

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001. memo	Follow-up on Crime Initiative (1 page)	09/13/93	P5
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COLLECTION:

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

FOLDER TITLE:

Crime Bill-100,000 Cops [2]

rs6

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]

Developing the Cops Initiative (Hiring Scenarios)

Crime - 100,000 cops
04-Aug
01:45 PM

Total Funding Available for Hires <small>(Note: Assumes Alternative A)</small>	475,000 \$50,000,000	675,000 \$319,000,000	750,000 \$531,000,000	750,000 \$612,000,000	750,000 \$662,000,000	Total Officers
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
New Officers in 1994 Available BA # of Cops funded	50,000,000 1,905	50,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	1,905
New Officers in 1995 Available BA # of Cops funded		269,000,000 10,248	269,000,000	269,000,000	0	10,248
New Officers in 1996 Available BA # of Cops funded			212,000,000 8,076	212,000,000	212,000,000	8,076
New Officers in 1997 Available BA # of Cops funded				131,000,000 4,990	131,000,000	4,990
New Officers in 1998 Available BA # of Cops funded					319,000,000 12,152	12,152

Scenario:

Assumptions:						
Ave. Full Cost of an Officer	\$35,000		Urban: = Rural: =	\$36,739 \$33,657		37,371
% of Full Cost Funded Federally	Year 1 0.75	Year 2 0.75	Year 3 0.75	Year 4 0	Year 5 0	Sum of Fed. Cost Per Cop
Ave. Annual Fed. Subsidy/Officer	\$26,250	\$26,250	\$26,250	\$0	\$0	\$78,750

Total Budget Authority Available for Cops Initiative

President's Budget					
Stimulus Package	\$200,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Econ. Empower. Act (CIP)	\$250,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Community Policing	\$50,000,000	\$175,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$300,000,000	\$350,000,000
Police on the Street	\$0	\$94,000,000	\$156,000,000	\$187,000,000	\$187,000,000
SUBTOTAL (COPS)	\$500,000,000	\$519,000,000	\$406,000,000	\$487,000,000	\$537,000,000
Police Corps	\$0	\$75,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000	\$150,000,000
TOTAL	\$500,000,000	\$594,000,000	\$556,000,000	\$637,000,000	\$687,000,000

Alternative A: Assumes Police Corps Demo of \$25M Annually/ No CIP/ No Stimulus

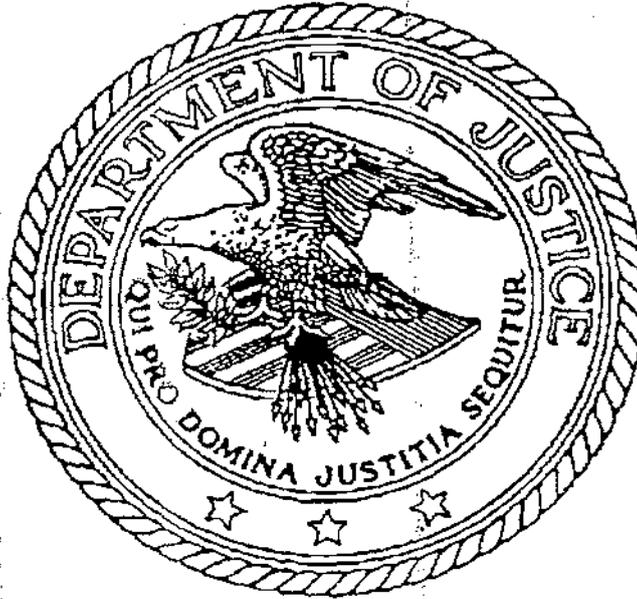
Stimulus Package	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Econ. Empower. Act (CIP)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Community Policing	\$50,000,000	\$175,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$300,000,000	\$350,000,000
Police on the Street	\$0	\$94,000,000	\$156,000,000	\$187,000,000	\$187,000,000
Cop Hires (from Police Corps)	\$0	\$50,000,000	\$125,000,000	\$125,000,000	\$125,000,000
SUBTOTAL (COPS)	\$50,000,000	\$319,000,000	\$531,000,000	\$612,000,000	\$662,000,000
Police Corps Demo	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000
TOTAL	\$75,000,000	\$344,000,000	\$556,000,000	\$637,000,000	\$687,000,000

217400000
Total

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Pls.

*Fax
ASAP
GUY*



CRIMINAL DIVISION
 Office of Policy and Management Analysis
 Room 2740 Main
 10th and Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20350
 FAX #: 514-9087

TO: *Randa Sampson*

FAX #: *456-7739*

OFFICE: *DPC*

DATE: *August 3, 93*

FROM: *Jane Samuel ls*

TELEPHONE #: *456-2164*

NUMBER OF PAGES: (including cover sheet)

COMMENTS: *FYI*

- preference
for Nat. Sew.

- 200m, min 3 yrs
- 17mmed. cop

**COMMUNITY POLICING HIRING SUPPLEMENT
DISPLAY OF FEDERAL/GRANTEE SPLIT**

SALARY AND BENEFITS		FEDERAL SHARE				GRANTEE COST			
Annual Salary and Benefits (\$B)	3 Year Cost (\$B)	75%	75%/\$75,000	AG Proposal	WH Proposal 50%	25%	75% / \$75,000	AG Proposal	WH Proposal 50%
20,000	60,000	45,000	45,000 (75%)	45,000 (75%)	30,000	15,000	\$ 15,000 (25%)	\$15,000 (25%)	30,000
25,000	75,000	56,250	56,250 (75%)	56,250 (75%)	37,500	18,750	\$ 18,750 (25%)	\$18,750 (25%)	37,500
30,000	90,000	67,500	67,500 (75%)	67,500 (75%)	45,000	22,500	\$ 22,500 (25%)	\$22,500 (25%)	45,000
33,333	100,000	75,000	75,000 (75%)	75,000 (75%)	50,000	25,000	\$ 25,000 (25%)	\$25,000 (25%)	50,000
35,000	105,000	78,750	75,000 (71%)	75,000 (71%)	52,500	26,250	\$ 30,000 (29%)	\$30,000 (29%)	52,500
40,000	120,000	90,000	75,000 (63%)	75,000 (63%)	60,000	30,000	\$ 45,000 (38%)	\$45,000 (38%)	60,000
50,000	150,000	112,000	75,000 (50%)	75,000 (50%)	75,000	37,500	\$ 75,000 (50%)	\$75,000 (50%)	75,000
54,200*	162,600	121,950	75,000 (46%)	81,300 (50%)	81,300	40,650	\$ 86,600 (54%)	\$81,300 (50%)	81,300
55,000	165,000	123,750	75,000 (45%)	82,500 (50%)	82,500	41,250	\$ 90,000 (55%)	\$82,500 (50%)	82,500
60,000	180,000	135,000	75,000 (42%)	90,000 (50%)	90,000	45,000	\$105,000 (58%)	\$90,000 (50%)	90,000

