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COPS Universal Hiring Program



APPLICATION KIT

Crime -
Cops

October 26, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO DAVID GERGEN
 DEE DEE MYERS
 MARK GEARAN

FROM: BRUCE REED

SUBJECT: COPS ON THE BEAT IN THE CRIME BILL

Since Attorney General Reno's appearance on Meet the Press, some reporters have questioned the credibility of the 50,000 cops in the crime bill. Here are the facts.

1. We already have the money to pay for 50,000 cops. The Justice Department has already set aside the \$3.4 billion in its planning baseline to fund the cops program through FY99. The President has committed to fully funding this provision, no matter what.

2. Our \$3.4 billion program is enough to put 50,000 cops on the street. Our program will pay up to \$25,000 a year in salary and benefits (not \$12,000, as David Broder said) for three years -- for a total of \$75,000 for each new police officer hired. The program requires a local match of between 25% and 50%. We want cities to be bought into this program: the grants only go to cities that are moving toward community policing, and we expect them to take over paying these cops after their grants run out. Our program will pay at least half the cost of a new cop in a big city for three years. The average annual cost of salary and benefits for a new cop in major cities is \$50,000. In smaller towns and cities, the range is \$25-35,000. The Attorney General has waiver authority to waive the local match.

3. Cities are more than willing to share the cost of more cops. Since we passed our \$150 million community policing program in the FY93 supplemental in June, the Justice Department has received applications from more than 1,000 cities and towns -- for a program that has money for just over 2,000 cops. Mayoral candidates in Atlanta, Detroit, Boston, Seattle, and other 1993 races have made more cops on the street their #1 issue (as it was last year for Los Angeles Mayor Richard Reardon, who promised 3,000 new cops). If our crime bill doesn't pass, those mayors and others are committed to finding a way to pay for more cops all on their own. We can make those local dollars go further, and ensure they go toward community policing.

4. The President has said that if Congress passes his procurement bill, he will commit up to \$5 billion more to fighting crime. If Congress passes those savings, he will support Congressional efforts to increase the number of cops in the crime bill (and perhaps increase the federal contribution), and intensify other anti-crime initiatives, like boot camps and drug courts. The NPR report says passage of procurement reform could save over \$5 billion in the first year alone. OMB Director Panetta said Tuesday that we expect CBO to score these savings at \$3-5 billion, and that the Administration wants that money to go to fighting crime. The President also said Tuesday that if Congress doesn't pass these cuts, he will keep coming back with more cuts until we have all we need to make America safe.

da ACLU. Jefferson County Sheriff Ken Fortune countered: "We have a human being that was killed. Where the investigation goes, we don't pick and choose." But even Fortune seemed to forget, in the onrush of foreign camera crews, that violence afflicts local residents too. He erroneously proclaimed that Colley had been the county's first murder of the year. A black resident had been fatally shot outside a bar Aug. 21.

At the weekend, police refused to comment on reports that two Monticello teens, 13 and 15, with long rap sheets, were suspects in the Colley case. The three black youths held in the Rakebrand murder were residents of Miami's inner city, just a few miles and yet a world away from the soft sand and warm water of Miami Beach. Some black leaders said tourists were unfortunately paying the price for the lack of jobs, housing and hope in such areas. "You just can't build a Chinese wall around the inner city. Eventually the monster escapes," said H. T. Smith, a black lawyer and activist. Smith himself agrees that the dearth of opportunity scarcely excuses turning predatory—or gunning down motorists who fail to stop for no conceivable gain.

Arms race: It was also hard to escape the conclusion that the prevalence of guns has given deadly force to the frustrations. The Washington-based Travel Industry Association of America joined Disney in calling for gun control. But there was no campaign from inside Florida. The toughest proposal now circulating would ban handguns for those under 18—unless they are used for hunting, gun classes or target shooting. Whether that would have any impact is debatable in a city like Miami, locked in its own urban arms race. "When I first came on the force, in '79, there were some 9 millimeters out there," said one detective in Liberty City. "I took a guy down a couple months ago. He opened the door with a Glock. It had a 30-round clip and was mounted with a laser sight."

Florida police and black leaders had one thing in common last week: the perception that the world woke up to the plague of violence only when foreigners were shot and tourism was threatened. But it wasn't clear how long the outrage would last or if it would produce any solutions. By the weekend, tour operators were predicting that the strength of the pound and the mark against the dollar would overcome foreigners' fears, and the European tabloids had moved on to other horrors. Meanwhile, a young mother was fatally shot outside her daughter's Bible class in suburban Los Angeles and two college girls were found slain in the Bronx. The nation's epidemic of violence against its own citizens seemed destined to continue, in Florida and everywhere else.

