHORITY TO MAKE PUBLIC SAFETY AND

4 COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS.

5 "(a) GRANT AUTHORIZATION.—The Attorney Gen-
6 eral may make grants to States, units of local government,
7 Indian tribal governments, and other public and private
8 entities to increase police presence, to expand and improve
9 cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and
10 members of the community to address crime and disorder
11 problems, and otherwise to enhance public safety.

✓
12 "(b) REHIRING ~~AND~~ ^{AND REDEPLOYMENT} ~~HIRING~~ GRANT PROJECTS.—
13 Grants made under subsection (a) may be used for pro-
14 grams, projects, and other activities to—

15 "(1) rehire law enforcement officers who have
16 been laid off as a result of State and local budget
17 reductions for deployment in community-oriented po-
18 licing; ~~and~~

19 "(2) hire and train new, additional career law
20 enforcement officers for deployment in community-
21 oriented policing across the Nation; and

Insert {
22 "(c) TROOPS-TO-COPS PROGRAMS.—(1) Grants made
23 under subsection (a) may be used to hire former members
24 of the Armed Forces to serve as career law enforcement
25 officers for deployment in community-oriented policing,

(PERHAPS
"INITIAL
REDEPLOYMENT")

Insert after line 21 on page 16-

"(3) procure equipment, technology, or support systems, or pay overtime, provided that the applicant for such a grant demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the Attorney General, that expenditures for such purposes would result in an increase in the number of officers deployed in community-oriented policing equal to or greater than the increase in the number of officers that would result from a grant for a like amount for the purposes specified in paragraph (1) or (2).

Grants may be awarded pursuant to paragraph (3) only in fiscal years 1995 and 1996, and may not exceed 20% of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection in fiscal year 1995 or 10% of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection in fiscal year 1996.

The New York City Police Department (NYPD) would like to ensure that there are more 'cops on the beat' by investing in training, technology and equipment. This will lead to a more effective and efficient department which will translate to more officers in the streets of New York City. Some examples follow:

I. Increasing Street Presence Through Technology

Sate-of-the-art Communications

Currently NYPD does not have enough police radios for every member of Patrol. This inadequacy requires officers to spend an estimated ten minutes at the end of each tour of duty swapping radios with the next shift's officers. At first glance, this may not seem like a great deal of time. However, when multiplied out across all tours of duty in a 31,000+ member police department, it amounts to a significant time drain, —time officers could be out on the street.

Moreover, as Mayor Giuliani and I have emphasized, upon receiving their shields, police officers take an oath of office akin to the Hippocratic Oath which requires them to intervene when help is needed or they witness a crime. In essence, police officers are on-call 24 hours a day. They do not cease being police officers once their shift ends. This is a fundamental tenet of the partnership police and citizens must engage in under community policing.

With enhanced communications capabilities, such as police radios, officers could easily and effectively report crime and assist in emergency situations. Providing every uniform member of the department with a radio would immediately create a significantly expanded street presence. Furthermore, the prevention and deterrence possibilities are boundless. Such enhancements could significantly help us reach our goal of reducing crime and fear in every neighborhood of New York City.

Arrest Processing Innovations

Investing in technology, training and equipment to implement a computerized paperless arrest system would greatly increase street presence by freeing up a significant number of officers for patrol responsibilities. Currently, NYPD's arrest processing system requires preparing three sets of fingerprints at the precinct, completing many forms, delivering paperwork across the city and transporting both officers and prisoners back and forth to many locations such as the precinct station house, central booking, and arraignment court. In short, a decentralized, paperless arrest system would make arrest processing more efficient. Almost everything in the arrest process would take place at the precinct station house, translating to more officers being able to spend more time on the street. Not only would this system provide additional officers for full-time street assignments, a paperless arrest process would enable arresting officers to be returned to patrol after a much shorter period in the station house and significantly reduce station house overtime. According to preliminary calculations, investing in the technology to implement a paperless arrest

system would increase street presence by an estimated 300 and 400 officers. Please note that this estimate does not take into account overtime and civilian cost savings that could potentially be used to enhance patrol strength as well.

Other examples of technological enhancements that would improve the NYPD's operational efficiency and support our goal reducing crime and fear include:

Investigative Technological Support

- State-of-the-art investigative support such as Narcotic Investigative Tracking of Recidivist Offenders (NITRO)
- Pistol and Firearms Ownership System to reduce illegal gun ownership
- Ballistics Crime Analysis such as the Bullet Proof and Drug Fire systems.

Precinct Automation

- Local and Wide Area Networks
- On-line Complaint System
- Evidence and Property Management
- Computerized Community Bulletin Boards (Kiosks)

II. Increasing Street Presence Through Problem Solving

One of the weaknesses of traditional policing is the inability to solve a problem for the long-term. Police have traditionally responded to calls for service with short-term treatments that alleviate symptoms, but do not address causes. We send officers to the same address multiple times to deal with variations of the same problem, often times unaware of previous attempts. In one study, researchers found that 60% of 9-1-1 emergency calls came from 10% of the addresses. Officers should be able to address problems instead of treating symptoms. Such an approach would save time and money, enabling police officers to spend more time serving more citizens. It is the basis for investing in problem solving technology and training for all officers.

The New York City Police Department is interested in options that enhance the quality and availability of information officers need to solve problems. If the Department were able to provide officers with enhanced information through Mobile Data Terminals (MDTs) and other portable networked computers, accompanied by problem-solving training, officers' ability to solve problems would dramatically increase.

What, for example, would change if an officer is sent to handle a domestic violence call with MDT capabilities and problem solving training skills? With appropriate technology, an officer might know that there is a documented history of domestic violence at that address, an order of protection was issued the same day and the alleged offender was recently released on parole. Now the officer possesses the tools, training and information, to handle that call more effectively. This is a more cost-effective use of the officer's time. Instead of spending so much time at one address, the officer will now be able to close that

case and do more for the rest of the community, thus expanding and enhancing street presence in that neighborhood.

Availability of information is critical to problem solving and the ongoing implementation of community policing. Recently in the Bronx, photographs of wanted robbery suspects were posted in every precinct's muster room. Within two months, six suspects were caught. Quite an easy task, but proof how valuable and powerful simple pieces of information can be to police work. With technological advances, pictorial and hundreds of other pieces of information could be easily broadcast over a computer network and used for problem solving throughout the department.

