



U.S. Department of Justice

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Office of the Director

Washington, DC 20530

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

I am pleased to welcome you to the United States Attorneys' Fiscal Year 1999 Annual Statistical Report. This report provides a brief summary of the work carried out by the United States Attorneys' offices during the fiscal year. While this abstract of caseload statistics, program discussions, and case summaries does not fully impart the work of the United States Attorneys' offices, it provides a glimpse of the types of cases the offices are handling, the offices' commitment and dedication to prosecuting and litigating cases, and the diversity and complexity of the caseloads and work conducted around the country.

The United States Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General, are responsible for investigating and prosecuting those who violate our nation's laws, and for asserting and defending the interests of the United States, its departments and agencies, through the conduct of civil litigation. The United States Attorneys, appointed to serve in the 94 federal judicial districts throughout the country, are charged with carrying out these prosecution and litigation responsibilities within their respective districts. Although there are 94 federal judicial districts, there are only 93 United States Attorneys because one United States Attorney is appointed to serve in both the Districts of Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands. The 93 United States Attorneys direct and supervise the work of Assistant United States Attorneys and support personnel located in each district's headquarters office and, as needed, in staffed branch offices. The United States Attorney system nationwide consisted of 94 headquarters offices and 123 staffed branch offices as of the end of Fiscal Year 1999.

The United States Attorneys' offices conduct most of the criminal prosecutions and civil litigation handled by the Department of Justice. The offices investigate and prosecute a wide range of criminal activities, from organized drug trafficking and violent crimes, to environmental offenses, to health care frauds, to corruption by public officials. In the civil arena, the United States Attorneys' offices defend federal government agencies, for example, in tort suits brought by those who allege suffering as a result of government actions, or alleged medical malpractice by federal employees. The United States Attorneys also initiate civil cases against individuals or businesses to enforce the laws, such as in civil health care fraud cases, or to represent the government's interests, such as in bankruptcy actions.

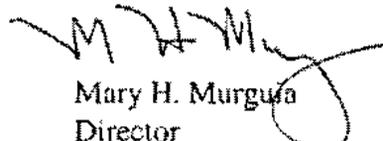
The Executive Office for United States Attorneys provides the United States Attorneys' offices with administrative and budget support, provides extensive legal training through the National Advocacy Center to Assistant United States Attorneys and support staff, and supports the operation of the Attorney General's Advisory Committee of United States Attorneys (AGAC). The AGAC consists of 19 United States Attorneys who are appointed by the Attorney General. The committee, which meets monthly with the Attorney General,

represents various judicial districts, office sizes, and geographic locations. The committee advises the Attorney General and is the voice of the United States Attorneys in Department policy. The AGAC has more than 20 subcommittees and working groups addressing key law enforcement issues.

As an integral part of their prosecution and litigation efforts, the United States Attorneys report to the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in Washington, D.C., information on the criminal and civil matters, cases, and appeals that they handle. A centralized computer database containing this information is maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. The United States Attorneys Annual Statistical Report summarizes and presents the matter and case-related information reported by the United States Attorneys. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys completed the implementation of a new case management system, the Legal Information Office Network System (LIONS), in all United States Attorneys' offices during Fiscal Year 1998. This new oracle-based data management software allows United States Attorneys' offices to maintain information on pending workloads and to produce a variety of reports based on that information, and to report information to the centralized computer database maintained by the Executive Office for United States Attorneys in a more timely manner.

The charts and tables presented in this report reflect a statistical summary of the matters and cases handled by the United States Attorneys. These charts and tables, however, cannot and do not reflect the quality and complexity of the criminal prosecutions and civil litigation conducted by the offices. Additionally, the statistics are woefully inadequate in presenting a realistic picture of the time, effort and skill required to prosecute and litigate the cases. Some examples of cases handled during the year are included in the text to illustrate caseload composition and, more importantly, the successful efforts of the many men and women who work in the United States Attorneys' offices. Finally, significant liaison work performed by the United States Attorneys, Assistant United States Attorneys and other members of the staffs with federal, state and local law enforcement entities, the victims of crime, the local communities, schools, and other organizations cannot be quantified. Since the role of the United States Attorneys is to see "that justice shall be done," Berger v. United States, 295 U.S. 88 (1935), the true and comprehensive accomplishments of the United States Attorneys cannot be tabulated statistically.

The men and women serving in the United States Attorneys' offices protect our communities from drug activities and violence, protect our nation's and citizens' financial interests through their enforcement of government regulations and the pursuit of white collar criminals, and help to keep our borders secure. They also vigorously represent the United States' interests in the civil litigation and appellate arenas. It is an honor to present to you in this report the outstanding work and accomplishments of the United States Attorneys and their staffs during Fiscal Year 1999.


Mary H. Murguia
Director
April 2000

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FISCAL YEAR 1999 STATISTICAL HIGHLIGHTS

OVERALL CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS

- 50,779 cases filed against 71,560 defendants—case filings up seven percent
- 46,423 cases against 64,517 defendants terminated—case terminations up 14 percent
- 57,876 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 79 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 48 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 28 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

VIOLENT CRIME

- 7,392 cases filed against 9,175 defendants—case filings up seven percent
- 6,539 cases against 8,404 defendants terminated—case terminations up six percent
- 7,327 defendants convicted
- 87 percent conviction rate
- 89 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 69 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 47 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OVERALL NARCOTICS

- 16,617 cases filed against 29,846 defendants—case filings up ten percent
- *{17,038 cases filed against 30,682 defendants—case filings up ten percent-- when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime and Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Categories are included}*
- 14,800 cases against 25,752 defendants terminated—case terminations up 21 percent
- 23,133 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 61 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 38 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OCDEF

- 3,270 cases filed against 9,222 defendants—case filings up 45 percent
- *{3,332 cases filed against 9,345 defendants—case filings up 36 percent-- when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime Program Category are included}*
- 2,459 cases against 7,011 defendants terminated—case terminations up 55 percent
- 6,232 defendants convicted
- 89 percent conviction rate
- 92 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 74 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 51 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

NON-OCDETF

- 13,347 cases filed against 20,624 defendants—case filings up four percent
• *(13,706 cases filed against 21,337 defendants—case filings up five percent--when drug cases diverted to the Violent Crime and Government Regulatory/Money Laundering Program Categories are included)*
- 12,341 cases against 18,741 defendants terminated—case terminations up 15 percent
- 16,901 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 91 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 56 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 33 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

IMMIGRATION

- 11,580 cases filed against 12,650 defendants—case filings up 15 percent
- 10,769 cases against 11,770 defendants terminated—case terminations up 24 percent
- 11,206 defendants convicted
- 95 percent conviction rate
- 81 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 30 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 10 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

ORGANIZED CRIME

- 209 cases filed against 429 defendants—case filings up five percent
• *(266 cases filed against 566 defendants—case filings down two percent-- when cases diverted to the Violent Crime Program Category are included)*
- 173 cases against 362 defendants terminated—case terminations down 13 percent
- 308 defendants convicted
- 85 percent conviction rate
- 70 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 58 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 43 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION

- 535 cases filed against 738 defendants—case filings up two percent
- 477 cases against 662 defendants terminated—case terminations up three percent
- 580 defendants convicted
- 88 percent conviction rate
- 49 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 26 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- 10 percent of prison sentences greater than five years

WHITE COLLAR CRIME

- 6,558 cases filed against 8,670 defendants—case filings down two percent
- 6,311 cases against 8,142 defendants terminated—case terminations up four percent
- 7,309 defendants convicted
- 90 percent conviction rate
- 56 percent of convicted defendants sentenced to prison
- 15 percent of prison sentences greater than three years
- six percent of prison sentences greater than five years

ASSET FORFEITURE LITIGATION

- Asset forfeiture counts filed in 1,517 criminal cases—down 16 percent
- A total of 1,954 civil asset forfeiture actions filed—down 5 percent
- Estimated recoveries of over \$535,767,852 in forfeited cash and property—up 91 percent

OVERALL CIVIL LITIGATION¹

- 75,603 cases filed or responded to
- 72,131 cases terminated
- 13,907 judgments, or 81 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 18,656 settlements—26 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL LITIGATION¹

- 7,556 cases filed
- 7,120 cases terminated
- 3,005 judgments, or 97 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 1,840 settlements—26 percent of all cases terminated

AFFIRMATIVE CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

- 2,421 cases filed—case filings down eight percent
- 2,040 cases terminated—case terminations down four percent
- 387 judgments, or 90 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 699 settlements—34 percent of all cases terminated
- More than \$1 billion recovered

DEFENSIVE CIVIL LITIGATION

- 50,498 cases responded to—down four percent
- 48,110 cases terminated—up three percent
- 10,568 judgments, or 77 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 7,978 settlements—17 percent of all cases terminated

¹With the conversion to the LIONS case management system during FY 1998, data on civil debt collection cases is now captured in a separate system and, thus, is no longer included in the civil caseload data shown throughout this report. Therefore, comparisons of data for the overall civil caseload or for the affirmative civil caseload should not be made between FY 1999 and prior years.

CIVIL LITIGATION WHERE THE UNITED STATES IS OTHERWISE DESIGNATED

- 17,549 cases filed or responded to--down five percent
- 16,901 cases terminated--down 15 percent
- 334 judgments, or 75 percent, were in favor of the United States
- 8,838 settlements--52 percent of all cases terminated

DEBT COLLECTION

- 173,010 debts opened--up 32 percent
- \$5.8 billion in debts opened--up 3 percent
- \$2.3 billion in debts collected and property recovered--up 61 percent
- Amount collected equaled 2.03 times the amount of the entire United States Attorneys' operating budget nationwide, and 2.5 times when asset forfeiture recoveries were included
- 319,342 debts pending--up 31 percent
- \$15.4 billion due in pending debts--up from \$13 billion the prior year

CRIMINAL DEBT COLLECTION

- 83,491 debts opened--up 7 percent
- \$4 billion in debts opened--up a half percent
- \$1.2 billion in debts collected and property recovered--up 146 percent
- \$985 million deposited to the Crime Victims Fund
- 172,921 debts pending--up 11 percent
- \$13 billion due in pending debts--up from \$10.6 billion due the prior year

CIVIL DEBT COLLECTION

- 89,519 debts opened--up 69 percent
- \$1.8 billion in debts opened--up 8 percent
- \$1.2 billion in debts collected and property recovered--up 20 percent
- 146,421 debts pending--up 67 percent
- \$2.3 billion due in pending debts--down from \$2.4 billion due the prior year

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL APPEALS

- 15,123 appeals filed--down one percent
- 8,830 criminal appeals filed--up three percent
- 6,293 civil appeals filed--down six percent
- 83 percent of all criminal appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 78 percent of all civil appeals terminated in favor of the United States
- 6,652 post-sentencing motions filed by incarcerated defendants--down 12 percent

The Clinton Administration's Law Enforcement Strategy:

Combating Crime with Community Policing and Community Prosecution



Taking Back Our Neighborhoods
One Block at a Time

March 1999

Executive Summary

"We have seen the impact of more police. We've seen the impact of the prevention programs; the penalties; the efforts to get guns out of the hands of criminals. And we've seen greater peace of mind coming, probably more than anything else, from the presence of the police on the street, in the neighborhood, in a preventive, cooperative fashion."

- President Clinton
January 14, 1999

President Clinton and Attorney General Reno, working with state, local and tribal law enforcement officials and others, have launched an unprecedented effort to help America's communities fight crime. Over the course of the past six years, the Clinton Administration has worked to unite federal, state, tribal and local crime-control efforts, direct new resources into local efforts for crime fighting and crime prevention, and work hand in hand with local law enforcement and local communities. Six years into this strategy, crime has dropped to its lowest level in a quarter of a century.