1. 75% (3SB)
2. 75% up to \$75,000
3. AG Proposal: Maximum of 75% (3SB) up to \$75,000 or 50% (3SB)
4. While House Proposal: 50% (3SB)

* Los Angeles Actual Costs

DRAFT

COMMUNITY POLICE HIRING SUPPLEMENTAL
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICER POSITIONS CREATED

Assumptions:

- (1) \$75,000,000 to jurisdictions above 150,000 population.
\$75,000,000 to jurisdictions with under 150,000 population.
- (2) Option 1 = 75 percent Federal funding of salary and benefits per officer.
- (3) Option 2 = \$75,000 Federal funding maximum of salary and benefits per officer.
- (4) Option 3 = 50 percent federal funding of salary and benefits per officer.
- (5) Option 4 = 75 percent Federal funding of salary and benefits per officer, up to \$75,000 or 50 percent Federal funding of salary and benefits per officer, whichever is greater.
- (6) Average annual salary & benefits (40%) cost per officer equals 36,739 for cities above 150,000 pop.
Average three-year salary & benefits cost per officer is \$110,217 * 5% avg. inflation = \$115,728;
75 % Federal share = \$86,796; 50 % Federal share = \$57,864.
- (6) Average annual salary & benefits (40%) cost per officer is \$33,657 for cities below 150,000 pop.
Average three-year salary & benefit cost per officer is \$100,971 * 5% avg. inflation = \$106,020;
75 % Federal share = \$75,515; 50 % Federal share = \$53,010.

Source: These cost estimates are based on a random sample of 307 cities (60 above 150,000 pop. and 247 below 150,000 pop.) from data published by the International City Management Association (ICMA) in "The Municipal Yearbook, 1993." These data are current as of Jan. 1, 1992.

file:whnumb1.wk1

date: 8/3/93

DOJ-OPD

202 514 8638

09:30

08/04/93

DRAFT

	Estimated 3 Yr. Cost Per Officer	Federal Share @ 75 %	Percent Cities Included	Total Funds Available	Number of Officers
OPTION 1					
75% FEDERAL					
(a) Above 150,000	\$115,728	\$86,796	100%	\$75,000,000	864
(b) Below 150,000	\$106,020	\$79,515	100%	\$75,000,000	943
(c) Total				\$150,000,000	1,807
OPTION 2					
\$75,000 FEDERAL					
(a) Above 150,000	\$115,728	\$75,000	100%	\$75,000,000	1000
(b) Below 150,000	\$106,020	\$75,000	100%	\$75,000,000	1000
(c) Total				\$150,000,000	2,000
OPTION 3					
50% FEDERAL					
(a) Above 150,000	\$115,728	\$57,864	100%	\$75,000,000	1,296
(b) Below 150,000	\$106,020	\$53,010	100%	\$75,000,000	1,415
(c) Total				\$150,000,000	2,711
OPTION 4					
ATTORNEY GENERAL					
(a) Above 150,000	\$115,728	\$86,796 \$75,000 \$57,864	47% 47% 7%	\$75,000,000	957
(b) Below 150,000	\$106,020	\$79,515 \$75,000 \$53,010	52% 43% 5%	\$75,000,000	990
(c) Total				\$150,000,000	1,947

Date: 8/4

Time: 11:10

THE WHITE HOUSE

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: Chris Brown
OMB

Phone: ()

FAX: () 395-1150

FROM: Rana Sampson

Phone: (202) 456-2164

Pages following cover sheet = 3

DRAFT MEMORANDUM

TO: Bruce
FR: Jose, Rana
RE: 100,000 New Police Officers/Police Corps

I. Background

Both during the campaign and now, President Clinton has expressed his intention to create a National Police Corps and, as a separate but related proposal, to put 100,000 new police officers on the street. As one of the President's most numerically specific pledges, we fully expect that efforts to put 100,000 new police officers on the street will be highly scrutinized by the press and other interested parties.

The model for Domestic Policy's transition plan to increase police protection was Adam Walinsky's Police Corps. With the proper funding, our estimates indicated that the Police Corps could be used to put as many as 50,000 new police officers on the street. In addition, we suggested three other proposals -- rehiring laid-off police officers, increasing aid to local law enforcement and "transitioning" military retirees into law enforcement -- to put an additional 50,000 police officers on the street. Participants in the National Service Trust Fund (NSTF), who are not designed to be "career" or "sworn" officers, were not included in the 100,000 figure.

But with no Attorney General or Drug Czar at the table during the budget negotiations, the "Police on Our Streets Act" was seriously underfunded. OMB's proposed budget allotted only \$400 million for the Police Corps and \$2.8 billion (over four years) for the entire crime bill. Last year's crime bill conference agreement proposed spending that much in the first year alone, and Domestic Policy estimated a four-year expenditure of almost \$10 billion to comfortably increase our police force by 100,000 (a 20% increase in current police strength).

Thus, with only \$400 million the billion-dollar Walinsky Model of the Police Corps can no longer be the nucleus of our proposal. OMB's proposed funding for this model -- assuming the model's proposed four-year \$7,500 scholarship and one-time administrative/training cost of \$5,000 per student -- will buy 713 new cops in the first year and 11,428 new cops over four years.

The Police on Our Streets Act requires re-formulation and further policy guidance. Accordingly, we have outlined other funding sources and options -- as well as policy shifts -- that should be considered.

II. Existing Options

OPTION #1 -- USE 50% OF COMMUNITY POLICING FUNDS

While community policing funds are generally provided for training costs, OMB's budget includes \$775 million over four years for community policing training and hiring of new police officers. Based on OMB's expectation that 50% of these funds will be used for new hires, **this proposal would yield an additional 4,305 police officers for a one-year period.**¹

OPTION #2 -- USE "UNSPECIFIED" LAW ENFORCEMENT FUNDS

OMB's "passback" to the Justice Department includes a \$431 million increase over the baseline for the category entitled "other law enforcement" categories. Ninety one million of this total is specifically allocated in FY 94, but the remaining \$378 million is not. DOJ, who may propose the reallocation of these funds, insists that these funds are required for unspecified, ongoing activities (such as fully funding the West Virginia FBI fingerprint improvement project). **But if utilized for new police officers, this money would fund 4,200 police officers for one year.**

OPTION #3 -- IMPLEMENT MILITARY RETIREES PROPOSAL

Enacted as part of last year's Department of Defense (DoD) authorization, this proposal facilitates the transition of military personnel from military service to service in "undeserved" careers -- such as law enforcement, teaching and health care. The nub of this program is the continued accumulation of pension credits of these individuals while they serve as local police officers. While this program has already been enacted, opposition from the previous administration, as well as the ongoing personnel delays, have prevented the program from being fully implemented. It is currently being implemented on a "case-by-case" basis.²

¹This estimate is based on an average costs of \$90,000 per police officer per year. Estimates we have examined indicate that per police officer costs vary greatly from region to region -- as much as from \$50,000 to \$120,000 per year. While we may not necessarily want to incur the entire costs of new police officers, it is important to note that states and localities are unlikely to commit to increased police levels unless we commit to more than a one-year financial incentive.