III. Increasing Street Presence Through Officer Overtime

The most cost-effective means to increase street presence in the shortest amount of time is to fund 'cops on the beat' overtime. New hires take time to recruit, hire and train. All steps of this process require significant funding resources. Overtime funding immediately provides an expanded, trained and recognizable police presence. In other words, an increased street presence is achieved by officers already known to that community. Moreover, these known entities also understand the community and their concerns. This partnership is critical to community policing.

These are just a few examples of how investing in training, technology and equipment translates to not only more police 'on the beat,' but smarter police in our streets. In recent years, the crime rate has decreased in many cities, however, citizens do not *feel* safer. Crime is still their top concern. Community policing is more than numbers, it seeks to reduce the fear of crime. The President needs to sign a bill that does the same. A crime bill that focuses on numbers of new officers is inadequate. We need a crime bill that enables police departments to use federal funding to increase street presence, whether that be accomplished by funding training, technology, equipment and/or new hires. Now that the bill has passed in the House, I hope conferees will agree that more flexibility is needed.

AKIN, GUMP, STRAUSS, HAUER & FELD, L.L.P.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
A REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY PARTNERSHIP
INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS
1333 NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 400
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

FAX TRANSMITTALDATE: May 20, 1994TO: Jose CerdaCOMPANY: The White HouseRE: Crime BillCITY/COUNTRY: Washington, D.C.FAX NO.: (202) 456-7028CONFIRM NO.: 456-5568FROM: Marlene ColucciPHONE: (202) 887 - 4262 FLR.: 4

NUMBER OF PAGES

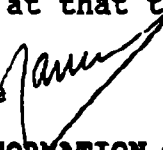
(INCLUDING COVER PAGE): 5CLIENT/MATTER NO.: 74364.0001**MESSAGE:**

Jose:

Thank you for taking the time to meet with our group of Mayoral representatives regarding the crime bill. At that meeting, I had promised to send a one-pager detailing Houston's position on the crime bill and, in particular, our arguments for the use of overtime. I am attaching a one pager for your reference. If you need a finalized copy to circulate, please let me know.

I have also attached a copy of Mayor Lanier's testimony on the Crime Bill. As I mentioned during our meeting, every 40 hours of overtime was considered the equivalent of one additional police officer on the street. Because actual police presence is increased with the use of overtime, the Administration can take credit for these additional officers. Moreover, because they are already on the force, the impact of their presence can be felt immediately.

Jose, please take a look at these materials and call me with any questions you have. I am on the hill today until 2:00 p.m., but should be back in my office at that time.

Marlene 

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS FACSIMILE MESSAGE IS PRIVILEGED, CONFIDENTIAL, AND PROTECTED FROM DISCLOSURE. IF YOU THINK YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS FAX IN ERROR, IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL PAGES, OR IF YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEM RECEIVING THIS TRANSMISSION, PLEASE CALL (202) 887-4108 OR 4256.

SEND FAX CORRESPONDENCE TO (202) 887-4288.

CITY OF HOUSTON'S POSITION ON THE CRIME BILL

WE SUPPORT THE ADMINISTRATION'S EFFORTS TO PASS A COMPREHENSIVE CRIME CONTROL PACKAGE

- Cities across the nation are struggling to address crime and neighborhood revitalization despite declining revenues and tax bases. The "Cops on the Beat" program is one of the most important investments the federal government will make in urban areas. We are also supportive of programs which address juvenile and gang crime as well as increased protection for victims of crime. We applaud your efforts to pass a comprehensive crime package this year and will work with you to ensure its passage.

WE SUPPORT THE USE OF OVERTIME FOR THE "COPS ON THE BEAT" GRANTS

- Overtime Provides Immediate Impact - The use of overtime will give cities the necessary flexibility to put additional police on the streets immediately. Under the Crime Bill, not only will it take time to administer the grant process, but it will take at least one year to hire and train additional officers. Mayor Lanier's 655 program put the equivalent of 655 extra officers on the streets in 90 days through the use of overtime. Without overtime, the impact of these new police will not be felt for at least two years.
- Overtime Puts Experienced Officers on the Streets - Overtime will enable cities to deploy experienced officers where the need is greatest. Houston added officers to patrol divisions as well as directed patrol activities such as "zero tolerance" squads, "hot spot" squads, and gang units. New officers require training before they can be used in these areas.
- Overtime is a Cost Effective Use of Federal Dollars - Overtime is paid to veteran officers on a time and one-half salary basis. There is no corresponding increase in benefits because the benefit level remains the same. Funding for new officers includes the cost of salary and benefits, plus training. Therefore, paying an experienced officer to work additional hours is a more cost effective option. Finally, the use of overtime decreases as new officers are trained and added to the force.
- Overtime Reduces Crime and Increases Citizen Satisfaction - Houston's overtime program resulted in a 22% decrease in crime in just two years. Police have significantly reduced response time and improved clearance rate of pending cases. Houstonians have responded with such appreciation that police morale has improved significantly and attrition rates have dropped.

WE SUPPORT CRITERIA WHICH PROVIDE SPECIFIC DEADLINES FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS AND WHICH REWARD, NOT PUNISH, A CITY'S SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO REDUCE CRIME

- In order to expedite the implementation of the "Cops on the Beat" program, we recommend that Congress provide the Department of Justice with specific guidelines and deadlines for distribution of funds. The fact that it took the Department of Justice 11 months from the time Congress enacted the Supplemental Appropriations legislation until the last round of Police Supplement Hiring Grants were announced on May 12, is unacceptable. Moreover, it is unreasonable to expect DOJ to review over 2,700 applications and make critical judgements about each city's needs.
- The funding guidelines enacted by Congress should target funds to cities with the greatest crime problems without penalizing cities whose efforts have led to statistical reductions in crime. Houston was able to reduce its crime rate by 22% in two years through Mayor Lanier's overtime program and yet was downgraded in its police hiring grant application for its lowered crime rate. Cities should be rewarded rather than punished for successful efforts to reduce crime.

Attachment 5

WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF**BOB LANIER
MAYOR
CITY OF HOUSTON****ON H.R. 3131
THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1993****Submitted to
THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

Chairman Schumer and members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to provide written comment on the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993. Crime reduction is the number one issue in Houston today and I appreciate your consideration of this timely and important legislation.