MELINDA BECK with PETER KATEL in Miami.
VERN E. SMITH in Monticello.
GINNY CARROLL in Houston and bureau reports

BETWEEN THE LINES

JONATHAN ALTER

File:
Crime - Guns

There's a War On at Home

IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD, AMERICA IS BECOMING Chicago. As a native of that city, I've been annoyed for years to hear in foreign locales, "Chicago? Ahh! [fingers pointed like a gun] Al Capone. Bang! Bang!" Now the entire country is splattered with the same bloody cliché. The Chicagofication of America isn't likely to dampen the desire of tourists to come to the United States. Many visitors even make a point of venturing into tough areas just so they can brag back home that they survived. But the fact remains that people around the world think that our gun culture is insane, and they're right. Why should we settle for peace in the Middle East without peace in the Middle West?

Those wise Norwegians (plus Germans, British and others) actually have a role to play in bringing American politicians to the bargaining table, too. I could get shot by an enraged travel agent for saying this, but I favor economic sanctions against the United States in the form of travel advisories. Threatening the \$70 billion foreign tourism industry has a way of concentrating the mind. It might begin to attract the attention of NRA-addled legislators who can't seem to get it through their heads that laws allowing people to sell semiautomatic weapons out of the trunks of their cars are not—how to put this delicately?—helpful.

Should guns themselves really be blamed along with the criminals? As a matter of fact, yes. You can't stab someone from a passing car. Unfortunately, with 200 million firearms already out there, the Brady bill won't make much difference. That's why Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan is pushing bullet control. Because there's only a four-year supply of ammunition in existence, banning certain kinds of ammo rarely used for hunting could eventually make it harder to stand on top of a building and spray bullets. (It's not as if people need more than a few rounds to defend themselves.) Moynihan also has a bill to tax ammunition at 1,000 percent. This could have been one of the sin taxes that Bill Clinton used to raise a bit of money for health care, but the president flinched.

The paradox of the American gun culture is that it is undermining the very values it was meant to protect. Remember Franklin Roosevelt's famous Four Freedoms? These were what we ostensibly fought World War II over. One of them was "freedom from fear." That battle has been lost. As crime grows arithmetically, fear grows geometrically. Even outside major cities, ours is now a land of real freedom only during daylight and in certain neighborhoods. We've reached a point in recent years where otherwise optimistic, spontaneous people believe they must constantly peer over their shoulders as if they were being pursued by the secret police in some old communist regime.

This routinized fear is now so much a part of American life that

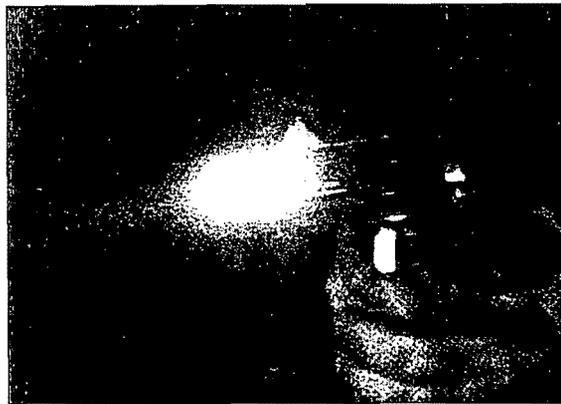
we've begun to take it for granted. We instinctively avoid large sections of cities, using mental maps in our heads that are unavailable to tourists. In my case, it was a stay in Japan that jolted me into recognizing how much freedom I'd lost at home. Japan is crowded and culturally stifling, but it's possible to walk in a park in Tokyo at midnight without the slightest trepidation, just as it was here as recently as the 1950s. This freedom felt strange to me, as if a state of fear about physical safety is normal. And it is. Barricading oneself at home all night is now natural; wandering around freely and alone—once the quintessential American experience—is foolhardy. Roads like Route 66 once symbolized freedom; they now symbolize danger. Even a time-honored cultural tradition like flipping the bird to some idiot driver is now in jeopardy. Instead of just screaming back, he might blow your head off.

Imagine you're offered the choice of a vacation in Belfast, Northern Ireland, or Wichita, Kansas, two cities with populations of roughly 300,000. So far this year, 19 people have been killed in Belfast, about average. In Wichita the murder toll has reached 41, which isn't even particularly high on a per capita basis for an American city. In Belfast they kill each other over religious principle. In Wichita they kill each other over drugs, insults or, in the case of an innocent motorist earlier this month, in the cross-fire.

Back in the 1870s, Wyatt Earp was called into Wichita because that

rowdy cattle town was experiencing about one homicide a year, which the residents considered intolerable. Earp made sure that guns were checked at toll stations on the outskirts of town or confiscated. So much for the real Wild West. The idea that our murder rate is so high because of our legendary "frontier mentality" is grossly oversimplified. Canada expanded across a huge frontier. Australia was colonized by convicts. People like to kill each other there, too. The main difference is that they lack the means to do so with ease—the gun. In 1990, for instance, 10 people were killed in Australia by handguns, and 68 in Canada. In the United States, according to Handgun Control Inc., the figure was 10,567.

