

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Negotiations with Schumer on 100,000 Cops (1 page)	07/08/94	P5

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential records
Domestic Policy Council
Bruce Reed (Crime)
OA/Box Number: 8412

FOLDER TITLE:

Crime Bill-100,000 Cops [1]

rs5

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Office of Justice Programs ← (CASC)

State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance ← (SC)

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund Programs ← (SC)

Crime - 120,000 cops

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant. - The conference agreement includes \$503,000,000 for ^{the} Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program, instead of \$1,903,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$783,000,000 as proposed by the Senate. Of this amount, the conference agreement provides \$11,000,000 for the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, \$15,000,000 for the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C. and up to \$18,000,000 for drug courts subject to the reprogramming requirement in section 605. The Senate bill included \$20,000,000 for the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, \$20,000,000 for the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington, D.C. and \$25,000,000 for drug courts. The House bill did not include separate earmarks for these programs.

As proposed in both bills, the conference agreement provides that the funding will be distributed to local governments under the allocation and purposes set forth in H.R. 728, as passed by the House of Representatives on February 14, 1995, with some modifications included in the conference report on H.R. 2076. The conferees have added language to recognize Puerto Rico as a unit of local government for the purpose of allocation of these funds and have added language prohibiting the use of grants awarded under the block grant as matching funds for any other Federal grant program.

The conferees have also agreed that the funding provided under the block grant for Boys and Girls Clubs of America is made available for the same purposes and in the same manner as funds appropriated under previous appropriations acts for the Department of

Justice and will continue to be matched at no less than the same ratio to private sector funds for the establishment of new Boys and Girls Clubs. The conferees expect that this funding will provide at least 100 new Boys and Girls Clubs to serve up to 100,000 children throughout the United States.

In addition, the conferees are aware of the negative impact that the financial crisis in the Nation's Capital ^{ag} has had on the Metropolitan Police Department's ability to effectively fight crime and have provided \$15,000,000 specifically for this purpose, in lieu of any funds that would have been available under the formula allocation of the block grant. This is of great concern to the citizens of the city, the ^{Mayor} ~~Mayor~~, the District Council, the D.C. Financial Responsibility Authority and the Congress. The amounts provided are intended to support the priorities identified by the Chief of Police to supplement budgeted amounts for the MPD as part of a long-range strategy. The conferees agree that the allocation of these funds is to be made by the Chief of Police, after appropriate consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on Judiciary of both the House and Senate. The conferees have included language requiring that these funds, as other Federal funds appropriated to the District, are to be held by the Control Authority and allocated to the MPD by the Authority, based on compliance with the Chief of Police's plan.

The conference agreement does not include \$80,000,000 for the Crime Prevention Block Grant program authorized in Subtitle B of title III of the 1994 Crime Bill, as proposed by the Senate. The House bill did not include funding for this program.

Community Oriented Policing Services

← (C-3)
(SC)

Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund Programs

The conference agreement includes \$1,400,000,000 for Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), instead of \$975,000,000 as proposed by the Senate and no funding for this program as proposed by the House. Of the amount provided, \$10,000,000 is included for the Police Corps program. The conferees have also included a technical change referencing the authorizations for the Police Corps program under the 1994 Crime bill, as proposed by the Senate.

The conferees agree that the funding provided should be used for the purpose of providing grants which will yield at least ^{19,000}~~18,000~~ additional police officers on the street in

Insert A. on next page

order to reach the goal of 100,000 additional police officers by the year 2000. The conferees

agree that the primary objective of ~~this funding is for the hiring of new officers~~ ^{police} and should use these funds ^{COPS funding is to hire} not be used for non-hiring projects. Funding for these purposes, such as equipment, training and overtime, is available to localities through the local law enforcement block grant and need not be duplicated under this program. The conferees have also included language that limits the amount spent on program management and administration to 130 positions and

In the most cost-effective manner possible.

14,652,000 \$~~14,652,000~~

C&S

General Provisions -- Department of Justice

The conference agreement includes the following General Provisions for the Department of Justice that were not enacted into law under Public Law 104-99. The

The conferees direct that, from this point forward, the COPS office use grant funds to the maximum extent possible to hire more police, and

1 *Alzheimer's Disease Patient Alert Program, as authorized*
 2 *by section 240001(d) of the 1994 Act: Provided, That any*
 3 *balances for these programs shall be transferred to and*
 4 *merged with this appropriation.*

5 *STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE*

6 *For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and*
 7 *other assistance authorized by part E of title I of the Omni-*
 8 *bus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amend-*
 9 *ed, for State and Local Narcotics Control and Justice As-*
 10 *sistance Improvements, notwithstanding the provisions of*
 11 *section 511 of said Act, \$388,000,000, to remain available*
 12 *until expended, as authorized by section 1001 of title I of*
 13 *said Act, as amended by Public Law 102-534 (106 Stat.*
 14 *3524), of which \$60,000,000 shall be available to carry out*
 15 *the provisions of chapter A of subpart 2 of part E of title*
 16 *I of said Act, for discretionary grants under the Edward*
 17 *Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assist-*
 18 *ance Programs: Provided. That balances of amounts appro-*
 19 *priated prior to fiscal year 1995 under the authorities of*
 20 *this account shall be transferred to and merged with this*
 21 *account.*

22 *VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS, STATE AND LOCAL*

23 *LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE*

24 *For assistance (including amounts for administrative*
 25 *costs for management and administration, which amounts*
 26 *shall be transferred to and merged with the "Justice Assist-*

1 ance" account) authorized by the Violent Crime Control and
 2 Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103-322 ("the
 3 1994 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets
 4 Act of 1968, as amended ("the 1968 Act"); and the Victims
 5 of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended ("the 1990 Act");
 6 ~~\$8,005,200,000~~ ^{1,605,200,000}, to remain available until expended, which
 7 shall be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust
 8 Fund; of which ~~\$1,903,000,000~~ ^{503,000,000} shall be for Local Law En-
 9 forcement Block Grants, pursuant to H.R. 728 as passed
 10 by the House of Representatives on February 14, 1995 for
 11 the purposes set forth in paragraphs (A), (B), (D), (F), and
 12 (I) of section 101(a)(2) of H.R. 728 and for establishing
 13 crime prevention programs involving cooperation between
 14 community residents and law enforcement personnel in
 15 order to control, detect, or investigate crime or the prosecu-
 16 tion of criminals: ~~Provided, That recipients are encouraged~~
 17 ~~to use these funds to hire additional law enforcement offi-~~
 18 ~~cers. Provided further, That no less than \$975,000,000 of~~
 19 ~~this amount shall be available for Public Safety and Com-~~
 20 ~~munity Policing grants pursuant to title I of the 1994 Act.~~
 21 ~~Provided further, That no less than \$20,000,000 shall be~~
 22 ~~for the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Depart-~~
 23 ~~ment to be used at the discretion of the police chief for law~~
 24 ~~enforcement purposes, conditioned upon prior written con-~~
 25 ~~sultation and notification being given to the chairman and~~

except that for purposes of this Act, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall be considered a "unit of local government" as well as a "state",

~~1 ranking members of the House and Senate Committees on~~
~~2 the Judiciary and Appropriations. Provided further, That~~
~~3 no less than \$25,000,000 of this amount shall be for drug~~
~~4 courts pursuant to title V of the 1994 Act. Provided further,~~
~~5 That not less than \$20,000,000 of this amount shall be for~~
~~6 Boys & Girls Clubs of America for the establishment of Boys~~
~~7 & Girls Clubs in public housing facilities and other areas~~
~~8 in cooperation with State and local law enforcement. Pro-~~
~~9 vided further, That not less than \$80,000,000 of such~~
~~10 amount shall be for crime prevention block grants pursuant~~
~~11 to subtitle B of title III of the 1994 Act. Provided further,~~
~~12 That funds may also be used to defray the costs of indem-~~
~~13 nification insurance for law enforcement officers. Provided~~
~~14 further, That \$10,000,000 of this amount shall be available~~
~~15 for programs of Police Corps education, training and serv-~~
~~16 ice as set forth in sections 200101-200113 of the 1994 Act,~~
~~17 \$25,000,000 for grants to upgrade criminal records, as au-~~
~~18 thorized by section 106(b) of the Brady Handgun Violence~~
~~19 Prevention Act of 1993, as amended, and section 4(b) of~~
~~20 the National Child Protection Act of 1993; \$147,000,000 as~~
~~21 authorized by section 1001 of title I of the 1968 Act, which~~
~~22 shall be available to carry out the provisions of subpart 1,~~
~~23 part E of title I of the 1968 Act, notwithstanding section~~
~~24 511 of said Act, for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and~~
~~25 Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs; \$300,000,000~~

INSERT TEXT
 ON FOLLOWING
 PAGE

29A

INSERT AS MARKED
ON PREVIOUS PAGE

Provided, That no funds provided under this heading may be used as matching funds for any other federal grant program:

Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the Attorney General may transfer up to \$18,000,000 of this amount for drug courts pursuant to title V of the 1994 Act, consistent with the reprogramming procedures outlined in section 605 of this Act: Provided further, That in lieu of any amount provided from the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant for the District of Columbia, \$15,000,000 shall be deposited into an escrow account of the District of Columbia Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority, pursuant to section 205 of Public Law 104-8, for the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department for law enforcement purposes and shall be disbursed from such escrow account pursuant to the instructions of the Authority and in accordance with a plan developed by the Chief of Police, after consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives:

1 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as au-
2 thorized by section 242(j) of the Immigration and National-
3 ity Act, as amended; \$617,500,000 for Violent Offender In-
4 carceration and Truth in Sentencing Incentive Grants pur-
5 suant to subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control
6 and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (as amended by section
7 114 of this Act), of which \$200,000,000 shall be available
8 for payments to States for incarceration of criminal aliens,
9 and of which \$12,500,000 shall be available for the Coopera-
10 tive Agreement Program; \$1,000,000 for grants to States
11 and units of local government for projects to improve DNA
12 analysis, as authorized by section 1001(a)(22) of the 1968
13 Act; \$9,000,000 for Improved Training and Technical Auto-
14 mation Grants, as authorized by section 210501(c)(1) of the
15 1994 Act; \$1,000,000 for Law Enforcement Family Support
16 Programs, as authorized by section 1001(a)(21) of the 1968
17 Act; \$500,000 for Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Programs,
18 as authorized by section 220002(h) of the 1994 Act;
19 \$1,000,000 for Gang Investigation Coordination and Infor-
20 mation Collection, as authorized by section 150006 of the
21 1994 Act; \$200,000 for grants as authorized by section
22 32201(c)(3) of the 1994 Act: Provided further, That funds
23 made available in fiscal year 1996 under subpart 1 of part
24 E of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets
25 Act of 1968, as amended, may be obligated for programs

1 to assist States in the litigation processing of death penalty
 2 Federal habeas corpus petitions: Provided further, That any
 3 1995 balances for these programs shall be transferred to and
 4 merged with this appropriation: Provided further, That if
 5 a unit of local government uses any of the funds made avail-
 6 able under this title to increase the number of law enforce-
 7 ment officers, the unit of local government will achieve a
 8 net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who per-
 9 form nonadministrative public safety service.

INSERT
 TEXT
 FROM 31A

10 WEED AND SEED PROGRAM FUND

11 For necessary expenses, including salaries and related
 12 expenses of the Executive Office for Weed and Seed, to im-
 13 plement "Weed and Seed" program activities, \$28,500,000,
 14 which shall be derived from discretionary grants provided
 15 under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law
 16 Enforcement Assistance Programs, to remain available
 17 until expended for intergovernmental agreements, including
 18 grants, cooperative agreements, and contracts, with State
 19 and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the inves-
 20 tigation and prosecution of violent crimes and drug offenses
 21 in "Weed and Seed" designated communities, and for either
 22 reimbursements or transfers to appropriation accounts of
 23 the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies which
 24 shall be specified by the Attorney General to execute the
 25 "Weed and Seed" program strategy: Provided, That funds
 26 designated by Congress through language for other Depart-

C+SC

COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

SC

VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS

31A
INSERT AS
MARKED ON
PREVIOUS PAGE

For activities authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Public Law 103-322 ("the 1994 Act") (including administrative costs); \$1,400,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be derived from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, for Public Safety and Community Policing Grants pursuant to title I of the 1994 Act: Provided, That of this amount, \$10,000,000 shall be available for programs of Police Corps education, training and service as set forth in sections 200101-200113 of the 1994 Act: Provided further, That not to exceed 130 permanent positions and 130 full-time equivalent workyears and \$^{14,602}~~13,607~~,000 shall be expended for program management and administration.



U. S. Department of Justice

Office of the Associate Attorney General

The Associate Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

Crim - 100,000 cops

April 24, 1996

MEMORANDUM

FROM: John R. Schmidt *(TRS)*

SUBJECT: Public Approach, to New Law
Enforcement Block Grant

With the \$1.4B COPS funding for FY 96 -- reinforced by the explicit report language committing to the goal of 100,000 new officers on the street, and to COPS funding at \$1.4B in FYs 97, 98, and 99 plus additional funding in FY 2000 as necessary to get to that goal -- the Republicans have now unequivocally embraced and supported the President's 100,000 COPS program. We are now, the report says, on "a clear path to achieving the mutual objective of putting more police on the street."

Under these circumstances, there is no reason at all for us to bad-mouth the new \$500M law enforcement block grant the Republicans have created. On the contrary, in the context of their clear commitment to funding for the 100,000 COPS program, we should embrace the block grant as a useful supplement. In addition to police hiring, overtime and equipment, the block grant can expressly be used "for establishing crime prevention programs involving cooperation between community residents and law enforcement personnel in order to control, deter or investigate crime or the prosecution of criminals." It can also be used for drug courts, for "enhancing security measures in and around schools" and for "enhancing the adjudication process of cases involving violent offenders, including the adjudication process of cases involving violent juvenile offenders." These are all purposes we strongly support. Indeed we have supported funding the crime prevention block grant under the Crime Law for just these purposes.

What we should avoid at this point is any suggestion that there is now a "Republican block grant" which we oppose. Rather, we should treat it -- in the context of the Republicans total embrace of our COPS program -- as a useful supplement which we will administer in a way to maximize its beneficial use in conjunction with the new COPS on the street.

Crime
120,000 cops



U.S. Department of Justice Fact Sheet

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

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

Total funds = \$8.8 billion

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

Funds Remaining = \$8.54 billion

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

Funds for Cops = \$7.345 billion

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

Number of cops projected to be funded = 97,920

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

October 6, 1994

WHY THERE REALLY ARE 100,000 POLICE IN THE CRIME BILL

The Crime Bill earmarks almost \$9 billion for community policing. By Justice Department estimates, that's enough money to put 100,000 police on the streets by the year 2000.

Over the past year, the Justice Department police hiring pilot program awarded \$150 million in grants to hire more than 2,080 new officers. At that rate, 100,000 officers could be hired for only \$7.5 billion.

The average annual cost of salary and benefits nationwide for a new officer last year was \$31,000 -- not \$80,000, as the Heritage Foundation contends. To account for inflation and regional variations, the Justice Department's conservative estimates assume an average annual cost of \$42,000.

Communities will receive multiyear grants (typically, 3 years in length), during which they are required to provide at least a 25% match. The federal share is capped at \$75,000 over the life of the grant. (Note: \$75,000 x 100,000 = \$7.5 billion) Cities with higher expenses or greater need can seek a waiver of the match -- but in the pilot program only 4% of the applicants did so. The Crime Bill also includes funds that can be used for training and equipment, as well as for new police hires.