Community policing has been at the core of this effort and the Administration has worked quickly and effectively to fund community police officers, training, technical assistance and other support for community policing initiatives nationwide. To date, the Administration has paid for more than 92,000 new police officers and expects to meet the goal of funding 100,000 new police officers ahead of schedule and under budget. Community police officers are now at work in communities across the country making America's streets and neighborhoods safer. Police, residents and community leaders in rural and urban areas alike credit community police strategies with success in reducing crime and improving safety on the streets.

The success of community policing is an important milestone in the Administration's deployment of its comprehensive community crime control strategy. Two key steps lie ahead to meet the difficult challenges that crime and violence continue to pose in many communities.

First, the Clinton Administration proposes a 21st Century Policing Initiative to add to community police forces, particularly in high crime areas, and to provide police with new technologies, equipment and information to fight crime on the front lines.

Second, the Administration proposes to increase the number of prosecutors to help implement effective community prosecution strategies that complement the work of community police officers. Community prosecution is already in use in many neighborhoods around the country to strategically stamp out persistent problems that give rise to ongoing crime. Community prosecutors work directly with community groups, strategically attack crime problems in the community and support community law enforcement's zero tolerance policies by prosecuting crimes they might not otherwise prosecute. Now, with funding for up to 1000 new prosecutors each year for five years, communities will be able to use the powerful tool of community prosecution to control and prevent crime.

Tremendous progress has been made in the fight against crime and violence. At the same time, many communities still need additional resources to break the hold of gangs, illegal drug and gun trafficking, and violence. The Clinton Administration has laid the groundwork for a strong and effective community crime control strategy with community policing and strong federal, state, and local partnerships to fight crime. Now, as the goal of a safer America is within reach, it is essential to build on this effective strategy with stronger community policing, effective community prosecution, and continued and reinforced commitment to work with our communities to fight crime.

President Clinton, Attorney General Janet Reno and others have led a historic effort to reduce crime in our nation's communities. With funding for 100,000 new community police officers, tougher punishment for violent offenders, the Brady Act and other laws to keep guns out of the hands of criminals, the Violence Against Women Act, crime prevention programs for our youth, and an unprecedented drive to join the forces of federal, state, and local and tribal law enforcement, the Administration's crime program is proving effective. Crime rates have dropped to their lowest level in 25 years.

A basic building block of the Administration's comprehensive community law enforcement strategy is community policing. In just four and a half years, the Administration has provided more than 11,000 agencies with money for more than 92,000 new police officers and is close to meeting the goal of funding 100,000 new police officers ahead of schedule and under budget. Across the country, an expanded number of community police officers have been working together with block watches, neighborhood patrols, high school guidance counselors, probation and parole officers, religious groups, and local businesses to take back the streets from violent street gangs and drug dealers. Families across America are safer in their homes and neighborhoods.

With a strong community policing structure now in place, the federal government is ready to take two important next steps to advance our community crime control strategy.

First, President Clinton and Vice President Gore are committed to strengthening the community policing program. Communities need more than a large number of police officers; they need officers with additional training, tools, and technologies to fight crime in the 21st century. The Clinton Administration has proposed a new program, the 21st Century Policing Initiative, to help communities meet this goal.

Second, with thousands of new police officers in our neighborhoods and a new and important role estab-

lished for police in the community, it is time to bring other key crime fighters into this new strategy. The police and the community have made tremendous progress working together. Now it is time to put more prosecutors in the neighborhoods as part of our community crime control strategy. The Clinton Administration has proposed a new program to help communities nationwide hire up to 1000 new prosecutors each year for five years to implement community prosecution strategies.

Stage I: Community Policing

Over the past two decades, forward-looking police chiefs have built on ideas of criminal justice researchers and policy makers, and the chiefs' own experiences, to develop a new approach to fighting crime in American communities. These police chiefs recognized that when police are isolated from the community they serve – operating from the precinct station house or the patrol car – they cannot make adequate gains in the fight against crime. These chiefs came up with a new strategy for law enforcement: community policing. Community policing makes our communities safer by changing the way police do business.

This is how community policing works:

- Community police officers really get to know the community. They know the residents and business people in the community, the bad guys (the drug pushers and users, unlawful users and sellers of firearms, and unlawful sellers and drinkers of alcohol, purse snatchers, car thieves, gang leaders and others creating or looking for trouble), and the good guys (members of block and neighborhood associations, religious leaders, drug and alcohol counselors, school guidance counselors, youth mentors, judges and court personnel, probation and parole officers).

- Community policing officers use the new relationships they develop in the community to stay ahead of crime problems. They walk the beat, meet with neighborhood

watch organizations, handle citizen complaints, enforce laws against prostitution, littering, vandalism, and intoxication and address community concerns about social disorder. Community police officers do not wait until an abandoned home or business becomes a haven for illegal drug, alcohol or firearms sales. Rather, they work with the neighborhood and community groups to either restore the property to some constructive community use or level it to prevent a problem from developing or festering – and the mere presence of the community police officer on the street deters crime.

- Community police help fight the fear of crime. We all know that when residents are afraid to leave their homes, the streets are available to drug dealers, gangs and other criminals. In some ways, fear of crime can undermine a community as badly as crime itself. Community police officers create a sense of security by being proactive and seeking the input of residents. When citizens can communicate their fears to law enforcement, police can proactively address the causes of those fears.

- Community policing enlists residents in the fight against crime. Neighborhood block watches, community groups, teachers, local businesses and residents work with police to identify and solve the problems in their community. With the renewed presence of police and the strong support of the community, violent street gangs and drug dealers can no longer control corners, streets, blocks and parks. The Administration's leadership is making this partnership a reality across the nation.

Laying the Foundation for Community Policing Programs Nationwide

President Clinton came to office committed to bringing community policing, and the neighborhood revitalization that this crime strategy fosters, to communities nationwide. He proposed to fund 100,000 new community police officers around the country and the Administration expects to meet this goal by the end of this fiscal year.

Safer Streets through Community Policing

There have been six major grant programs for community policing:

- **PHISP** – Through the Police Hiring Supplement Program, DOJ awarded \$150 million to 250 agencies demonstrating the need and opportunity to fund 100,000 police officers.

- **COPS Phase I** – Building on PHISP grant applications, \$200 million was awarded to 392 state, municipal, county, and tribal enforcement agencies to hire more than 2,600 additional officers and deputies.

- **COPS AHEAD** – Nearly \$290 million in grants were awarded to policing agencies serving communities with more than 50,000 people to hire more than 4,000 additional community policing officers. To get police on the streets faster, this program allowed interested agencies recruit and hire new officers before they received their grants.

- **COPS FAST** – This program streamlined the grant application process for policing agencies serving populations below 50,000. With a one-page application form, it did away with bureaucratic paperwork and provided over \$404 million in grants to hire more than 6,200 community police officers and deputies.

- **COPS UHP** – The Universal Hiring Program expands the hiring initiatives to transit, campus, park police, agencies serving other special jurisdictions and communities without a police force. To date, over \$4.2 billion in grants have been awarded under UHP, paying for more than 57,000 community policing officers and deputies in communities across America.

- **COPS MORE** – This program will cut down on the amount of paperwork and administrative tasks performed by veteran, trained officers so that they can spend more time on the street and in America's neighborhoods. By providing money for new technologies and equipment, such as mobile laptop computers, or to hire civilians in administrative and support jobs, COPS MORE puts more officers on the beat. COPS has provided over \$775 million to more than 3,000 agencies for the redeployment of more than 35,000 officers and deputies.

Key Milestones in the Community Policing Program:

- On July 2, 1993, President Clinton signed the 1993 Supplemental Appropriations Act which provided \$150 million for the Police Hiring Supplement Program. This program made 250 awards to help hire or rehire 2,023 law enforcement officers. The Department of Justice was flooded with requests from police departments interested in participating in the program and could only fund one in ten grant applications. The interest in the program demonstrated the need for a much broader national effort.
- Congress passed the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act ("the Crime Act") in 1994 and authorized \$8.8 billion over six years to fund the 100,000 officers and support community policing nationwide.
- Attorney General Janet Reno created the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) in the Department of Justice. The COPS Office has provided money to over 11,000 communities to hire community police officers, bringing the added power of community policing to many of them for the first time. Community police officers now serve more than 88% of Americans nationwide.
- The Clinton Administration's pledge to enable the nation's 19,000 law enforcement agencies to place 100,000 officers on the street has already allowed local police forces to recruit, hire, train and deploy to the streets over 46,000 new officers.
- By the end of FY 1999, the Clinton Administration expects to fund the 100,000th community police officer. These community police officers will have increased the nation's police forces by about 18% from 1994.

Placing Community Police Officers on the Nation's Streets

The idea of putting 100,000 new community police officers on the street was visionary; the job of doing it has been challenging. The Department of Justice has

met this challenge, reinventing the grant funding process and putting police on the streets as soon as possible. By February 1999, the Department of Justice had provided more than \$5 billion in funding to police departments for community policing.

A Dramatic Impact
New COPS Officer Funded in America's Biggest Cities

CITY	NEW POLICE
New York City	6,517
Los Angeles	3,731
Chicago	1,212
Miami	1,184
San Diego	996
Houston	908
Philadelphia	834
District of Columbia	782
Oakland	685

Total Population Served by top 10 cities:
 21,565,000 as of March 1999

Within weeks of the 1994 Crime Act's passage, the Department of Justice provided \$200 million in community policing grants to 392 state, municipal, county, and tribal enforcement agencies. These grants paid for more than 2,600 additional officers and deputies for those agencies.

Next, the Department of Justice cut through bureaucracy by having larger communities start recruiting and hiring new officers while their grant applications were being processed. The Department also developed a clear, straightforward one-page application form for smaller communities. To date, these smaller communities have received funding for more than 10,000 community police officers, and have not had to expend resources on bureaucratic paperwork.

Hiring new police was just the first challenge. The Department of Justice has worked closely with police and sheriff's departments across the country to provide

CITY	NEW POLICE
Mississippi	2,991
Kentucky	1,034
Oklahoma	812
Kansas	668
New Mexico	609
West Virginia	568
Iowa	546
Alaska	239

March 1999

the necessary training and technical assistance as they bring on new officers in order to develop effective community police programs. The Department of Justice helps local law enforcement agencies transition into community policing, target specific crimes, work in partnership with their communities, develop community support for new policing strategies, and deploy new strategies to target youth firearms violence, school violence, gangs, domestic violence and neighborhood-specific crime problems.

Finally, through COPS MORE, the Department of Justice has paid to move 17,000 additional officers from administrative tasks to the street. By paying for new equipment, such as mobile laptop computers, and for civilians to do administrative and support tasks, this innovative program is a fast and efficient way to put experienced officers into their communities where they are needed most.

Community Policing: A Record of Success

There is already tremendous support across the country for the Administration's community policing initiative. The Department of Justice is working with

communities to help identify what works, what does not work, and to help strengthen community policing programs across the country. Ongoing evaluation of this initiative has shown that communities are now changing the way they approach their crime problems. Already, police, public officials and community residents credit the program with helping to reduce crime and rebuild communities in cities, counties and towns across the United States:

High Praise for Community Policing

"I have to believe our drop in crime [49 percent since 1992] is almost totally due to neighborhood policing."
— Chief Thomas Windham, Fort Worth, Texas

"We reduced our crime over 22%. It is my true feeling that we could not have accomplished that without our community policing effort and COPS FAST Program."
— Police Director Thomas R. Maltese, North Brunswick, New Jersey

"The combination of uniform and civilian personnel has lowered crime 48%."
— Chief Rick L. Brown, Meredosia, Illinois

"I credit neighborhood, community and problem-solving policing strategies for the positive impact on Miami and crime in this area. These strategies are largely responsible for our success."
— Chief Donald Warsaw, Miami, Florida

"There used to be shootings here every day and you couldn't go outside because of the gunfights. The residents would be too frightened. Not now."
— Minerva Armenta, 23-year resident of Orange County, California

Stage II: The 21st Century Policing Initiative and Community Prosecution Programs

The Clinton Administration has laid a strong foundation for a community crime control strategy through community policing. With the groundwork laid, the Administration is prepared to strengthen the community policing program, build prosecutorial resources and deploy effective community prosecution strategies.