Fortunately, the American political climate is beginning to change. Jim Florio in New Jersey and Mary Sue Terry in Virginia are finally going after the NRA in their campaigns for governor. Clinton, who challenged the NRA in Arkansas, supports tighter licensing of gun dealers and a ban on certain assault weapons. If he's willing to raise his voice and make an issue out of guns and ammo—turn the NRA into the Sister Souljah of the 1996 campaign—he could prove he has some backbone after all, and rally exactly the committed constituency he now lacks. Obviously that won't end violence. But over time, a sane gun policy might just ease the fear a bit, and reduce the body count in America's long and bloody war at home.



MARTY KATZ

Gunning for the NRA: Peace in the Midwest?

File:
 Crime - Cops
 File:
 Police

PUTTING 100,000 MORE POLICE ON THE STREET
 (spending in millions - BA)

OFFICERS

PROPOSAL	FY 1994 TOTAL	5-YEAR TOTAL	# OF POLICE
<u>CRIME BILL</u>			
Cop on the Beat	475	3,400	50,000
Police Corps	25	125	3,500
Total Crime Bill \$	500	3,525	53,500
Spring Supplemental	150	150	2,900
Empowerment Zones	250	500	7,500
HUD'S "COMPAC"	124	722	5,000
Safe Schools	37.5	237.5	2,100
National Service	NA	NA	27,000
Troops-to-Cops	10	10	2,000
TOTAL	1,071.5	5,145	100,000

2,900

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of Media Affairs

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February 7, 1995

*** MEDIA ADVISORY ***
PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES THIRD ROUND OF
POLICE HIRING GRANTS
Wednesday, February 8, 1995
(OPEN PRESS)

WASHINGTON, DC -- President Clinton will continue his efforts to combat crime on America's streets by announcing the third round of police hiring grants on Wednesday, February 8 at 11:00am. Under the Department of Justice's FAST COPS program, jurisdictions under 50,000 were eligible to apply for police hiring grants.

The Crime Bill's community policing hiring program, signed into law by President Clinton in September 1994, provides \$8.8 billion in competitive grants for state and local law enforcement agencies to hire community policing officers and to implement community policing.

Attorney General Janet Reno, Chief Mary Ann Viverette from Gaithersburg, Maryland and Sheriff Gene Kelly from Clark County, Ohio will join the President in making remarks. On stage with the President will be the following law enforcement officials:

Chief Marvin McMillon
Gretna Police Department, FL
Chief Earl Johnson
Hopkins Police Department, MN
Chief Richard Black
City of Glendale, MO
Sheriff Alvin McGill
Carbon County, MT
Chief George Moyer
Bordentown Township, NJ
Chief William Nye
Village of East Aurora, NY
Chief Gary Hoover
Haverford Township, PA

-more-

Page 2, Media Advisory

The law enforcement officials identified above will be available for press interviews on the North Lawn following the announcement.

Media wishing to cover the announcement and/or interview law enforcement officials, must call the Office of Media Affairs at 202-456-7150 for clearance.

Media should enter through the Northwest Gate and proceed to the press briefing room by 10:30am. Media will be escorted from the press briefing room to the OEOB room 450 for the announcement.

-30-30-30-



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Community Oriented Policing Services

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

Program Information

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

Funding Provisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Community Oriented Policing Services

Making Officer Redeployment Effective (COPS MORE)

Program Information

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

Funding Provisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

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

Program Information

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

Funding Provisions

Law enforcement agencies intending to participate in COPS AHEAD may select and train new officers now, prior to submission and approval of a formal grant application. Funding will begin once the new officers have been sworn and a satisfactory grant application has been submitted and approved. Grants will be made for up to 75 percent of the total salary and benefits of each officer over three years, up to a maximum of \$75,000 per officer, with the remainder to be paid by state or local funds.

Grant funds may be used to enable each agency to hire new officers to increase its actual sworn force up to a maximum of 3 percent over actual October 1, 1994 force level.

Up to \$225 million in grants will be made under COPS AHEAD to state, local and other public law enforcement agencies which serve populations of 50,000 and over. If requests exceed the funds available, the amount or starting date of grants may be adjusted to accommodate demand.

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

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

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

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

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



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

Public Safety and Community Policing Grants - The COPS Program

Program Information

The COPS Program (Community Oriented Policing Services) will provide competitive grants to states and localities to put 100,000 law enforcement officers on the streets.

Grants may be used to hire and train new officers, or to rehire officers that have been laid off due to budgetary reductions. In addition, some grants will be available to procure equipment, technology or support systems, or to pay overtime, so long as the applicant can demonstrate that expenditures for such purposes will result in an increase in the number of officers deployed in community-oriented policing. Funds will also be available for other related community policing activities.

Administering Federal Agency

Department of Justice

Type of Grant

This is a competitive grant program.

Eligible Grantees

States, units of local government, Indian tribal governments, other public and private entities, and multi-jurisdictional or regional consortia may apply for funding.