Based on these calculations, the President's community policing program will add roughly 20,000 new police each year over the next five years, reaching 100,000 by the year 2000. That's in addition to another \$1 billion in Byrne grants to the states for law enforcement and \$1 billion for federal agents at FBI, Treasury, and DEA.

Across the country, the demand for new police is overwhelming. The Justice pilot program, which also required at least a 25% match, received over 3,000 applications for a program that awarded a total of 2,000 new police -- more than 10 applications for every grant awarded. The Crime Bill will make it possible to meet the full demand.

The Crime Bill also provides unprecedented flexibility to allow communities to find new ways to expand their police presence. Cities like New York which have already increased their police forces can use the policing money for automation or other innovations that enable them to move existing officers out from behind a desk and onto the street.

As the Los Angeles Times said of the plan's critics this week, "Their calculation rests on a pyramid of questionable or flatly improbable assumptions. . . . Critics appear to underestimate the number of police the bill could produce and wildly overestimate the number of social workers it funds."

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Thursday, August 18, 1994

TEN STRIKES AND YOU'RE WAY OUT:
CRIME BILL MYTHS AND REALITY

Major league baseball may be on strike, but special interests are swinging at anything to stop the crime bill. Here is a scorecard of the top ten crime bill myths, and the facts that opponents don't want anyone to know.

Strike 1: The crime bill spends vast amounts on social programs -- more than on police.

The Facts: Wrong. More than \$7 of out every \$10 in the bill (72%) is for police, federal and state law enforcement, prisons and detention facilities.

Almost half of the remaining spending (13 percent of the total) is devoted to combatting violence against women, drug courts, and crime prevention programs originally sponsored by Republican Senators Danforth, Stevens and Domenici.

That means that 85% of the bill's funding is for law enforcement, prisons, drug courts, violence against women, and bipartisan prevention programs.

Strike 2: Some members say they abandoned the crime bill because the Conference Committee report boosted spending on prevention programs.

The Facts: Wrong again. The conference committee cut \$820 million in spending on prevention programs contained in the House bill -- the same bill that 65 Republican representatives voted for in April. Meanwhile, the conference committee added \$6.4 billion in spending for new police officers, FBI agents, DEA agents, local prosecutors, and police and prosecutors to fight violence against women.

Strike 3: The Conference Committee increased the crime bill's total spending from \$27 billion to \$33 billion.

The Facts: Still wrong. The \$27 billion estimate of the cost of the House crime bill excluded the true cost of many of its programs which were simply authorized at "such sums as are appropriate." This includes the Byrne Grant program and new border control agents -- both "scored," for example, at no cost in the \$27 billion calculation. Including OMB estimates for all the programs in the House bill, that would actually have cost \$35 billion.

The conference report provides \$33 billion in real dollars for every program -- a \$2 billion cut from the House bill.

Strike 4: *"The Crime Bill will put two social workers on the street for every cop."*
(Heritage Foundation)

The Facts: An "A" in some think tanks, but an "F" in any math class. As the July 16 Los Angeles Times said about this attack: "An examination of the facts shows that [this] calculation rests on a pyramid of questionable or flatly improbable assumptions." The crime bill earmarks no funds for the hiring of social workers -- note at all. On the other hand, the bill does provide almost \$9 billion to put 100,000 cops on the street and increase community policing programs across America.

So where does the 2-1 figure come from? First, the Heritage Foundation ludicrously estimates the crime bill will hire 40,000 social workers by applying every dollar for crime prevention to the hiring of a social worker -- even though such a use of these funds would be illegal under most of the bill's prevention programs. The prevention programs do not mandate the hiring of any social workers -- not one.

Instead, they fund sex crime and domestic violence prosecutors, special agents to track down gang gun-running, judges, police officers, DNA labs, improved criminal history records, domestic violence shelters, evening hours for schools and teachers, and dozens of other crime prevention functions having nothing to do with social work or social workers.

The Heritage Foundation also estimates that just 20,000 cops will be hired under this bill -- an error debunked below.

Strike 5: *The crime bill "virtually guarantees that fewer than 20,000 new cops will be hired," at a cost of \$70,000 to \$80,000 per year.* (Heritage Foundation)

The Facts: More bad math. The Crime Bill earmarks almost \$9 billion to put 100,000 new police on the streets -- an increase of almost 20 percent over the nation's current 504,000 local law enforcement officers. Indeed, last year's supplemental police hiring program awarded \$150 million in grants to hire more than 2000 new officers. At that rate 20,000 officers could be hired for only \$1.5 billion.

Last year, entry-level police officers in cities over 10,000 earned an average of less than 24,000 a year¹ (and two-thirds of the jurisdictions eligible for police money have fewer than 10,000 people.) Even if you add fringe benefits and allow for inflation, the average salary and benefits per police officer is no higher than \$42,000.

¹ Survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association.

Maybe the Heritage Foundation was thinking of the Republicans' alternative proposal offered by Republican Senator Hatch -- it would have cut \$1.6 billion from police hiring money.

Take it from the Los Angeles Times: "Critics appear to underestimate the number of police the bill could produce."

Strike 6: *The crime bill's prevention programs provides recreation and other soft activities for "would be" criminals.*

The Facts: Than why are they supported by every major law enforcement organization, including the Fraternal Order of Police and the National District Attorneys Association -- as well as Republicans like former President Bush and Senators Dole and Hatch?

Crime prevention programs have had bipartisan support for years -- until politics took hold:

The Republican conference proposal includes substantial sums for "sporting and recreational equipment...nutrition guidance...supervised sports programs...workforce preparation...entrepreneurship...tutorial and mentoring programs...parenting classes...nonviolent dispute resolution...sports mentoring...Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing."

President Bush gave a Point of Light to a midnight basketball league in 1990.
Senators Hatch and Dole support the Violence Against Women Act.

Senators Danforth and Domenici support the Community Schools program.

Senators Dole and Hatch support the anti-gang grants.

Senator Gramm and Former Drug Czar Bennett supports Drug Treatment in Prisons.

Senators Stevens and Domenici support the Olympic Youth program.

Senators Dole and Hatch support the Boys and Girls club grants.

Senator Durenburger supports the Family Unity provisions.

Prevention programs are vital to fighting crime, but they don't magically turn into pork just because another party also supports them.

Strike 7: *The crime bill would release 10,000 drug dealers from prison.*

The Facts: Wrong again. Rather than set violent offenders free because of prison overcrowding, the crime bill would allow an emergency "safety valve" for a few minor drug offenders -- but only if they are not violent, their offense was low-level, and they had not used a weapon. Most would need to have served four or more years already. If applied retroactively, only 100 to 400 prisoners -- not 10,000 -- could be eligible for release.

Just ask tough-on-crime Republican representatives Henry Hyde and Bill McCollum -- they support including the safety valve retroactively.

Strike 8: *The crime bill will order the hiring of Hong Kong police to carry out law enforcement functions.*

The Facts: The strangest myth of all. The provision was dropped from the conference report. Sponsored by Republican Senator Bill Roth, it would have been a mere study of the feasibility of using former Hong Kong police to help penetrate Asian-American gangs and fight Asian-American drug trafficking.

Strike 9: *The crime bill will cut funding for the FBI and DEA.*

The Facts: A real whopper. The crime bill does not cut \$1 dollar from the FBI and DEA. Indeed, it adds \$250 million in spending on FBI agents and \$150 million for DEA agents. It also provides \$550 for Treasury law enforcement and more than \$1 billion for border control and INS enforcement.

Strike 10: *The crime bill will take away hunting rifles.*

The Facts: Not a chance. The crime bill would ban only 19 specified assault weapons, as well as copy cats and guns with the same characteristics. It specifically protects 650 hunting and sporting guns and includes a hunter's rights provision to protect hunters from harassment.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Tuesday, August 16, 1994

**ONE FICTION AND TEN FACTS ABOUT PUTTING 100,000
NEW COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICERS ON THE STREETS**

- **Fiction:** The Heritage Foundation's recent "Issue Bulletin" regarding the Crime Bill falsely claimed that the Crime Bill would fund only 20,000 new cops over the next six years, that each would cost \$70,000 to \$80,000 per year, and that the Crime Bill would produce the equivalent of only one new police officer for every police department in the country.

This misinformation has been cited on the floor of Congress by Crime Bill opponents and echoed over and over by conservative commentators in the press and on the airwaves. But the facts tell a very different story.

- Fact 1:** ▶ The Crime Bill earmarks almost \$9 billion for hiring or rehiring of community police officers and/or for increases in community policing programs. That money will help put 100,000 additional cops on the street -- an almost 20 percent increase in the nation's 504,000 local law enforcement officers.
- Fact 2:** ▶ While some Republicans have been quoting the Heritage Foundation's attack of the President's crime bill plan to put 100,000 police on the streets, the Republicans' own alternative proposal offered during conference by Senator Hatch would have provided \$1.6 billion less (\$7.4 billion) for cops on the beat.
- Fact 3:** ▶ The Crime Bill utilizes the same basic funding mechanism to put 100,000 new police on the streets as last year's popular \$150 million Police Hiring Supplement program which awarded grants to hire 2080 new officers. Over 2000 cops for \$150 million -- means that 20,000 officers can be hired for \$1.5 billion not the \$8.8 billion claimed by the Heritage Foundation. Moreover, the Administration received 10 applications for each grant awarded.
- Fact 4:** ▶ The Crime Bill will put 100,000 new police on the streets of America's communities by the year 2000, starting with the 2,080 officers hired with this year's grants and adding:
 - 14,822 new officers in 1995,
 - 20,586 in 1996,
 - 21,698 in 1997,
 - 18,916 in 1998,
 - 18,916 in 1999, and
 - + 2,982 in the year 2000, for a total of
100,000.
- Fact 5:** ▶ Over six years the Crime Bill generally will provide multi-year grants of up to \$75,000 to pay for up to 75% of the cost of salary and benefits for each new or rehired officer. Most communities will be expected to pay a 25% share of the salary and benefit costs.

Some communities may take advantage of a preference given for paying more than the 25% share. Needy communities that cannot afford to pay the 25% matching share or have much higher than average expenses may request a waiver of the matching requirement and the \$75,000 cap.

- Fact 6:** ▶ The median salary for entry level police officers last year for cities over 10,000 was \$23,546 according to a survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association (ICMA). (More than 2/3 of the eligible jurisdictions are lower cost communities under 10,000 in population.) Fringe benefits might add another third to the average cost, bringing the total average entry salary and benefit costs to approximately \$31,000. In order to allow for inflation and other variations, all the Justice Department's projections assume an average annual cost of salary and benefits of \$42,000 per officer, still far less than the Heritage Foundation's unrealistic estimate of \$70,000 to \$80,000.
- Fact 7:** ▶ The Crime Bill would help large cities like Los Angeles to hire 1000-1550 new officers.
- Fact 8:** ▶ The Crime Bill would help cities like Beverly, Mass. to hire 13-15 new officers.
- Fact 9:** ▶ The Crime Bill would help a small jurisdictions like Mineral County, Montana hire two deputy sheriffs and Lockhart, Texas hire two new police officers.
- Fact 10:** ▶ Cities, counties, and communities nationwide need and want the Crime Bill's nearly \$9 billion for community policing to hire 100,000 more police to help restore safety to our streets and neighborhoods.

Crime - 100,000 cops

DEBUNKING THE MYTHS: THE 100,000 COPS PROGRAM WORKS !!!
FEBRUARY 10, 1995

There are a number of myths being disseminated about the 100,000 COPS programs. Here are some of the facts:

Myth: *The COPS program will not put 100,000 new officers on the street.*

Fact: *The 100,000 COPS program WORKS. With this week's COPS FAST awards, the President has provided grants to hire almost 17,000 new police officers in just four months. He is well on his way to his goal of putting 100,000 new community police officers on the streets of America. We cannot afford to retreat from this goal.*

Myth: *Crime is only a big city problem, so the COPS program only helps big cities.*

Fact: *The 100,000 COPS program benefits small-town and rural America. This week's COPS FAST awards went only to towns and communities with populations under 50,000. The \$433 million awarded under COPS FAST will enable over 6,500 such jurisdiction to hire over 7,100 new community police officers.*

Myth: *The COPS programs is yet another bureaucratic federal program that imposes too many restrictions on cities and towns.*

Fact: *The COPS program is one of the least bureaucratic programs ever created and, as a result, thousands of jurisdictions have applied for funding. Jurisdictions that were awarded COPS FAST grants this week had only to complete a one-page application. Due to the ease of the application process, over half of all the small jurisdictions in America applied for COPS FAST funds. The Department of Justice announced the COPS FAST grants less than six weeks after the application deadline.*

Myth: *Law enforcement officers oppose the COPS program.*

Fact: *Police officers strongly support the COPS program. From big city chiefs to small-town sheriffs, law enforcement professional from across the country have praised the 100,000 COPS program and the President's commitment to community policing. Here's what some of them have to say:*

"We strongly support you in your resolve to fight . . . any diversion of

funding earmarked for the hiring of 100,000 police officers."

-- *Letter from Dewey Stokes, National President, Fraternal Order of Police to President Clinton, 2/6/95.*

"[O]ur President in 1992 said he would not forget the people in small towns and counties throughout America. He has more than kept his promise to us all."

-- *Clark County, Ohio Sheriff Gene Kelly, COPS FAST Announcement, February 7, 1995.*

"Because of President Clinton's and Attorney General Reno's efforts, we will soon see 100,000 new police on the streets, without smoke and mirrors. On behalf of my colleagues here and across America, thank you."

-- *Gaithersburg, Maryland Police Chief Mary Ann Viverette, COPS FAST Announcement, February 7, 1995.*

Myth: *The COPS program is only for police hiring. It does not provide police departments flexibility to buy equipment or invest in other resources.*

Fact: *The COPS program is not just for hiring new officers -- COPS MORE ("Making Officer Redeployment Effective") will soon provide up to \$200 million for equipment and technical assistance to enable the redeployment of existing officers. Under the COPS MORE program, for which the application process is already underway, all state and local police departments are eligible for grants to purchase equipment and technology and to procure support services to take police officers from behind desks and put them on the streets where they belong. And law enforcement will not have to wait long to begin redeploying officers -- the deadline for COPS MORE applications is March 17, and grants will be in the hands of police departments by late-Spring.*

Come - 100,000
cops

**President William J. Clinton
Announcement of Police Grants
February 8, 1995**

Good morning. [Acknowledgments: VP, AG
Reno, Lee Brown, Chief Brann, Chief Viverette, and
Sheriff Kelly for the introduction] Approx. 22
Members of Congress will be recognized by the VP.

We passed the Crime Bill last year with support from both parties. As we move forward with the Crime Bill, using it to put more police on America's streets, I'm glad to see that it remains a bipartisan effort today.

The Crime Bill is exactly what I'm talking about when I talk about the New Covenant. Government is doing its job by helping communities arm themselves to fight the crime and violence that threatens them. But the Crime Bill requires that individual communities take the responsibility to make the most of the resources...

...we make available.

It's up to all of you to hire and train police officers. It's up to all of you to deploy them as you see fit. And it's up to every citizen in every community in America to take the responsibility to join you in this fight.

We're here today to award grants for over 7,000 new police officers to over 6,600 small cities, towns, and counties. These communities are lucky that they don't usually experience the same level of violence that besets larger cities.

But don't kid yourselves -- unfortunately, violence is no stranger to these towns either.

Our job is not just to help America's largest cities turn back the escalating tide of crime and violence that threatens them. Our job is also to stop the seeds of crime from taking root everywhere, to stop the terror from spreading.

As most of you know, I grew up in a small town in Arkansas. It was the kind of place where people never locked their doors, where mothers weren't afraid to let their children play outside, even at night; where neighbor helped neighbor,

and parents taught their children the difference between right and wrong. Unfortunately, places like that are harder and harder to find today. I hope this Crime Bill can help some of you preserve those that are left -- and help others of you to win back some more.