²For instance, the Portland Police Department contacted Senator Nunn's staff to express interest in the program. But since the "national registries" of military personnel and available jobs have not been established, Senator Nunn's staff put the City of Portland in touch with the Army, and an agreement was struck between Portland and the local base.

While there is no precise way to estimate the demand for military retirees to who are interested in becoming police officers, Senator Nunn's staff has suggested that a moderate program could yield 30,000 candidates per year. Still, this is probably a generous estimate, and there is no clear funding source exists to hire these officers.

OPTION #4 -- REDEPLOYMENT OF FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

During the transition, we estimated that federal redeployment of law enforcement personnel, from desk jobs to active enforcement, could increase federal law enforcement force levels by 800.

III. New Options to Consider

OPTION #1 -- REHIRE LAID-OFF POLICE OFFICERS

We believe that any "Police on Our Streets Act" proposals should be preceded by a provision in the stimulus package to rehire laid-off police officers. While we have always viewed this proposal as politically necessary before implementing the Police Corps (unions are otherwise opposed), it has now taken on the added importance of buying us time and goodwill as we restructure our 100,000 police officers pledge. We need to make a good-faith effort to appease the unions, and we need to forestall critics in the press who will be skeptical of our law enforcement funding levels. Making an initial effort to at least "restore" police protection levels will accomplish this.

Based on the NAPO's estimate of 10,000 laid-off police officers, an appropriation of about \$900 million would be required to fully fund a rehire program. In actuality, however, many of these police officer may have already taken new jobs -- and costs for rehires may be significantly less. During the transition, we estimated that \$150 million would fund a credible rehire program. Methods to pay for a rehire proposal include:

- Realistic?*
- (1) Shift funds from some other stimulus proposal (i.e., Labor's Retraining funds) to the Bureau of Justice Assistance for use with a rehiring program;
 - (2) Use HUD's CDBG stimulus funds to pay for rehired police officers to patrol housing complexes;
 - (2) Authorize Weed 'n' Seed/Enterprize Zone Funds that were appropriated but not authorized by Congress last year (\$500 million appropriated for FY93. \$60 million was originally intended for law enforcement);
- Don't say!*

OPTION #2 -- TRANSFER POLICE CORPS TO NATIONAL SERVICE

If we want to retain the four years of college for four years of service Police Corps' model, despite OMB's \$400 million funding level, we should transfer it to the National Service Trust Fund (NSTF). With more than \$7 billion to spend over the four-year period, NSTF could easily fund the Police Corps. A \$1 billion dollar investment by NSTF in the Police Corps would yield a respectable 16,666 graduates after four years, and a \$3 billion investment will effectively "fully fund" the police corps, producing 50,000 graduates in four years.

Thus, at a maximum, this option could serve to increase our police force by as much as 50,000 new officers, and the \$400 million in the crime bill could be used to offset the cost of Police Corps' graduates to states and localities.

OPTION #3 -- COUNT "NON-SWORN" POLICE OFFICERS TOWARDS 100,000 TOTAL

We can build some of the 100,000 figure with "non-sworn" hires from NSTF which would increase the total of "police personnel" available for public safety. This option requires combining totals from NSTF and the Police Corps (OMB's underfunded version). NSTF 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 potentially allow more police officers cops "on the beat", and the support work will make officers more effective in their crimefighting.

? Under this model, NSTF participants would receive 2 years of loan forgiveness at the National Service loan forgiveness rate of \$6,350 for up to 2 years in exchange for 2 years of service. Over the next 4 years, 50,000 NSTF members could be absorbed into 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 local police departments for NSTF members to work, each department selected would have as many as 10 NSTF workers in their first year. In year three, this number would double to 20 per department, and with overlap of NSTF participants from year to year, a department in year four could have as many as 50 NSTF participants assisting with community policing and crime prevention.

OPTION #4 -- RE-DEFINE THE POLICE CORPS

In light of OMB's allocated funds, scaling back the Police Corps to offer less scholarship and require fewer years of service is an option we must consider. While re-opening this proposal is not recommended on political grounds, it could help us to stretch our \$400 million to more than the funded 11,428 officers. For instance, limiting the Police Corp's Scholarship award to \$5,000 and scaling back the service requirement and benefit to three years would save \$15,000 per Police

Corps graduate and fund 20,000 Corps members -- an additional 8,500. Of course, dramatic changes in the program may reduce the incentive for participants to enlist, and for states and localities to buy into it.

OPTION #5 -- USE HUD CRIME INITIATIVE TO HIRE "SWORN" OFFICERS

HUD received \$312 million over the next four years to implement a crime initiative in public housing complexes. These funds could be used to hire "sworn" police officers, and not the "rent-a-cops" sometime paid for by HUD. **Dedicating a third of HUD's crime initiative would yield 1,155 new police officers for one year.**

OPTION #6 -- LINK INCREASED POLICE PROTECTION TO ENTERPRISE ZONES

77
Under the current enterprise zone proposal being considered by the Administration, 10 of these zones will receive federal funds to spend in addition to tax incentives. These "super" enterprise zones (6 urban, 3 rural and 1 reservation) will receive a total of \$500 million in federal funds, an average of \$50 million each. **If a given enterprise zone were to invest one-fifth of its funds on police protection, police protection would increase by 83 officers for one year. This is a substantial number for areas that are limited to a maximum of 200,000 inhabitants. Based on the FBI's national average, such an area would have about 2.2 police officers per 1,000 inhabitants -- or about 200 police officers.**

OPTION #7 -- TARGET CRIME BILL FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT NEW HIRES

Domestic Policy's original crime proposal allocated the overwhelming percentage of its funds for new cops and community policing. **Dedicating one-third of the crime bill for new cops would yield 10,366 new cops for one year -- and dedicating two-thirds of its funds to police would add more than 20,000.** Such a target crime bill, however, would be a departure from last year's crime bill conference agreements and would require considerable finessing with the appropriate congressional chairmen.

\$40k for every new cop
\$50k if military

= 400 mill
= 387 mill.
= 378 mill
no funding
no funding

OMB Passback 11,428 cops at 60,000
Comm. Policing Funds * 4,300 cops at 90,000 +
Other law emp. money * 4,200 cops at 90,000 =
military 25,000 cops

Federal Reemployment 800
10,000 cops at 90,000 900 million

CRIME BILL OVERHAUL * 9,000 cops at 90,000 + 933 million
at 20,000 each 1 billion
NSTF non-sworn * 50,000 ~~400 million~~ 250 mill

BTA funds * 2,777 cops at 90,000
50,000 cops at 60,000 \$3 billion

Police Corps
THRU NSTF
(sworn)
asterisks add up to 80,000 which includes 50,000 non-sworn

TO: Bruce
FR: Jose
RE: 100,000 Cops/100,000 Options
DA: April 13, 1993

Bruce, here are my suggestions for DPC's proposal to put 100,000 cops on the street. We need a more credible plan than what OMB has suggested, and I believe this is a step in the right direction. This plan represents a government-wide, five-year effort to permanently increase sworn police officer force levels by 100,000, to expand the community policing philosophy, and to offer better training and education to current and future police officers through a National Police Corps, law enforcement scholarships, and retraining of departing military personal. It is structured to offer state and localities maximum flexibility in expanding their police force.