Funding Provisions

- \$1.3 billion has been appropriated for FY 1995. \$7.5 billion is authorized for FY 1996-2000.
- One half of the funds must be awarded to jurisdictions with a population of 150,000 or below; one half to those with a population above 150,000. In addition, each State must receive at least 0.5% of the total amount appropriated for each year, unless all qualified grant applications from the State have been funded.
- The length of the hiring and rehiring grants will be 3 years.
- At least 85% of the total program funds must be used for hiring and rehiring law enforcement officers. A certain percentage of this 85% may be used for non-hiring purposes, such as to pay for overtime and the procurement of equipment, technology or support systems, if the applicant can demonstrate that these non-hiring uses will result in an increase in the actual number of officers deployed in community policing beyond the number of officers had the funds been used for hiring purposes only. These funds for non-hiring purposes may not exceed 20% of the funds available for grants in FY 1995 and FY 1996, and, subject to a certification by the Attorney General, 10% of the funds available in FY 1997, FY 1998, FY 1999 and FY 2000.
- Federal funds cannot exceed 75% of the total costs of the program or activity funded. In addition, the federal share for hiring or rehiring officers may not exceed \$75,000 per officer over a three-year period. The Attor-



COPS FAST Application

This FAST Application is for jurisdictions serving populations of under 50,000. This grant pays only for salaries and benefits of new or rehired police officers. Complete the information below, read the assurances on the back and the enclosed Certifications, and sign below. By signing this application you also acknowledge that COPS FAST hiring grants provide a maximum federal contribution of 75% of the salary and benefits of each officer over three years, up to a cap of \$75,000 per officer, with the federal share decreasing from year to year.

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
633 Indiana Avenue, NW, 3rd Floor (202) 514-2058
Washington, DC 20531 FAX (202) 514-9272

Applicant Organization's Legal Name _____

Law Enforcement Executive's Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

Government Executive's Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Telephone _____ FAX _____

Number of Officers Requested Through FAST

Actual Number of Sworn Officers Performing Law Enforcement Functions as of 10/1/94

Area of Jurisdiction (square miles)

Entry Level Annual Salary Per Officer

Number of 1993 UCR Part I Crimes

Entry Level Annual Fringe Benefits Cost Per Officer

Current Population Served (per most recent U.S. census data)

Is the applicant organization delinquent on any federal debt? (If answer is yes, please attach an explanation.)

Yes No

I certify that the information provided on this form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the applicant must comply with the assurances on the reverse side if the assistance is awarded. On behalf of the applicant, I certify compliance with the applicable requirements of the Certifications Regarding Lobbying; Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters; Drug-Free Workplace Requirements; and Non-Supplanting.

Law Enforcement Executive's Signature _____

Government Executive's Signature _____

Return this form postmarked by December 31, 1994 to: COPS Office, P.O. Box 14440, Washington, DC 20044. Overnight mail: 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Third Floor, Washington, DC 20531. FAX: (202) 514-9272.

Joseph E. Brann

Joseph E. Brann was sworn-in as Director of COPS on December 19, 1994. Prior to assuming that post, he had served as Chief of Police in Hayward, California. Hayward is an ethnically diverse community of 125,000 people, located in the San Francisco Bay area. During his tenure, Chief Brann implemented a nationally-respected community policing program that has been used as a model by police departments in California and other states. He has also lectured and written on the subject of community policing. Chief Brann supervised a department of 165 sworn police officers and 112 non-sworn employees.

Prior to becoming Chief of the Hayward Police Department, Brann served in the Santa Ana, California Police Department from 1969 to 1990. His management assignments included service as Patrol Captain and Administration Captain for this 600-person police department. While in Santa Ana, he designed, developed, and managed a wide array of community policing and crime prevention programs that received recognition as national models by the National Crime Prevention Council, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the American Association of Retired Persons, as well as various state agencies.

Chief Brann is a member of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Police Executive Research Forum, and the California Police Chief's Association. He is the immediate past President of the Alameda County Police Chiefs and Sheriffs Association.

Chief Brann received his Bachelor of Arts in Criminal Justice from the California State University at Fullerton in 1975, and his Masters of Public Administration from the University of Southern California in 1979. He is also a graduate of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Academy.



Department of Justice

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1994

AG
(202) 616-0189
TDD (202) 514-1888

**PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES POLICE HIRING GRANTS
FOR 6,660 JURISDICTIONS;
HALF OF AMERICA'S POLICE DEPARTMENTS NOW SCHEDULED TO GET AID**

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Dramatically expanding the scope of the Administration's "COPS" police hiring program, President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno today announced \$434 million in new hiring grants for 6,660 police departments to hire more than 7,115 new officers. More than half of the police departments in America are now scheduled to receive grants that will help them hire more than 16,000 officers.

Jurisdictions from all across America, all numbering less than 50,000 in population, submitted one-page grant applications just six weeks ago.

"Two years ago, I pledged to put 100,000 new police officers on the street," said President Clinton. "Today we turned the corner. Just five months after I signed the crime bill, we have funded more than 16,000 new cops."