As I have said so many times before, police officers on the street are the best protection and toughest enforcement you can find. But I also know that the only way you'll be able to succeed is with the help of the people who live in your communities.

Because the most effective crime prevention in the world is neighbor helping neighbor, friends looking out for friends, and parents teaching children the difference between right and wrong.

The Crime Bill we fought so hard for last year is going to put 100,000 more of these [SHOW BADGE] on America's streets, a 20% increase.

During the fight to pass it, I promised that I would do whatever I had to -- cut red tape, cut through bureaucracy -- to award 20,000 new officers in the first year. Today's announcement brings this year's total to over 16,000 -- in just over four months.

The grants aren't accompanied by any thick set of federal regulations governing their appropriate use. In fact, the only real requirement we have is that the grants are used to promote community policing, to increase police presence on the street. And there isn't any complicated bureaucracy to wade through either; just ask any police chief here today how long it took to fill out the one-page application.

It comes down to this: More police on the beat is the best crime-fighting tool there is.

More police on the beat means more criminals are caught and more children are safe. And the best way for us to put more police on the street is to equip cities and towns with the resources they need to hire and deploy them.

America's police officers need this Crime Bill. They need the 100,000 reinforcements it will bring. And I will not turn my back on them. I will not allow anyone to stop this Crime Bill just as it's starting to do it's job.

The Bill we passed last year is going to put 100,000 more police officers on America's streets.

But Congress is actually considering changes to the Crime Bill that will almost certainly prevent 100,000 new officers from ever being hired. Let me be very clear: I will overcome any obstacle between the 100,000 police officers I promised and their place on America's streets.

America's police officers also need the assault weapons ban we passed last year. We have no right to ask them to face deadly assault weapons because we won't face up to special interest pressure.

They need, they deserve, they should demand whatever protection that ban provides them. And I am going to make sure they continue to have it.

I also want to discuss the relationship of the Crime Bill to our National Drug Control Strategy, which I am submitting to Congress today. With the help of the Crime Bill, this year's drug control budget is the largest in the history of the federal government. And I want to thank Dr. Brown for his leadership in this area.

Our 1995 Drug Control Strategy is based on a four-step approach.

It will work with foreign governments to cut drugs off at the source. It will boost community efforts to educate young people about the dangers -- and penalties -- of drug use. It will work to break the cycle of crime and drugs by providing treatment to the hard-core drug users who consume most of the drugs and cause much of the crime and health problems we have today. And it will punish people who break the law.

The Drug Control Strategy gives local communities more resources to fight drugs than ever before,

...and more flexibility to use those resources. It is another reason why I want to work with Congress to build on the Crime Bill, but refuse to let anyone take us backwards.

The Crime Bill is already making a difference. We should certainly continue looking for ways to build on it -- but we will fight anyone who tries to undermine it. The American people, not to mention the brave men and women who have sworn to protect us, deserve nothing less.

Thank you and God bless you.



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

TO: *Bruce Reed*

456-7028

FAX: ()

FROM: *Grace Mastalli*

VOICE: (202)

FAX: (202) 514-8639

Total Pages (excluding this cover): *3*

Additional Message:

As per conversation but

CLOSE HOLD

*see ↓
 column*

Annual Appop. Estimated

POLICE TITLE/CRIME BILL SCENARIOS: \$1.3 Billion in FY 1995 + "Front-Loaded" Allocations in FYs 1996-1997 and declining thereafter

file: cbwreq1.wk1

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENT OF TOTAL APPR.
Policing Title (95%)	\$1,235,000,000	\$1,827,562,500	\$1,827,562,500	\$1,462,050,000	\$1,096,537,500	\$1,096,537,500	\$8,545,250,000	95.0%
TA/Eval/Admin (5%)	\$65,000,000	\$96,187,500	\$96,187,500	\$76,950,000	\$57,712,500	\$57,712,500	\$449,750,000	5.0%
Total Appropriations <i>Est</i>	\$1,300,000,000	\$1,923,750,000	\$1,923,750,000	\$1,539,000,000	\$1,154,250,000	\$1,154,250,000	\$8,995,000,000	100.0%

BASELINE/CONFERENCE VERSION (85% / 15% split)	TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENT OF POLICING APPR.					
85% to hiring/rehiring = Total Officers @ \$75K	\$1,049,750,000 13,997	\$1,553,428,125 20,712	\$1,553,428,125 20,712	\$1,242,742,500 16,570	\$932,056,875 12,427	\$932,056,875 12,427	\$7,263,462,500 96,846	85.0%
15% to other purposes =	\$185,250,000	\$274,134,375	\$274,134,375	\$219,307,500	\$164,480,625	\$164,480,625	N/A	\$1,281,787,500 15.0%

OPTION ONE: ADDITIONAL "NON-HIRING" SUBTRACTED FROM "85%" = 20% IN FY95, 10% IN FY96, and 0% thereafter	TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENT OF POLICING APPR.					
85% to hiring/rehiring = (Non-hiring Amendment) = (Fewer "hires/rehires") = Total "hires/rehires" =	\$839,800,000 \$209,950,000 2,799 11,197	\$1,398,085,313 \$155,342,813 2,071 18,641	\$1,553,428,125 \$0 0 20,712	\$1,242,742,500 \$0 0 16,570	\$932,056,875 \$0 0 12,427	\$932,056,875 \$0 0 12,427	\$6,898,169,688 \$365,292,813 4,871 91,976	80.7% 4.3%
15% to other purposes =	\$185,250,000	\$274,134,375	\$274,134,375	\$219,307,500	\$164,480,625	\$164,480,625	N/A	1,281,787,500 15.0%

OPTION TWO: "NON-HIRING" SUBTRACTED FROM "85%" = 20% IN FY95, 10% IN FY96, 10% IN FY97, and 0% thereafter	TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENT OF POLICING APPR.					
85% to hiring/rehiring = (Non-hiring Amendment) = (Fewer "hires/rehires") = Total "hires/rehires" =	\$839,800,000 \$209,950,000 2,799 11,197	\$1,398,085,313 \$155,342,813 2,071 18,641	\$1,398,085,313 \$155,342,813 2,071 18,641	\$1,242,742,500 \$0 0 16,570	\$932,056,875 \$0 0 12,427	\$932,056,875 \$0 0 12,427	\$6,742,826,875 \$520,635,625 6,942 89,904	78.9% 6.1%
15% to other purposes =	\$185,250,000	\$274,134,375	\$274,134,375	\$219,307,500	\$164,480,625	\$164,480,625	N/A	1,281,787,500 15.0%



POLICE TITLE/CRIME BILL SCENARIOS: \$1.3 Billion in FY 1995 + "Front-Loaded" Allocations in FYs 1996-1997 and declining thereafter

file: cbuhreq1.wk1

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENT OF TOTAL APPR.	
Policing Title (95%)	\$1,235,000,000	\$1,827,562,500	\$1,827,562,500	\$1,462,050,000	\$1,096,537,500	\$1,096,537,500	\$8,545,250,000	95.0%	
TA/Eval/Admin (5%)	\$65,000,000	\$96,187,500	\$96,187,500	\$76,950,000	\$57,712,500	\$57,712,500	\$449,750,000	5.0%	
Total Appropriations	\$1,300,000,000	\$1,923,750,000	\$1,923,750,000	\$1,539,000,000	\$1,154,250,000	\$1,154,250,000	\$8,995,000,000	100.0%	
BASELINE/CONFERENCE VERSION (85% / 15% split)							TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENT OF POLICING APPR.
85% to hiring/rehiring =	\$1,049,750,000	\$1,553,428,125	\$1,553,428,125	\$1,242,742,500	\$932,056,875	\$932,056,875	\$7,263,462,500	85.0%	
Total Officers @ \$75K	13,997	20,712	20,712	16,570	12,427	12,427	96,846		
15% to other purposes =	\$185,250,000	\$274,134,375	\$274,134,375	\$219,307,500	\$164,480,625	\$164,480,625	N/A	\$1,281,787,500	15.0%
OPTION THREE: "NON-HIRING" SUBTRACTED FROM "85%" = 20% FY95, 20% FY96, 10% FY97, 10% FY98, 5% FY99, and 0% FY2000							TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENT OF POLICING APPR.
85% to hiring/rehiring =	\$839,800,000	\$1,242,742,500	\$1,398,085,313	\$1,118,468,250	\$885,454,031	\$932,056,875	\$6,416,608,969	75.1%	
(Non-hiring Amendment) =	\$209,950,000	\$310,685,625	\$155,342,813	\$124,274,250	\$46,602,844	\$0	\$846,855,531	9.9%	
(Fewer "hires/rehires") =	2,799	4,142	2,071	1,657	621	0	11,291		
Total "hires/rehires" =	11,197	16,570	18,641	14,913	11,806	12,427	85,555		
15% to other purposes =	\$185,250,000	\$274,134,375	\$274,134,375	\$219,307,500	\$164,480,625	\$164,480,625	N/A	1,281,787,500	15.0%
OPTION FOUR: "NON-HIRING" SUBTRACTED FROM "85%" = 20% FY95, 20% FY96, 10% FY97, 10% FY98, 5% FY99, and 5% FY2000							TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENT OF POLICING APPR.
85% to hiring/rehiring =	\$839,800,000	\$1,242,742,500	\$1,398,085,313	\$1,118,468,250	\$885,454,031	\$885,454,031	\$6,370,004,125	74.5%	
(Non-hiring Amendment) =	\$209,950,000	\$310,685,625	\$155,342,813	\$124,274,250	\$46,602,844	\$46,602,844	\$893,458,375	10.5%	
(Fewer "hires/rehires") =	2,799	4,142	2,071	1,657	621	621	11,913		
Total "hires/rehires" =	11,197	16,570	18,641	14,913	11,806	11,806	84,933		
15% to other purposes =	\$185,250,000	\$274,134,375	\$274,134,375	\$219,307,500	\$164,480,625	\$164,480,625	N/A	1,281,787,500	15.0%



POLICE TITLE/CRIME BILL SCENARIOS: \$1.3 Billion in FY 1995 + "Front-Loaded" Allocations in FYs 1996-1997 and declining thereafter

file: cbwfreq1.wk1

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENT OF TOTAL APPR.	
Policing Title (95%)	\$1,235,000,000	\$1,827,562,500	\$1,827,562,500	\$1,462,050,000	\$1,096,537,500	\$1,096,537,500	\$8,545,250,000	95.0%	
TA/Eval/Admin (5%)	\$65,000,000	\$96,187,500	\$96,187,500	\$76,950,000	\$57,712,500	\$57,712,500	\$449,750,000	5.0%	
Total Appropriations	\$1,300,000,000	\$1,923,750,000	\$1,923,750,000	\$1,539,000,000	\$1,154,250,000	\$1,154,250,000	\$8,995,000,000	100.0%	
BASELINE/CONFERENCE VERSION (85% / 15% split)							TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENT OF POLICING APPR.
85% to hiring/rehiring =	\$1,049,750,000	\$1,553,428,125	\$1,553,428,125	\$1,242,742,500	\$932,056,875	\$932,056,875	\$7,263,462,500	85.0%	
Total Officers @ \$75K	13,997	20,712	20,712	16,570	12,427	12,427	96,846		
15% to other purposes =	\$185,250,000	\$274,134,375	\$274,134,375	\$219,307,500	\$164,480,625	\$164,480,625	N/A	\$1,281,787,500	15.0%
OPTION FIVE: "NON-HIRING" SUBTRACTED FROM "85%" = 20% FY95, 10% FY96, 10% FY97, 10% FY98, 10% FY99, and 0% FY2000							TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENT OF POLICING APPR.
85% to hiring/rehiring =	\$839,800,000	\$1,398,085,313	\$1,398,085,313	\$1,118,468,250	\$838,851,188	\$932,056,875	\$6,525,346,938	76.4%	
(Non-hiring Amendment) =	\$209,950,000	\$155,342,813	\$155,342,813	\$124,274,250	\$93,205,688	\$0	\$738,115,563	8.6%	
(Fewer "hires/rehires") =	2,799	2,071	2,071	1,657	1,243	0	9,842		
Total "hires/rehires" =	11,197	18,641	18,641	14,913	11,185	12,427	87,005		
15% to other purposes =	\$185,250,000	\$274,134,375	\$274,134,375	\$219,307,500	\$164,480,625	\$164,480,625	N/A	\$1,281,787,500	15.0%
OPTION SIX: "NON-HIRING" SUBTRACTED FROM "85%" = 20% FY95, 10% FY96, 10% FY97, 10% FY98, 10% FY99, and 10% FY2000							TOTAL OFFICERS	TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS	PERCENT OF POLICING APPR.
85% to hiring/rehiring =	\$839,800,000	\$1,398,085,313	\$1,398,085,313	\$1,118,468,250	\$838,851,188	\$838,851,188	\$6,432,141,250	75.3%	
(Non-hiring Amendment) =	\$209,950,000	\$155,342,813	\$155,342,813	\$124,274,250	\$93,205,688	\$93,205,688	\$931,321,250	9.7%	
(Fewer "hires/rehires") =	2,799	2,071	2,071	1,657	1,243	1,243	11,084		
Total "hires/rehires" =	11,197	18,641	18,641	14,913	11,185	11,185	85,762		
15% to other purposes =	\$185,250,000	\$274,134,375	\$274,134,375	\$219,307,500	\$164,480,625	\$164,480,625	N/A	\$1,281,787,500	15.0%



July 8, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR LEON PANETTA

FROM: Rahm Emanuel
Ron Klain
Bruce Reed

SUBJECT: Negotiations with Schumer on 100,000 Cops

We need your help to resolve one of the last remaining issues in the crime bill conference. For the last few weeks, we have been negotiating with Brooks, Biden, and Schumer over a provision Schumer desperately wants that would make it easier for cities like New York and Buffalo to tap into the community policing money. We have come up with a compromise that falls short of what Schumer wanted, but is probably the most we can get from Brooks and Biden. We need you to tell him what he will not accept from us: that this is the best he can do, and it's time for him to declare victory and take the deal. If he agrees, he has a perfect opportunity to announce it Monday when the Attorney General will be in New York for a crime event with him and Giuliani.

At issue is how to allocate \$8.9 billion in community policing funds in the crime bill. The current formula, which was drafted by the White House and Justice and passed with few changes by the House and Senate, provides that at least 85% of the money be used to hire, rehire, and train new officers, and up to 15% be used to promote community policing in other ways (redeploying existing officers, purchasing new equipment, paying overtime, etc.). This formula was carefully designed to ensure that the money goes primarily toward putting 100,000 new cops on the street, not toward giving grants to cities to relabel the cops they already have "community police" so the federal government can pick up the tab.

Schumer wants to make more money available for cities to redeploy existing officers. He points out that cities like New York, which have expanded their police force in recent years, don't need to hire more cops; they need to get cops out from behind desks and out on the beat. He wants us to set aside 25% of the 85% for grants to cities that hire civilian employees or purchase new equipment that frees up cops to walk the beat. For example, if hiring more secretaries enables New York City to put more of its force on the street, we should help them do so.