While I intend to primarily focus my comments on the community policing grants, I would like to discuss some other portions of this legislation that I think are worthy of mention. First, one hallmark of the Crime bill is that it addresses a growing concern to which too few resources are currently committed - juvenile and gang crime. Like many other cities, Houston is seeing an increase in crimes committed by juveniles, and an increasing aspect of violence to those crimes. This legislation provides grants to states and cities to address those problems and I urge you to fully fund those grants. We will make good use of those dollars in Houston.

Second, the bill includes further protection for victims of crime, allowing victims the right to speak during the sentencing phase of a federal trial. Victims are too often forgotten in the criminal justice process and we must do all that we can to ensure that their voice is heard.

At this time, I would like to discuss in some detail the provision relating to the Cops on the Beat program and Houston's experience. I enthusiastically support this program to provide grants to local communities to hire additional police. Cities across this country are struggling today to address crime and neighborhood revitalization while they have declining revenues and tax bases. We need your help and the hiring of more police will be one of the most important investments the federal government can make in the urban areas.

I would, however, urge you to allow funds for these grants to be used for police overtime. In 1992, Houston lead the nation's largest cities with an 18% reduction in crime - that represents a decrease in reported crimes within one year of over 32,000. Crime in Houston has dropped a total of 22% over the last two years. This reduction in crime is primarily the result of our addition of an equivalent 655 officers to the police force through an overtime program.

Page 2

Let me give you some background. Beginning in 1986, the Houston Police Department suffered a steady decline in manpower, largely as a product of financial restraints that closed the Houston Police academy for three years. Between 1986 and 1991, police manpower shrunk by more than 300 sworn officers, from 4,305 in 1987 to 3,992 in 1991. During this same period, the number of murders almost doubled, rising from 323 in 1987 to 608 in 1991. Robberies rose from 9,692 to 13,883. Vehicle thefts soared from 28,650 to 40,162.

When I took office in January of 1992, the citizens of Houston were greatly alarmed at the rising crime rates and the lack of police power to protect their neighborhoods. We needed immediate attention to the problem. However, it takes a substantial amount of time to recruit and train new officers, not to mention the efforts necessary to improve police morale to reduce attrition. The only way to add police as quickly as we needed to was to add them through overtime. We added an equivalent of 655 officers through overtime within 90 days of when I took office. Since that time, we have worked to increase recruiting and training programs and to retain veteran officers.

The additional 655 officers were assigned primarily to patrol divisions. Careful analysis of department data and crime statistics ensured that the increased staffing was deployed in the most advantageous manner. Because of the extra manpower, patrol divisions were not only able to reinforce their coverage during peak activity periods, thus improving response times, but also to increase directed patrol activities. "Zero Tolerance" squads, "Hot Spot" squads, gang squads and other special units were either initiated or expanded. Extra manpower was also added to investigative and support divisions when their workload began to expand as a result of the department's increased productivity. We would not have had the flexibility to assign officers where needed, particularly in special units, if we had to use only newly trained officers.

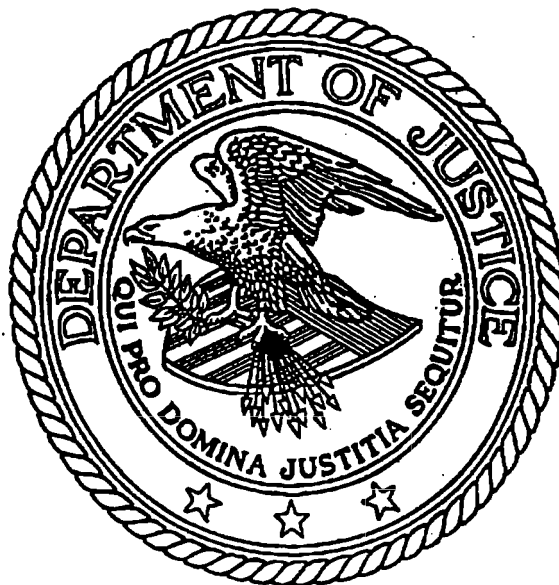
The 655 Program has had a substantial impact on crime and citizen satisfaction with police service. Not only have we reduced crime by 22% in the last two years, but we have also significantly reduced response time and improved our clearance rate of cases. Further, and most importantly, the citizens have responded with such appreciation that police morale has significantly improved and attrition rates have dropped.

Another benefit of using an overtime program is that it is cost effective. Overtime is paid to veteran officers on a time and one-half of salary basis, there is no corresponding increase in benefits because the benefit level remains the same. However, new officers cost salary and benefits plus training. Paying an experienced officer to work extra hours is a more cost effective option. Further, many current police officers now work extra jobs for increased income. Overtime allows them to work at the job they were trained to do.

We are all working towards the same goal - more cops to protect our neighborhoods. Providing an overtime provision in this legislation will allow us to reach that goal more quickly and give needed flexibility to police departments. I urge you to amend this legislation accordingly.

Page 3

Again, I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to provide you with comments on the Crime bill and congratulate you in advance on what I know will be a successful piece of legislation. I am available to you to provide more information if necessary.

**OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL****FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET****DATE:**6/28**TO:**Jose Cerda**FACSIMILE NO.**456-7028**TELEPHONE NO.**456-2564**FROM:**Ron Klann/Jen Miller**FACSIMILE NO.**(202) 514-9077**TELEPHONE NO.**(202) 514-6909**NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET**3**COMMENTS:**

Ron needs your sign-off on
this IMMEDIATELY. Thanks

SCHUMER PROPOSED CHANGES TO BIDEN/BROOKS DRAFT CRIME BILL**Permit flexibility in cop-on-the-beat grants:**

page 16, line 18 strike "and"

page 16 line 21 strike "." and insert "; and"

page 16 after line 21 insert

"(3) procure equipment, technology or support systems, provided that expenditures for such purposes enable additional officers to be deployed in community-oriented policing. Any application for a grant under this paragraph shall demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Attorney General, that the grant would result in an increase in the number of officers deployed in community-oriented policing comparable to the increase in the number of officers ~~deployed in community-oriented policing~~ that would result from a grant awarded for the purposes specified in paragraphs (1) and (2). The total amount of grants awarded by the Attorney General under this paragraph in any year may not exceed thirty percent of the total amount appropriated to carry out the purposes of this part in such year."