The number of cops produced by each component is as follows:

Crime Bill	- 68,685
Enterprise Zones	- 16,666
HUD's Compac	- 5,000
ED's Safe Schools	- 500
National Service	- 10,000

Total Cops	100,851
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I. Crime Bill Component -- Police on Our Streets Act

The easiest way to guarantee that we can put 100,000 cops on the street is to establish a grant program that pays for them outright. The President has not committed himself to such a proposal, but -- at least among some localities and police unions -- there is an expectation that we are going to pay big bucks to put new cops on the street.

OMB's recommended match grant program, the Police on Our Streets program, would serve this purpose well. As you know, OMB created this program (out of crime bill funds) when it was pressed to find a way to pay for more cops. The program, designed to provide state and local police with subsidies to fund new police officers, is the only option that comes close to assuring multi-year increases in police force levels. Based on an estimated entry-level salary of \$24,000, the program would subsidize 75% of a new police recruit's salary (\$18,000) in the first year, 50% (\$12,000) in the second year, and 25% (\$6,000) in the third year. After three years, the working assumption is that states and localities will keep new recruits on, permanently increasing our police force levels.

While the Police on Our Streets program is expensive (\$36,000 per cop), its per-cop costs are about the same as or less than the Walinsky Model Police Corps' costs (\$30,000 -

\$40,000 per cop) -- and it guarantees new hires. In the Transition briefing, Ron and I recommended adding a financial incentive (\$5,000) to guarantee that states and localities would hire Corps graduates. But since funds for such an incentive were not included in the budget, the Police on Our Streets program provides a much better investment of our limited crime monies (see Rana's options memo on Police Corps).

The Police on Our Streets program is also a better investment than the billion-dollar plus Community Policing/Cop on the Beat grants. As policing experts such as Rana and Lee Brown have argued, community policing is a philosophy. To implement community policing, police department's don't necessarily need more cops, or radios, or bikes, etc. They need chiefs of police with the commitment to change their department's "thinking" -- from emergency response roles to active problem solving roles -- and perhaps some training and technical assistance. New cops and new "toys", however, are tangibles that can help alleviate concerns about adopting community policing methods.

The proposed budget gives us \$2.464 billion in budget authority over the next five years for new crime-related programs. \$165 million of these funds are for the Brady Bill's implementation and, for all practical purposes, are unusable. That leaves a total of \$2.299 billion in budget authority that can be used for cops.

While our commitments to the Police Corps and Community Policing will prevent us from using all of the \$2.299 billion for new hires, we can get the most cops for our money by transferring a majority of these funds to the Police on Our Streets program. For instance, if we set aside \$130 million for a down-sized Police Corps (1,000 plus graduates per year) and \$310 million for community policing conversion grants (no new hires), we could still fund an increase of 51,638 cops. Or better yet, if we lump the community policing grants together with the Police on Our Streets program and cap community policing conversion expenditures to -- let's say -- 5%, we could promote community policing and pay for at least 57,237 new cops.

Moreover, if we factor in the \$500 million we have to spend on enterprise zone cops, we can add another 13,888 new cops to the range of totals discussed above. Thus, by maximizing the Police on Our Streets program in the crime bill, we can legitimately point to enough funds in our budget to help pay for at least 65,000 to 70,000 new cops.

We can do even better by tinkering with OMB's formula for the Police on Our Streets program. For example, changing the subsidy formula to \$15,000 in the first year, \$10,000 in the second year, and \$5,000 in the third year will pay for the phase-in of 68,685 new cops -- 85,351 new cops with the enterprise zone funds.

Providing direct funding for such a large percentage of our 100,000 cops gives us tremendous credibility -- as well as flexibility -- in determining how the remaining 18,000 cops would be funded. Counting community policing hires by HUD and Education would not seem as far-fetched, and incorporating National Service into our 100,000 cops proposal would not be as controversial.

Finally, if based on Rana's memo, you decide that the Police Corps can be cut even further, we could conceivably provide direct funding for as many as 90,000 plus cops under the Police on Our Streets program -- and use the Police Corps as an added training incentive for states and localities using new hire funds.

II. Enterprise Zone Component -- Community Investment Program

As you know, the budget allocated \$500 million of the Enterprise zone funds to be used for a Police on Our Streets program. These monies would be available to enterprise zones on the same match grant basis as the crime bill program. With these modifications, the CIP would yield 16,666 new police hires.

III. HUD Components -- COMPAC

To help housing authorities fight against crime, HUD has proposed restructuring its current Drug Elimination Grant Program into a considerably more flexible Community Partnership Against Crime (COMPAC). The program is budgeted for \$265 million next year, and \$1.5 billion over the next five years. HUD expects that about \$150 million of these funds per year will be spent on law enforcement or security personnel, including community-based policing efforts that would increase police presence on public housing complexes.

Additionally, if the stimulus package ever gets passed, we might also be able to point to CDBG funds as an immediate source of cop new hires for public housing authorities.

OMB has estimated that COMPAC's monies will keep 5,000 cops -- or rent-a-cops -- on the beat in public housing. These numbers seem to be fairly "soft", however.

IV. Department of Education Component -- Safe Schools

The Department of Education's draft Safe Schools legislation does not allow the program's monies to be used for "sworn" police officers, only professional security personnel. I think this is a mistake. Safe Schools legislation should be a part of our 100,000 cops initiative. Putting new cops on "the street" means putting them where the problems are: on our streets, in our neighborhoods, in our public housing complexes, and in our schools. I have forwarded my thoughts on this matter to Bill Galston for action.

Hiring security personnel is cheaper than paying for "sworn" officers, and many local educational authorities (LEAs) will favor this more economical option. LEAs should have this option. But LEAs should also have the option to hire real police officers. While it may prove too expensive to use police officers in the same round-the-clock manner as security guards, they can be used more cost-effectively in community policing (problem solving) roles. For example, one or two officers can be scheduled to "patrol" a certain school or schools at regular times or intervals. Police officers would get to know the schools, their

students, and they would better understand the crime-related problems likely to arise.

This proposal will not add a substantial number of police officers to our 100,000 cops proposal -- but it is an important added dimension. OMB initially estimated that a five-year, \$475 million Safe Schools initiative would fund about 100 rent-a-cops per year. If we include police officers and raise the 25% limitation on security guards or cops to 50%, we can probably point to about the same number of cops. Again, these are soft numbers that will probably require recalculation if the Safe School's draft is amended. 500 new cops may not be an unreasonable number to assume here.

V. National Service Component -- Community Service Officers

With direct funding available for most of our cops, we don't need to use 20,000 National Service members in our 100,000 count. We can, however, incorporate National Service by utilizing 20,000 of its participants to help "free up" more cops for community policing and other duties. In fact, if we assume that every two National Service participants can help free up one cop, we can attribute 10,000 new cops from this component. ("Freeing up cops" language will not be welcome by the unions. We should hold off on using such language until we've bounced it off them.)