The 21st Century Policing Initiative

With substantial new funding for community police, the Administration has proposed a 21st Century Policing Initiative to strengthen community police forces and provide police with new technologies, equipment and strategies to control crime in the 21st Century.

- Over the next five years, the proposed 21st Century Policing Initiative will fund 30,000 to 50,000 new community police to target high crime areas.
- The 21st Century Policing Initiative makes critical improvements in radio technologies so that federal, state, tribal and local law enforcement agencies can communicate on the same frequencies. This will also enhance their use of a newly developed system that allows officers using hand-held units to enter and receive data and images electronically right at the scene of a crime.
- The 21st Century Policing Initiative includes funding to give police access to technology and the information networks to identify suspects, locate fugitives, track illegal gang activity, and solve crimes. These essential crime-fighting technologies include crime mapping and forecasting technologies, improved laboratory techniques, such as DNA analysis, and upgraded criminal history records and identification record systems.
- The 21st Century Policing Initiative includes essential resources to enhance the safety of law enforcement officers. Police officers risk their lives on the line every day to protect our communities. The Initiative continues

Funding the 21st Century Policing Initiative:

The President's budget contains \$350 million to help state, tribal and local law enforcement agencies tap into new technologies that will allow them to fight crime more effectively. The program has three elements:

- \$100 million to fund a Crime Analysis Program for research, technical assistance, and evaluation, including the very useful crime analysis tool called computerized crime mapping, allowing officers to pinpoint times and places where crime "hot spots" can be attacked.
- \$125 million to improve police communications:
 - making state and local public safety wireless communications systems compatible with federal law enforcement radio systems;
 - building a nationwide network of criminal justice information systems, giving state and local authorities immediate access to information needed to help them on the job;
 - deploying a computerized system so that officers can enter data electronically at the scene of a crime, accident, or traffic stop and receive responses without returning to their vehicles.
- \$125 million to bring the tools of 21st Century technology to investigate and prevent crime:
 - eliminating the backlog of 1 million convicted offender DNA sample backlog at state and local crime labs;
 - improving equipment to dramatically reduce the time and cost of performing DNA analysis;
 - improving the general forensic sciences capabilities of state and local crime labs;
 - upgrading criminal history, criminal justice and identification record systems.

a vital program that provides bulletproof vests to state, local and tribal governments for use by law enforcement officers.

- The 21st Century Policing Initiative extends partnerships among law enforcement agencies, community organizations and government agencies. With new funding, community partners can work together to tackle juvenile crime, seniors can be recruited to help police, neighborhood residents can learn problem-solving skills, and police can work with corrections officials to oversee the reentry of ex-offenders into the community.

Community Prosecutors and Community Prosecution

With a stronger and more effective police force in place in communities nationwide, President Clinton now proposes to increase the number of and enhance the role of the prosecutors in our community crime-fighting efforts. He has proposed a new program to help communities nationwide hire as many as 1000 prosecutors each year for five years and to build on community policing programs with an effective prosecution strategy: community prosecution.

Community prosecution is being used in many communities across the country to systematically combat crime. In neighborhoods from Boston to Los Angeles and Washington, D.C. to Indianapolis, prosecutors are recognizing the importance of fighting crime through stronger ties to the community. While prosecutors have traditionally focused on the essential task of convicting more serious offenders after they have committed crimes, community prosecutors add to that core responsibility by working with the community to proactively stamp out problems and stop new crime before it starts. They look beyond the individual criminal case and the individual defendant to see what they can do to break the cycle of crime, get the menacing gang off the street corner, shut down the crack house, and sever the chain of illegal gun trafficking.

Community prosecution is strategic prosecution. The typical prosecutor's office makes thousands of decisions each year on which cases to drop, investigate further, plea bargain, or take to the jury. Most offices are overwhelmed with massive case loads, and they have precious little time to get the information they need from the community. The addition of a community prosecutor to an office creates a two-way flow of information that typically has two results: better community assistance in convicting the worst offenders, and more prosecutions of cases involving "low level" crimes that were previously dismissed. These prosecutions have a sustained impact on community safety.

Now, with new prosecutors, district attorney offices will be able to both continue to prosecute serious crimes and use the powerful strategy of community prosecution to control and prevent crime.

This is how community prosecution works:

- Community prosecutors learn how the community operates. Community prosecutors work directly with civic associations, neighborhood watch groups, business groups and religious leaders to identify community public safety needs and ways that the prosecutor's office can address these needs. The close ties that the prosecutor develops with the community help in preventing and prosecuting crime. For example, when an offense is committed, a community prosecutor will already know who is in the gangs, how the drug and gun traffickers have divided up their territories and who is in conflict with whom. The community can also act as an "early warning system" to alert prosecutors to new community-wide problems before they overwhelm the police and justice system.
- Community prosecutors use all legal tools to attack crime problems in the community. Community prosecutors use civil nuisance actions to rid neighborhoods of drug-dealing or prostitution on private property and take control of abandoned buildings. They obtain stay-away orders to deal with chronic offenders and drug dealers, and civil injunctions against gangs. These seemingly low-level actions have a powerful effect in preventing crime.
- Community prosecutors adopt zero tolerance policies. Community prosecutors enforce quality of life laws to improve overall safety in a community and to back up community policing strategies that emphasize zero tolerance for criminal offenses. With a community prosecution strategy and new prosecutorial resources, district attorneys can enforce low-level ordinance violations that might not have been prosecuted in the past. This makes the community more livable for residents, businesses, schools and places of worship, and sends the "not here" message to would-be criminals.

- Community prosecutors leverage the work of the prosecutor's office. Creating a community-oriented group within a prosecutor's office leads to a more strategic approach to crime-fighting. These additional prosecutors help the entire office to prepare better cases through contacts in the community. It gives them the ability to contact more witnesses and conduct victim impact statements. All prosecutors can then systematically attack the roots of local crime problems.

Community prosecution programs are taking hold throughout the country:

- In Washington, D.C., the United States Attorney created a community prosecution unit in the busy Fifth Police District. Two community prosecutors review cases and warrants filed by Fifth District police officers. They work with the police to identify patterns of crime, meet regularly with community groups, and they use every civil and criminal law at their disposal to deal with problems identified by the community. Working with them, about 15 other prosecutors are assigned to handle criminal cases in just the Fifth District neighborhoods. These prosecutors prosecute all the cases in their assigned neighborhood districts – from misdemeanors to homicides. The result is that cases are

prioritized by how they fit into the Fifth District "big picture" rather than using seriousness of the crime as the sole criterion.

- In Portland, Oregon, the District Attorney has assigned a "Neighborhood DA" to each of several neighborhoods. The Neighborhood DAs work closely with neighborhood groups to solve problems identified by the community. They organize citizen patrols, draft trespass ordinances to keep charged drug dealers away from a neighborhood pending trial, train landlords to identify and screen out drug dealers, work with housing inspectors to target properties used for drug dealing, and enlist the aid of government agencies to clean up crime-ridden areas. They coordinate these actions with the District Attorney's own tough prosecution strategy to maximize the impact on crime.
- In Lowell, Massachusetts, a community prosecutor in the juvenile division convenes weekly meetings with the principal of the local high school, juvenile probation and parole officers, and the police gang unit. He also maintains contact with the juvenile drug treatment and education program leaders and with juvenile offenders. As a result, because the community is sharing information and keeping tabs on them, juvenile offenders have done a better job sticking to the terms of their probation and, when they do not, probation revocation is now much more likely.
- In Indianapolis, Indiana, assistant district attorneys were placed in four police districts to work with citizens' groups and police officers on drug markets, domestic violence, and disorder crimes. As a result, community groups are now helping to identify crime "hot-spots" and observing key cases as they move through the judicial process, police investigations are more thorough, and the central office is making more informed decisions about who to charge with crimes. The program is so popular with citizens that it has been expanded to serve the entire county.



This community prosecution strategy is not new. In an earlier day, prosecutors practiced just this way – in the community. But exploding crime rates and ballooning caseloads have forced prosecutors to spend their time in court, not in the community. Often, all a district attorney needs to become more strategic and therefore more effective is a small amount of money to free up the time of existing prosecutors or to hire a few more prosecutors. With resources to hire new prosecutors, communities can again benefit from this law enforcement strategy.

Community policing and other efforts have brought crime down and also have given prosecutors overwhelming caseloads. Now is the time to provide district attorney's offices around the country with resources and staff to achieve the strategic benefits of community-oriented prosecution. With new prosecutors who can back up the work of community police and target crime at its core, prosecutors can both prosecute their cases and help break the cycles of crime and violence.

Conclusion

Crime rates overall have dropped to a 25-year low; property crime is significantly lower; violent crimes declined 20 percent in the last six years. The murder rate is at its lowest level nationwide in 30 years. But the Clinton Administration is not prepared to claim victory and turn to other matters. Now is the time to press ahead, and make greater gains in the fight against crime and violence.

Communities are still badly in need of resources to break the hold of gangs, illegal drug and gun trafficking and violence on our streets. With stronger police agencies and an expansion in community prosecution resources, the promise of safety and security will become a reality to more and more residents, neighborhoods, towns, and cities in America. The goal of a safer America is within reach.

COPS

A GROUND
BREAKING
PARTNERSHIP
WITH
LOCAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT
CELEBRATES
ITS FIFTH
ANNIVERSARY



"TODAY THE BICKERING STOPS, THE ERA OF
EXCUSES IS OVER, THE LAW-ABIDING
CITIZENS OF OUR COUNTRY HAVE MADE
THEIR VOICES HEARD. NEVER AGAIN
SHOULD WASHINGTON PUT POLITICS AND
PARTY ABOVE LAW AND ORDER."

— PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

September 13, 1994
at the signing of the 1994 Crime Act

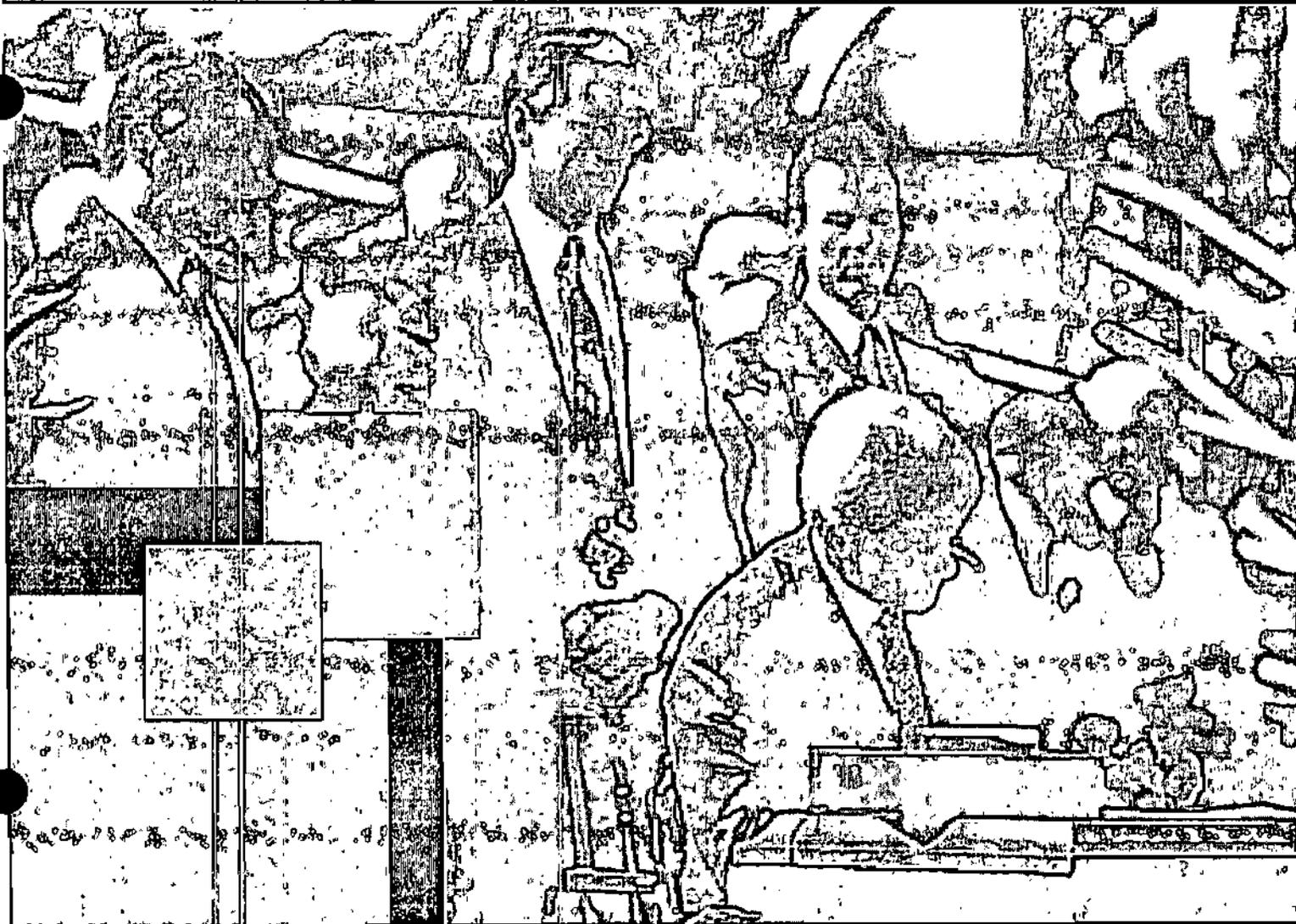


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HOW IT ALL BEGAN

On May 12th, 1999, President Clinton stood in the Rose Garden at the White House before police chiefs and sheriffs from across the nation to announce that the COPS program had funded its 100,000th officer. Less than five years earlier, the President had sat in the exact same location to sign the Violent Crime Control Act of 1994 – the most comprehensive piece of Federal crime legislation in history.



Attorney General Reno created the COPS Office on October 9, 1994 to implement the centerpiece of the Crime Act – President Clinton's pledge to add 100,000 community policing officers to the street. The concept of adding 100,000 officers to the beat helped spur passage of comprehensive anti-crime legislation.

The President first pledged to add 100,000 officers to the street in 1992. However, the origins of the idea date even further back.

In the 1960's and 1970's, the crime rate was skyrocketing and the quality of life in American communities was rapidly deteriorating. A handful of police chiefs and sheriffs around the country began to realize that the old model of policing no longer worked.

WITH THE SIGNING OF THE VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1994, PRESIDENT CLINTON CREATED THE COPS PROGRAM.

Developments in technology had caused police to slowly move away from their community. Police cruisers and radios essentially took police off the sidewalks and put them in cars racing from incident to incident, with little time to work on preventing crime.

These forward thinking law enforcement officials began to do things differently. They began working in partnership with their community to eliminate the root causes of crime. By adopting a community-oriented philosophy, a handful of communities began to turn the tide in the war against crime.

COPS Timeline

1994

On September 13, President Clinton signs the 1994 Crime Act into law, which creates the COPS Office. Within a month, the COPS Office opens its doors and awards its first round of grants.

1995

COPS introduces the first of its innovative grant programs, the Youth Firearms Violence Initiative, to curb youth violence in 10 cities nationwide.

The success of community policing in these cities and towns led President Clinton to propose the COPS program. If crime rates were going to be cut, law enforcement needed to move towards community policing. However, additional personnel, resources, and training were needed to make the shift. The COPS program was to be the vehicle to propel policing into the 21st century.

Less than a month after the enactment of the Crime Act, COPS awarded its first round of grants. This announcement included more than \$200 million in grants for 396 communities nationwide to hire 2,700 community policing officers.

The COPS program quickly gained the support of every major law enforcement group as well as the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the National League of Cities.

From day one, the COPS Office put the highest premium on customer service and responsiveness. Because COPS is the only Federal agency whose sole mission is to serve the needs of local law enforcement, its programs respond directly to those needs. Red tape was trimmed and the application process streamlined to ease the burden on local agencies.

By making the grant application process simple and its programs responsive, COPS has been able to provide an unprecedented level of support to well over half of the law enforcement agencies in the United States.

In five years, COPS has awarded more than 26,000 grants totaling more than \$6 billion to fund the addition of more than 100,000 officers. COPS has also funded critical technology, vital training, and innovative problem solving strategies to advance community policing nationwide.



“OUR NATION’S CRIME RATE IS NOW AT ITS LOWEST LEVELS IN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. AND MAKE NO MISTAKE: COMMUNITY POLICING PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN THAT DECLINE. BY PUTTING MORE COMMUNITY POLICING OFFICERS ON OUR STREETS, WE WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE AMERICA’S NEIGHBORHOODS SAFER AND BETTER PLACES TO LIVE.”

— VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE

1996

The Anti-Gang Initiative and Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence grants are introduced to bring effective community policing strategies to gang and domestic violence prevention.

1997

The COPS Office creates the Regional Community Policing Institutes to advance community policing and train law enforcement and community members.



The COPS MORE program has provided nearly \$1 billion to help law enforcement agencies improve their technology. COPS has also funded innovative strategies to combat domestic violence, methamphetamine use, and school violence.

The COPS program has helped make community policing the nation's primary crime-fighting strategy. Through COPS grants, more than 11,300 agencies have committed to community policing and more than 87 percent of the American population is now served by a law enforcement agency that practices community policing. To help institutionalize community policing, the COPS-funded Regional Community Policing Institutes and the Community Policing Consortium have trained more than 59,000 law enforcement officers and community members.

"THE COPS PROGRAM WORKS. I HAVE SEEN ITS SUCCESS FIRSTHAND IN THE CITIES AND TOWNS ACROSS AMERICA WHERE COPS FUNDING AND COMMUNITY POLICING ARE MAKING THE STREETS SAFER AND THE COMMUNITY STRONGER. WE RECENTLY LEARNED THAT CRIME HAS DECLINED FOR AN UNPRECEDENTED SEVENTH CONSECUTIVE YEAR AND THE COMMUNITY POLICE FUNDED UNDER THE COPS PROGRAM HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THAT SUCCESS."

— ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO

The COPS Office is currently scheduled to cease awarding grants at the end of FY 2000. However, the Administration has proposed the 21st Century Policing Initiative, which continues the COPS program until 2005 to add 30,000 to 50,000 more officers to the beat. America's police chiefs, sheriffs, and mayors strongly support this proposal.

1998

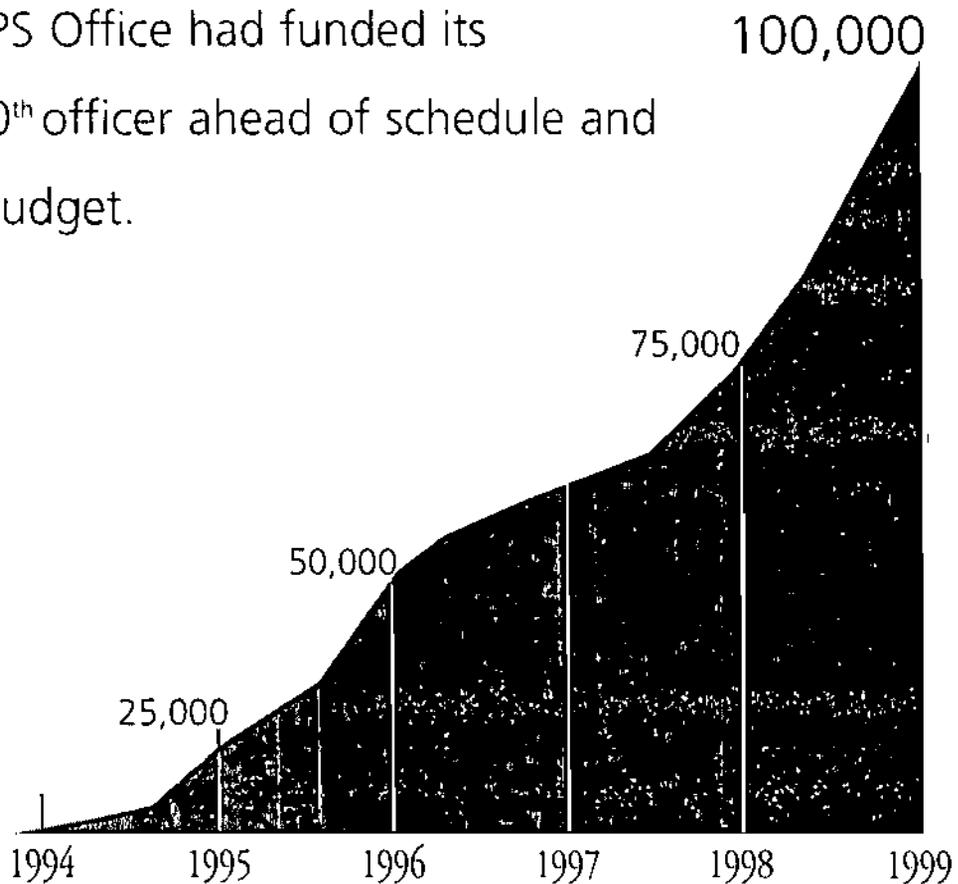
At the White House Summit on School Safety, President Clinton announces the COPS in Schools program to hire community policing officers to work in America's schools.

1999

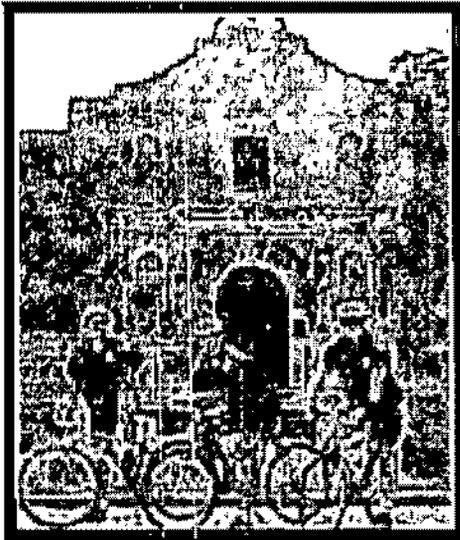
On May 12, COPS funds its 100,000th officer ahead of schedule and under budget and President Clinton proposes the 21st Century Policing Initiative to continue the COPS program.

COPS 100,000 FUNDED

On May 12th, President Clinton, flanked by law enforcement officers from around the country, announced that the COPS Office had funded its 100,000th officer ahead of schedule and under budget.



WHY COPS WORKS



The five year anniversary of the COPS Office coincides with the five year anniversary of the Navassa Police Department. We used one of the very first COPS grants to start a brand new police department. Five years later, we are still going strong and providing the citizens of Navassa the peace of mind that comes from knowing that the men and women in blue are patrolling their streets.

We are a textbook example of the importance of the COPS program — without COPS there would not be a police department in Navassa. As the new Chief of Police, I appreciate the benefits of the COPS program in a very personal way — I was hired under a COPS grant awarded in 1996.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank the COPS Office for giving us a chance to protect and serve our community.

Chief Johnny Starks
Navassa, North Carolina

The five year anniversary of the COPS program is an opportunity for mayors, police chiefs, lawmakers, and citizens to reflect on the success of the current local-federal partnership to reduce crime in communities across the nation. Here in Elkhart, we have been able to turn the corner on our anti-crime efforts with great assistance from the innovative programs of the COPS Office, including initiatives focusing on domestic violence, the hiring of additional police officers and civilians, and law enforcement equipment and technology. The success of this partnership underscores the need to continue to support local-federal collaboration in crime prevention. As the nation heads into the next century, it is my hope that the COPS program will continue to be a flexible source of funding for innovative crime fighting approaches at the local level.