We share Schumer's desire to put as many police on the street as quickly as possible, and to give cities some flexibility in the short run on how to get there. But we can't give him everything he wants, for several reasons: 1) It is totally unacceptable to Brooks and Biden, who do not share our desire to make Schumer happy; 2) It puts 25,000 of our 100,000 cops at

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Negotiations with Schumer on 100,000 Cops (1 page)	07/08/94	P5

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet at the front of the folder.**

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential records
Domestic Policy Council
Bruce Reed (Crime)
OA/Box Number: 8412

FOLDER TITLE:

Crime Bill-100,000 Cops [1]

rs5

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

risk -- if cities abuse the program by using federal dollars to pay the same police to do the same thing they're already doing and simply call it "community policing", we won't end up with more police or less crime; 3) It opens the program to attack from the Republicans, who wrote their bill to ensure that 100% (not 85%) of the money goes for new hires, not new equipment or new secretaries, because they want to criticize our policing and prevention programs as pork-laden payoffs to big-city mayors; and 4) Brooks says that if we set anything aside to help cities like New York and Buffalo pay for equipment and civilians, he'll insist that we let cities like Houston and Beaumont be able to use it for police overtime, which Schumer will agree is an enormous waste of our money.

With that in mind, we have gone back and forth with Schumer, Brooks, and Biden on a number of possible compromises. We suggested allowing the Schumer approach on a demonstration basis in up to 30 cities; that was acceptable to Schumer but not to Biden, who says he can't offer 30 demos to 100 Senators. We suggested increasing the up to 15% non-hire money to up to 20 or 25%; this was acceptable to Brooks and Biden but not to Schumer, who wants his own provision and recognizes that the "up to 15%" is totally discretionary while the "at least 85%" is real money.

Finally, we suggested testing Schumer's provision -- 25% of the 85% -- for the first two years of the six-year program to see whether it can work. This was acceptable to Schumer's staff (Schumer himself is "on vacation"), but still a little too generous for Brooks and Biden. They came back with what is close to a final offer: Schumer's approach for the first two years, but with lower percentages -- up to 20% in FY95 and 10% in FY96. The provision would be Schumer's language, with overtime added for Brooks.

This is definitely a good deal for us. The mayors will be thrilled -- especially Bob Lanier in Houston, who has nagged the President for months on the need on the overtime issue. We get more flexibility while only putting around 5,000 of our 100,000 cops at risk -- and if the idea works, we can still claim credit for those 5,000. And we can counter any Republican attacks by pointing out that this provision will enable us to take immediate action to deal with America's crime crisis and get more cops on the street faster in the first two years of the program.

But we think Schumer will swallow this provision in the end, once he is convinced it's

the best he can get. There are plenty of good reasons why he should take it: 1) It's his language, his provision, with his name on it; 2) He can announce it with Reno in front of Giuliani; 3) It commits a two-year total of up to \$500 million to the Schumer approach, in addition to up to \$1.3 billion over six years that New York and other cities can apply for out of the 15% for similar purposes; 4) We can pledge to him that if after two years, the idea is working, we will join him in seeking to get it extended; and 5) If he doesn't take this, Biden and Brooks would just as soon give him nothing at all.

There is no point arguing the merits with Schumer any longer. He needs to get the message that we care deeply about making him happy, we've bent over backwards to do all we can for him, Brooks and Biden won't budge any further, and we've got to close the deal or we'll lose a provision that is important to him and good for the bill. Justice has drafted a provision using his language, and we'll be happy to work on with him. But we'd like to nail this down so he can announce it Monday.

Crime Bill -
100,000 Cops

**Background on the Crime Bill Policing Title:
The Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act**

- The Crime Bill is the primary vehicle, for implementing the President's plan to help put up to 100,000 additional officers on the streets to better prevent and control crime. [Approximately 2000 officers will be hired as a result of the \$150 million Police Hiring Supplement.]
- Attached is a chart showing how utilizing the House bill allocation criteria and funding limitations and the Senate bill authorization level of \$8.995 billion will can reach the 100,000 officer goal. [The chart is for internal discussion purposes only and should not be distributed.]
- Under this initiative, much like the Police Hiring Supplement, we will be paying up to a total of \$75,000 in multi-year grants toward the salary and benefits of each officer hired or rehired. (Most grant awards will spread the \$75,000 maximum per officer over three years.)
- The cost of starting salary and benefits varies among jurisdictions but the national average is approximately \$42,000 per year. Therefore, the crime bill program will pay between 40-75% of communities' actual salary and benefits expenses for hires or rehires over three years. We anticipate the average federal share being between 50-60%. [Both the House and Senate bills include a minimum matching requirement of 25% over the life of the grant and a preference is given to those exceeding the minimal match.]
- You will have the authority to waive the \$75,000 cap and/or the 25% minimum matching requirement, so you will have the flexibility to pay 100% of the salary and benefit expenses in cases that warrant it. Obviously if we pay more than an average of 50-60% of the costs we will not be able to meet the 100,000 cops goal.
- Of course, we could waive the matching requirement, raise the per officer cap and/or extend the term of grants beyond three years, if we are willing to forego the portion of crime bill policing funds not restricted to hiring or rehiring, but available for special projects, overtime and other purposes. As the attached chart indicates we have already assumed that approximately \$500 million of the "other purposes" funds will be required to reach the 100,000 goal (e.g., @98,000 crime bill hires + @2000 police hiring supplement hires)

HOUSE BILL ALLOCATION CRITERIA AND SENATE FUNDING AMOUNT (@ \$75,000 per officer)

file: C8100kps.wx1
Date: 3/30/94

Specific Assumptions:

- (1) \$8,095,500,000 = Remaining Authorization (\$8.995 Billion - 5% for Tech. Asst. - 5% for State Admin.)
- (2) \$3,440,587,500 = 50 % designated for jurisdictions above 100,000 population *.85 minimum for hiring/rehiring police
- (3) \$3,440,587,500 = 50 % designated for jurisdictions below 100,000 population *.85 minimum for hiring/rehiring police
- (4) \$1,214,325,000 = designated for "other purposes," which we assume INCLUDES \$500,000,000 for hiring/rehiring police (to be allocated among large and small jurisdictions equally at \$250,000,000 each)

Population Category	County Sheriffs	Local P.D.s	Total Juris.	Population (Local PDs only)	Percent of Pop. Group	Formula Distribution	Avg. Grant Amount	Avg. Sworn Officers	Officers Per Grant	Total Officers	Incr. in Officers	Percent Increase
1,000,000 or more	27	14	41	32,448,359	36.8%	\$1,357,181,417	\$33,101,986	5,341 1,052	441.4	102,887	18,096	17.6%
999,999 to 500,000	62	29	91	20,118,977	22.8%	\$841,494,071	\$9,247,188	1,254 356	123.3	58,394	11,220	19.2%
499,999 to 250,000	92	42	134	15,118,367	17.1%	\$632,339,119	\$4,718,949	742 199	62.9	49,229	8,431	17.1%
249,999 to 100,000	270	137	407	20,551,217	23.3%	\$859,572,893	\$2,111,973	273 93	28.2	62,385	11,461	18.4%
Large Subtotal	451	222	673	88,236,920	100.0%	\$3,690,587,500	\$5,483,785	405	73.1	272,895	49,208	18.0%
99,999 to 50,000	374	344	718	23,653,956	23.2%	\$855,027,717	\$1,190,846	118 48	15.9	58,649	11,400	19.4%
49,999 to 25,000	594	702	1,296	24,410,886	23.9%	\$882,388,727	\$680,855	58 23	9.1	53,733	11,765	21.9%
24,999 to 10,000	955	1,672	2,627	26,461,184	25.9%	\$956,501,557	\$364,104	29 13	4.9	59,612	12,753	21.4%
9,999 and Under	719	9,348	10,067	27,572,412	27.0%	\$996,669,499	\$99,004	10 6	1.3	59,529	13,289	22.3%
Small Subtotal	2,642	12,066	14,708	102,098,438	100.0%	\$3,690,587,500	\$250,924	16	3.3	231,523	49,208	21.3%
Grand Total	3,093	12,288	15,381	190,335,358	100%	\$7,381,175,000	\$479,889	33	6.4	504,418	98,416	19.5%

COMMON ASSUMPTIONS FOR HOUSE BILL ALLOCATION CRITERIA
AND SENATE FUNDING AMOUNT @ \$75,000 PER OFFICER

- (1) ALL JURISDICTIONS ELIGIBLE to receive crime bill funding for hiring/rehiring police officers WILL BE FUNDED. This includes 12,288 local police departments and 3,093 county sheriffs' departments, for a total of 15,381 jurisdictions that will receive awards.
- (2) Senate bill funding amount equals \$8.995 billion, of which \$6.881 billion (76.5 percent) is allocated for hiring/rehiring sworn police officers. The remaining funding amount is allocated for other purposes, including the following:
 - (a) 5 percent (\$450 million) for technical assistance and training;
 - (b) 5 percent (\$450 million) for administration; and
 - (c) 13.5 percent (\$1.214 billion) for "other purposes" which "may" include hiring/rehiring sworn police officers. (Of this \$1.214 billion, we assume that \$500 million will be used for hiring/rehiring sworn police officers in addition to the \$6.881 billion expressly allocated for hiring/rehiring police.)
- (3) The actual amounts of crime bill funding estimated for each population category (see formula distribution column) is equal to the percentage of population within that category out of the total population for its group (i.e., above 150,000 group or below 150,000 group).
- (4) ~~The average grant amount is equal to the formula distribution divided by the number of total jurisdictions in the population category.~~
- (5) The average number of sworn officers per grant is equal to the average grant amount divided by \$75,000 per officer.
- (6) The average number of sworn officers for local police departments are shown in the first row of data within each population category. Comparable data for county sheriffs' departments are shown in the second row within each population category.
- (7) The total officers within each population category, the subtotal for each population group (i.e., above 150,000 group and below 150,000 group), and the percent increase in sworn officers are cumulative numbers for both local police and county sheriffs' departments.

- (8) Additional assumptions that are specific to each scenario are listed as "Specific Assumptions" at the top of each scenario.

SOURCES

- (1) Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data from the 1990 Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) reports for local police and sheriffs' departments. (See BJS Bulletins, "A LEMAS Report: State and Local Police Departments, 1990" and "A LEMAS report: Sheriffs' Departments 1990.")

NOTES

- (1) Because the Senate bill divides the large and small jurisdiction groups at 150,000 population (instead of at 100,000 as LEMAS does), BJS retabulated the LEMAS data to provide estimates for the number of departments, population, total sworn officers, and average sworn officers above and below 150,000. BJS also retabulated the LEMAS data to provide comparable information for jurisdictions above and below 200,000 population for the estimates used in Alternative Four.
- (2) "Local police departments" include both municipal and county police departments.
- (3) The LEMAS population estimates include jurisdictions covered by local police departments only. (Populations for jurisdictions covered by sheriffs' departments are excluded.)

PUBLIC SAFETY PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS
Funding Allocation Mechanism

Both the House and Senate bills:

Allocate:

- Up to 5% of authorization for Technical Assistance and Evaluation Activities; and
- Up to 5% of authorization for Administrative costs to the States.

Of the remainder:

- At least 85% must go to discretionary grants for hiring/rehiring sworn law enforcement officers;
and
- Up to 15% may go to discretionary grants for hiring or other purposes, including overtime, training, special projects, multidisciplinary teams, communications technology, etc.

Include a waivable matching requirement that caps the federal share at 75%.

The Senate bill:

- Authorizes \$8.9 billion over five years.
- Allocates:
 - 60% of grant funds to jurisdictions with populations of 150,000 or less; and
and
 - 40% of grant funds to jurisdictions with populations over 150,000.
- Caps hiring grants at \$50,000 per officer hired per annum, or \$250,000 per officer over 5-years.
- Guarantees each state a minimum 0.6% of the grant funds.

The House bill:

- Authorizes \$3.45 billion over 5 years.
- Allocates:
 - 50% of grant funds to jurisdictions with populations of less than 100,000;
and
 - 50% of grant funds to jurisdictions with populations of 100,000 or more.
- Caps hiring grants at \$75,000 per officer hire over the life of the grant.
- Guarantees each state a minimum 0.25% of the grant funds.

ESTIMATED ALLOCATION OF OFFICERS BY POPULATION UNDER A FORMULA GRANT APPROACH

CLOSE HOLD

Assumption 1: Attorney General Option = 2,198 Officers

Assumption 2: Average 3 Year Federal Cost of \$68,244

Note: Population data and dollar amounts are reported in thousands (x 1,000).

REGION DIVISION STATE	METROPOLITAN POPULATION (x 1,000)	PERCENT OF U.S. POP.	GRANT DOLLARS (formula)	POLICE OFFICERS (formula)	NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION (x 1,000)	PERCENT OF U.S. POP.	GRANT DOLLARS (formula)	POLICE OFFICERS (formula)	TOTAL POPULATION (x 1,000)	PERCENT OF U.S. POP.	GRANT DOLLARS (formula)	POLICE OFFICERS (formula)
UNITED STATES	192,726	77.5%	\$116,235	1,703	55,984	22.5%	\$33,765	495	248,710	100.0%	\$150,000	2,198
NORTHEAST REGION	44,791	18.0%	\$27,009	396	6,018	2.4%	\$3,629	53	50,809	20.4%	\$30,638	449
Northeast Div.	10,598	4.3%	\$6,391	94	2,609	1.0%	\$1,573	23	13,207	5.3%	\$7,964	117
Maine	441	0.2%	\$266	4	787	0.3%	\$475	7	1,228	0.5%	\$740	11
New Hampshire	622	0.3%	\$375	5	487	0.2%	\$294	4	1,109	0.4%	\$669	10
Vermont	131	0.1%	\$79	1	431	0.2%	\$260	4	562	0.2%	\$339	5
Massachusetts	5,438	2.2%	\$3,279	48	578	0.2%	\$349	5	6,016	2.4%	\$3,628	53
Rhode Island	928	0.4%	\$560	8	75	0.0%	\$45	1	1,003	0.4%	\$605	9
Connecticut	3,038	1.2%	\$1,832	27	250	0.1%	\$151	2	3,288	1.3%	\$1,983	29
Mid-Atlantic Div.	34,193	13.7%	\$20,618	302	3,409	1.4%	\$2,056	30	37,602	15.1%	\$22,674	332
New York	16,386	6.6%	\$9,881	145	1,605	0.6%	\$968	14	17,991	7.2%	\$10,849	159
New Jersey	7,730	3.1%	\$4,661	68	X	0.0%			7,730	3.1%	\$4,661	68
Pennsylvania	10,077	4.1%	\$6,076	89	1,805	0.7%	\$1,088	16	11,882	4.8%	\$7,165	105

ESTIMATED ALLOCATION OF OFFICERS BY POPULATION UNDER A FORMULA GRANT APPROACH

Assumption 1: Attorney General Option = 2,198 Officers

Assumption 2: Average 3 Year Federal Cost of \$68,244

Note: Population data and dollar amounts are reported in thousands (x 1,000).