With this component, it's important to stress the supportive roles these individuals will play by using the specific examples previously outlined by Rana. Also, we should present this option as one of the veritable smorgasbord of options outlined in our 100,000 cops plan.

VI. Military Component -- Troops to Cops Demonstration Programs

To make the Police on Our Streets Cops even more attractive, we can try to link them to some of the training monies available to us through the DoD defense conversion program. DoD has approximately \$65 million available for a Troops to teachers program. If we devise an appropriate demo we can use about a third of these funds to help departing military personnel get matched with law enforcement careers.

VII. Labor Components -- Dislocated Worker Demonstration Programs

Labor also has about \$75 million still available for demos to help dislocated workers. We should develop a demo that helps to match states and localities receiving new hire funds with demos that can be funded from this account. I've just started to collect information on this option.

Please let me know your thoughts. If you generally approve of this outline, we can move quickly to work out the details with all interested parties -- agency types, hill types, police unions, etc.

SAMPLE DPC OPTION -- 100,000 COPS
(new spending in millions - BA)

PROPOSAL	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTAL
<u>CRIME BILL</u>						
Police Corps	15	25	30	30	30	130
Cops on Streets	60	319	526	607	657	2,169
Total Crime \$	75	344	556	637	687	2,299
<u>E-ZONES</u>						
CIP Program	250	250	0	0	0	500
<u>HUD CRIME</u>						
"COMPAC"	124	150	150	149	149	722
<u>ED CRIME</u>						
Safe Schools	75	100	100	100	100	475
<u>NSTF</u>						
CSOs	*	*	*	*	*	*

* While no specific amount of National Service monies will be spent on law enforcement/public safety personnel, OMB expects them to dedicate 20,000 of their program participants for this purpose.

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

Initiatives related to "100,000 cops" pledge.					
	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
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
DoEd 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

POLICY MODIFICATION SINCE FEBRUARY 17TH

SUBJECT: 100,000 Cops: Meeting the Pledge

ISSUE:

During the campaign, in Putting People First, and in recent speeches, the President has made numerous references to increasing the number of State and local law enforcement personnel fighting crime by putting 100,000 new cops on the street. The February 17th document, while including resources for increased law enforcement, did not meet this goal.

DISCUSSION:

The February 17th plan included resources to support approximately 65,000 new cops (or law enforcement equivalent personnel) by 1998. Slightly over half of these new officers are associated with the crime initiative, which is expected to put about 38,000 new police on the streets by 1998. Of the 38,000, 23,000 are associated with a new "Community Policing/Cops on the Beat" program and 15,000 with a new "Police Corps" program. Other programs containing resources for new law enforcement positions include: HUD's Urban Crime Initiative for increased police presence in public housing (approximately 5,000 positions by 1998), Education's Safe Schools program (approximately 2,000 positions by 1998), and various additional programs including the National Service Program (approximately 20,000 positions by 1998).

In order to meet fully the 100,000 cops pledge by 1998, an additional new program is proposed to assist States and localities to hire police. The program would provide subsidies to local law enforcement agencies for the sole purpose of hiring new cops associated with community policing. Resources for this program will come from two sources: 1) the Community Investment Program and 2) an additional 1995-98 sum beyond levels contained in the February 17th document, from \$94 million in 1994 to \$187 million in 1998. Using these additional resources, approximately 35,000 additional cops are expected to be hired by 1998. The attachment summarizes the programs and estimates used in meeting the 100,000 cops pledge.

Since many of the programs listed above are still in their development stage, general assumptions were made in developing the new cop estimates. These estimates should be considered high-end. As such, the proposal could be criticized for being "patchwork."

Attachment

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTO COPY

13

Francis Murphy
Adrian Wolcott
Conell Duffett
Gary Harlow, FOP/DC
Reuben Greenberg
Bill Bennett
Arunday WMP, USA Today
Side in Obama's Honor

Public
Affairs
Cops
Chair
Special
Jobs

GENERAL PAGE

Clinton Seeks to Close Gap In Pledge to Add Police

Funding Hasn't Matched Promise of 100,000 Officers

By Michael Isikoff
Washington Post Staff Writer

When candidate Bill Clinton was trying to impress voters with his crime-fighting credentials, he came up with a snappy sound bite that became a key campaign pledge. If elected, Clinton said, he had a "plan" to attack violent crime by putting another 100,000 police officers on the streets.

But when President Clinton's budget was released last week, the funding came up short. Tucked inside the Justice Department budget was \$50 million for "community policing" grants—just enough money, budget documents say, to pay for about 3,000 new police officers over two years, a mere 3 percent of the president's pledge.

Yesterday, Clinton sought to close the gap, advancing a slimmed-down economic stimulus package that included \$200 million in new Justice Department grants to rehire laid-off police officers. Together with local matching grants, Clinton said at a Rose Garden ceremony attended by the leaders of law enforcement organizations, "this could put as many as 10,000 police officers back on the job and back on the beat in communities all across our nation."

The president was credited by some analysts with a shrewd political maneuver, tying support for stronger law enforcement to an economic package that has been stalled in the Senate by a Republican filibuster.

But even with the promised "future funding increases" and a proposed new \$25 million Police Corps scholarship program, Clinton would not be halfway to his goal of 100,000 new officers by the end of his term, said Paul McNulty, executive director of the First Freedom Foundation, a newly formed conservative group that is lobbying for tougher law enforcement.

McNulty, a senior Justice Department official in the Bush administration, noted that the campaign pledge was an unqualified one. "These numbers fall so far short of the mark, I would have to say the promise has been forgotten," he said.

But administration officials insisted this week that there has been no backing away from the Clinton's promise, even if they

were unable to specify how it will be reached.

"I can't give you specifics of how because it hasn't been completed yet," said Webster L. Hubbell, President Clinton's nominee to be associate attorney general. "But we're going to meet that goal."

According to Hubbell, the Justice Department and the White House Domestic Policy Council are studying various ideas, including expanding the Police Corps program and retraining veterans and discharged military officers to serve as local police officers.

But questions about how many military officers will be hired and how they will be paid and trained remain largely unanswered.

"They haven't got the faintest clue how to do this," said one consultant, advising the White House on law enforcement issues. "There is no plan."

In one sense, the 100,000 officer plan is only one of many Clinton campaign promises that have given way to budgetary reality. There are about 535,000 police officers nationally, experts say. They estimate the cost of each new officer at \$50,000 annually, or \$5 billion a year for a 100,000 increase.

That figure excludes accompanying costs, such as training, equipment and pensions. Nor does it cover more judges, prosecutors and guards needed to handle the additional suspects arrested. "I don't think they realized how intricate it was," said Dewey R. Stokes, president of the Fraternal Order of Police.