Including the 1993-94 Police Hiring Supplement program and the crime bill grants announced last year, more than 8,000 jurisdictions have now received grants to hire more than 16,000 officers.

The crime bill's community policing hiring program, signed into law by President Clinton this September, provides \$8.8 billion in competitive grants for state and local law enforcement agencies to hire community policing officers and to implement community policing.

Congress is now considering amending last year's crime bill, including proposals that would scrap the "Cops on the Beat" grants. Clinton and Reno both warned against such a move. "The police, prosecutors, mayors and ordinary citizens of America fought too hard last year to end six years of gridlock and put 100,000 police on the streets," said Reno. "Today we have more than 16,000 reasons why we can't turn back."

(MORE)

The President was joined at this morning's announcement by Attorney General Reno, COPS Director Joseph Brann and two officers from recipient jurisdictions. The two police executives lauded today's awards.

"The nationwide surge in senseless violence and gang activity are new to many of us outside of big cities," said Mary Ann Viverette, Chief of Police of Gaithersburg, MD (pop. 39,542). "People think of us as Mayberry, but we're starting to feel more like Gotham."

"In smaller cities, towns and counties, just an officer or two can make a tremendous difference," said Sheriff Gene Kelly of Clark County Ohio. "Today's awards can help us start to turn things around."

The jurisdictions notified today include 5,430 municipal police departments, 6 county police departments, 1,070 sheriffs' offices, 120 Indian Tribal departments and 34 other law enforcement departments.

Because of the overwhelming demand -- nearly half of the eligible jurisdictions applied -- the Department of Justice was unable to fully fund the more than 7,100 requests from its FY96 budget of \$1.3 billion for police hiring, of which \$538 million was allocated last year for other grants. Instead, \$434 million was allocated to all eligible COPS FAST applicants according to their current number of sworn officers.

HOW THE GRANTS WORK

Grants will be awarded for up to 75 percent of the total salary and benefits earned by new or rehired officers over three years, with a maximum of \$75,000 per officer. The remaining share will be paid by state or local funds.

Grant money is made available when the new officers are on the payroll. Grantees have also agreed to complete a streamlined budget form and a simple community policing implementation plan in order to receive the grant. The COPS staff will provide technical assistance to agencies as needed to develop and refine their community policing plans. Awards will be monitored through site visits, audits, and electronic reporting techniques.

Every law enforcement agency, city, and county government serving populations less than 50,000 was mailed a one page COPS FAST application last fall, and was asked to return it by December 31, 1994.

Officers hired under COPS FAST must be in addition to, and not in lieu of, officers that otherwise would have been hired by the agency. Awards granted under COPS FAST will not affect the eligibility of an agency to apply for a grant under other COPS programs.

Jurisdictions over 50,000 have been receiving grants under the separate COPS

(MORE)

AHEAD program. Town and cities which applied to start a new department were also not funded under COPS FAST grants, but will be able to apply for other grants later this year.

More hiring grants will be available later this year, and every jurisdiction in America will be eligible to apply.

Community policing is designed to complement traditional policing by forging effective, innovative crime prevention partnerships between law enforcement and the community. "This money is a down payment on a safer America," said Reno. "These officers will help America's communities, large and small, increase their police forces and create problem-solving partnerships to fight crime."

NOTE: Names of jurisdictions receiving grants can be obtained on the Internet. For Mosaic and Lynx users the address is <http://www.usdoj.gov> and for gopher users the address is <gopher.usdoj.gov>. Go to the "crime bill information" section, and from there go the section entitled "COPS FAST grants list -- 2/8/95" and search the state file you choose.

###

95-074

TOTAL for FAST

STATE	# of Awards	# of COPS	\$
AK	38	38	\$2,524,143
AL	199	207	\$10,263,356
AR	158	165	\$7,819,621
AZ	65	73	\$4,803,621
CA	190	212	\$15,806,363
CO	92	96	\$5,777,880
CT	55	62	\$4,618,243
DC			
DE	12	12	\$781,322
FL	143	173	\$11,339,216
GA	190	211	\$11,050,336
GM			
HI			
IA	146	146	\$9,165,443
ID	39	42	\$2,672,783
IL	385	406	\$26,252,030
IN	144	151	\$9,339,884
KS	102	109	\$6,225,490
KY	114	117	\$5,741,762
LA	120	136	\$5,515,287
MA	212	241	\$17,481,244
MD	53	59	\$3,829,385
ME	62	63	\$4,004,220
MI	237	244	\$16,745,878
MN	189	193	\$13,255,194
MO	269	282	\$14,326,916
MS	195	210	\$10,041,053
MT	40	40	\$2,429,913
NC	197	215	\$11,960,303
ND	32	32	\$1,881,428
NE	40	40	\$2,319,789
NH	66	68	\$4,440,274
NJ	286	360	\$26,405,789
NM	71	74	\$3,976,114
NV	18	19	\$1,257,457
NY	218	247	\$17,005,309
OH	395	408	\$26,819,024
OK	183	187	\$8,421,328
OR	90	93	\$6,498,737
PA	309	316	\$20,640,359
PR			
RI	20	22	\$1,559,257
SC	107	116	\$6,262,613
SD	46	47	\$2,524,688
TN	156	167	\$8,595,563
TX	349	366	\$20,909,886
UT	66	68	\$4,489,721
VA	90	92	\$5,395,763
VT	34	35	\$2,217,333
WA	138	145	\$10,220,947
WI	165	173	\$12,424,511
WV	117	119	\$5,335,936
WY	18	18	\$1,115,150
TOTALS	6,660	7,115	\$434,487,862