REGION DIVISION STATE	METROPOLITAN POPULATION (x 1,000)	PERCENT OF U.S. POP.	GRANT DOLLARS (formula)	POLICE OFFICERS (formula)	NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION (x 1,000)	PERCENT OF U.S. POP.	GRANT DOLLARS (formula)	POLICE OFFICERS (formula)	TOTAL POPULATION (x 1,000)	PERCENT OF U.S. POP.	GRANT DOLLARS (formula)	POLICE OFFICERS (formula)
UNITED STATES	192,726	77.5%	\$116,235	1,703	55,984	22.5%	\$33,765	495	248,710	100.0%	\$150,000	2,198
MIDWEST REGION	42,689	17.2%	\$25,741	377	16,980	6.8%	\$10,239	150	59,669	24.0%	\$35,980	527
E. N. Central	32,557	13.1%	\$19,632	288	9,452	3.8%	\$5,700	84	42,009	16.9%	\$25,331	371
Ohio	8,567	3.4%	\$5,166	76	2,280	0.9%	\$1,375	20	10,847	4.4%	\$6,541	96
Indiana	3,796	1.5%	\$2,289	34	1,748	0.7%	\$1,054	15	5,544	2.2%	\$3,343	49
Illinois	9,450	3.8%	\$5,698	83	1,981	0.8%	\$1,195	18	11,431	4.6%	\$6,893	101
Michigan	7,446	3.0%	\$4,490	66	1,850	0.7%	\$1,116	16	9,296	3.7%	\$5,605	82
Wisconsin	3,298	1.3%	\$1,989	29	1,593	0.6%	\$961	14	4,891	2.0%	\$2,949	43
W. N. Central Div.	10,132	4.1%	\$6,110	90	7,528	3.0%	\$4,539	67	17,660	7.1%	\$10,649	156
Minnesota	2,960	1.2%	\$1,785	26	1,415	0.6%	\$853	13	4,375	1.8%	\$2,638	39
Iowa	1,223	0.5%	\$737	11	1,554	0.6%	\$937	14	2,777	1.1%	\$1,675	25
Missouri	3,387	1.4%	\$2,042	30	1,730	0.7%	\$1,043	15	5,117	2.1%	\$3,086	45
North Dakota	257	0.1%	\$155	2	381	0.2%	\$230	3	638	0.3%	\$385	6
South Dakota	205	0.1%	\$124	2	491	0.2%	\$296	4	696	0.3%	\$420	6
Nebraska	766	0.3%	\$462	7	812	0.3%	\$490	7	1,578	0.6%	\$952	14
Kansas	1,333	0.5%	\$804	12	1,145	0.5%	\$690	10	2,478	1.0%	\$1,494	22

ESTIMATED ALLOCATION OF OFFICERS BY POPULATION UNDER A FORMULA GRANT APPROACH

Assumption 1: Attorney General Option = 2,198 Officers

Assumption 2: Average 3 Year Federal Cost of \$68,244

Note: Population data and dollar amounts are reported in thousands (x 1,000).

REGION DIVISION STATE	METROPOLITAN POPULATION (x 1,000)	PERCENT OF U.S. POP.	GRANT DOLLARS (formula)	POLICE OFFICERS (formula)	NONMETROPOLITAN POPULATION (x 1,000)	PERCENT OF U.S. POP.	GRANT DOLLARS (formula)	POLICE OFFICERS (formula)	TOTAL POPULATION (x 1,000)	PERCENT OF U.S. POP.	GRANT DOLLARS (formula)	POLICE OFFICERS (formula)
UNITED STATES	192,726	77.5%	\$116,235	1,703	55,984	22.5%	\$33,765	495	248,710	100.0%	\$150,000	2,198
SOUTH REGION	60,588	24.4%	\$36,535	535	24,858	10.0%	\$14,989	220	85,446	34.4%	\$51,524	755
S. Atlantic Div.	32,461	13.1%	\$19,574	287	11,106	4.5%	\$6,697	98	43,567	17.5%	\$26,271	385
Delaware	443	0.2%	\$267	4	224	0.1%	\$135	2	667	0.3%	\$402	6
Maryland	4,439	1.8%	\$2,677	39	343	0.1%	\$207	3	4,782	1.9%	\$2,884	42
District of Col.	607	0.2%	\$366	5	x	0.0%			607	0.2%	\$366	5
Virginia	4,483	1.8%	\$2,703	40	1,704	0.7%	\$1,028	15	6,187	2.5%	\$3,731	55
West Virginia	653	0.3%	\$394	6	1,140	0.5%	\$687	10	1,793	0.7%	\$1,081	16
North Carolina	3,758	1.5%	\$2,266	33	2,871	1.2%	\$1,731	25	6,629	2.7%	\$3,997	59
South Carolina	2,113	0.8%	\$1,274	19	1,374	0.6%	\$829	12	3,487	1.4%	\$2,103	31
Georgia	4,212	1.7%	\$2,540	37	2,266	0.9%	\$1,366	20	6,478	2.6%	\$3,906	57
Florida	11,754	4.7%	\$7,088	104	1,184	0.5%	\$714	10	12,938	5.2%	\$7,802	114
E.S. Central Div.	8,513	3.4%	\$5,133	75	6,663	2.7%	\$4,018	59	15,176	6.1%	\$9,151	134
Kentucky	1,714	0.7%	\$1,034	15	1,971	0.8%	\$1,189	17	3,685	1.5%	\$2,222	33
Tennessee	3,300	1.3%	\$1,990	29	1,577	0.6%	\$951	14	4,877	2.0%	\$2,941	43
Alabama	2,723	1.1%	\$1,642	24	1,317	0.5%	\$794	12	4,040	1.6%	\$2,436	36
Mississippi	776	0.3%	\$468	7	1,798	0.7%	\$1,084	16	2,574	1.0%	\$1,552	23
W.S. Central Div.	19,614	7.9%	\$11,827	173	7,089	2.9%	\$4,275	63	26,703	10.7%	\$16,102	236
Arkansas	943	0.4%	\$569	8	1,408	0.6%	\$849	12	2,351	0.9%	\$1,418	21
Louisiana	2,935	1.2%	\$1,770	26	1,285	0.5%	\$775	11	4,220	1.7%	\$2,545	37
Oklahoma	1,870	0.8%	\$1,128	17	1,276	0.5%	\$769	11	3,146	1.3%	\$1,897	28
Texas	13,867	5.6%	\$8,362	123	3,119	1.3%	\$1,881	28	16,986	6.8%	\$10,243	150

ESTIMATED ALLOCATION OF OFFICERS BY POPULATION UNDER A FORMULA GRANT APPROACH

Assumption 1: Attorney General Option = 2,198 Officers

Assumption 2: Average 3 Year Federal Cost of \$68,244

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UNITED STATES	192,726	77.5%	\$116,235	1,703	55,984	22.5%	\$33,765	495	248,710	100.0%	\$150,000	2,198
WEST REGION	44,658	18.0%	\$26,929	395	8,128	3.3%	\$4,901	72	52,786	21.2%	\$31,830	466
Mountain Div.	9,179	3.7%	\$5,535	81	4,480	1.8%	\$2,701	40	13,659	5.5%	\$8,236	121
Montana	191	0.1%	\$115	2	608	0.2%	\$367	5	799	0.3%	\$482	7
Idaho	206	0.1%	\$124	2	801	0.3%	\$483	7	1,007	0.4%	\$607	9
Wyoming	134	0.1%	\$81	1	319	0.1%	\$192	3	453	0.2%	\$273	4
Colorado	2,686	1.1%	\$1,620	24	608	0.2%	\$367	5	3,294	1.3%	\$1,986	29
New Mexico	733	0.3%	\$442	6	782	0.3%	\$472	7	1,515	0.6%	\$914	13
Arizona	2,896	1.2%	\$1,746	26	769	0.3%	\$464	7	3,665	1.5%	\$2,210	32
Utah	1,336	0.5%	\$806	12	387	0.2%	\$233	3	1,723	0.7%	\$1,039	15
Nevada	996	0.4%	\$601	9	206	0.1%	\$124	2	1,202	0.5%	\$725	11
Pacific Div.	35,479	14.3%	\$21,394	313	3,648	1.5%	\$2,200	32	39,127	15.7%	\$23,594	346
Washington	3,976	1.6%	\$2,398	35	891	0.4%	\$537	8	4,867	2.0%	\$2,935	43
Oregon	1,947	0.8%	\$1,174	17	895	0.4%	\$540	8	2,842	1.1%	\$1,714	25
California	28,493	11.5%	\$17,181	252	1,267	0.5%	\$764	11	29,760	12.0%	\$17,945	263
Alaska	226	0.1%	\$136	2	324	0.1%	\$195	3	550	0.2%	\$332	5
Hawaii	836	0.3%	\$504	7	272	0.1%	\$164	2	1,108	0.4%	\$668	10

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1993. U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Filename: CENPDP1.WK1

Date: 8/19/93

Grace - 514-4606

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1.3

2.3

Cynthia

1.9

10,000

Biden

- Dennis ^{dist} beat from Schumer? grants
- up to 25% of ^{85%} subsection, 2 yr FY 95 96
- 1 yr for this overtime - AG embur
- 1 yr of any grant

Need Schumer happy
Contain overtime

- Talk to
Civilians
+ Buffalo

Overtime - bridge proposal
- equal or greater language

Crime Bill -
100,000 cops

If Unfunded Federal Mandates Were Relieved: Potential Impact on Policing and Crime Prevention

A 146-City Survey

March 8, 1994



The United States Conference of Mayors
1620 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 293-7330

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Crime Bill
100000
Cops

**Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation
Friday, August 19, 1994**

**THEY SHOULD KNOW BETTER:
THE TRUTH BEHIND THE NRA LIES**

More than 70 percent of Americans support the crime bill's ban on assault weapons, and the National Rifle Association is desperate. In a last-minute bid for crime bill gridlock, the NRA is buying up television time and turning to Hollywood for a rewrite of the truth.

NRA abandoned the facts long ago. Here's a guide to the "false witness" the NRA is bearing against the American people:

NRA Lie 1: *The crime bill spends vast amounts on social programs -- more than on police.*

The Facts: Wrong. More than \$7 of out every \$10 in the bill (72%) is for police, federal and state law enforcement, prisons and detention facilities.

Almost half of the remaining spending (13 percent of the total) is devoted to combatting violence against women, drug courts, and crime prevention programs originally sponsored by Republican Senators Danforth, Stevens and Domenici.

That means that 85% of the bill's funding is for law enforcement, prisons, drug courts, violence against women, and bipartisan prevention programs.

NRA Lie 2: *"The Crime Bill will put two social workers on the street for every cop."*

The Facts: Wrong again. As the July 16 Los Angeles Times said about this attack: "An examination of the facts shows that [this] calculation rests on a pyramid of questionable or flatly improbable assumptions." The crime bill earmarks no funds for the hiring of social workers -- none at all. On the other hand, the bill does provide almost \$9 billion to put 100,000 cops on the street and increase community policing programs across America.

So where does the 2-1 figure come from? A Heritage Foundation study ludicrously estimates the crime bill will hire 40,000 social workers by applying every dollar for crime prevention to the hiring of a social worker -- even though such a use of these funds would be illegal under most of the bill's prevention programs. The prevention programs do not mandate the hiring of any social workers -- not one.

Instead, they fund sex crime and domestic violence prosecutors, special agents to track down gang gun-running, judges, police officers, DNA labs, improved criminal history records, domestic violence shelters, evening hours for schools and teachers, and dozens of other crime prevention functions having nothing to do with social work or social workers.

The NRA and the Heritage Foundation also say that just 20,000 cops will be hired under this bill -- an error debunked below.

NRA Lie 3: *The crime bill will only hire 20,000 new cops.*

The Facts: More Heritage Foundation fiction. The Crime Bill earmarks almost \$9 billion to put 100,000 new police on the streets -- an increase of almost 20 percent over the nation's current 504,000 local law enforcement officers. Indeed, last year's supplemental police hiring program awarded \$150 million in grants to hire more than 2000 new officers. At that rate 20,000 officers could be hired for only \$1.5 billion.

Last year, entry-level police officers in cities over 10,000 earned an average of less than 24,000 a year¹ (and two-thirds of the jurisdictions eligible for police money have fewer than 10,000 people.) Even if you add fringe benefits and allow for inflation, the average salary and benefits per police officer is no higher than \$42,000.

Maybe the Heritage Foundation was thinking of the Republicans' alternative proposal offered by Republican Senator Hatch -- it would have cut \$1.6 billion from police hiring money.

Take it from the *Los Angeles Times*: "Critics appear to underestimate the number of police the bill could produce."

¹ Survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association.

NRA Lie 4: *The crime bill's prevention programs provide recreation and other soft activities for would be criminals.*

The Facts: Than why are they supported by every major law enforcement organization, including the Fraternal Order of Police and the National District Attorneys Association -- as well as Republicans like former President Bush and Senators Dole and Hatch?

Crime prevention programs have had bipartisan support for years -- until politics took hold:

The Republican conference proposal includes substantial sums for "sporting and recreational equipment...nutrition guidance...supervised sports programs...workforce preparation...entrepreneurship...tutorial and mentoring programs...parenting classes...nonviolent dispute resolution...sports mentoring...Boys and Girls Clubs in Public Housing."

President Bush gave a Point of Light to a midnight basketball league in 1990.

Senators Hatch and Dole support the Violence Against Women Act.

Senators Danforth and Domenici support the Community Schools program.

Senators Dole and Hatch support the anti-gang grants.

Senator Gramm and Former Drug Czar Bennett supports Drug Treatment in Prisons.

Senators Stevens and Domenici support the Olympic Youth program.

Senators Dole and Hatch support the Boys and Girls club grants.

Senator Durenburger supports the Family Unity provisions.

Prevention programs are vital to fighting crime, but they don't magically turn into pork just because another party also supports them.

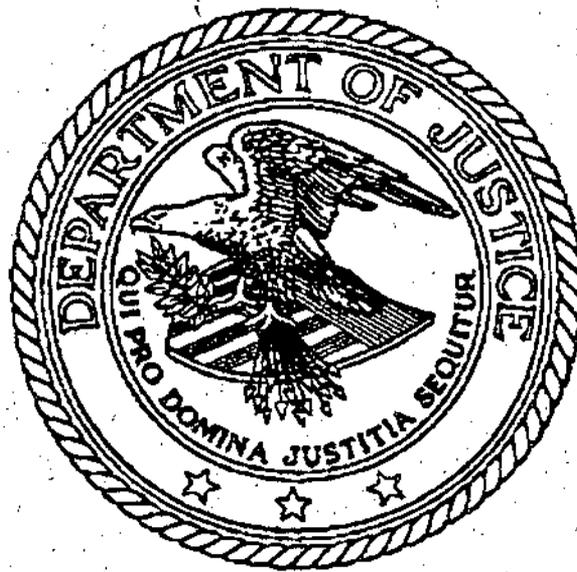
NRA Lie 5: *The crime bill would release 10,000 drug dealers from prison.*

The Facts: Wrong again. Rather than set violent offenders free because of prison overcrowding, the crime bill would allow an emergency "safety valve" for a few minor drug offenders -- but only if they are not violent, their offense was low-level, and they had not used a weapon. Most would need to have served four or more years already. If applied retroactively, only 100 to 400 prisoners -- not 10,000 -- could be eligible for release.

Just ask tough-on-crime Republican representatives Henry Hyde and Bill McCollum -- they support including the safety valve retroactively.

NRA Lie 7: *The NRA ads are motivated by anything other than their desperation over the ban on assault weapons.*

*Josehosa
Copy*



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

TO: *Bruce Reed / Jose Cerda*

FAX: ()

FROM: *Grace Mastalli*

VOICE: (202)

FAX: (202) 514-8639

Total Pages (excluding this cover): _____

Additional Message:

2 pages

Insert after line 21 on page 16:

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

Grants may be awarded pursuant to paragraph (3) only in fiscal years 1995¹⁹⁹⁴ and 1996, and may not exceed 20% of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection in fiscal year 1995, ~~or~~ 20% of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection in fiscal year 1996, or 10% of the funds available for grants pursuant to this subsection in fiscal year 1997.

1 "PART Q—PUBLIC SAFETY AND CITY POLICING;

2 "COPS ON THE BEAT"

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

4 COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS.

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

12 "(b) REHIRING, ~~AND~~ HIRING, GRANT PROJECTS.—

and Redeployment

13 Grants made under subsection (a) may be used for pro-
14 grams, projects, and other activities to—

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

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

Insert

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

COP OPTIONS

No

- 1. 20 of 80 for the 1st year (not renewable). (Hogan-- 20%)
15 goes to 20.
-- equipment and civilian hiring they could do in a year
-- otherwise overtime would kill us
- 2. 15 to 25 -- Schumer language
-- too much competition w/cities
- 3. 25 of 85/80 for the 1st 2 yrs of program
-- AG extension -- just to Schumer and not to overtime

Yarovsky - 1 yr 2 yr

226-2406

most promising

Yarovsky - put more teeth into addit. cops language

startup redeployment
emergency

Yarovsky = 1 yr.