page 18, line 24 strike "and"

page 19, line 7 strike "." and insert "; and"

page 19, after line 7 insert

"(10) support the purchase by a law enforcement agency or by law enforcement officers of no more than one service weapon per officer, upon deployment in community-oriented policing."

page 24, line 8 strike "and"

page 24, line 16 strike "." and insert "; and"

page 24, after line 16 insert

"(12) if the application is for a grant under section 1701(b) or section 1701(c), demonstrate that the grant will result in an increase in the number of officers deployed in community-oriented policing, including a statement of--

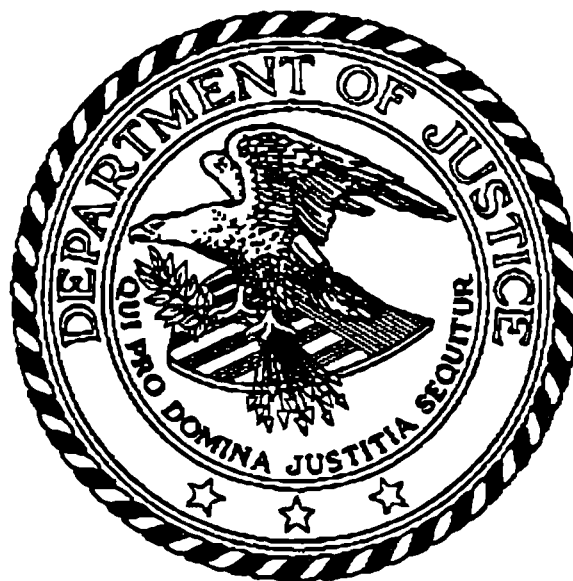
(A) the number of officers that will be deployed in community-oriented policing absent a grant; and

(B) the number of officers that will be deployed in community-oriented policing if the grant is awarded.

*equal or
greater
than*

① # of sites, w/ability to expand
② equal or greater than
③ let us re-chart
+ get back to you
+ we'll resell to
Biden
Brooks

11/28



Office of Policy Development
United States Department of Justice
10th and Constitution Ave. NW
Washington, D. C. 20530

TO: José Cerdá + David
Yaseky

FAX: ()

FROM: Grace Mastalli

VOICE: (202)

FAX: (202) 514-8639

Total Pages (excluding this cover): 2

Additional Message:

file: cbwater6.wk1

date: 6/15/94

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS
Police (95 percent)	\$1,235,000,000	\$2,166,000,000	\$2,356,000,000	\$1,805,000,000	\$983,250,000				\$8,545,250,000
Training + T.A. (5 percent)	\$65,000,000	\$114,000,000	\$124,000,000	\$95,000,000	\$51,750,000				\$449,750,000
Total for Three-Year Grants	\$1,300,000,000	\$2,280,000,000	\$2,480,000,000	\$1,900,000,000	\$1,035,000,000				\$8,995,000,000

OPTION 2: 85 PERCENT OF POLICE HIRING MONEY IS USED FOR HIRING OFFICERS *

								TOTAL OFFICERS	85% ANNUAL APPROPRIATION
85% for New Officers 1995 (Annual Federal Cost)	13,997 \$466,550,890	\$349,916,667	\$233,282,443					13,997	\$1,049,750,000
85% for New Officers 1996 (Annual Federal Cost)		24,548 \$818,258,484	\$613,700,000	\$409,141,516				24,548	\$1,841,100,000
85% for New Officers 1997 (Annual Federal Cost)			26,701 \$890,035,544	\$667,533,333	\$445,031,123			26,701	\$2,002,600,000
85% for New Officers 1998 (Annual Federal Cost)				20,457 \$681,882,070	\$511,416,667	\$340,951,263		20,457	\$1,534,250,000
85% for New Officers 1999 (Annual Federal Cost)					11,144 \$371,446,286	\$278,587,500	\$185,728,715	11,144	\$835,762,500
ANNUAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES	\$466,550,890	\$1,168,175,151	\$1,737,017,987	\$1,758,556,919	\$1,327,894,075	\$619,538,763	\$185,728,715	96,846	\$7,263,462,500

2154 - FY 94
99,000 (PH supp.)

+ 1000
100,000 MAX FROM

* Approximately \$75M might be required from other purposes grants to reach 100,000.

"other purposes grants"
@ \$75M

from
\$2.7 BIL

ASSUMPTIONS FOR POLICE HIRING WATERFALL CHART
(**\$1.3 Billion - cbwater4.wk1**)

Option 2

1. The appropriation for Police Hiring funding is \$8.545 billion, which equals the total appropriation of \$8.995 billion minus 5% for training and technical assistance and administration (\$449.8 million).
2. The federal share per officer hired is \$75,000 for three-year grants.
3. The federal plus grantee cost per officer is \$100,000 for three years, or \$33,333 annually.
4. The federal share per officer hired will be disbursed in declining amounts equivalent to 100% salary and benefits in the first year (\$33,333); 75% salary and benefits in the second year (\$25,000); and 50% salary and benefits in the third year (\$16,667).
5. The annual federal cost reflects the declining disbursements per officer hired during each three-year grant period. For example, the FY 1995 appropriation of \$1.185 billion includes federal shares for 100% of salaries and benefits (\$33,333) disbursed for the 15,800 officers hired in FY 1995 (\$527 million), 75% of salaries and benefits (\$25,000) disbursed in FY 1996 (\$395 million), and 50% of salaries and benefits (\$16,667) disbursed in FY 1997 (\$263 million).
6. The annual federal expenditures include all federal disbursements in a given fiscal year. For example, in FY 1995 federal disbursements are assumed to equal 100% salary and benefits (\$33,333) for the 15,800 officers hired, totalling \$527 million. In FY 1996, federal disbursements include 75% salary and benefits (\$25,000) for the officers hired the previous year as well as 100% salary and benefits (\$33,333) for the 28,880 officers hired in FY 1996 (\$963 million), totalling \$1.358 billion.