America's Need for More Police

Total Applications to date:

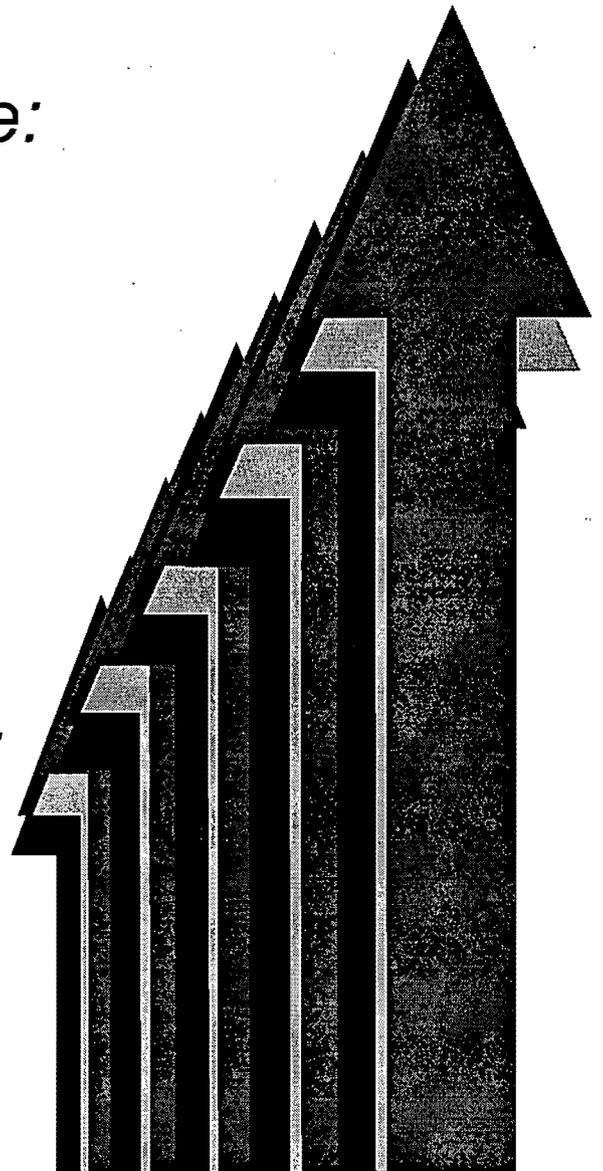
10,750

Total COPS Requested:

39,260

Total Dollars Requested:

\$2.5 Billion



ALLPROGS (Summary)

08-Feb-95

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
AK	AHEAD	\$600,000.00	8
	FAST	\$2,524,143.00	38
	PHASE I	\$2,167,820.00	23
	PHS	\$723,667.00	8
	AK	\$6,015,630.00	77
AL	AHEAD	\$1,396,063.00	23
	FAST	\$10,263,356.25	207
	PHASE I	\$4,502,128.00	72
	PHS	\$1,959,111.00	28
	AL	\$18,120,658.25	330
AR			

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	AHEAD	\$734,023.00	11
	FAST	\$7,819,620.75	165
	PHASE I	\$2,569,228.00	52
	PHS	\$847,875.00	13
	AR	\$11,970,746.75	241
AZ	AHEAD	\$6,505,621.00	87
	FAST	\$4,803,621.00	73
	PHASE I	\$5,308,616.00	74
	PHS	\$2,890,794.00	38
	AZ	\$19,508,652.00	272
CA	AHEAD	\$35,906,967.00	479
	BJA	\$1,000,000.00	14

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	FAST	\$15,806,363.25	212
	PHASE I	\$28,616,972.00	303
	PHS	\$20,942,718.00	237
	CA	\$102,273,020.25	1245
CO	AHEAD	\$3,569,905.00	48
	FAST	\$5,777,880.00	96
	PHASE I	\$2,164,976.00	29
	PHS	\$1,950,000.00	26
	CO	\$13,462,761.00	199
CT	AHEAD	\$4,348,486.00	58
	FAST	\$4,618,242.75	62
	PHASE I	\$2,550,000.00	34

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	PHS	\$2,232,068.00	26
	CT	\$13,748,796.75	180
DE	AHEAD	\$900,000.00	12
	FAST	\$781,321.50	12
	PHASE I	\$1,352,060.00	18
	PHS	\$1,868,532.00	26
	DE	\$4,901,913.50	68
FL	AHEAD	\$25,817,401.00	350
	FAST	\$11,339,216.25	173
	PHASE I	\$19,860,262.00	270
	PHS	\$11,977,090.00	163
	FL	\$68,993,969.25	956