→ LEON

15+

301-973-5809

20-10 - 2 yrs.

overtime
redeployment
high body count

275

469

75,000/cap

184

459M

-15% →

Probes insistence on overtime
or no 100,000 caps

→ What else did Schumer get?

American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research



8.99

5% .45

20+80% 8.54

80% 6.83

20% of 80% [1.37]
1st yr.

20% 1.71

→ 16,000 cops

3B of 9B

= avail

~~20%~~ = 34%

We've spent quite on what we need to run program
- eg \$ under formula being capped at
request from state 0.5%

American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research



85%
high
something

5% training, TA 450m

85 7.26b

15 6.82

~~1.7~~

1.7

Program guidelines

Go to 20 or 25%

- assurances that it will

15-25%

* Schumer language

NYC - 6,000

\$5m / 1st yr. - 15% w/ 85%

Next 4 yrs - ~~no~~ only ^{new} cops

2nd - 15% - outside of 85%
multi-year

- w/ fewer restrictions than Schumer

Admin cap on overtime

Brooks is going to insist on overtime -
doesn't put more caps on st., like yours
- overtime once spent is gone

Up to ~~20%~~ ^{20% of 80%} for 1st year → 2B

- We want to help, but
we're concerned about overtime
+ losing to Brooks + Biden

- caps overtime, but
all \$ they want for
equip + civilians
- do civits in 1st yr.

(- greater or equal
comparable) 1.7

Up to 20% from 15%

THE WHITE HOUSE

CPS Cynthia/John
7.5

- Built from 15% to 15%
- 1st yr. ^{of participation} for rather than 7%
- Small cities, big cities
- Not too much
- 2 yrs 25%

Jose: Trigger band on increased cps

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Schumer
- Andy
Class

~~15~~ 25
3/30
24-30
Overtime

Class
7pm

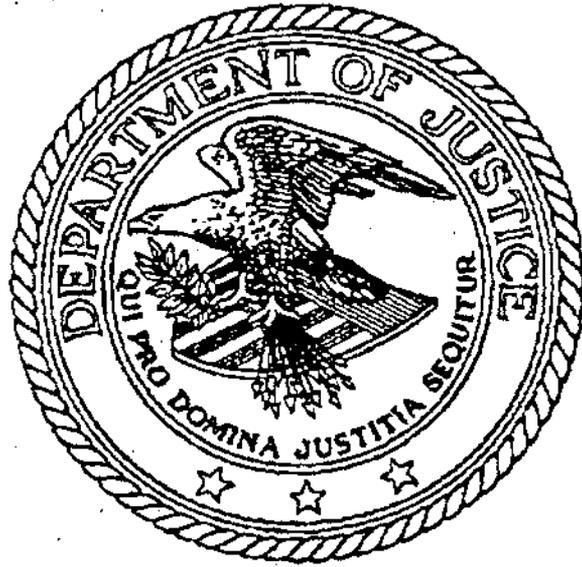
- expand it once
it's judged to
work

5pm
- get \$ for
NY

Go to Schumer re demos
will send you language

[Brooks - plug into demos]

We can get 100,000 - not real
bodies
36,000 corp



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

TO: Bruce Reed

FAX: () 456-7431

FROM: Grace Mastalli

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

Total Pages (excluding this cover): _____

Additional Message:

Various options

Support systems and overtime grants, with first-year restriction:

"(3) procure equipment, technology, or support systems, or pay overtime, in the first twelve months that a grantee receives funding pursuant to this subsection.

Any application for a grant pursuant to paragraph (3) to procure equipment, technology, or support systems shall demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the Attorney General, that the grant would result in an increase in the number of officers deployed in community-oriented policing equal to or greater than the increase in the number of officers that would result from a grant for a like amount for the purposes specified in paragraph (1) or (2).

Ash-7431

1/6/95

Schumer TX

Demo, already covers

OT

OPTION A

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

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

Insert after line 10 of page three

70 of }
2570 }
for }

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

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

NOTE: CONFORMING CHANGES elsewhere needed

1 (b) REHIRING AND HIRING GRANT PROJECTS.—

2 Grants made under subsection (a) may be used for pro-
3 grams, projects, and other activities to—

4 (1) rehire law enforcement officers who have
5 been laid off as a result of State and local budget
6 reductions for deployment in community-oriented po-
7 licing; ~~and~~

8 (2) hire and train new, additional career law
9 enforcement officers for deployment in community-
10 oriented policing across the Nation; and

11 (c) TROOPS-TO-COPS PROGRAMS.—(1) Grants made
12 under subsection (a) may be used to hire former members
13 of the Armed Forces to serve as career law enforcement
14 officers for deployment in community-oriented policing,
15 particularly in communities that are adversely affected by
16 a recent military base closing.

17 (2) In this subsection, 'former member of the Armed
18 Forces' means a member of the Armed Forces of the Unit-
19 ed States who is involuntarily separated from the Armed
20 Forces within the meaning of section 1141 of title 10,
21 United States Code.

22 (d) ADDITIONAL GRANT PROJECTS.—Grants made
23 under subsection (a) may include programs, projects, and
24 other activities to—

Handwritten note:
“(3) acquire equipment or other support resources that will directly enable grantees to increase the number of law enforcement officers deployed in community-oriented policing.”

1 cations. Of the funds available in relation to grants under
 2 part Q, at least 85 percent shall be applied to grants for
 3 the purposes specified in section 1701(b) and no more
 4 than 15 percent may be applied to other grants in further-
 5 ance of the purposes of part Q. In view of the extraor-
 6 dinary need for law enforcement assistance in Indian
 7 country, an appropriate amount of funds available under
 8 part Q shall be made available for grants to Indian tribes
 9 or tribal law enforcement agencies.

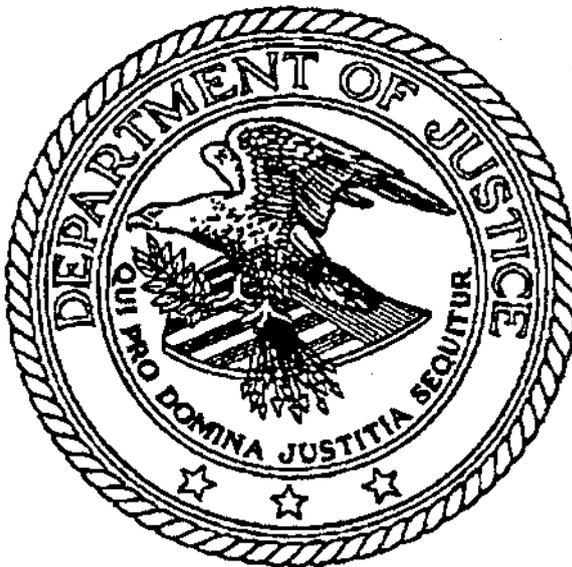
10

TITLE II—PRISONS

-- no more than 5% of which may be used for
 the purpose specified in section 1701(b)(3) --

Subtitle A - Grant Programs

To Be Supplied



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

TO: *Bruce Reed & Jose Cerda* FAX: () 456 7431

FROM: *Grace Mastalli* VOICE: (202)
 FAX: (202) 514-8639

Total Pages (excluding this cover): _____

Additional Message:

Edits welcome.

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

3 **'SEC. 1701. AUTHORITY TO MAKE PUBLIC SAFETY AND**
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Insert after line 21 on page 16:

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

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



Department of Justice

POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

FACT SHEET

PROGRAM GOALS

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

FUNDING

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

AWARD AMOUNTS

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

FEDERAL SHARE

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

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

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

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

SELECTION CRITERIA

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

APPLICATION/AWARD DATES

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

CONTACT

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



OFFICE OF
THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION

FROM: Chief of Staff

TO:

Bruce -

① CM - I shd call
Billy W. about this

② Jose - we shd look
into this with the REEs
around - they're fixing Ibs
anyway. BR

I asked our IG to
write this up. It may
hold some promise in
your "100,000 cop" pledge.
Rana says hi -

Billy W. Wood



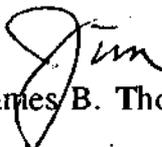
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

October 19, 1993

MEMORANDUM

TO : Billy Webster
Chief of Staff
Office of the Secretary

FROM :  James B. Thomas, Jr.

SUBJECT: Full Law Enforcement Authority for OIG Investigators

On August 11, 1993, President Clinton announced an anti-crime package which included a provision for placing an additional 100,000 police officers on the street. That provision, entitled the Police Hiring Supplement Program, will provide \$150 million in Federal grant funds to law enforcement jurisdictions to hire and/or rehire sworn law enforcement officers as part of an overall plan to address crime and related problems. Congress allocated the funds on July 2, 1993, as part of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Discretionary Grants Program.

The goals of the program are to increase the number of sworn law enforcement officers where they are needed most, improve the long-term ability of law enforcement agencies to engage in community policing, and improve public safety. The goals are commendable. The problems of crime and resulting impact on individuals, communities, and the taxpayers have been recognized and documented. Recently, the FBI targeted violent street crime as an investigative priority.

An additional initiative would also support the Administration's efforts to bolster law enforcement resources in the fight against crime. There are approximately 2000 Federal special agents in the Offices of Inspectors General who are charged with the responsibility for conducting criminal investigations of individuals and entities involved in Federal programs and operations. Most of the OIG agents are expected to conduct these investigations without the authority to carry firearms, make arrests, execute search

warrants, or swear out affidavits for warrants. These functions are vital to carrying out successful criminal investigations. Yet, OIG agents lack the ability to conduct their investigations independently when law enforcement authority is necessary without engaging the assistance of other, full law enforcement agencies or undergoing a burdensome, case-by-case deputation process with Department of Justice in order to proceed in a timely, effective manner. This, of course, draws the resources of those law enforcement entities which could otherwise be used more productively in fighting crime.

In short, the failure to confer full law enforcement authority on the Inspectors General impact on two major areas. First, it has caused full law enforcement authorities to engage in IG investigative efforts when their own efforts and limited resources are needed in other areas. Second, it has impeded the ability of the Inspectors General to conduct timely, effective investigations.

The IG agents meet the same requirements as those for other agents including firearms training and qualification, self defense tactics, search warrant affidavit development and warrant execution, and arrest procedures. Therefore, conferring full law enforcement authority on them would not require additional training monies and they could exercise that authority immediately.

Full law enforcement authority for the Inspectors General is in keeping with the Administration's efforts to make government more effective and responsive. Additionally, it would contribute to the Administration's efforts to meet the needs of citizens and communities in fighting crime. We recommend that the Administration consider supporting full law enforcement authority for those Federal agents who routinely are conducting dangerous investigations concurrent with the development of a new program to add additional law enforcement officers to the communities. Both initiatives would contribute to our efforts to fight crime and protect citizens.

Daily Talking Points on Anti-Crime Legislation

March 8, 1994

100,000 NEW POLICE OFFICERS/COMMUNITY POLICING

- Putting 100,000 police officers into Community Policing is the foundation of the Administration's overall anti-crime strategy, combining increased police presence with the development of partnerships with communities to create safer neighborhoods. It will not be funded by new taxes, but through reductions in the federal bureaucracy -- 252,000 fewer federal employees over the next five years by attrition. It's a good swap -- the savings we achieve through this 12 percent reduction we will put into fighting crime.
- We need a stronger police presence, not just to catch criminals but to prevent crime. The Administration's Community Policing initiative will put more officers on our streets who know their neighborhoods and how to work with residents to reduce and control crime. This is an approach which will have a truly lasting impact on crime and disorder. Community Policing means police departments forging truly effective partnerships with their communities to bring together tough law enforcement and meaningful crime prevention in a way that meets the specific needs of the community -- everyday.
- Federal funding for this initiative will be linked to a locality's need and its commitment to actively build public safety partnerships with public and private agencies that address the underlying conditions related to crime and disorder.
- The vast majority of the funds awarded under this initiative will help to hire, rehire, and redeploy 100,000 police officers -- money well-spent. Some funds will also be available to help implement community policing, training, and related activities. Multi-year grants to hire, rehire, and redeploy officers may be made for up to five years, over which period federal assistance will decrease as localities assume a larger role.
- We have already made a downpayment on the promise of 100,000 new officers with the first two rounds of grant awards under a smaller, \$50 million program directed by the Attorney General called the Police Hiring Supplement. In the first two rounds of this program, \$76 million has been awarded to 108 jurisdictions nationwide to help pay for the hiring or rehiring of 1,022 additional law enforcement officers. A third round will be announced soon. However, fewer than one out of every ten applications can be funded out this program. Passing the Crime Bill will ensure that we will be able to assist all of the jurisdictions that need help, not just a few.

MONDAY
MARCH 14, 1994
50 CENTS
118th YEAR, NO. 279
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IDAHO EDITION

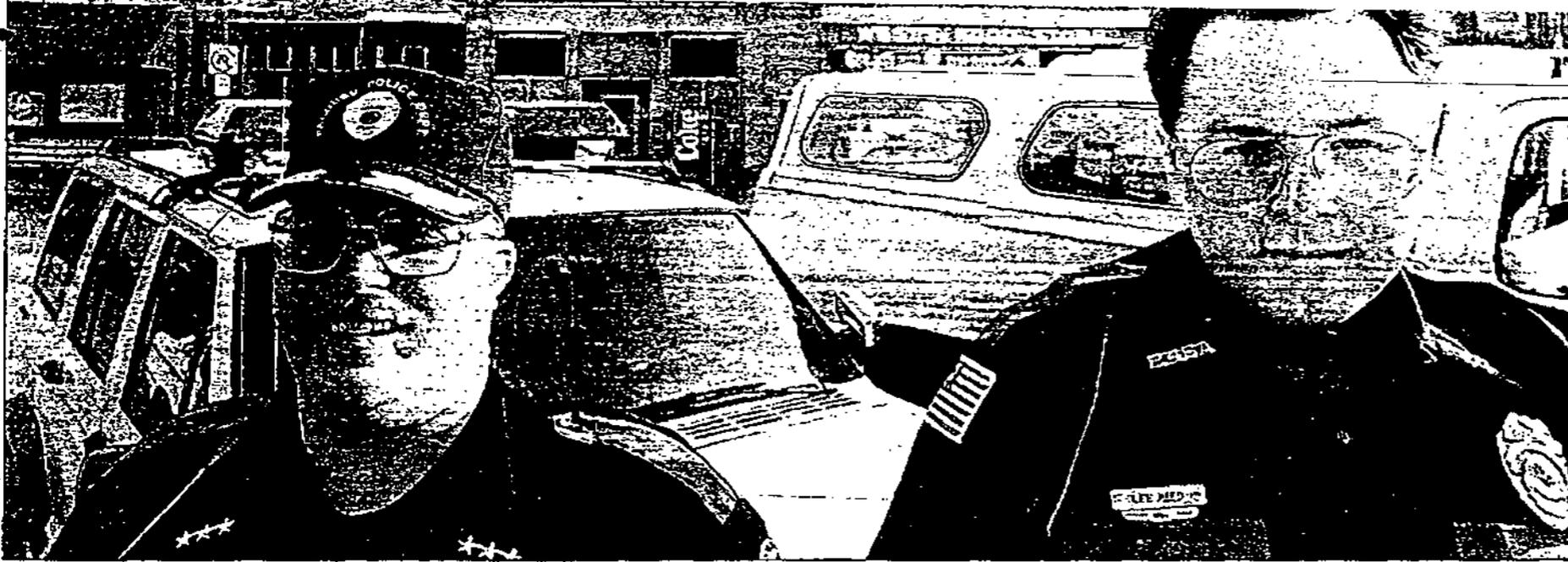
THE SPOKESMAN-REVIEW

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON



Don Remondino

887-030



Anne C. Williams/The Spokesman-Review

Officer Lee Reed, right, recently joined Chief Phineas Haglin on the Palouse police force.