Schumer Fix

Demo, already covers
OT

OPTION A

On page three, line 1 insert "or demonstration " after hiring, strike for "programs, projects and other activities" from line 2 and 3

Strike the period from line 10 and insert "; or"

30 Insert after line 10 of page three

"(3) to support programs, projects and other activities other than hiring or rehiring career law enforcement officers in no more than 15 jurisdictions that the Attorney General certifies have satisfactorily demonstrated that an equal or greater number of additional officers would be deployed in community-oriented policing than if the same resources were used for hiring or rehiring purposes.

The Attorney General may increase the number of jurisdictions eligible for grants under paragraph (3) beyond 15 if the Attorney General determines, following evaluation over a period of at least two years, that such grants are cost-beneficial and effective means of increasing the number of law enforcement officers deployed in community-oriented policing.

NOTE: CONFORMING CHANGES elsewhere needed

OPTIONAL FORM 90 (7-90)		# of pages ▶	
FAX TRANSMITTAL			
To	From <i>Grace</i>		
<i>José Cuda</i>	Phone #		
Dept./Agency	Fax #		
Fax #	GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION		
NSN 7540-01-317-7368		5092-101	

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

362 Ford House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

DATE: _____

FAX NO: _____ 456-7028

PLEASE DELIVER THE FOLLOWING FAX TRANSMITTAL:

TO: _____ JOSE

FROM: _____ David Yassky

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 4

MESSAGE:

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE TOTAL TRANSMISSION, PLEASE CONTACT THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
(202) 226-2406, FAX (202) 225-3788

This facsimile was transmitted from a Xerox Telecopier 7020.

1. Cops on the Beat:

- a) broaden purposes to include support & equipment purchases:

page 3, after line 10, insert:

“(3) Procure equipment, technology, or support systems, if expenditures for such purposes enable additional officers to be deployed in community-oriented policing. Any application for a grant under this paragraph shall demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Attorney General, that the grant would result in a comparable increase in the number of officers deployed in community-oriented policing that would result from a grant awarded for the purposes specified in paragraphs (1) and (2).

b) tighten "new cops" requirement

page 10, line 20, delete "and" and insert:

"(11) if the application is for a grant under subsection 1701(b) or subsection 1701(c), demonstrate that the grant will result in an increase in the number of officers deployed in community-oriented policing, including a statement of--

"(i) the number of officers that will be deployed in community-oriented policing absent a grant, and

"(ii) the number of officers that will be deployed in community-oriented policing if the grant is awarded; and"

4

c) permit use of funds to purchase firearms

page 5, after line 21, insert:

“(10) purchase service weapons for officers deployed in community-oriented policing or reimbursing officers deployed in community-oriented policing for the purchase of service weapons.

- Sec. 1534. Advertising.
- Sec. 3005. Sense of Congress with respect to violence against truckers.
- Sec. 5148. Sense of the senate regarding a study on out-of-wedlock births.
- Sec. 5106. Sense of the senate regarding the role of the united nations in international organized crime control.
- Sec. 2961. Optional venue for espionage and related offenses.
- Sec. 2962. Undercover operations.
- Sec. 5167. Juvenile anti-drug and anti-gang grants in federally assisted low-income housing.
- Sec. 2968. Misuse of initials "dea".
- Sec. 2970. Definition of livestock.
- Sec. 5155. Asset forfeiture.
- Sec. 5156. Clarification of definition of a "court of the United States" to include the district courts for guam, the northern mariana islands, and the virgin islands.
- Sec. 5164. Law enforcement personnel.
- Sec. 3041. Authority to investigate violent crimes against travelers.
- Sec. 621. Gang investigation coordination and information collection.
- Sec. 3056. Military medals and decorations.
- Sec. 2971. Extension of statute of limitations for arson.
- Sec. 3092. Cocaine penalty study.
- Sec. 1603. Sense of Congress concerning child custody and visitation rights.
- Sec. 3048. Edward byrne memorial formula grant program.
- Sec. 5127. Law day u.s.a.
- Sec. 3236. First time domestic violence offender rehabilitation program.
- Sec. 1098. Multijurisdictional gang task forces.
- Sec. 3001. Display of flags at half staff.
- Sec. 3011. Financial institution fraud.

1 **TITLE I—PUBLIC SAFETY AND** 2 **POLICING**

3 **SEC. 1001. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This title may be cited as the "Public Safety Partner-
5 ship and Community Policing Act of 1994".

6 **SEC. 1002. PURPOSES.**

7 The purposes of this title are to—

8 (1) substantially increase the number of law en-
9 forcement officers interacting directly with members
10 of the community ("cops on the beat");

11 (2) provide additional and more effective train-
12 ing to law enforcement officers to enhance their

1 problem solving, service, and other skills needed in
2 interacting with members of the community;

3 (3) encourage the development and implementa-
4 tion of innovative programs to permit members of
5 the community to assist State, Indian tribal govern-
6 ment, and local law enforcement agencies in the pre-
7 vention of crime in the community; and

8 (4) encourage the development of new tech-
9 nologies to assist State, Indian tribal government,
10 and local law enforcement agencies in reorienting
11 the emphasis of their activities from reacting to
12 crime to preventing crime,

13 by establishing a program of grants and assistance in fur-
14 therance of these objectives, including the authorization
15 for a period of 6 years of grants for the hiring and rehiring
16 of additional career law enforcement officers.

17 **SEC. 1003. COMMUNITY POLICING; "COPS ON THE BEAT".**

18 (a) IN GENERAL.—Title I of the Omnibus Crime
19 Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711
20 et seq.) is amended—

21 (1) by redesignating part Q as part R;

22 (2) by redesignating section 1701 as section
23 1801; and

24 (3) by inserting after part P the following new
25 part:

1 **"PART Q—PUBLIC SAFETY AND CITY POLICING;**
2 **'COPS ON THE BEAT'**

3 **"SEC. 1701. AUTHORITY TO MAKE PUBLIC SAFETY AND**
4 **COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS.**

5 “(a) GRANT AUTHORIZATION.—The Attorney Gen-
6 eral may make grants to States, units of local government,
7 Indian tribal governments, and other public and private
8 entities to increase police presence, to expand and improve
9 cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and
10 members of the community to address crime and disorder
11 problems, and otherwise to enhance public safety.