Nevertheless, there are optimists. Adam Walinsky, a former Kennedy administration official, vigorously supports the Police Corps proposal, arguing that it could furnish an army of idealistic new officers to reenergize police departments. Last fall, he provided transition officials with a proposal to meet the entire 100,000 goal through Police Corps scholarships—offering college students \$10,000 a year in educational aid in exchange for a four-year commitment.

Such a Police Corps would allow Clinton to meet his goal within "four to five years," Walinsky said, adding that it would require "an unbelievable amount of effort" as well as \$2 billion a year in funding—money that might never be available in the current economic climate.



THE WASHINGTON POST
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Chief Credits Extra Police for Drop in Street Crime

■ Law enforcement: Homicide, robbery figures decline significantly in the week before verdicts in the King federal civil rights case. Added security costs have already topped \$8 million.

By RICHARD A. SERRANO
TIMES STAFF WRITER

Los Angeles Police Chief Willie L. Williams announced Monday that about \$4 million will be needed to pay for overtime costs and other expenditures that went into beefing up police operations at the close of the Rodney G. King civil rights trial.

The chief also disclosed dramatic new crime statistics showing street violence—particularly murders, assaults and robberies—dropped significantly last week as police increased their street presence in anticipation of the verdicts.

According to figures supplied by other major law-enforcement agencies, the cost for the massive deployment ordered as the trial came to its close has already topped \$8 million.

During a press conference at the Parker Center police headquarters, Williams used the new crime statistics to urge passage today of Proposition 1 on the city ballot, which would provide the LAPD with 1,000 new officers.

He said the measure would allow him to deploy the same number of patrol officers as he did last week, when he said violent crime fell by 12% across the city.

Homicides dropped by 20% during the first five days of jury deliberations, he said, and assaults and robberies each fell by 10%. In addition, police reported receiving only 15,000 calls for help on Saturday, down from a typical Saturday level of as much as 19,000. The LAPD has not released crime figures for the weekend, when the department went into full mobilization.

"If you put the new officers in uniform and on the streets, in cars, on foot beats, on bicycles, wherever they are necessary, you can make a community safe," Williams said. "It can reduce crime. It can reduce the fear of crime."

When deliberations began, the department added 600 officers to street duty. The 1,000 additional officers promised by Proposition 1 would bring a comparable increase in street patrols, Williams said.

If the proposition fails, he added, it would be impossible to pay for the higher level of uniformed officers. He said it cost between \$200,000 and \$300,000 to pay for overtime for each of the seven days the jury deliberated the case. Added to that, he said, was about \$1.8 million for full police mobilization on Saturday, the day the jury announced guilty verdicts against two of the four officers charged in the King case.

But the civil unrest predicted by many never materialized. Nor, said Williams, were threats against police officers carried out. While the increased deployment was generally applauded by residents, some expressed fears that a massive show of force would heighten tensions.

"Additional officers are not a threat," Williams countered. "We were not there to hold certain segments of our community hostage, to keep people indoors."

Please see POLICE, B4

JOSE -
We should launch
a series of local
campaigns nationwide
for propositions like
LA's.
I'll mention
it to the DLC.
BR



ANACLETO RAPPING / Los Angeles Times

Police Chief Willie L. Williams discusses decrease in street crime.

POLICE: Crime Dips Significantly

Continued from B1

Instead, people stopped and talked. They greeted each other. They found out some first names. We began to develop some relationships."

Williams closed down his emergency operations center Monday afternoon. And he pledged that overtime paychecks will be given to officers within a month, unlike last year when they were delayed after the riots.

"I did get a commitment from members of the City Council and the mayor that they would pay for this overtime and that was never ever an issue," he said. "I'm really glad to say that dollars never became an issue in providing the level of safety."

Some of the money, he added, will come from the federal government and some from the city.

Other law enforcement agencies were also adding up their overtime cost figures.

The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department on Monday esti-

mated its costs for overtime alone since the day the King jury began deliberations at \$3.4 million.

The department said massive overtime was incurred in the county jails because experience with the first King trial last year indicated that tensions would be particularly high there.

Division Chief Larry Anderson, commander of the emergency operations center, said that, like the LAPD found, violent crime was actually below normal in the communities patrolled by the sheriff.

A spokesman in the National Guard's Sacramento headquarters said the cost of the deployment probably will approach \$1 million by the time everything is closed down on Wednesday.

"If you compare that number to what it cost Los Angeles for the riots last year, it's cheap," Col. Roger Goodrich said.

Times staff writers Kenneth Reich and Daniel Weintraub contributed to this article.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1993

John:

Attached is a memorandum for the President from Janet Reno regarding the policing and public safety initiatives in the Crime Bill.

Bruce Reed's office was aware of the memo prior to its arrival and has specifically asked to do a cover memo to the President.



Christine

cc: Bruce Reed



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

May 24, 1993

INFORMATION MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: The Attorney General

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Janet Reno".

SUBJECT: Crime Bill -- Policing and Public Safety Initiatives

SUMMARY: The policing and public safety initiative, proposed for inclusion as Title I of the Crime Bill, will provide resources to increase the number of state and local police officers. However, there are a number of outstanding policy issues which remain to be resolved to assure that this initiative also truly enhances public safety, crime and violence prevention and community development. This memorandum provides my views on the most critical elements of this initiative.

I understand that the Administration wants to move quickly regarding the crime legislation. We are very nearly ready to go forward with a modified version of 1992 Conference Report, expected to be introduced by Chairmen Biden and Brooks.

From my perspective the most substantive element of the bill, the Brady Bill aside, is the new "Policing and Public Safety" title the Administration plans to propose. This title of the crime bill will be the Administration's first (and perhaps only) major legislative opportunity to impact significantly crime control and prevention activities nationwide. Indeed, the Administration should use this piece of the crime bill to implement prevention initiatives.

Putting additional police on the streets is not alone enough; we must change the nature of policing to have an effective and preventive impact on crime and violence in our communities. This is a threshold and necessary predicate to community stability and economic growth. The resources available for hiring police must be spent as part of a more comprehensive public safety strategy to reorient policing away from reactive and discrete response and toward crime and violence prevention and problem solving.

To achieve this goal, my staff has been working with the staff of the Domestic Policy Council to prepare a policing

proposal that will add more than half of the new officers you seek. This title of the crime bill will consist of a flexible discretionary grants program and a substantially streamlined police corps proposal.

Our proposal will ensure that police officers added under this initiative be used as part of a locally-designed public safety program to support community policing activities; assist communities and police departments in developing proactive and preventive crime control programs; and enhance training and educational opportunities for police officers to ensure they have the necessary skills to meet the challenges they face. The proposal also supports a limited police corps program for individuals interested in law enforcement careers.

However, I am concerned by what seems to be a focus on simply hiring new officers as quickly as possible. Such an approach would jeopardize, wholly unnecessarily, the following key elements of the Department's proposal:

Discretionary Grants.

