

COPS PHASE I -- RESPONSE TO REPUBLICAN ATTACKS

Crime -  
Comm.  
Policing  
Grants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A: No. Just ask...

Bob Dole (KS)                      Garden City (4 cops); Olathe (8 cops);  
Roeland Park (3 cops). **Note: None of the KS awards went to jurisdictions represented by Democrats.**

Orin Hatch (UT)                      Salt Lake City (20 cops)

Newt Gingrich (GA)                      Cobb County (8 cops); DeKalb County (17 cops);  
Marietta (6 cops); Smyrna (7 cops);

Q: Even with the grants announced today, you still won't get to 100,000 cops.

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



# U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

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

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

**Total funds = \$8.8 billion**

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

**Funds Remaining = \$8.54 billion**

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

**Funds for Cops = \$7.345 billion**

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

**Number of cops projected to be funded = 97,920**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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