Mayor James Perron
Elkhart, Indiana

Not too many years ago, New Orleans was known for its violent crime almost as much as it was known for Bourbon Street and the French Quarter. At one point, the city averaged a murder a day. However, with a new police chief, a committed citizenry, and a move to community policing, those days are no more. The New Orleans Police Department recently released statistics that showed a nearly 15 percent drop in crime in the last year and a 60 percent drop in violent crime since 1994.

How much did the COPS program contribute to this success? Since 1994, New Orleans has received more than \$8 million in COPS grants. This has given the Police Department the flexibility to deploy its officers to the most crime-plagued corners of the city.

For the first time, the police have a permanent presence in the housing projects. Residents of housing projects used to hear gunshots every night. Now the sound of gunfire has been replaced by a comforting silence.

If there is one thing we have learned in recent years, it is that more cops on the beat and community policing is the best way to fight crime. There is no question that American communities are safer thanks to the COPS program.

Mayor Marc Morial
New Orleans, Louisiana



There is no question that American communities are safer thanks to the COPS program."



A safe community is the primary goal of every government. The COPS Office has provided absolutely critical assistance to local police departments, large and small — assistance that has changed the quality of life for the better in cities and towns across America. The thoughtful application of significant federal resources by the COPS Office has brought about a fundamental change in policing, a shift to community oriented policing which has created a safer country.

Now, in my second small cities chief's job, I have seen first hand the dramatic impact of the COPS program. Neither city had the resources we needed to fight crime. The COPS Office gave us the ability to make the city a safer place to live. There is no doubt that the positive impact of the COPS program will be felt well in to the future by communities around the nation.

Chief Michael Berkow
South Pasadena, California

I have seen first hand the dramatic impact of the COPS program."

The COPS program came at just the right time for Rome. Five years ago we were facing a surge in drug-related crime, as were many other communities in the country. Robberies, burglaries, and homicides were on the rise. This was happening just as our main employer, Griffiss Air Force Base, realigned and we lost 30 percent of our economy.

We were able to use the COPS program to start new public safety initiatives, get and use new computer and cellular technology, and forge a true partnership with the community. Today, our crime rate is going down and Rome is a safe place to live and raise a family.

As we move into the next millennium, the safety and well being of our citizens must continue to be a priority. The COPS program has clearly demonstrated its value to our city and the country.

Mayor Joseph A. Griffo
Rome, New York

Balloons and streamers floated above the area where center city residents were sharing hamburgers and chatting casually on a warm September day. The excited squeals of children filled the air as youngsters tossed water balloons and competed in jellybean races. Meanwhile, other residents plied the yard sale area, looking for that elusive "great deal" and waving at acquaintances that strolled by. Mothers helped their kids pile food on their plates and operate the tricky ketchup dispensers. That neighborhood celebration is how it was in the early fall of 1996 – 1995 was a different story altogether. The streets belonged to the criminals both day and night. The very site of this celebration of freedom from fear from teenage thugs and drug criminals was a vacant lot where, not twelve months before, stood a crack house.

At the center of this rebirth of hope are the concepts and programs of the COPS Office. COPS grants have helped fuel initiatives in many areas and led to an increasing amount of trust between the COPS officers and residents. They have allowed us to focus manpower where it was needed. Manchester's elected officials, law enforcement, and residents all agree that COPS has made our community stronger and safer.

Chief Mark Driscoll
Manchester, New Hampshire



Manchester's
elected
officials, law
enforcement,
and residents
all agree that
COPS has
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safer."

WHERE ARE THEY NOW

On October 13, 1994, the COPS Office awarded its first round of grants. Five years later, officers hired with those grants continue to work with their communities to fight crime and improve the quality of life in their neighborhoods. Here are the stories of six officers hired with the first COPS grants.



OFFICER JONATHAN HALL WANTED TO JOIN THE POLICE FORCE TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN THE LIVES OF THE RESIDENTS OF WILMINGTON. AND THANKS TO THE COPS PROGRAM, HE IS DOING JUST THAT.

OFFICER JONATHAN HALL WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Officer Jonathan Hall wanted to join the police force to make a difference in the lives of the residents of Wilmington. And thanks to the COPS program, he is doing just that.

Because of his strong commitment to the ideals of community policing, Officer Hall was invited to speak at the White House ceremony commemorating the funding of the 100,000th COPS officer. The President called Officer Hall a symbol of what the Administration has worked to bring to law enforcement over the past five years. And he credited Officer Hall for being a man who "truly represents the changing face and the bright future of policing in America."

Officer Hall's beat is in the West Center City area, where he can often be found walking the neighborhoods, talking with residents, or teaching crime prevention techniques. He also responds to calls for service on his beat.

If Officer Hall is not on patrol, you will likely find him at the Hicks-Anderson Center, a recreational center frequented by area youth. He goes there on his breaks to hang out or play basketball with the teenagers. These sessions give him the opportunity to connect with young people on an informal level and act as a mentor and friend. He considers this one of the most important and rewarding aspects of his job.

Before switching to a career in law enforcement, Officer Hall was a fifth grade teacher. While he enjoyed his experiences with his students, he jumped at the chance to join the force. For him, it was an opportunity to continue to give back to the community and reach people of all ages.

OFFICER MARY ANN HAYNE GILBERT, ARIZONA

The Gilbert Police Department used one of the first COPS grants to hire Officer Hayne, who is improving the quality of life for the residents on her beat and involving them in crime fighting solutions. She regularly attends block watch meetings and often teaches crime prevention and safety courses, such as safeguarding your property from burglary or preventing car-jackings.

Officer Hayne's daily presence in the community has helped make Gilbert a safer place to live. For example, one of the teenagers in the Sand Creek neighborhood was strongly suspected of dealing drugs from his house. Residents had called the police in the past, but did not feel that the calls had impacted the activity. When Officer Hayne attended her first block watch meeting in Sand Creek, she was met with some anger and frustration.

Officer Hayne listened to the complaints of the residents and asked them what they would like to see happen to change the situation. Officer Hayne believes that the best solutions come from the community. The residents wanted her to witness the activity and make her presence felt in the neighborhood. Officer Hayne began to park her vehicle outside the house. She was invited to use the neighbor's driveway to document the suspicious activity. After having a clear sense of what was occurring inside, Officer Hayne contacted the mother of the boy and voiced the community's concerns. She asked the mother if she would permit a consensual search of the premises. The search turned up small amounts of marijuana and other drug paraphernalia.

Since Officer Hayne made the mother aware of the problem and talked with the boy about the consequences of drugs, there has not been one complaint from Sand Creek residents about activity at the home. The problem was solved because Officer Hayne and the community worked together.



OFFICER HAYNE BELIEVES THAT THE
BEST SOLUTIONS COME FROM
THE COMMUNITY.



OFFICER JOHNSON HELPS IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN APARTMENT COMPLEXES BY INSTRUCTING MANAGERS ON HOW TO IMPROVE THEIR PROPERTIES TO REDUCE INSTANCES OF BURGLARY AND ASSAULTS.

OFFICER HOLLY JOHNSON

EL PASO, TEXAS

Hired with one of the first COPS grants, Officer Holly Johnson is still walking a beat and working with the citizens of El Paso to fight crime.

Officer Johnson's beat, which includes several low-income neighborhoods, is home to a number of decaying apartment complexes plagued by drugs and violence. In addition to crime, apartment managers also consistently have problems with tenants not paying rent. Officer Johnson has worked with area apartment managers to form an Apartment Managers' Network to keep each other abreast of problem tenants and crime problems. Because the apartment complexes are in a low rent area, many do not have the resources to do credit checks on potential renters. The Apartment Managers' Network allows managers to share information and refuse tenants who have been evicted from other complexes or are known for causing trouble.

Officer Johnson drops into the offices of the apartment managers each week and is on call to attend to crime or nuisance complaints. She helps improve the quality of life in apartment complexes by instructing managers on how to improve their properties to reduce instances of burglary and assaults. She helps them implement increased security measures, improve lighting, and make other environmental changes to discourage crime.

Officer Johnson is a role model to area children. She often has the opportunity to work with the schools in her area, which invite her to make presentations to the students. During these presentations, she focuses on the importance of safety and encourages students to contact the police when they need help. Officer Johnson also calls on them to make a positive impact on their community.

OFFICER HOWARD PAYNE MADISON, WISCONSIN

Officer Howard Payne works a beat that includes the University of Wisconsin, as well as the downtown area. He patrols the often lively area throughout the evening and into the night, keeping the campus and surrounding area secure.

Officer Payne enjoys his work because of the non-traditional policing he practices. He knows that forcing a solution on students and residents does not work over the long-term. That is why Officer Payne looks to the people affected by the problem to determine the solution. Involving residents in the problem solving process invests them in the solution and increases the likelihood that the solution will work.

Officer Payne was drawn to a career in law enforcement because of community policing. With a master's degree in public administration, he was attracted to the Madison Police Department because of their strong commitment to the tenets of community policing, diversity, and community service.

At Tougaloo College in Jackson, Mississippi, Officer Howard Payne came to value community service and involvement. In his role as a community policing officer, he has been able to continue to give back to the community by volunteering as a mentor for junior high school students. In his free time, he participates in the 100 Black Men of Madison program, which brings together professional black men to act as role models and mentors for black male students. Through the program, he helps students with homework, supervises fieldtrips, and counsels students.

Officer Payne believes there is no better place to be an officer than in Madison, Wisconsin. He credits the COPS program with expanding community policing and providing the resources for more departments to work closer with their communities.



OFFICER PAYNE CREDITS THE COPS PROGRAM WITH EXPANDING COMMUNITY POLICING AND PROVIDING THE RESOURCES FOR MORE DEPARTMENTS TO WORK CLOSER WITH THEIR COMMUNITIES.



BY DEVELOPING STRONG TIES WITH STUDENTS, PARENTS, AND TEACHERS, OFFICER ROBERTSON HAS BECOME A REAL-LIFE EXAMPLE OF THE BENEFITS OF EXTENDING COMMUNITY POLICING TO THE SCHOOLS.

OFFICER JOEL ROBERTSON HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

Officer Joel Robertson, hired with one of the first COPS grants, is patrolling the halls and working with the students of Grissom High School in Huntsville, Alabama. By developing strong ties with students, parents, and teachers, Officer Robertson has become a real-life example of the benefits of extending community policing to the schools.

Officer Robertson patrols the school grounds during class and attends school-sponsored activities. But his job does not end there. He also acts as a mentor and counselor to the students, assists teachers with disciplinary problems, teaches law enforcement related courses, and intervenes in disputes between students.

Over the years, the students have become very open with Officer Robertson and often come to him for help and advice on solving disputes with other students. Because teenagers are often worried about their reputation and are concerned about saving face, Officer Robertson is sure to let the students determine the solution themselves. Students feel comfortable coming to him because he respects their decision on how to handle the problem.

Officer Robertson uses his position to take an active role in the lives of the students, not only on campus, but after school as well. When Officer Robertson suspects that a student is having problems either at school or at home, he takes the time to pull the student aside to talk with them about it. He encourages students to come to him when they have a problem, so that they can work together to find a solution before it escalates. The program has been a tremendous success and made Grissom High School a safer place to learn and work.

DEPUTY ROBERT TUBBS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Ask Deputy Robert Tubbs what an average day is like on the force, and he laughs – there is no such thing as an average day. Hired with a COPS grant awarded in 1995, Deputy Tubbs walks a beat in South Central Los Angeles.

Deputy Tubbs has teamed up with a community prosecutor to form a nuisance abatement team. Properties that attract criminal activities are a consistent problem on Deputy Tubbs' beat. Together, the team contacts the property owner and tries to resolve the problem. However, when the violator refuses to comply voluntarily, the team works to collect evidence and enforce the law. Since Deputy Tubbs and the community prosecutor began working together in 1995, the team has cleared 650 properties.

Deputy Tubbs often helps organize and participates in marches and other activities with neighborhood groups in the predominantly Hispanic community. Together they plan events to signify taking back the community from crime, gangs, and drugs.