12 “(b) ~~REHIRING AND~~ ^{+ REDEPLOYMENT GRANTS} ~~HIRING~~ GRANT PROJECTS.—
13 Grants made under subsection (a) may be used for pro-
14 grams, projects, and other activities to—

15 “(1) rehire law enforcement officers who have
16 been laid off as a result of State and local budget
17 reductions for deployment in community-oriented po-
18 licing; ~~and~~

19 “(2) hire and train new, additional career law
20 enforcement officers for deployment in community-
21 oriented policing across the Nation; ~~AND~~

22 “(c) TROOPS-TO-COPS PROGRAMS.—(1) Grants made
23 under subsection (a) may be used to hire former members
24 of the Armed Forces to serve as career law enforcement
25 officers for deployment in community-oriented policing,

Insert
(A)

1 particularly in communities that are adversely affected by
2 a recent military base closing.

3 “(2) In this subsection, ‘former member of the Armed
4 Forces’ means a member of the Armed Forces of the Unit-
5 ed States who is involuntarily separated from the Armed
6 Forces within the meaning of section 1141 of title 10,
7 United States Code.

8 “(d) ADDITIONAL GRANT PROJECTS.—Grants made
9 under subsection (a) may include programs, projects, and
10 other activities to—

11 “(1) increase the number of law enforcement
12 officers involved in activities that are focused on
13 interaction with members of the community on
14 proactive crime control and prevention by redeploy-
15 ing officers to such activities;

Delete ?

16 “(2) provide specialized training to law enforce-
17 ment officers to enhance their conflict resolution,
18 mediation, problem solving, service, and other skills
19 needed to work in partnership with members of the
20 community;

21 “(3) increase police participation in multidisci-
22 plinary early intervention teams;

23 “(4) develop new technologies to assist State
24 and local law enforcement agencies in reorienting

1 the emphasis of their activities from reacting to
2 crime to preventing crime;

3 “(5) develop and implement innovative pro-
4 grams to permit members of the community to assist
5 State and local law enforcement agencies in the pre-
6 vention of crime in the community, such as a citi-
7 zens’ police academy, including programs designed
8 to increase the level of access to the criminal justice
9 system enjoyed by victims, witnesses, and ordinary
10 citizens by establishing decentralized satellite offices
11 (including video facilities) of principal criminal
12 courts buildings;

13 “(6) establish innovative programs to reduce,
14 and keep to a minimum, the amount of time that
15 law enforcement officers must be away from the
16 community while awaiting court appearances;

17 “(7) establish and implement innovative pro-
18 grams to increase and enhance proactive crime con-
19 trol and prevention programs involving law enforce-
20 ment officers and young persons in the community;

21 “(8) develop and establish new administrative
22 and managerial systems to facilitate the adoption of
23 community-oriented policing as an organization-wide
24 philosophy; and

1 “(9) establish, implement, and coordinate crime
2 prevention and control programs (involving law en-
3 forcement officers working with community mem-
4 bers) with other Federal programs that serve the
5 community and community members to better ad-
6 dress the comprehensive needs of the community and
7 its members ~~and~~; AND

8 “(e) PREFERENTIAL CONSIDERATION OF APPLICA-
9 TIONS FOR CERTAIN GRANTS.—In awarding grants under
10 this part, the Attorney General may give preferential con-
11 sideration, where feasible, to applications for hiring and
12 rehiring additional career law enforcement officers that
13 involve—

14 (1) a non-Federal contribution exceeding the 25
15 percent minimum under subsection (i); and

16 (2) hiring former members of the Armed Forces
17 to serve as career law enforcement officers under
18 subsection (c).

19 “(f) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—(1) The Attorney
20 General may provide technical assistance to States, units
21 of local government, Indian tribal governments, and to
22 other public and private entities, in furtherance of the pur-
23 poses of the Public Safety Partnership and Community
24 Policing Act of 1994.

INSERT
(B)

1 “(2) The technical assistance provided by the Attor-
2 ney General may include the development of a flexible
3 model that will define for State and local governments,
4 and other public and private entities, definitions and strat-
5 egies associated with community or problem-oriented po-
6 licing and methodologies for its implementation.

7 “(3) The technical assistance provided by the Attor-
8 ney General may include the establishment and operation
9 of training centers or facilities, either directly or by con-
10 tracting or cooperative arrangements. The functions of the
11 centers or facilities established under this paragraph may
12 include instruction and seminars for police executives,
13 managers, trainers and supervisors concerning community
14 or problem-oriented policing and improvements in police-
15 community interaction and cooperation that further the
16 purposes of the Public Safety Partnership and Community
17 Policing Act of 1994.

18 “(g) UTILIZATION OF COMPONENTS.—The Attorney
19 General may utilize any component or components of the
20 Department of Justice in carrying out this part.

21 “(h) MINIMUM AMOUNT.—Each qualifying State, to-
22 gether with grantees within the State, shall receive in each
23 fiscal year pursuant to subsection (a) not less than 0.5
24 percent of the total amount appropriated in the fiscal year
25 for grants pursuant to that subsection. In this subsection,

1 'qualifying State' means any State which has submitted
2 an application for a grant, or in which an eligible entity
3 has submitted an application for a grant, which meets the
4 requirements prescribed by the Attorney General and the
5 conditions set out in this part.

6 “(i) MATCHING FUNDS.—The portion of the costs of
7 a program, project, or activity provided by a grant under
8 subsection (a) may not exceed 75 percent, unless the At-
9 torney General waives, wholly or in part, the requirement
10 under this subsection of a non-Federal contribution to the
11 costs of a program, project, or activity. In relation to a
12 grant for a period exceeding 1 year for hiring or rehiring
13 career law enforcement officers, the Federal share shall
14 decrease from year to year for up to 5 years, looking to-
15 ward the continuation of the increased hiring level using
16 State or local sources of funding following the conclusion
17 of Federal support, as provided in an approved plan pur-
18 suant to section 1702(c)(8).

19 “(j) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—The funds available
20 under this part shall be allocated as provided in section
21 1001(a)(11)(B).

22 “(k) TERMINATION OF GRANTS FOR HIRING OFFI-
23 CERS.—The authority under subsection (a) of this section
24 to make grants for the hiring and rehiring of additional
25 career law enforcement officers shall lapse at the conclu-

1 sion of 6 years from the date of enactment of this part.
2 Prior to the expiration of this grant authority, the Attor-
3 ney General shall submit a report to Congress concerning
4 the experience with and effects of such grants. The report
5 may include any recommendations the Attorney General
6 may have for amendments to this part and related provi-
7 sions of law in light of the termination of the authority
8 to make grants for the hiring and rehiring of additional
9 career law enforcement officers.