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
GA	AHEAD	\$6,847,982.00	100
	FAST	\$11,050,335.75	211
	PHASE I	\$5,515,996.00	90
	PHS	\$2,768,079.00	42
	GA	\$26,182,392.75	443
GM	AHEAD	\$596,261.00	9
	GM	\$596,261.00	9
HI	AHEAD	\$1,500,000.00	20
	PHASE I	\$3,000,000.00	40
	PHS	\$375,000.00	5
	HI	\$4,875,000.00	65
IA			

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	AHEAD	\$1,275,000.00	17
	FAST	\$9,165,443.25	146
	PHASE I	\$2,235,485.00	21
	PHS	\$1,725,000.00	23
	IA	\$14,400,928.25	207
ID	AHEAD	\$129,330.00	2
	FAST	\$2,672,783.25	42
	PHASE I	\$807,786.00	11
	PHS	\$249,822.00	4
	ID	\$3,859,721.25	59
IL	AHEAD	\$32,400,000.00	432
	FAST	\$26,252,030.25	406

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	PHASE I	\$7,243,199.00	96
	PHS	\$6,756,563.00	95
	IL	\$72,651,792.25	1029
IN	AHEAD	\$5,337,237.00	75
	FAST	\$9,339,884.25	151
	PHASE I	\$4,068,399.00	59
	PHS	\$2,699,982.00	36
	IN	\$21,445,502.25	321
KS	AHEAD	\$2,642,913.00	36
	FAST	\$6,224,589.75	109
	PHASE I	\$1,091,678.00	15
	PHS	\$2,453,372.00	34

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	KS	\$12,412,552.75	194
KY	AHEAD	\$1,528,526.00	23
	FAST	\$5,741,761.50	117
	PHASE I	\$1,878,619.00	27
	PHS	\$1,062,362.00	16
	KY	\$10,211,268.50	183
LA	AHEAD	\$7,193,714.00	135
	FAST	\$5,515,287.00	136
	PHASE I	\$2,593,420.00	43
	PHS	\$2,537,602.00	46
	LA	\$17,840,023.00	360
MA			

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	AHEAD	\$13,044,687.00	175
	BJA	\$1,000,000.00	14
	FAST	\$17,481,243.75	241
	PHASE I	\$7,061,602.00	96
	PHS	\$4,595,331.00	61
	MA	\$43,182,863.75	587
MD	AHEAD	\$10,788,497.00	150
	FAST	\$3,829,385.25	59
	PHASE I	\$4,817,945.00	75
	PHS	\$4,528,698.00	75
	MD	\$23,964,525.25	359
ME	AHEAD	\$443,276.00	6

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	FAST	\$4,004,220.00	63
	PHASE I	\$501,930.00	7
	PHS	\$900,000.00	12
	ME	\$5,849,426.00	88
MI	AHEAD	\$12,580,568.00	168
	FAST	\$16,745,877.75	244
	PHASE I	\$5,122,702.00	71
	PHS	\$5,180,461.00	67
	MI	\$39,629,608.75	550
MN	AHEAD	\$4,091,286.00	55
	FAST	\$13,255,194.00	193
	PHASE I	\$911,946.00	12

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	PHS	\$1,997,190.00	28
	MN	\$20,255,616.00	288
MO	AHEAD	\$5,951,995.00	84
	FAST	\$14,326,915.50	282
	PHASE I	\$937,659.00	16
	PHS	\$3,966,345.00	53
	MO	\$25,182,914.50	435
MS	AHEAD	\$968,848.00	13
	FAST	\$10,041,052.50	210
	PHASE I	\$2,876,941.00	52
	PHS	\$1,312,891.00	22
	MS	\$15,199,732.50	297

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
MT	AHEAD	\$640,772.00	9
	FAST	\$2,429,913.00	40
	PHASE I	\$1,132,759.00	16
	PHS	\$438,922.00	6
	MT	\$4,642,366.00	71
NC	AHEAD	\$6,307,122.00	96
	FAST	\$11,960,303.25	215
	PHASE I	\$6,637,008.00	100
	PHS	\$3,025,172.00	46
	NC	\$27,929,605.25	457
ND	AHEAD	\$426,889.00	6

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	FAST	\$1,881,427.50	32
	PHASE I	\$98,836.00	2
	PHS	\$115,239.00	2
	ND	\$2,522,391.50	42
NE	AHEAD	\$1,224,015.00	19
	FAST	\$2,319,789.00	40
	PHASE I	\$2,573,137.00	50
	PHS	\$1,066,590.00	15
	NE	\$7,183,531.00	124
NH	AHEAD	\$1,125,000.00	15
	FAST	\$4,440,273.75	68
	PHASE I	\$300,000.00	4