Deputy Tubbs also works with the schools on his beat. He helps at-risk youth by participating in SMART, the Sheriff's Motivational and Responsibility Training, and the After School Program. Through SMART, deputies and teachers work to continue educating students who have been kicked out of the school system for disciplinary problems. He provides security and works with junior high school students through the After School Program, which offers recreational activities to keep kids off the streets.

Deputy Tubbs puts the needs of the community first. He enjoys working with the residents of South Central Los Angeles to make their neighborhoods safer, better places to live.



DEPUTY TUBBS PUTS THE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY FIRST. HE ENJOYS WORKING WITH THE RESIDENTS OF SOUTH CENTRAL LOS ANGELES TO MAKE THEIR NEIGHBORHOODS SAFER, BETTER PLACES TO LIVE.

WHERE TO GO FOR MORE INFORMATION



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE RESPONSE CENTER

The U.S. Department of Justice Response Center is committed to providing the public and the criminal justice community with superior service and information. The Response Center provides assistance and answers inquiries about available grants and programs, funding opportunities, and legislative initiatives as they relate to the Justice agencies.

The Response Center can be reached at: 1.800.421.6770.

RESPONSE CENTER CUSTOMERS

The Response Center serves and supports the following entities: criminal justice agencies; state and local agencies and professionals; congressional offices; law enforcement agencies; community organizations; and citizens in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands.

THE COPS INTERNET — INFORMATION ON COPS AND COMMUNITY POLICING IS JUST A CLICK AWAY

Five key sections provide up-to-date information on COPS and its programs:

News & Information: Displays the latest grant announcements, press releases, and upcoming events.

Grants, Programs, & Activities: Lists current funding opportunities complete with application kits and comprehensive descriptions of all our grant programs and more, including training and technical assistance, compliance and monitoring, and program assessment and policy support.

Grantee Toolbox: Provides resources for our grantees including contact information, tips, grant owner's manuals, and progress report forms.

Community Policing Resources: Houses a repository of excellent community policing resources, including COPS funded studies, reports, curriculums, tools and tips, conference capsules, ongoing assessments, and promising practices from the field.

Freedom of Information Act (FOIA): Lists FOIA contact information and an electronic reading room, including state listings of all COPS grantees.

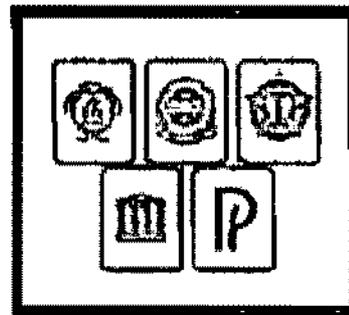
The address of COPS' web site is www.usdoj.gov/cops

COMMUNITY POLICING CONSORTIUM

The Consortium's primary mission is to deliver community policing training and technical assistance to police departments and sheriffs' offices that are designated COPS grantees. Training sessions are held at the state, regional, and county levels and use curricula reflecting the breadth of the Consortium's collective policing knowledge.

For agencies that need training, the Consortium offers orientation to community policing as well as sheriff-specific sessions that address their unique issues and obstacles. Problem solving, developing strategies, personnel deployment, managing calls for service, building community partnerships and cultural diversity, and train-the-trainer workshops are available to agencies searching for more specific courses. This training is delivered free to agencies with COPS grants.

For more information about the Community Policing Consortium, check out the Consortium's Internet web site online (www.communitypolicing.org) or contact the Consortium at (800) 833.3085.



FOR MORE INFORMATION:

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services
1100 Vermont Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20530

To obtain details on COPS programs, call the
U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1.800.421.6770.

Visit the COPS internet web site:
www.usdoj.gov/cops



Florida Police Chiefs Association

Quality Law Enforcement for the Sunshine State

June 30, 2000

The Honorable Dennis Hastert
Speaker of the House of Representatives
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Speaker Hastert:

On behalf of the Florida Police Chiefs Association I am writing to voice our strong support for the partnership that has been established between the federal government and local governments across the nation thanks to the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1994, which created the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS).

All across our state and nation, communities have experienced a significant reduction in crime which we believe is directly related to the establishment of the COPS Program and the funding of local community policing initiatives. Thanks to this federal partnership and support, Florida's law enforcement has enhanced the public's safety and improved the quality of life for the millions of people who live, work and play in the State of Florida.

As you know, absent a reauthorization by Congress for the COPS Program, it will expire after the fiscal year 2000. Unfortunately, we strongly believe that many of the successful community policing programs which were established through federal assistance are not sustainable without federal funds. Moreover, we are fearful that the gains we have gradually made in reducing the crime rate for the past eight years... will be quickly lost. Therefore, the Florida Police Chiefs Association strongly supports the reauthorization and funding for the COPS Program.

We would greatly appreciate your continued support of the COPS Program so that we can continue to reduce crime and violence in our communities.

Sincerely,


Chief Keith Chandler
President

HMR/tbm

Attachment (1)

Tallahassee Headquarters: 2629 Suite A Mitcham Drive, Tallahassee, FL 32308 • Mailing Address: P.O. Box 14038, Tallahassee, FL 32317-4038
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CHIEF SAMUEL V. BACA
Lakeland

District No. 16
CHIEF NOLAN W. LEEDY
Live Oak

Resolution 2000-2

A resolution by the Florida Police Chiefs Association strongly supporting the reauthorization and full funding for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program.

WHEREAS, on October 1, 1994, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) was created by the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act, which had been passed by the United States Congress, and signed by the President; and

WHEREAS, the COPS program has promoted the implementation of community policing in law enforcement agencies across the State of Florida and throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement, through community policing initiatives has significantly improved the quality of life by reducing violence, crime and disorder in their communities; and

WHEREAS, the COPS program partnership between the federal government and local governments through the COPS program has helped achieve major reductions in crime in cities of all sizes throughout the state of Florida and throughout the nation; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Justice and the COPS Office have administered the COPS program so that needed funds are quickly and efficiently made available to local communities; and

WHEREAS, in many cities, facilities, equipment and resources are insufficient to meet the policing needs; and

WHEREAS, community policing has developed into one of the best partnership programs between federal and local governments; and

WHEREAS, the nation must remain diligent on crime prevention and control efforts to ensure that past gains are maintained and that crime rates are further reduced, especially as they relate to youth violence and crime; and

WHEREAS, the authorization for the COPS program expires after fiscal year 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Administration has proposed in the "21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act," a five year reauthorization of the COPS program through fiscal year 2005; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The Florida Police Chiefs Association supports the COPS program and urges Congress to reauthorize the program beyond fiscal year 2000 to facilitate the implementation of community policing and provide for the following:

- availability of funding beyond the initial three years of the program for officers in communities where fiscal constraints require ongoing support;



NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF BLACK LAW ENFORCEMENT EXECUTIVES

ROBERT L. STEWART
Executive Director

June 8, 2000

The Honorable Janet Reno
Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
10th & Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Attorney General Reno:

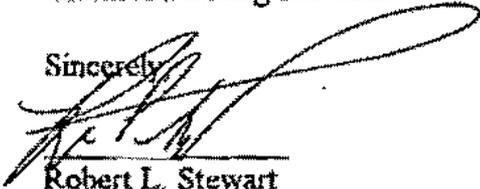
The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), an organization representing over 3200 law enforcement executives, managers, and practitioners, strongly support the continued funding of the Department of Justice Community Oriented Policing Services (COPs) program. As the population of our nation becomes increasingly diverse and complex, community policing may be the most workable option in providing a safer environment for our children and ourselves.

The Federal resources provided to local law enforcement have been critical to the successful decline in crime in this country. Crime has been at the lowest level it has been in the past quarter century. NOBLE believes that this is as a direct result of the community policing programs instituted throughout the country. Many law enforcement agencies depend on the COPs program to supplement their law capabilities. The COPs program has enabled them to provide the necessary training, resources and technology to continue their efforts at reducing crime and better serve their communities.

NOBLE firmly believes that the COPs program is vital to effective law enforcement in this century. The implementation of community policing in our cities and towns throughout the country has greatly enhanced the effectiveness of law enforcement and improved the quality of life for many of the citizens. If law enforcement is to continue and maintain this level of success, it is critical that funding for COPs continues.

While we understand the difficult funding decisions that you must make, we urge you to ensure that DOJ appropriations for FY 2001 provides funding for the Community Oriented Policing Services.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Stewart
Executive Director

1120 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 950
WASHINGTON, DC 20036
PHONE (202) 466-7820
FAX (202) 466-7826
TTY (202) 466-2670
WEBSITE: www.policeforum.org



POLICE EXECUTIVE
RESEARCH FORUM

CHUCK WEXLER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

March 13, 2000

The Honorable Harold Rogers
Chairman, House Appropriations Committee
Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Subcommittee
H-309 Capitol Building
Washington, DC 20515-6017

Dear Chairman Rogers:

On behalf of the members of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), a national organization of police professionals who serve more than 50 percent of our nation's population, I wish to express our strong support of the COPS Office.

The COPS program has been a highly successful crime-fighting initiative. COPS has awarded state and local law enforcement agencies the necessary funds to hire and redeploy an unprecedented number of police officers in its tenure. The vast majority of recipients have put those funds to unprecedented good use. With COPS funding, PERF members have purchased critical technology, implemented innovative problem-solving programs, and received valuable training and technical assistance, all of which have played an important role in advancing community policing across the country. But the COPS Office's work is far from over.

Providing the citizens in our jurisdictions with safe communities requires resources beyond local reach. The COPS program's sole mission is to respond to the needs of local law enforcement and it has delivered much-needed resources in the fight against crime. Through this partnership with the federal government, we have made tremendous advances in community policing.

Many COPS grant programs, such as the Youth Firearms Violence Initiative, Community Policing to Combat Domestic Violence, the Anti-Gang Initiative, Advancing Community Policing, School-Based Partnerships and Problem-Solving Partnerships, bring effective and innovative community policing strategies to neighborhoods across the country. These and other funded initiatives on critical current issues help law enforcement agencies advance their community policing efforts to target specific crimes, work in partnership with their communities, and develop the infrastructure to support and sustain community policing.

We strongly support funds for innovative program development and would welcome the opportunity to discuss how COPS funds can be used to their fullest benefit and with increased flexibility.

Thank you for considering the views of law enforcement. If you have any questions regarding these issues, please contact me or PERF's Legislative Director, Martha Plotkin at (202) 466-7820. We appreciate your attention to PERF's concerns on these and other appropriations issues.

Sincerely,



Chuck Wexler
Executive Director



COPS Program Vital for Anti-Crime Efforts

By Wellington E. Webb, Mayor of Denver, President, The U.S. Conference of Mayors; Marc H. Morial, Mayor of New Orleans, Chair, The U.S. Conference of Mayors Advisory Board; Paul Helmke, Mayor of Fort Wayne, Past President, The U.S. Conference of Mayors

By Wellington E. Webb, Mayor of Denver, President, The U.S. Conference of Mayors; Marc H. Morial, Mayor of New Orleans, Chair, The U.S. Conference of Mayors Advisory Board; Paul Helmke, Mayor of Fort Wayne, Past President, The U.S. Conference of Mayors

On June 10, the Senate Appropriations Committee very quietly did something that could dramatically impact cities and towns nationwide. They voted to eliminate the popular COPS program.

Since it was created in 1994, the COPS program has provided \$6 billion in crime fighting resources to more than 11,300 cities and towns across America. COPS grants fund additional police officers, valuable technology, and innovative crime reduction strategies. The nation's mayors always cite the COPS program as a working example of what can be accomplished when red tape and bureaucracy are cut in favor of responsiveness and customer service.

Crime is at its lowest level in a quarter of a century and has declined for six and a half straight years. This significant reduction in crime results directly from innovative community policing strategies being used across the country. By funding additional officers and providing invaluable training and technology, the COPS program has played an important role in helping American law enforcement move towards community policing as their primary crime fighting strategy. The experience of big cities, small towns, and communities of all shapes and sizes prove that this partnership between local communities and the Federal government works.