10 **“SEC. 1702. APPLICATIONS.**

11 “(a) IN GENERAL.—No grant may be made under
12 this part unless an application has been submitted to, and
13 approved by, the Attorney General.

14 “(b) APPLICATION.—An application for a grant
15 under this part shall be submitted in such form, and con-
16 tain such information, as the Attorney General may pre-
17 scribe by regulation or guidelines.

18 “(c) CONTENTS.—In accordance with the regulations
19 or guidelines established by the Attorney General, each ap-
20 plication for a grant under this part shall—

21 “(1) include a long-term strategy and detailed
22 implementation plan that reflects consultation with
23 community groups and appropriate private and pub-
24 lic agencies and reflects consideration of the state-
25 wide strategy under section 503(a)(1);

1 “(2) demonstrate a specific public safety need;

2 “(3) explain the applicant’s inability to address
3 the need without Federal assistance;

4 “(4) identify related governmental and commu-
5 nity initiatives which complement or will be coordi-
6 nated with the proposal;

7 “(5) certify that there has been appropriate co-
8 ordination with all affected agencies;

9 “(6) outline the initial and ongoing level of
10 community support for implementing the proposal
11 including financial and in-kind contributions or
12 other tangible commitments;

13 “(7) specify plans for obtaining necessary sup-
14 port and continuing the proposed program, project,
15 or activity following the conclusion of Federal sup-
16 port;

17 “(8) if the application is for a grant for hiring
18 or rehiring additional career law enforcement offi-
19 cers, specify plans for the assumption by the appli-
20 cant of a progressively larger share of the cost in the
21 course of time, looking toward the continuation of
22 the increased hiring level using State or local
23 sources of funding following the conclusion of Fed-
24 eral support;

1 “(9) assess the impact, if any, of the increase
2 in police resources on other components of the criminal
3 justice system; and

4 “(10) explain how the grant will be utilized to
5 reorient the affected law enforcement agency’s mission
6 toward community-oriented policing or enhance
7 its involvement in or commitment to community-oriented
8 policing; and

9 **[NOTE: HOUSE STRONGLY DISAGREES**
10 **WITH THE FOLLOWING REWRITE OF PARA-**
11 **GRAPH (11)]**

12 “(11) if the application is for a grant for hiring
13 or rehiring additional career law enforcement officers,
14 describe how the applicant will, to the extent
15 practicable, seek and recruit members of racial and
16 ethnic minority groups and women, AND

17 “(d) SPECIAL PROVISIONS.—

18 “(1) SMALL JURISDICTIONS.—Notwithstanding
19 any other provision of this part, in relation to applications
20 under this part of units of local government
21 or law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over
22 areas with population of less than 50,000, the Attorney
23 general may waive 1 or more of the requirements
24 of subsection (c) and may otherwise make

1 special provisions to facilitate the expedited submis-
2 sion, processing, and approval of such applications.

3 “(2) SMALL GRANT AMOUNT.—Notwithstanding
4 any other provision of this part, in relation to appli-
5 cations under section 1701(d) for grants of less than
6 \$1,000,000, the Attorney General may waive 1 or
7 more of the requirements of subsection (c) and may
8 otherwise make special provisions to facilitate the ex-
9 pedited submission, processing, and approval of such
10 applications.

11 **“SEC. 1703. RENEWAL OF GRANTS.**

12 “(a) IN GENERAL.—Except for grants made for hir-
13 ing or rehiring additional career law enforcement officers,
14 a grant under this part may be renewed for up to 2 addi-
15 tional years after the first fiscal year during which a recip-
16 ient receives its initial grant, if the Attorney General de-
17 termines that the funds made available to the recipient
18 were used in a manner required under an approved appli-
19 cation and if the recipient can demonstrate significant
20 progress in achieving the objectives of the initial applica-
21 tion.

22 “(b) GRANTS FOR HIRING.—Grants made for hiring
23 or rehiring additional career law enforcement officers may
24 be renewed for up to 5 years, subject to the requirements
25 of subsection (a), but notwithstanding the limitation in

1 that subsection concerning the number of years for which
2 grants may be renewed.

3 “(c) MULTIYEAR GRANTS.—A grant for a period ex-
4 ceeding 1 year may be renewed as provided in this section,
5 except that the total duration of such a grant including
6 any renewals may not exceed 3 years, or 5 years if it is
7 a grant made for hiring or rehiring additional career law
8 enforcement officers.

9 **“SEC. 1704. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.**

10 “(a) NONSUPPLANTING REQUIREMENT.—Funds
11 made available under this part to States or units of local
12 government shall not be used to supplant State or local
13 funds, or, in the case of Indian tribal governments, funds
14 supplied by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, but shall be used
15 to increase the amount of funds that would, in the absence
16 of Federal funds received under this part, be made avail-
17 able from State or local sources, or in the case of Indian
18 tribal governments, from funds supplied by the Bureau of
19 Indian Affairs.

20 “(b) NON-FEDERAL COSTS.—

21 “(1) IN GENERAL.—States and units of local
22 government may use assets received through the As-
23 sets Forfeiture equitable sharing program to provide
24 the non-Federal share of the cost of programs,
25 projects, and activities funded under this part.

1 “(2) INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—Funds
2 appropriated by the Congress for the activities of
3 any agency of an Indian tribal government or the
4 Bureau of Indian Affairs performing law enforce-
5 ment functions on any Indian lands may be used to
6 provide the non-Federal share of the cost of pro-
7 grams or projects funded under this part.

8 “(c) HIRING COSTS.—Funding provided under this
9 part for hiring or rehiring a career law enforcement officer
10 may not exceed \$75,000, unless the Attorney General
11 grants a waiver from this limitation.

12 **“SEC. 1705. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION.**

13 “(a) MONITORING COMPONENTS.—Each program,
14 project, or activity funded under this part shall contain
15 a monitoring component, developed pursuant to guidelines
16 established by the Attorney General. The monitoring re-
17 quired by this subsection shall include systematic identi-
18 fication and collection of data about activities, accomplish-
19 ments, and programs throughout the life of the program,
20 project, or activity and presentation of such data in a usa-
21 ble form.