- Funds should be distributed through discretionary grants, not formula grants, in order to:
 - ▶ Target funds to specific localities most in need of assistance.
 - ▶ Facilitate the development of locally-designed, long-term public safety plans.
 - ▶ Promote community commitment and involvement in public safety plans by establishing incentive mechanisms based on levels of community support.
 - ▶ Eliminate risk of funds being simply banked by state or local authorities or used for one-time investments such as for equipment or overtime.
 - ▶ Provide flexibility necessary for the program to respond to the changing policing needs of communities.
- Under a discretionary grant program, the process would function as follows:
 - ▶ Applications would require a long-term strategy and a detailed implementation plan by a local steering committee (including consultation with community groups and other appropriate public and private agencies) which:
 - (1) demonstrates a specific public safety need;

- (2) explains the locality's inability to meet the need without federal assistance;
 - (3) sets forth plans to redirect local government resources or alter policing practices to support the initiative;
 - (4) outlines related local government initiatives which complement the policing proposal; and
 - (5) identifies the initial and ongoing level of community support.
- ▶ Detailed applications will be submitted to the Byrne grant agency in each state, which will review the applications and forward the best proposals (measured against criteria promulgated by the Attorney General) to the Department of Justice.
 - ▶ The Department will review the applications of all finalists designated by the states and determine the winners. Each state will be eligible for multiple awards. The maximum number of grantees per state will be determined by a population-based formula.

Allocation of Funds to Maximize Impact.

- The legislation would reserve sixty percent of the discretionary funds available to the Department to programs to hire, rehire and/or redeploy police officers. Forty percent of the funds also would be available to support other policing-related public safety and crime prevention activities such as multidisciplinary-early intervention teams, or other innovative ideas proposed by community groups or local agencies.
- The program should allow us to sponsor policing and public safety initiatives nationwide, including sites not affiliated with the Economic Empowerment Act. The Administration should not place limits on which sites are eligible for funding.
- New hire assistance must be sufficient for fiscally strapped cities, who may be unable to provide any matching funds. Given this, \$50,000 per new hire over the life of the program is not adequate.
- The police corps initiative should be as small as politically feasible. In my view, the Community Policing Corps proposal, combined with the National Service Program, is a good faith effort to measure the effects of educational enhancements for police and honor related campaign promises.

We must, of course, make good on the Administration's commitment to assist communities with additional resources for community policing, but we must do so in a way that makes the investment felt long-term in the particular communities chosen. The program outlined above will, I believe based on my experience in Miami, accomplish that end and will, in addition, integrate well with other community crime and violence prevention, health, education, and economic development initiatives underway. Finally, nothing in the Department of Justice's proposal will delay the final preparation and submission of the legislation.

I look forward to working with your staff to quickly resolve these outstanding policy issues.

work in progress draft 5-25-93(micro mini)

SUBTITLE -- COMMUNITY POLICE CORPS INITIATIVES

SEC. 01. SHORT TITLE

This title may be cited as the "Community Police Corps Act".

SEC. 02. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this title is to support and encourage state and locally based Police Corps programs which provide educational assistance and job placement for police recruits in community-oriented policing.

SEC. 03. DEFINITIONS

As used in this title --

(1) "educational institution" means an institution of postsecondary education having a program whose regular duration is not less than two years and not more than four years;

(2) "jurisdiction" means a state or local law enforcement agency or a state or local government; and

(3) "partnership" means a cooperative arrangement of an educational institution and a jurisdiction for the purpose of operating a Community Police Corps Program.

SEC. 04. AUTHORIZATION OF PROGRAM

(a) GRANTS. -- The Attorney General may make grants to educational institutions for the support of Community Police Corps Programs as described in this title. The duration of a grant under this section shall not exceed five years. Grants whose duration is less than five years may be renewed by the Attorney General so long as the aggregate duration of grants for a particular Community Police Corps Program does not exceed five years. Up to ten educational institutions may receive funding under this section at any time.

(b) SCHOLARSHIPS. -- Grants provided to educational institutions under this section shall be used to provide scholarships of not more than \$5,000 annually to participants in Community Police Corps Programs. Scholarships may be provided for the full duration of the institution's educational program or for any shorter period, but the aggregate amount provided to any participant shall not exceed \$5,000 times the number of years in the institution's regular program.

SEC. 05. PARTNERSHIPS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND JURISDICTIONS

(a) FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIPS. -- All Community Police Corps Programs funded under this title shall be operated by partnerships including an educational institution and a jurisdiction. The partnership shall publicize the availability of scholarships under the Community Police Corps Program and shall carry out the specific responsibilities set out in subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e).

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION. -- The educational institution in a partnership shall be responsible for --

(1) devising an educational curriculum, in consultation with the jurisdiction in the partnership, for participants in the Community Police Corps Program, which shall include instruction that helps to prepare the participant for work in community-oriented policing; and

(2) evaluating the educational and academic fitness of applicants for participation in the Program, and selecting applicants for participation with the concurrence of the jurisdiction in the partnership.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES OF JURISDICTION. -- The jurisdiction in a partnership shall be responsible for --

(1) evaluating the fitness of applicants for future police work, and selecting applicants for participation with the concurrence of the educational institution in the partnership;

(2) providing work-study and training opportunities for participants during the educational period;

(3) providing any additional necessary training, and hiring as law enforcement officers all participants who have successfully completed the educational program and any work-study or training requirements; and

(4) assigning and keeping participants in community-oriented policing for a period of at least four years.

(d) APPLICATION AND PLAN. -- A partnership may seek support for a Community Police Corps Program by submitting an application to the Attorney General which contains a plan for operating such a program. The plan shall describe the discharge of the responsibilities set out in this section, and shall address any other matters that the Attorney General may prescribe.

(e) MINIMUM ENROLLMENT REQUIREMENT. -- A qualifying plan must specify that at least ten participants will be enrolled in the Program. If scholarships are provided to participants in more than one educational class, then at least ten participants must be enrolled in each such class.

SEC. 06. RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTICIPANTS

(a) CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION. -- A person may apply for participation in a Community Police Corps Program by submitting an application in the form and manner prescribed by the partnership that operates the Program. By enrolling in the Program, a participant undertakes to --

(1) complete the educational component of the Program, and any work-study or training requirements which are part of the Program, including satisfaction of any performance or testing standards set by the educational institution or the jurisdiction;

(2) accept employment by the jurisdiction as a law enforcement officer; and

(3) remain in such employment for a period of at least four years without misconduct or deficits in performance that warrant discharge or removal from a position in community-oriented policing under the rules of the employing jurisdiction.

(b) VIOLATION OF CONDITIONS. -- A participant who fails to comply with the conditions in subsection (a) may be required to repay to the United States the amount of any scholarship or scholarships provided under this title, together with interest at a rate specified by the Attorney General. The Attorney General may allow a participant to fulfill the employment requirement under this title, wholly or in part, through some other form of public service of comparable duration, on a finding that the participant's inability to fulfill the employment requirement is the result of disability or other good cause for which the participant is not at fault.

SEC. 07. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION

There is authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 to carry out this title.