In Denver, a COPS grant is being used to put a trained police officer in all 10 Denver public high schools. From patrolling the halls to counseling troubled students to building respect for law enforcement, these officers will allow teachers to focus on educating and students to focus on learning. In many cases, the officers offer another positive role model for the students. This strategy has worked because the officers are more than just a police presence, they are partners with the students, faculty, and administrators. Thanks to the COPS program, Denver schools are safer -- and better -- places to be.

Fort Wayne has used COPS funding to become a national leader in community policing. The technology and additional officers funded by the COPS program allow the police department to assign officers to work with all 200 of the city's neighborhood associations. Each of the neighborhood liaison officers regularly meets with the association president to discuss crime problems in the area. The citizens of Fort Wayne are as enthusiastic about community policing as the police -- some of Fort Wayne's most crime-ridden neighborhoods have a community participation rate of more than 90 percent. Fort Wayne has established a true partnership with its community -- a partnership that has driven down crime and improved the quality of life in Fort Wayne, a partnership that might never have

been formed without COPS funding.

Not too many years ago, New Orleans was known for its violent crime almost as much as it was known for Bourbon Street and the French Quarter. At one point in time, the city was averaging *a murder a day*. However, with a new police chief, a committed citizenry, and a move to community policing, those days are no more. The New Orleans police department recently released statistics that showed a nearly 15 percent drop in crime in the last year. To add a human dimension to the statistics -- there were 250 fewer victims of crime in New Orleans in 1998. How much did the COPS program contribute to this success? Since 1994, New Orleans has received more than \$8 million in COPS grants. This funding has given the New Orleans Police Department the flexibility to deploy their officers to the most crime-plagued corners of the city. For the first time, the police have a permanent presence in the housing projects. Residents of these projects used to hear gunshots every night. Now the sound of gunfire has been replaced by a comforting silence.

President Clinton recently proposed increasing funding for the COPS program and continuing it for another five years. The nation's mayors strongly supported this proposal, because if there is one thing we have learned in recent years it is that more cops on the beat doing community policing is the best way to fight crime.

Despite the success of the COPS program in Denver, Fort Wayne, New Orleans, and thousands of other communities, the Senate Appropriators decided to choose politics over public safety and eliminate this important program. Unfortunately, the only losers in this political game are the American people.

At The U.S. Conference of Mayors Annual Conference in New Orleans two weeks ago, we heard mayors from around the country speak with pride about their success in cutting crime. We also heard the alarm in their voices when they learned of what happened in the Senate.

There is no question that American communities are safer places to live today thanks to the COPS program. And thanks to some on Capitol Hill, they may be less safe in the future.



RESOLUTION ***

RE-AUTHORIZATION OF THE COPS PROGRAM

WHEREAS, the United States Congress passed, and President Clinton signed, the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act, which became law on October 1, 1994, and created the office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS); and

WHEREAS, the COPS office has done a superb job of administering the COPS program so that funds are quickly and efficiently made available to local communities in North Carolina; and

WHEREAS, the COPS program has helped to promote the implementation of community policing in law enforcement agencies in this state, which has helped to reduce the levels of violence, crime and disorder in our communities; and

WHEREAS, community policing has developed into one of the best partnership programs between public schools and local governments and has helped to reduce criminal activity and youth violence in and around our public schools; and

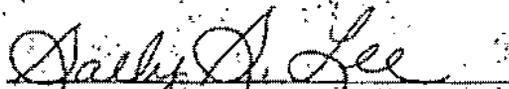
WHEREAS, the partnership between the federal and local governments through the COPS program has helped achieve major reductions in crime in cities of all sizes; and

WHEREAS, the nation must remain diligent on crime prevention and control efforts to ensure that past gains are maintained and that crime rates are further reduced, especially as they relate to youth violence and crime; and

WHEREAS, the Administration has proposed a five year re-authorization of the COPS program through fiscal year 2005; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the NORTH CAROLINA POLICE EXECUTIVES ASSOCIATION supports the COPS program and urges Congress to re-authorize the program through fiscal year 2005 to continue to promote the implementation of department-wide community policing in the State of North Carolina and in this country, and to improve public safety levels in communities with continued investment by the federal government, policing agencies, communities, school districts and other state and local government agencies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I set my hand as President of the North Carolina Police Executives Association this the 15th day of July, 2000.



Sally S. Lee

President

North Carolina Police Executives Association

Resolution

A resolution by the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association strongly supporting the reauthorization and full funding for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program.

WHEREAS, on October 1, 1994, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) was created by the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act, which had been passed by the United States Congress, and signed by the President; and

WHEREAS, the COPS program has promoted the implementation of community policing in law enforcement agencies across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement, through community policing initiatives has significantly improved the quality of life by reducing violence, crime and disorder in their communities; and

WHEREAS, the COPS program partnership between the federal government and local governments through the COPS program has helped achieve major reductions in crime in cities of all sizes throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and throughout the nation; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Justice and the COPS Office have administered the COPS program so that needed funds are quickly and efficiently made available to local communities; and

WHEREAS, in many cities, facilities, equipment and resources are insufficient to meet the policing needs; and

WHEREAS, community policing has developed into one of the best partnership programs between federal and local governments; and

WHEREAS, the nation must remain diligent on crime prevention and control efforts to ensure that past gains are maintained and that crime rates are further reduced, especially as they relate to youth violence and crime; and

WHEREAS, the authorization for the COPS program expires after fiscal year 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Administration has proposed in the "21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act." a five year reauthorization of the COPS program through fiscal year 2005; and

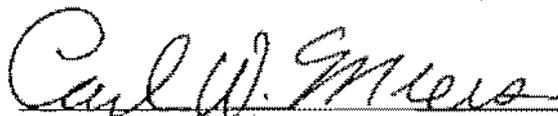
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association supports the COPS program and urges Congress to reauthorize the program beyond fiscal year 2000 to facilitate the implementation of community policing and provide for the following:

- availability of funding beyond the initial three years of the program for officers in communities where fiscal constraints require ongoing support;
- flexibility in the use of monies to support overtime for initiatives that directly relate to community oriented policing programs; and
- funding for technology such as crime mapping, communications systems and facilities which directly support community policing efforts.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 11th Day of July, 2000 by the members of the Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association in Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Resolution 2000-01




Carl W. Miers
77th President



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Lakeland

District No. 16
CHIEF NOLAN McLEOD
Lava Oak

Florida Police Chiefs Association

Quality Law Enforcement for the Sunshine State

June 30, 2000

The Honorable Dennis Hastert
Speaker of the House of Representatives
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Speaker Hastert:

On behalf of the Florida Police Chiefs Association I am writing to voice our strong support for the partnership that has been established between the federal government and local governments across the nation thanks to the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1994, which created the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS).

All across our state and nation, communities have experienced a significant reduction in crime which we believe is directly related to the establishment of the COPS Program and the funding of local community policing initiatives. Thanks to this federal partnership and support, Florida's law enforcement has enhanced the public's safety and improved the quality of life for the millions of people who live, work and play in the State of Florida.

As you know, absent a reauthorization by Congress for the COPS Program, it will expire after the fiscal year 2000. Unfortunately, we strongly believe that many of the successful community policing programs which were established through federal assistance are not sustainable without federal funds. Moreover, we are fearful that the gains we have gradually made in reducing the crime rate for the past eight years... will be quickly lost. Therefore, the Florida Police Chiefs Association strongly supports the reauthorization and funding for the COPS Program.

We would greatly appreciate your continued support of the COPS Program so that we can continue to reduce crime and violence in our communities.

Sincerely,

Chief Keith Chandler
President

HMR/tbm

Attachment (1)

Resolution 2000-2

A resolution by the Florida Police Chiefs Association strongly supporting the reauthorization and full funding for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program.

WHEREAS, on October 1, 1994, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) was created by the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act, which had been passed by the United States Congress, and signed by the President; and

WHEREAS, the COPS program has promoted the implementation of community policing in law enforcement agencies across the State of Florida and throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, law enforcement, through community policing initiatives has significantly improved the quality of life by reducing violence, crime and disorder in their communities; and

WHEREAS, the COPS program partnership between the federal government and local governments through the COPS program has helped achieve major reductions in crime in cities of all sizes throughout the state of Florida and throughout the nation; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Department of Justice and the COPS Office have administered the COPS program so that needed funds are quickly and efficiently made available to local communities; and

WHEREAS, in many cities, facilities, equipment and resources are insufficient to meet the policing needs; and

WHEREAS, community policing has developed into one of the best partnership programs between federal and local governments; and

WHEREAS, the nation must remain diligent on crime prevention and control efforts to ensure that past gains are maintained and that crime rates are further reduced, especially as they relate to youth violence and crime; and

WHEREAS, the authorization for the COPS program expires after fiscal year 2000; and

WHEREAS, the Administration has proposed in the "21st Century Law Enforcement and Public Safety Act," a five year reauthorization of the COPS program through fiscal year 2005; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that The Florida Police Chiefs Association supports the COPS program and urges Congress to reauthorize the program beyond fiscal year 2000 to facilitate the implementation of community policing and provide for the following:

- availability of funding beyond the initial three years of the program for officers in communities where fiscal constraints require ongoing support;

Florida Police Chiefs Association
Resolution 2000-2, Page 2.

- flexibility in the use of monies to support overtime for initiatives that directly relate to community oriented policing programs; and
- funding for technology such as crime mapping, communications systems and facilities which directly support community policing efforts.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this 14th Day of June, 2000, by the members of the Florida Police Chiefs Association in Ft. Myers, Florida.



The National Sheriffs' Association
Congressional Affairs Division

TO: Linda Gist

FROM: DEAN M. KUETER, JR.
DIRECTOR OF CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIRS
800-424-7827 x323 ★ Fax 703-838-5350 ★ Email congo@sheriffs.org

DATE: 24 July 2000

PAGES: 3

MESSAGE: Here is our resolution.

The information contained in this communication is intended solely for the addressee(s) named above and is privileged and/or confidential. If the reader is not the intended recipient, you are prohibited from reading or disclosing the information contained in this transmission. Any examination, use, dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by telephone at 800-424-7827.

2000-03

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION



Resolution

NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION (NSA) SUPPORTS A MULTI-YEAR REAUTHORIZATION OF THE COPS PROGRAM

WHEREAS, community policing is the future of law enforcement, and the programs administered by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) are a vital component of the total justice system; and

WHEREAS, NSA supports funding to sustain the COPS program beyond its current charter; and

WHEREAS, sheriffs, with grants from the COPS program, have supplemented and enhanced their law enforcement capabilities and benefitted from more than \$651 million, funding 11,000 new deputy sheriffs in nearly 1,700 sheriffs' offices; and

WHEREAS, technologies such as computer hardware, software, mobile data units, communications technology, and other equipment are often beyond the capability of local budgets; and

WHEREAS, there are differing proposals for renewing the COPS program now; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Sheriffs' Association supports building flexibility into the COPS program so that sheriffs will be able to evaluate and determine their funding priorities beyond hiring and that COPS funds be no longer directly linked to hiring as they are now; and

Resolution No. 2000-03, Page 2

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the National Sheriffs' Association firmly supports a strong multi-year reauthorization of the COPS program and the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

Adopted at a meeting of the General Membership on the 21st day of June, 2000, in Kansas City, Missouri

Sheriff Dan Smith
NSA President
Bolton, Texas

A.N. "Bobby" Moser, Jr.
Executive Director
Alexandria, Virginia



NATIONAL SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

1450 DUKE STREET • ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314-3490
Telephone (703) 836-7827 • Fax (703) 683-6541
E-Mail: nsamail@sheriffs.org

June 16, 1999

Sheriff Phillip H. McKelvey
1st Vice President
Cambridge, Maryland

Sheriff Jerry "Peanuts" Galloway
2nd Vice President
Bowling Green, Kentucky

Sheriff John Cary Bittick
3rd Vice President
Forsyth, Georgia

Sheriff Tommy Ferrell
4th Vice President
Natchez, Mississippi

Sheriff Wayne V. Gay
5th Vice President
Wilson, North Carolina

Sheriff Aaron D. Kennard
6th Vice President
Salt Lake City, Utah

Sheriff Ted Sexton
Sergeant-at-Arms
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Sheriff Johnny Mack Brown
Secretary
Greenville, South Carolina

Sheriff John T. Pierpont
Treasurer
Springfield, Missouri

Sheriff Donald E. Hathaway
Immediate Past President
Shreveport, Louisiana

Sheriff Fred W. Scovelick
Immediate Past President
Poughkeepsie, New York

Richard M. Weintraub
NSA General Counsel
Washington, D.C.