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	PHS	\$213,142.00	3
	NH	\$6,078,415.75	90
NJ	AHEAD	\$9,677,365.00	130
	FAST	\$26,405,789.25	360
	PHASE I	\$4,167,192.00	56
	PHS	\$7,144,222.00	92
	NJ	\$47,394,568.25	638
NM	AHEAD	\$722,608.00	11
	FAST	\$3,976,113.75	74
	PHASE I	\$2,659,261.00	40
	PHS	\$660,685.00	10
	NM	\$8,018,667.75	135

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
NV			
	AHEAD	\$1,425,000.00	19
	FAST	\$1,257,456.75	19
	PHASE I	\$2,440,885.00	32
	PHS	\$375,000.00	5
	NV	\$5,498,341.75	75
NY			
	AHEAD	\$21,372,787.00	291
	FAST	\$17,005,308.75	247
	PHASE I	\$8,037,390.00	108
	PHS	\$6,352,289.00	86
	NY	\$52,767,774.75	732
OH			
	AHEAD	\$10,541,928.00	142

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	FAST	\$26,819,024.25	408
	PHASE I	\$5,760,436.00	79
	PHS	\$5,657,061.00	78
	OH	\$48,778,449.25	707
OK	AHEAD	\$3,170,531.00	45
	FAST	\$8,421,327.75	187
	PHASE I	\$2,613,261.00	38
	PHS	\$1,725,000.00	23
	OK	\$15,930,119.75	293
OR	AHEAD	\$4,500,000.00	60
	FAST	\$6,498,736.50	93
	PHASE I	\$2,450,637.00	27

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	PHS	\$1,500,000.00	20
	OR	\$14,949,373.50	200
PA	AHEAD	\$14,366,829.00	192
	BJA	\$1,000,000.00	14
	FAST	\$20,640,358.50	316
	PHASE I	\$3,406,202.00	46
	PHS	\$3,705,143.00	49
	PA	\$43,118,532.50	617
PR	AHEAD	\$7,827,705.00	276
	PHASE I	\$3,480,429.00	100
	PR	\$11,308,134.00	376
RI			

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	AHEAD	\$1,800,000.00	24
	FAST	\$1,559,256.75	22
	PHASE I	\$1,794,064.00	16
	PHS	\$1,213,156.00	14
	RI	\$6,366,476.75	76
SC	AHEAD	\$3,404,343.00	53
	FAST	\$6,262,612.50	116
	PHASE I	\$3,552,012.00	60
	PHS	\$2,126,434.00	29
	SC	\$15,345,401.50	258
SD	AHEAD	\$300,000.00	4
	FAST	\$2,524,688.25	47

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	PHASE I	\$665,542.00	9
	PHS	\$592,967.00	8
	SD	\$4,083,197.25	68
TN	AHEAD	\$6,045,589.00	94
	BJA	\$1,000,000.00	18
	FAST	\$8,595,563.25	167
	PHASE I	\$1,617,024.00	27
	PHS	\$2,529,950.00	36
	TN	\$19,788,126.25	342
TX	AHEAD	\$28,145,816.00	384
	FAST	\$20,909,886.00	366
	PHASE I	\$9,657,749.00	135

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	PHS	\$9,953,053.00	132
	TX	\$68,666,504.00	1017
UT	AHEAD	\$1,190,021.00	16
	FAST	\$4,489,721.25	68
	PHASE I	\$1,976,939.00	28
	PHS	\$1,337,027.00	18
	UT	\$8,993,708.25	130
VA	AHEAD	\$7,633,087.00	113
	FAST	\$5,395,763.25	92
	PHASE I	\$3,966,347.00	47
	PHS	\$4,972,159.00	75
	VA	\$21,967,356.25	327

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
VT	AHEAD	\$55,904.00	1
	FAST	\$2,217,333.75	35
	PHASE I	\$1,010,063.00	14
	PHS	\$217,643.00	3
	VT	\$3,500,943.75	53
WA	AHEAD	\$2,831,979.00	38
	FAST	\$10,220,946.75	145
	PHASE I	\$6,429,201.00	84
	PHS	\$2,673,865.00	35
	WA	\$22,155,991.75	302
WI	AHEAD	\$1,425,000.00	19

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	FAST	\$12,424,510.50	173
	PHASE I	\$1,850,690.00	25
	PHS	\$2,024,372.00	27
	WI	\$17,724,572.50	244
WV	AHEAD	\$1,158,078.00	18
	FAST	\$5,335,935.75	119
	PHASE I	\$1,227,560.00	16
	PHS	\$1,127,349.00	18
	WV	\$8,848,922.75	171
WY	AHEAD	\$125,658.00	2
	FAST	\$1,115,150.25	18
	PHASE I	\$283,809.00	4

<u>STATE</u>	<u>PROGRAM</u>	<u>ESTFUNDS</u>	<u>NUMCOP</u>
	PHS	\$450,000.00	6
	WY	\$1,974,617.25	30
	<u>Grand Total:</u>	\$1,112,272,365.75	16617