Chief gets help keeping Palouse safe

Small town gets federal grant to hire additional police officer

By Eric Sorensen
Staff writer

PALOUSE, Wash. — Phineas Haglin has spent the better part of a decade here enforcing a "zero tolerance" policy on stray dogs and posting signs that say, "25 means 25" for travelers passing through on their way to Cougar football games.

A rotund Andy of Mayberry with a semiautomatic Glock handgun, he practiced community policing before it became the buzzword of law enforcement, reading his town's 975 people and 20 miles of streets like a favorite book.

"The Pearce kids are out selling eggs," the Palouse police chief said one after-

noon after spotting two boys going door to door. "They have a chicken coop. Really good fresh eggs, too."

On call at all hours, he went out 59 of the first 60 nights of his marriage, by his wife Teri's reckoning.

It's the kind of police work that Susan Smith, a beauty shop owner and mother of two, has grown to love. After she spent two days trying to tell Seattle police they had mistakenly cited her for speeding in an Oldsmobile she never owned in a city she never visited, Haglin straightened it out.

"For Phin it was no sweat," she said. "It was like, 'I know you were here. I waved at you that day.'"

Haglin put down her daughter's pony after it slipped and broke its leg. And it was Haglin who came by that night to sit and keep her daughter company.

"Who else is going to do that?" Smith asked.

But as he cruises in his 4-wheel drive, Haglin looks out on a town that is changing from a rural enclave to something a little bigger and less innocent.

"I probably get to see the changes before a lot of people do," said Haglin, who fielded two sexual abuse cases on Thursday alone.

The rising demands on Haglin helped earn the city one of the first of the Clinton administration's grants to hire additional officers around the country.

Just before Palouse's new officer arrived last month, a local 16-year-old, apparently imitating big-city gang gestures, flashed "Crip-killer" hand signals and punched another youth. Days later, the boy was picked up 15 miles away in

Pullman and arrested in connection with a drive-by shooting.

"That really scared me, to be honest with you," Haglin said. "I didn't realize we were going to have to deal with that stuff. That was really eye-opening for me."

The town has a history of changes.

In 1905, the city was bidding to be the metropolis of the county, a boom town fueled by flour and lumber mills on the Palouse River. But then the Weyerhaeuser syndicate built a new mill and a new town in nearby Pottlatch, sending the city of Palouse into a slow decline. The dwindling number of farms in later years didn't help.

Today, Main Street, which was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986, is a four-block portrait of glory, decline and hopeful renewal. On the north side is the faded marquee of the old Congress Theater and the

Please see PALOUSE: A12

CONTINUED: FROM A1

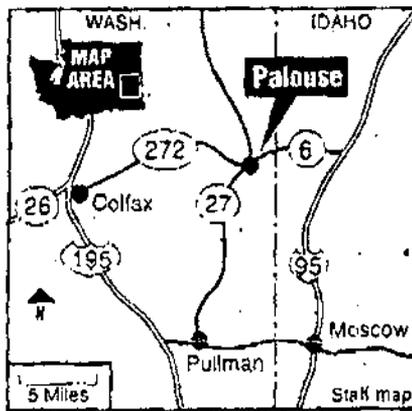
Palouse

boarded up St. Elmo Hotel, its brick facade rent by the earthquake of age; on the south side are the stained-glass windows of the Bank of Pullman, the neon espresso sign in Palouse Rose Antiques and then Bagott Motors, the area's only rural auto dealership outside of Pullman.

The Wallace Pea and Grain Company and the McGregor agricultural chemical outlet are two of the town's largest employers, but the last census found only 15 Palouse residents working in agriculture. Another 169 people worked in education and nearly half the town commuted an average of 17 minutes to work — nearly the exact driving times to the university towns of Pullman and Moscow.

Haglin, in an application for the federal police hiring grant, cited more troubling statistics. An unemployment rate that went from 4.5 percent in 1990 to 6.8 percent in 1993. A rise in child sexual abuse cases from one to nine a year. A tripling of juvenile and adult arrests in one year.

The figures caught the eye of the U.S. Justice Department's Police Hiring Task Force. In December, it picked Palouse as one of 63 small towns to receive the first of several



federal grants for the 100,000 extra police Clinton has pledged to put on the streets of America.

The town's need was clearly an issue, said Harri Kramer, senior policy analyst for the task force. While Palouse had only one officer for the whole town, the national average is one officer for every 460 people, she said.

But the task force also focused on departments that worked with their communities to solve problems, "not just stamping out the fires but figuring out how those fires start," Kramer said.

To that end, Haglin already had in place programs for hunter education, bicycle safety, child seat inspections, bicycle patrols and a Teddy bear

But his workload was pulling him away from such efforts. Child and sexual abuse cases threatened to tie him up for one-fourth of the year.

In a way, he had become a victim of his own success, said Ruth Watkins, a former Spokane resident who now runs the Polpourri gift shop.

Crime isn't rising dramatically, she said, "but a lot more of it is reported because he's approachable."

With the hiring of Lee Reed of the southern Idaho town of Shoshone, Haglin was back last week to much of his old routine: calling a neighbor about a loose dog and checking on a local kid who told a repo man his motorcycle had been stolen. He also helped a Pullman detective try to track down an acquaintance of the drive-by shooting suspect and scheduled a community meeting for March 29 to talk about gangs with an expert from Lewiston.

Turning around in the McGregor's parking lot, a local insurance agent stopped him to say he saw two kids talking to an older man. He was worried the man might be trying to abduct them.

Haglin said the man was his neighbor. And those were the Pearce kids out selling eggs, he said. Good ones.



National Perspective

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Gamble Is \$9-Billion Program Will Take Sting Out of Crime

Congress is set to approve Clinton-backed initiative to add 100,000 police officers in U.S. But experts worry it may not be enough to do the job.

By RONALD BROWNSTEIN
TIMES POLITICAL WRITER

WASHINGTON — Will more cops mean less crime?

In a law enforcement experiment of unprecedented cost and ambition, President Clinton and Congress are about to gamble almost \$9 billion on the proposition that thickening the thin blue line will ease the sting of crime in big cities and small towns alike.

Fulfilling one of Clinton's most specific campaign promises, Congress is poised to approve a massive new matching grant program that will help communities deploy 100,000 new police officers through the end of the century. That would represent a dramatic 16% increase in the roughly 600,000 police on America's streets — and offer a lifeline for mayors scrambling for the funds to respond to public demands for tough measures against crime.

"Basically, the federal government is a gigantic bank, and we want them to make their deposits in the right places," says Los Angeles Mayor Richard Riordan, who has promised to add almost 3,000 new police officers over the next four years. "The super right place is for police officers. We need the fiscal help."

When it returns from its Easter recess, Congress still faces many knotty questions on exactly how to structure the assistance. At the top of the list is how many police officers to fund: While the Senate has backed the 100,000 figure, the House last fall approved funds for only 60,000 new officers. But with Clinton crusading for the higher figure, and public anxiety about crime at a piercing pitch, House aides say the chamber is virtually certain to accept the higher number.

But, even as the police program marches toward Clinton's desk, some mayors and law enforcement experts worry that it may not take as big a bite out of crime as supporters hope. With thousands of jurisdictions likely to seek aid, they reason, the new cops may be too widely diffused to help the most

More Cops, Less Crime?

Federal figures indicate no direct relationship between a city's level of policing and its crime rate. With nearly four officers per 1,000 residents, Philadelphia has a relatively low crime rate; Atlanta, with almost as many police per capita, has a crime rate almost three times greater. And San Jose, with 50% fewer police officers per capita than New York or Philadelphia, has a lower crime rate than either of those.



City	Police officers per 1,000 residents	Crime rate per 1,000
San Diego	1.02	80.10
Los Angeles	2.16	93.60
Seattle	2.26	120.00
San Jose	2.34	49.10
San Francisco	2.46	101.90
Denver	2.71	81.60
Miami	2.73	174.88
Dallas	2.76	124.29
Cleveland	3.20	82.80
Boston	3.39	98.46
Detroit	3.68	112.29
Atlanta	3.71	173.47
New York	3.83	84.90
Philadelphia	3.89	60.70

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Report, 1992.

Los Angeles Times

beleaguered areas.

Critics also worry that gains could prove short-lived if cities lack the financial resources to assume the costs of the new officers after the federal subsidies expire, five to six years after each officer is hired. With the legislation demanding substantial local cost-sharing, some cities may be unable to afford new officers even with the subsidies.

Above all, many experts note, there is no consistent evidence that adding police officers, by itself, reduces crime. "To assume additional officers alone can make a difference in the crime rate oversimplifies the problem," says St. Petersburg, Fla., Police Chief Darrel Stephens.

But supporters of the new program point out that the police officers are only

one component of a legislative package that includes tougher sentences, new funds for prison construction and — especially in the House bill — significant sums for crime prevention programs. And the police funds are intended to leverage local law enforcement departments toward reforming their operations to work more closely with local neighborhoods in a strategy known as "community policing."

"We ought to work at the front end to prevent crime, and good police work can prevent crime," says Patrick V. Murphy, director of the police policy board at the U.S. Conference of Mayors. "With the level of violent crime we have in our cities, we can use more police."

Amid this debate about the value of more cops, hundreds of mayors

effectively have cast their ballots by seeking their share of a pilot police-funding program Congress approved last year.

With about half of the \$160 million in available funds distributed so far, the Justice Department has awarded grants to 109 communities — ranging in size from Los Angeles, which won \$4 million to hire 54 new officers, to San Juan Bautista, Calif., which was awarded \$75,000 to rehire its solitary sheriff's deputy. But those receiving funds have been a fraction of the more than 2,700 communities submitting applications.

There's no question that, in the aggregate, the crime legislation likely to emerge from Congress will substantially increase the nation's total deployment of police officers.

In addition to the 100,000 additional officers funded in the Senate bill, the legislation would create a national police corps similar to Clinton's national service plan. Under the program, young people would receive grants for college in return for agreeing to serve four years as police officers; communities would receive \$10,000 annual subsidies to help pay their salaries over that period.

The House Judiciary Committee dropped that provision in the crime bill it approved last month, but supporters are optimistic about their prospects of restoring the funds when the bill reaches the House floor, probably sometime this month.

If Congress fully funds the police corps — which would require about \$1 billion in yearly expenditures — the program could funnel another 60,000 officers annually to local departments within four years of operation, the Congressional Budget Office has estimated.

But some analysts warn that these apparently impressive increases in police deployments will when brought down to the precinct level. Vacation time, sick time and other considerations mean that police departments must hire between five and six new officers to keep a single additional body on the street 24 hours a day year-round, Chief Stephens says. Adding 100,000 new cops nationally "turns out to be 20,000 patrolmen or less on the street," he says.

Given that reality, law enforcement experts like James Q. Wilson, a professor of management at UCLA, say the new officers could do the most good if they

were concentrated in the few cities confronting the most violent crime. But the political current runs toward fragmentation. Both houses of Congress have designed allocation formulas that guarantee cities under 150,000 a majority of the new police officers.

Finding ways to "target the resources where they are needed," promises to be the most difficult challenge in the final negotiations over the bill, one Administration official said.

For Wilson and other experts, the question of how the new officers will be used is even more important than how they are distributed.

Clinton and Congress want to use the new funds to leverage cities toward community policing. Only cities eligible for the aid.

But, although almost every major city claims to be embracing community policing, they have advanced a diverse assortment of strategies that range from fundamental reform to what many consider cosmetic change.

Although the public image of a community policing centers on officers walking a beat rather than patrolling in squad cars, most experts say the approach's core is a commitment by police departments to work more closely with neighborhood groups to prevent crime, rather than simply responding to emergencies through the "911" system.

Implementing that vision requires "a fairly rigorous devolution of authority" from central commanders to local precincts — and as such is frequently resisted even in communities that have rhetorically committed to the community policing concept, says George L. Kelling, a professor of criminal justice at Northeastern University. In varying ways, cities such as New York and Houston have stumbled in the transition to the new system, and Houston has actually backed away.

If the Administration is to maximize the impact of the new officers, Kelling argues, it will have to rigorously target its resources toward those communities that display the most commitment to reform.

"It all depends how discerning they are," Kelling says. "It seems to me the federal government has to identify not only cities in need, but cities that are moving in creative ways toward responding to that need."

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L.A. TIMES

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THE PRESIDENT'S COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVE

Coupled with the FY 1995 budget, the President's proposed community policing initiative provides the largest increase ever in state and local law enforcement assistance -- an increase of more than 300%. This investment will allow localities across the country to put more police on the street, expand community policing and reduce crime -- just as Mayor Lanier did in Houston. Today's article in the Washington Post is wrong. Here are the facts on the President's plan:

- **POST ARTICLE:** "Mayors...fear the 100,000 new police officers envisioned in the crime bills pending before Congress may not be of any use to them."
- **FACT:** Mayors and Police Chiefs have applied by the thousands for community policing grants under the Administration's Policing Hiring Supplement Program. They've written letters to many Administration officials, lobbied the President when he leaves Washington, and called their Members of Congress to gain support for their applications. Unfortunately, the Justice Department will have to turn down 9 out of 10 applications because of the small size of the program -- and more applications keep coming in. At a \$9 billion funding level, the community policing initiative contemplated in the crime bill can make funding available to many more needy police departments -- and for additional purposes, such as specialized training, technology, community crime prevention to help expand community policing.
- **POST ARTICLE:** "While most cities support...bringing aboard new police officers, some argue the unintentional result could be to boost the size of affluent suburban police departments..."
- **FACT:** Under both the House and Senate versions of the President's community policing initiative, the number of officers awarded to a local law enforcement agency is largely in the hands of the individual cities and police departments that are applying. Monies will not be awarded by any arbitrary formula, but on a discretionary basis to cities that demonstrate that they have a legitimate public safety need and an aggressive community policing plan to do something about. Cities will be able to request the support -- and the number of officers -- they need. Thus, larger cities and high-crime areas may submit applications for a greater number of police officers than smaller suburban areas with less crime. Nationwide the President's program will increase street-level police officers by about 25% -- but communities may request more or less than that, depending on their needs.
- **POST ARTICLE:** "Localities have to assure that they are financially able to pay their portion before they are eligible for the federal funds."
- **FACT:** To be eligible for funds, the two most important criteria cities can demonstrate are (1) public safety need and (2) strong community policing plans. Moreover, financially troubled cities can ask the Attorney General to waive the required match altogether, and cities with unusually high costs can ask that the cap on per-officer costs also be waived. Only 4% of grant recipients participating in the \$150 million Police Hiring Supplement Program requested that the matching requirement be waived.
- **POST ARTICLE:** "...the crime bill is based on the false premise that cities have extra money just sitting around."
- **FACT:** Unlike past crime bills, this one is based on the premise that the Federal Government should partner with state and local governments -- who are on the front lines -- to help put more police on the street, increase the certainty of punishment and prevent crime and violence from happening in the first place. The bill increases state and local law enforcement assistance by more than 300%, but asks cities and states to pick-up part of the costs if they can. Equally important, the bill does this -- not by raising taxes or cutting other essential government programs -- but by reducing bureaucracy and putting that money into crime-fighting programs. That's responsible, honest government.