Sheriff Dwight E. Redcliff
NSA Corporate Representative
Circleville, Ohio

The Honorable Trent Lott
The Majority Leader
United States Senate
The Capitol
Washington, D.C. 20515.

Dear Mr. Leader:

I am writing to you today to encourage you to support adequate funding for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program. We at the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) deeply appreciate the commitment made to law enforcement by Congress; however, we are dismayed that the Appropriations Committee has recommended zero funding for the COPS program in FY 2000.

As you may know, sheriffs around the nation depend on the COPS program to supplement their law enforcement capabilities. Sheriffs need the additional funding COPS provides to protect and serve the communities in which they live and work. COPS has been an overwhelming success and has had a real impact on crime in the time that it has been active. The \$651 million in grant funds for sheriffs from the COPS program have made a significant difference in how we enforce the law. A sheriff with a COPS grant can fight and control crime while a sheriff without a grant is at the mercy of the criminal. COPS has enabled 1,700 sheriffs' offices to hire more than 11,000 new deputy sheriffs who combat crime full time. With this added capability, we have reduced crime, streets are safer and honest law-abiding people feel secure in their communities.

Beyond hiring additional officers, COPS also provides valuable technology grant programs. These programs have helped sheriffs purchase state-of-the-art computer technology and communications equipment. In this information age, it is more important than ever that we strive to achieve telecommunications and systems

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Flamingsburg, Kentucky

Sheriff Ron Webb
Batesville, Arkansas

Ex-Officio Members
All Past Presidents

Member of the
Executive Committee

The Honorable Trent Lott
June 16, 1999
Page 2

compatibility among criminal justice agencies, improve our forensic sciences capability at the state and local level and encourage the use of technologies to predict and prevent crime. All of these will give law enforcement the advantage over criminals. The total package of law enforcement support that COPS provides is an integral part of crime control in America.

We at NSA sincerely hope the full Senate will reject the Appropriations Committee recommendation to "zero out" the COPS program in FY 2000. It is imperative to effective crime control that the COPS program survives. It is a program that is vital to effective law enforcement and to sheriffs in both rural and urban jurisdictions. Without COPS, I firmly believe our communities would be a little less safe and a little more dangerous.

Thank you again for your commitment to reducing crime. Know that the NSA will do our part in the fight against crime and given the proper resources, we can truly make a difference.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Dan Smith".

Dan Smith
President



October 13, 1999

The Honorable Bill McCollum
Chairman, Subcommittee on Crime
207 Cannon House Office Building
Washington D.C. 20515-6223

Dear Representative McCollum:

On behalf of County Executives of America, an association representing nearly 700 chief elected county executives throughout the United States, I would like to bring to your attention a concern our members have regarding the House's Commerce, State, and Judiciary appropriations bill, particularly with the Department of Justice's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program.

Our members, being the top decision-makers in their counties and fully responsible for county jails and crime prevention, feel that Congress may be overlooking local government needs. Each of these programs has had a deep and positive impact upon county communities by providing for additional officers which, taken with other county efforts, has been tremendously successful in reducing adult crime and youth violence. It is the estimation of our members that eliminating funding for the COPS program would hamper counties' abilities to deliver essential crime prevention services to the public.

Our members strongly support funding for all local justice programs, including funding for COPS, and believe that federal assistance is a necessary and important element in achieving the crime prevention goals Congress has laid out for Fiscal Year 2000. With this in mind, County Executives of America has issued a resolution supporting the continuation of the COPS program and requesting that Congress withdraw its original proposition to deny valuable funds to such a worthy cause.

We congratulate you for advocating local government control of public services, a criterion fundamental to federalism, good government management, and local prosperity. But you, and all members of congress must recognize that spending on other, albeit important, areas of congressional interest does not absolve your duty to invest the American taxpayer's dollars back into fundamental and necessary county programs. Please take counties into consideration when finalizing COPS program provisions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Griffin", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Michael G. Griffin
Executive Director

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF POLICE ORGANIZATIONS, INC.

Representing America's Finest

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EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

March 14, 2000

THOMAS J. SCOTTO
President
Detectives' Endowment
Association of New York City

The Honorable Harold Rogers
Chairman
Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary,
Subcommittee Appropriations
H-309 Capitol
Washington DC 20510

THOMAS J. NEE
Executive Vice President
Boston Police
Patrolmen's Association

EDWARD W. GUZDEK
Recording Secretary
Police Conference of New York

Dear Mr. Chairman:

JIM THOMPSON
Treasurer
Florida PBA

Representing 4,000 unions and associations and 220,000 sworn law enforcement officers, the National Association of Police Organizations (NAPO) strongly supports the COPS program. NAPO is a coalition of police unions and associations from across the United States that serves in Washington, DC to advance the interests of America's law enforcement officers through legislative and legal advocacy, political action and education.

TED HUNT
Sergeant-at-Arms
Los Angeles Police
Protective League

SANDRA J. GRACE
Executive Secretary
New Bedford (MA)
Police Union

As you know, the Commerce, Justice and State Appropriations Subcommittee has scheduled a hearing for tomorrow on the appropriations for Justice related programs, including the COPS office. NAPO has supported the full funding of the COPS office, since its inception and will continue to support COPS funding for Fiscal Year 2001. NAPO has also endorsed the reauthorization of the COPS program for another five years. Specifically, NAPO has endorsed funding for the hiring of new officers, the retention of already hired officers, new crime-fighting technology and scholarships for active law enforcement officers.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

ROBERT T. SCULLY
Executive Director

STEPHEN R. McSPADDEN
General Counsel

JULES BERNSTEIN
LINDA LIPSETT
Legislative Consultants

NAPO actively supported the passage of the 1994 Crime Bill that established the C.O.P.S. program. The initiative to put 100,000 cops on the street, to promote community policing and fight crime has been extremely successful in its objectives. NAPO feels both the public and the law enforcement community have benefited from the success of this program. It is NAPO's position that the declining crime rate in this country is not an excuse to disband the COPS program but an opportunity to hire more officers to further fight and decrease violent crime that still permeates our streets and neighborhoods.

We urge the members of the Commerce, Justice and State Subcommittee to weigh the success of community policing when debating the appropriations for the COPS office. If I can be of any assistance on this or any other matter, please have your staff contact the NAPO office at (202) 842-4420. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Robert T. Scully
Executive Director



INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF POLICE OFFICERS

A DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO

317 South Patrick Street, Alexandria, VA 22314
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October 28, 1999

The Honorable Bill McCollum
Chairman
House Subcommittee on Crime
House Judiciary Committee
207 Cannon Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr., Chairman:

The International Brotherhood of Police Officers (IBPO) is an affiliate of the Service Employees International Union. The IBPO is the largest police union in the AFL-CIO.

I am writing again in strong support of the Community Oriented Policing Services ("COPS") program. As you know, the COPS program have provided \$8 billion to more than 11,300 communities nationwide. Those resources will fund the addition of more than 100,000 officers to the beat.

The additional officers have contributed to the lowest murder rate in 30 years and the unprecedented seven-year decline in crime. There is no better crime deterrent than adding officers to the beat. In addition to funding officers, the COPS program also funds vital technologies, innovative crime prevention strategies, and valuable training and technical assistance.

After the success of recent years, it would be a tragic mistake to cut back on any efforts to fight crime. As President of an organization that represents 40,000 rank and file police officers, I want to take the opportunity to let you know the consequences of cutting the COPS Program.

Now is the time to build on our success, not to undermine it. We must continue to do everything in our power to bring the crime rate even lower - support and full funding of the COPS Program is the most effective tool to help every person in this nation feel safe in his or her home, school and community.

Sincerely,

Kenneth T. Lyons
National President



FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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GILBERT G. GALLEGOS
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

JAMES O. PASCO, JR.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

BERNARD H. TEOORSKI
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

26 October 1999

The Honorable Bill McCollum
Chairman, House Subcommittee on Crime
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman,

On behalf of the more than 283,000 members of the Fraternal Order of Police, I am writing to express our strong support of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). As your Subcommittee conducts oversight hearings on the program, I wanted you know that the F.O.P. considers the COPS program to be one of the most effective Federal programs for local law enforcement.

Congress made great strides in addressing crime in America by passing the 1994 Crime Act, the product of bipartisan cooperation and the strong support of the entire law enforcement community. We set a goal to place an additional 100,000 law enforcement officers on the streets and launched a national law enforcement strategy which has proven to be extremely effective on the local level-- "community-oriented policing." The COPS office was the centerpiece of this national effort, enabling communities to put more police on their streets in more that 11,000 State and local agencies across the nation.

This program and these new officers are among the chief reasons that crime in America has dropped each year for the last seven years. It is my hope that this program will continue to be an invaluable resource for America's law enforcement agencies.

The COPS office continues to have the strong support of the Fraternal Order of Police and the confidence of the law enforcement community. It is our aim to see that the good work of the COPS office, begun by Congress in 1994, continues into the next millenium. If I can provide any further information about this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to contact me or Executive Director Jim Pasco through my Washington office.

Sincerely,

Gilbert G. Gallegos
National President

Attorney General Remarks
On COPS in Schools
Sidney Lanier Middle School
September 6, 2000

Thank you, Director Frazier. And special thanks to Principal Audra Sydnor and Acting Chief Marc Lipp. What you're doing here in Fairfax is so exciting. It reminds me of our basic, crucial mission: to make sure that every young person in this country can go to a school that is safe, secure and a wonderful place for learning.

Finally, I want to thank all of you for inviting me to spend time with you in your school. I am so pleased to be here. I'm particularly happy to share some good news with you. Today, the Department of Justice, through our COPS Office -- the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services -- will be making \$68 million in grants for the purpose of hiring 599 school resource officers across the country. And one of these grants will go to the Fairfax Police Department, so they can assign an officer right here at Sydney Lanier Middle School.

It's good to know that crime and violence in schools is going down across the country, but any crime in school is too much -- especially because we know how to bring it down even further. We know that if communities, schools, government, law enforcement and other key players pull together to address the roots of violence, we can make America safer for our children. That's why, in 1998, the Congress passed -- and the President signed -- the law that created the COPS in Schools grant program, to help law enforcement agencies hire school resource officers.

These officers not only provide on-site security and a direct link between the school and the police department; they also serve as mentors and role models inside the schools. The officers can teach crime prevention and substance-abuse classes, and serve as counselors for kids who feel like they are in trouble.

Probably most important, the officers and students can really learn to talk with each other in a respectful way, a way that builds trust and confidence. We have found that these officers go a long way to help make schools better places for students to learn. So, I hope that all of you will make the most of having a new school resource officer right here at Sidney Lanier.

Since 1998, the COPS office has delivered more than \$300 million to law enforcement agencies across America to hire 3,200 school resource officers. We have made a national commitment to ensure communities can provide school resource officers if they want them -- so that every school can be a safe and healthy place to learn.

As we start the new school year, I hope that Congress will help to make sure that programs like COPS in Schools will continue to do their good work for years to come. I hope that Congress will reauthorize the COPS Office and fully fund the President's budget request for the COPS Office for the coming fiscal year.

Thank you so much for allowing me to join you here today. In just a few minutes, I'll be happy to answer any questions that you -- the students -- have for me.