22 “(b) EVALUATION COMPONENTS.—Selected grant re-
23 cipients shall be evaluated on the local level or as part
24 of a national evaluation, pursuant to guidelines established
25 by the Attorney General. Such evaluations may include as-

1 sessments of individual program implementations. In se-
2 lected jurisdictions that are able to support outcome eval-
3 uations, the effectiveness of funded programs, projects,
4 and activities may be required. Outcome measures may
5 include crime and victimization indicators, quality or life
6 measures, community perceptions, and police perceptions
7 of their own work.

8 “(c) PERIODIC REVIEW AND REPORTS.—The Attor-
9 ney General may require a grant recipient to submit to
10 the Attorney General the results of the monitoring and
11 evaluations required under subsections (a) and (b) and
12 such other data and information as the Attorney General
13 deems reasonably necessary.

14 **“SEC. 1706. REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF FUNDING.**

15 “If the Attorney General determines, as a result of
16 the reviews required by section 1705, or otherwise, that
17 a grant recipient under this part is not in substantial com-
18 pliance with the terms and requirements of an approved
19 grant application submitted under section 1702, the Attor-
20 ney General may revoke or suspend funding of that grant,
21 in whole or in part.

22 **“SEC. 1707. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS.**

23 “(a) BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney
24 General shall have access for the purpose of audit and ex-
25 amination to any pertinent books, documents, papers, or

1 records of a grant recipient under this part and to the
2 pertinent books, documents, papers, or records of State
3 and local governments, persons, businesses, and other en-
4 tities that are involved in programs, projects, or activities
5 for which assistance is provided under this part.

6 “(b) BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—Subsection
7 (a) shall apply with respect to audits and examinations
8 conducted by the Comptroller General of the United
9 States or by an authorized representative of the Comptrol-
10 ler General.

11 **“SEC. 1708. GENERAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY.**

12 “The Attorney General may promulgate regulations
13 and guidelines to carry out this part.

14 **“SEC. 1709. DEFINITIONS.**

15 “In this part—

16 “ ‘career law enforcement officer’ means a per-
17 son hired on a permanent basis who is authorized by
18 law or by a State or local public agency to engage
19 in or supervise the prevention, detection, or inves-
20 tigation of violations of criminal laws.

21 “ ‘citizens’ police academy’ means a program
22 by local law enforcement agencies or private non
23 profit organizations in which citizens, especially
24 those who participate in neighborhood watch pro-
25 grams, are trained in ways of facilitating commu-

1 nication between the community and local law en-
2 forcement in the prevention of crime.'

3 " 'Indian tribe' means a tribe, band, pueblo,
4 nation, or other organized group or community of
5 Indians, including an Alaska Native village (as de-
6 fined in or established under the Alaska Native
7 Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.),
8 that is recognized as eligible for the special pro-
9 grams and services provided by the United States to
10 Indians because of their status as Indians.'".

11 (b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents
12 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets
13 Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711, et seq.) is amended by strik-
14 ing the item relating to part Q and inserting the following:

"PART Q—PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY POLICING; 'COPS ON THE
BEAT'

- "Sec. 1701. Authority to make public safety and community policing grants.
- "Sec. 1702. Applications.
- "Sec. 1703. Renewal of grants.
- "Sec. 1704. Limitation on use of funds.
- "Sec. 1705. Performance evaluation.
- "Sec. 1706. Revocation or suspension of funding.
- "Sec. 1707. Access to documents.
- "Sec. 1708. General regulatory authority.
- "Sec. 1709. Definition.

"PART R—TRANSITION; EFFECTIVE DATE; REPEALER

- "Sec. 1801. Continuation of rules, authorities, and proceedings.'".

15 (c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section
16 1001(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe
17 Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793) is amended—

1 (1) in paragraph (3) by striking “and O” and
2 inserting “O, P, and Q”; and

3 (2) by adding at the end the following new
4 paragraph:

5 “(11)(A) There are authorized to be appropriated to
6 carry out part Q, to remain available until expended—

7 “(i) \$_____ for fiscal year 1995;

8 “(ii) \$_____ for fiscal year
9 1996;

10 “(iii) \$_____ for fiscal year
11 1997;

12 “(iv) \$_____ for fiscal year
13 1998; and

14 “(v) \$_____ for fiscal year
15 1999.

16 “(B) Of funds available under part Q in any fiscal
17 year, up to 5 percent may be used for technical assistance
18 under section 1701(f) or for evaluations or studies carried
19 out or commissioned by the Attorney General in further-
20 ance of the purposes of part Q, or for administrative costs
21 by the Attorney General in furtherance of the purposes
22 of part Q. Of the remaining funds, 50 percent shall be
23 allocated for grants pursuant to applications submitted by
24 units of local government or law enforcement agencies
25 having jurisdiction over areas with populations exceeding

1 150,000 or by public and private entities that serve areas
2 with populations exceeding 150,000, and 50 percent shall
3 be allocated for grants pursuant to applications submitted
4 by units of local government or law enforcement agencies
5 having jurisdiction over areas with populations 150,000
6 or less or by public and private entities that serve areas
7 with populations 150,000 or less. Of the funds available
8 in relation to grants under part Q, at least 85 percent
9 shall be applied to grants for the purposes specified in sec-
10 tion 1701(b), and no more than 15 percent may be applied
11 to other grants in furtherance of the purposes of part Q.
12 In view of the extraordinary need for law enforcement as-
13 sistance in Indian country, an appropriate amount of
14 funds available under part Q shall be made available for
15 grants to Indian tribal governments or tribal law enforce-
16 ment agencies.

17 **TITLE II—PRISONS**

18 **Subtitle A—Conversion of Closed** 19 **Military Installations**

20 **SEC. 3021. CONVERSION OF CLOSED MILITARY INSTALLA-** 21 **TIONS INTO FEDERAL PRISON FACILITIES.**

22 (a) STUDY OF SUITABLE BASES.—The Secretary of
23 Defense and the Attorney General shall jointly conduct a
24 study of all military installations selected before the date
25 of enactment of this Act to be closed pursuant to a base