TO: Bruce
FR: Jose, Rana
RE: Police Talking Points

→ BUREAUCRATS TO COPS PROGRAM
- Eliminate ~~the~~ regulator, hire a cop (DOT lawyers?)

WHAT WE PROMISED DURING THE CAMPAIGN

- To create a National Police Corps -- and, separately, to put 100,000 new cops on the street.
- Until now, the nub of our plan to meet these commitments has been to use Adam Walinsky's Police Corps to put approximately 50,000 police officers on the street. The remaining officers would be the product of three other proposals -- the military retirees proposal, a re-hire of laid-off cops and increased aid to local law enforcement.
- To comfortably put 100,000 new cops on the street, Domestic policy estimated an expenditure of almost \$10 billion over four years.

WHERE WE ARE NOW -- POST "A VISION OF CHANGE"

- With no Attorney General or Drug Czar at the table during the budget negotiations, the 100,000 new cop proposal was seriously underfunded. OMB's proposed budget allots only \$2.8 billion (BA) over four years for the entire crime bill -- including the Police Corps. A billion-dollar program by transition estimates, the Police Corps received only \$400 million over the four-year period.
- If we assume the proposed four-year \$7,500 scholarship and one-time administrative/training cost of \$5,000 per student, OMB's first-year \$25 million will buy 713 new cops, and its four-year \$400 million will buy 11,428 new cops.
- OMB has also included \$775 million over four years for community policing, and they assume that 50% will be used for new hires. While this is a policy aberration, it would fund an additional 6,458 cops.*
- Finally, OMB's passback to Justice includes a \$431 million increase over the baseline for "other law enforcement". The first \$91 million of this total is specifically allocated in the passback, but the remaining \$378 million is not. DOJ and OMB insist it's required for unspecified, ongoing activities. But if utilized for new cops, this money would give us another 6,300 cops.*
- At very best then, the proposed budget -- with a little robbing of Peter to pay Paul - - will give us 24,186* new cops over four years. The 100,000 cops pledge is in trouble -- and requires re-thinking. Here are some of the following options.

* BASED ON ONE-YEAR COST ESTIMATES. ASSUMES LOCALITY WILL HIRE OTHERWISE (BIG IF). TWO-THREE YEAR FUNDING COMMITMENT WILL PROBABLY BE REQUIRED.

OPTIONS WE MUST NOW CONSIDER

1. RE-HIRE PROPOSAL

- First and foremost is the fact that our proposal to rehire laid-off cops was not funded in the stimulus package. While this proposal was politically necessary before implementing the Police Corps (unions are opposed) and hiring new cops, it has now taken on the added importance of buying us time and goodwill as we restructure our 100,000 police officer pledge. If we are going to reinvent the Police Corps and expand NSTF (see below), we need to make a good-faith effort to appease the unions. And if we are going to forestall critics in the press -- who will be skeptical when they realize the low funding levels -- we must make a significant initial effort to put cops on the street.
- Based on NAPO's estimate of there being 10,000 laid-off cops, a minimum appropriation of about \$60 million would be required to fund a re-hire program. Estimates for one-year cop costs range from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Thus, we have based all our estimates on a midrange of \$60,000 per annum. Methods to pay for rehire proposal:
 - (1) Other stimulus proposals (Labor/Retraining and HUD/CDBG funds). These funds could then be funneled through Bureau of Justice Assistance);
 - (2) Weed 'n' Seed/Enterprize Zone Funds (\$500 million appropriated F93, but not authorized. \$60 million was for law enforcement);

2. "NON-SWORN" COPS (I.E. COMMUNITY SERVICE/TECHNOLOGY OFFICERS

- We can combine the number of "police personnel" available for public safety by combining totals from NSTF and the Police Corps. National Service Personnel are less expensive than Corps' officers by almost 20,000 per participant. NSTF members could be used to assist police departments in the broad areas of community policing and crime prevention. They could take reports, staff a telephone crime reporting unit and administer citizen crime prevention surveys. Relieving officers from these time-consuming duties would allow more cops on the beat.
- Under this model, participants would receive 2 years of loan forgiveness at the National Service loan forgiveness rate of \$6,300 for up to 2 years in exchange for 2 years of service. Over the next 4 years, 50,000 NSTF members would be eligible to work for police departments -- 10,000 the first year, 10,000 the second, 20,000 the third and 10,000 the fourth. If each state were given 200 NSTF members and allowed to pick up to 20 police departments in the state where NSTF members could work, each department would have as many as 10 NSTF workers in their first year. In year three and four these number would double to 20 per department.

3. RE-DEFINE THE POLICE CORPS

- Scale back the Police Corps to offer either less scholarship and include fewer years of service. While re-opening this proposal is not recommended on political grounds, it could help us to stretch our \$400 million to more than 11,428 officers.

4. MAXIMIZE OTHER OPTIONS

- **MILITARY RETIREES** -- Inserted by Senator Nunn in last year's Department of Defense (DoD) authorization, this proposal facilitates the transition of individuals who are involuntarily separated or asked to take early retirement, from military service to service as police officers. The nub of this program is a continued federal contribution to the pensions of these individuals while they serve as local police officers. Under the current DoD Base Force Plan of 1.6 million active duty personnel (which President Clinton has proposed to reduce even more rapidly), it is estimated that 300,000 enlisted personnel and officers will be leaving the military over the next five years. We have no way to estimate how many of these individuals will become cops. Additionally, Bush's DoD opposed this plan and resisted moving forward with it. Our own DoD personnel are not in place yet and, thus, unable to implement it too.

- **REDEPLOYMENT OF FEDERAL COPS** -- Federal redeployment of law enforcement personnel, from desk jobs to active enforcement, is estimated to increase federal law enforcement force levels by 800. Redeploying state and local personnel would also increase police levels, but -- not being federal jurisdiction -- would require a law enforcement summit or similar presidential leadership. No estimate on how many police officers this would put on the street.

- **FOCUSING BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE FUNDS ON NEW HIRES** -- Currently, BJA funds about 500 million in local programs (less than 10 million of which, I believe, is for community policing). While shifting these funds to new hires would be controversial, half of BJA's funds (\$250 million) could be used to add another 4,166 cops.

- **ENTERPRISE ZONES** -- Link increased police protection to enterprise zones and ~~pay for them out of that budget.~~ I have no estimates here. *

- **HUD CRIME INITIATIVE** -- Use HUD crime funds to hire new police officers. HUD has \$312 million over years. Dedicating a third of this to new cops would yield 5,200 new cops. *

- **FOCUS CRIME BILL FUNDS ON INCREASED POLICE PROTECTION** -- Domestic Policy's original crime proposal allocated the overwhelming percentage of its funds for new cops. Dedicating one-third of the crime bill for new cops would yield 15,555 new cops for one year -- or roughly 5,000 for a three-year period. *

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Commerce and Justice Branch
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Facsimile Cover Sheet

of Pages: 4 (Including Cover Sheet)

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FAX: 456-
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From:

Cora Beebe
Ronald Jones
Brad Kyser
Adrien Silas
Lin Liu
Anita Ford

Christopher Brown ✓
Louisa Koch x3720
Jeff Payne
John Sarlemittas
Vernetta Tanner

SUBJECT/COMMENTS:

Latest calculations for "100,000 Cops"
pledge.

Please distribute to both Rana + Jose + Paul.
Thanks,
CS
for
Ken
Schwartz

Meeting the "100,000 cops" pledge in the Clinton Budget proposal

Initiatives related to "100,000 cops" pledge.					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Community Policing/Cops on the Beat					
Budget Authority (\$ in millions)	50	175	250	300	350
Est. # of New Officers	3,300	11,700	16,700	20,000	23,300
Police Corps Program					
Budget Authority (\$ in millions)	25	75	150	150	150
Est. # of Officers Supported	2,500	7,500	15,000	15,000	15,000
HUD Urban Crime Initiative/Other HUD Programs					
Budget Authority (\$ in millions)	124	150	150	149	149
Law Enforc. Equiv. Positions	4,100	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
DoE Safe Schools Program					
Budget Authority (\$ in millions)	75	100	100	100	100
Law Enforc. Equiv. Positions	600	800	1,300	1,500	2,100
National Service/Other Programs					
Budget Authority (\$ in millions)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Law Enforc. Equiv. Positions	600	6,100	11,200	17,700	20,000
New Police Hires/Community Policing Community Investment Program					
Obligations (\$ in millions)	500	0	0	0	0
Est. # of New Officers	13,900	13,900	13,900	13,900	13,900
New Funding					
Budget Authority (\$ in millions)	0	94	156	187	187
Est. # of New Officers	0	5,200	10,400	15,600	20,800
Total New Officers and Equivalent Positions					
	25,000	51,100	73,500	88,700	100,100

Description of Programs Funding "100,000 cops" Pledge

- Community Policing/Cops on the Beat Program - Provides increasing funding (\$350 M in 1998) for grants to localities to promote and enhance community policing activities. Funds must be used to supplement, not supplant, current policing efforts and may be used to: recruit and hire new officers; provide special training; or support community programs to reduce crime. Requires a 50% non-federal match. Assumes that one officer will be hired for every \$30,000 (including non-Federal match) spent on community policing activities. By promoting community policing and efficiency in provision of local law enforcement services, supporting new crime prevention programs, and hiring new officers (or other public safety official), approximately 23,300 new police or equivalent positions are expected to be created by 1998. The program is modeled after a provision in last year's crime bill and will include an evaluation component.
- Police Corps Program - Provides increasing funding (\$150 M in 1998) for college scholarships to would-be police officers in exchange for a commitment to service as a State and local police officer. Candidates receive a stipend for tuition, books, and/or expenses of up to \$10,000 per year. Following their education, the candidates join their sponsoring police departments as new recruits. The Police Corps program, while training officers, does not directly fund new police. However, since the Federal assistance acts as a subsidy for State and local police department education and training, the program can "loosely" be interpreted as putting new cops on the street (approx. 15,000 by 1998). The program is modeled after a provision in last year's crime bill and will include an evaluation component.
- HUD Urban Crime Initiative/Other HUD Programs - Provides \$149 M in 1998 for grants to States and localities to ensure safety for public housing residents against crime and drug-related violence. A significant portion of this funding is expected to go towards police or police equivalent positions. Assumes that one officer/security guard will be hired for every \$30,000 spent on crime prevention in public housing (approx. 5,000 positions by 1998).
- DoE Safe Schools Grants - Provides \$100 M in 1998 for grants to localities to hire law enforcement personnel, purchase of metal detectors, and to fund other conflict/violence prevention activities and training in schools. Approximately 18-20% is expected to go directly towards hiring of school security personnel. Grants are for two years and require continued support of new personnel after Federal assistance ceases (approx. 2,100 positions by 1998).
- National Service/Other Federal Programs - Although the program is still under design, the National Service program is expected to support educational benefits to students in exchange for a commitment to public service in various forms, including police or public safety activities. Various other programs are also expected to complement the National Service program and provide funding for law enforcement and related activities. Among these other programs are DOJ's State and local drug grants which are used, in part, to fund police and DOJ's Asset Forfeiture Fund payments. A rough estimate of 20,000 law enforcement equivalent positions are expected to be created by 1998, from these various sources.
- New Police Hires/Community Policing - Combines \$500 M in 1993 and \$514 M in 1994 from the Community Investment Program (Weed & Seed) with additional funding not yet in the budget schedules (reaching \$187 M by 1997). Provides subsidies to State and local police departments to fund new police officers. The program would provide a subsidy to States and

localities equivalent to 75% of the estimated entry-level salary of an average new police recruit (\$24,000), or \$18,000 in her/his first year. The Federal subsidy decreases to 50% (\$12,000) in the second year, 25% (\$6,000) in the third year, and requires States/localities to pick-up full funding of the officers in the fourth and future years. The program requires that the officers are used in conjunction with community policing activities, are retained beyond the period of Federal subsidy, and an evaluation component is included. There are two sources of funds for this program.

- Community Investment Program - The program is funded at \$500 M in 1993 and \$514 M in 1994. The \$500 M appropriated in 1993 has not and cannot be released until the program is authorized. Since the Rangel authorization bill (H.R. 15) has been jointly referred to four committees, it is unlikely that the 1993 funds can/will be obligated this fiscal year. Therefore, in 1994, \$1 B in obligations should be available for use. Under the plan envisaged in the table, the Administration would propose to allocate half, or \$500 M, to support "Weed" type activities (law enforcement) especially increasing the number of police on the streets. The other half, \$500 M, would be reserved for "Seed" type activities (social services). Approximately 13,900 police positions would be created by 1998, to be used in conjunction with community policing.
- New Funding - \$94 M is required in 1995 (\$187 M in 1997) to fully meet the "100,000 cops" pledge (approx. 20,800 cops by 1998).

To: Bruce Reed
From: Rana Sampson *RS.*
RE: Police Interest in New Police Hires
Date: March 10, 1993

I've called around to a number of police departments and spoken with the chiefs or their surrogates about interest in new hires, the ability of localities to split the cost, a link between new hires and community policing, and whether there exists an interest in non-sworn public safety personnel and separated military personnel. I also asked if there are upper age limits in their departments for new hires. I'm still waiting for info from a few other departments but I wanted to have this to you quickly.

St. Louis:

- Looking for 200 new officers over the next 4 years (doesn't have all the money in place)
- A 50/50 salary split is appealing
- Thinks a link of new hires to community policing is advisable since they are doing comm. policing.
- Not that interested in military recruits, moving away from paramilitary model but likes idea of recruiting from historically black colleges and universities (HBCU's)
- Upper age limit is 34 but it's higher with each year of military experience. Congress may do away with this year law enforcement's exemption to the Age Discrimination Act

New York City:

- NYPD is looking to hire 3,000 recruits by FY 1996 (doesn't have all the money in place)
- A 50/50 salary split is very appealing
- Link to community policing is fine
- Looking at military for minority hires
- Upper age limit has a military exclusion clause

Chicago:

- Wants more cops and wants them to be doing community policing
- Thinks a 50/50 salary split is good offer but doesn't know if budget can handle it
- Interested in minority military personnel and HBCU students
- Likes idea of Community Service Officers as part

- A 50/50 salary split is very appealing
- Link to community policing is fine
- Looking at military for minority hires
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Chicago:

- Wants more cops and wants them to be doing community policing
- Thinks a 50/50 salary split is good offer but doesn't know if budget can handle it
- Interested in minority military personnel and HBCU students
- Likes idea of Community Service Officers as part of National Service

Miami:

- Last year offered early retirement package to 55 cops to balance budget, so they are looking for ways to hire anew. Wants about 150 new hires
- 50/50 salary split is very appealing
- Likes the link to community policing
- Really would like some more civilians, likes the Community Service Officer option
- Would be interested in minority military recruits
- No upper age limit on new hires

Norfolk:

- Needs cops
- 50/50 salary split is appealing
- Likes the idea of community service officers too
- Likes any link to community policing

St. Petersburg

- wants new cops but facing lay-offs now so no money to match new hires

Reno, NV:

- Needs cops but worried about long term contribution to salaries
- Short term, the city would probably be induced by a 50/50 split
- Likes link to community policing
- No problems in minority recruitment area
- Moving away from hiring military
- Civilian public safety hires are appealing, it would help department civilianize further

Kansas City:

- Need more cops, looking to float a bond issue this summer or fall to add 250 new police hires. Currently they have 1,217 officers. Monthly attrition is 6 to 8 officers and they

have been able to keep up with their attrition so far.

- A 50/50 split is appealing, but the city would probably still have to float a bond issue to come up with local share
- Dep't is interested in pursuing community policing
- As for minority recruitment, they struggle, and would be interested in quality minority military personnel
- No upper age limit on new hires
- As for civilianization, would like to civilianize 60 more slots and community service officers appeal to them