SEC. 08. REPORT AND REVIEW OF PROGRAM

The grant authority created by this title shall lapse at the conclusion of five years from the date of enactment of this title. Prior to the expiration of the grant authority under this title, the Attorney General shall submit a report to Congress concerning the experience with and efficacy of the Community Police Corps Programs that have received support under this title. The report may include any recommendations the Attorney General may have concerning the renewal, with or without modifications, of the program established by this title.

WORK IN PROGRESS
working draft in progress as revised lpm 6.1.93

A BILL

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993".

TITLE I - PUBLIC SAFETY AND POLICING

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Public Safety Partnership And Community Policing Act of 1993".

SEC. 102. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) Findings. -- The Congress finds that --

~~WH SUGGESTS ADDING RATIO OF COPS TO CRIME~~

(1) National Crime Survey figures indicate that nearly 5,000,000 households in the United States had at least one member who had been a victim of violent crime during 1991;

(2) these victims of violence experienced more than 6.4 million crimes of which about half were reported to local law enforcement authorities;

(3) between 1987 and 1991, the nation's law enforcement agencies reported a 29% increase in their violence-related workload, while the number of sworn law enforcement officers increased by 11.5%;

(4) community-oriented policing ("cops on the beat") enhances communication and cooperation between law enforcement

Community-
Oriented
Policing and
Safety Act

- COPS -

and members of the community; and

(5) such communication and cooperation between law enforcement and members of the community significantly assists in preventing and controlling crime and violence, thus enhancing public safety.

(b) Purposes. -- The purposes of this Act are to --

(1) substantially increase, by up to 100,000, the number of law enforcement officers interacting directly with members of the community ("cops on the beat");

(2) provide additional and more effective training to law enforcement officers to enhance their problem solving, service, and other skills needed in interacting with members of the community;

(3) encourage the development and implementation of innovative programs to permit members of the community to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in the prevention of crime in the community;

~~(3) Encourage the establishment of decentralized police substations to facilitate interaction and cooperation between the public and law enforcement personnel to address problems of crime and disorder at the local level and to support community oriented policing ("cops on the beat"); and~~

(4) encourage the development of new technologies to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in reorienting the emphasis of their activities from reacting to crime to preventing crime.

SEC. 103. COMMUNITY POLICING; "COPS ON THE BEAT"

(a) In general. -- Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) is amended by --

- (1) redesignating Part Q as Part R;
- (2) redesignating section 1701 as section 1801; and
- (3) inserting after Part P the following new Part:

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

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

"(a) Grant authorization. -- The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to units of State and local government, and to other public and private entities, to increase police presence, to expand and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community to address crime and disorder problems, and otherwise to enhance public safety.

"(b) ~~Rehiring and hiring grant projects.~~ -- ~~Not less than 75 percent of funds available in any fiscal year for grants made under the authority of subsection (a) of this section may shall be used for~~ ~~include~~ programs, projects, and other activities to --

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

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

"(3) redeploy law enforcement officers to activities that are focused on interaction with members of the community on proactive crime control and prevention.

"(c) Additional grant projects. -- Grants made under the authority of subsection (a) also may include programs, projects, and other activities to --

"(1) provide specialized training to law enforcement officers to enhance their conflict resolution, mediation, problem solving, service, and other skills needed to work in partnership in interacting with members of the community;

"(2) increase police participation in multidisciplinary early intervention teams;

"(3) develop new technologies to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in reorienting the emphasis of their activities from reacting to crime to preventing crime;

"(4) develop and implement innovative programs to permit members of the community to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in the prevention of crime in the community;

~~"(5) establish decentralized police substations in those communities where it is necessary to improve crime control and prevention, and will significantly improve community-oriented policing activity;~~

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

"(6) establish and implement innovative programs to increase and enhance proactive crime control and prevention

programs involving law enforcement officers and young persons in the community; and

~~"(7) establish and implement innovative community-based crime prevention programs, such as senior citizen safety awareness programs, and other community anti-crime groups and organizations; and~~

~~"(9) establish and implement any crime prevention project innovations or programs or undertake any activities that, in the judgment of the Attorney General, would further the purposes of the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993. WH suggested adding CIP fund release language either here or at end in appropriations section~~

"(d) Empowerment zone and enterprise community grants. -- In awarding grants under this part, the Attorney General shall give particular consideration to applications for grants affecting areas designated as empowerment zones or enterprise communities pursuant to the Economic Empowerment Act of 1993.

"(e) Technical assistance. -- (1) The Attorney General may provide technical assistance to units of State and local government, and to other public and private entities, in furtherance of the purposes of the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993.

"(2) The technical assistance provided by the Attorney General may include the development of a model that will define for State and local governments, and others public and private entities, definitions and strategies associated with community or problem-oriented policing and methodologies for its

implementation. In developing such a model, the Attorney General is encouraged to consult with experts in public safety and the criminal justice system.

"(3) The technical assistance provided by the Attorney General may include the establishment and operation of training centers or facilities, either directly or by contracting or cooperative arrangements. The functions of the centers or facilities established under this paragraph may include instruction and seminars for police trainers and supervisors concerning community or problem-oriented policing and other reforms and improvements in police-community interaction and cooperation that further the purposes of the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993.

"(f) Utilization of components. -- The Attorney General may utilize any component or components of the Department of Justice in carrying out this part.

"(g) Minimum Amount. -- Each state that submits or has a jurisdiction submit directly for any fiscal year one or more state, locality or other eligible entity application(s) that meet the requirements of the Attorney General, shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, receive or have an applicant entity within the state receive a grant no less than \$50,000 [NOTE: or alternative figure] or such greater amount as may be determined appropriate by regulation to assure equitable distribution on a competitive basis.

"SEC. 1702. APPLICATIONS.

"(a) In general. -- No grant may be made under this part

unless an application has been submitted to, and approved by, the Attorney General.

"(b) Form and content of application. -- An application for a grant under this part shall be submitted in such form, and contain such information, as the Attorney General may prescribe by regulation or guidelines.

"(c) In accordance with the regulation or guidelines established by the Attorney General, each application for assistance under this part shall --

"(1) include a long-term strategy and detailed implementation plan developed by a steering committee and reflecting consultation with community groups and appropriate private and public agencies ;

"(2) demonstrate a specific public safety need;

"(3) explain the locality's inability to address the need without federal assistance;

"(4) identify related governmental and community initiatives which complement or will be coordinated with the policing proposal;

"(5) certify that there has been appropriate coordination with all affected agencies; and

"(6) outline the initial and ongoing level of community support for implementing the proposal including financial and in-kind contributions or other tangible commitments.

"(d) Decision of the Attorney General final. -- Any decision of the Attorney General to approve or disapprove, in whole or in part, an application for a grant under this part is

final and is not subject to judicial review.

"SEC. 1703. REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS BY STATE OFFICE.

"(a) In general. -- Except as provided in subsection (c), an applicant for a grant under this part shall submit an application to the State office designated under section 507 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3757) in the State in which the applicant is located for initial review.

"(b) Initial review of application. -- (1) The State office referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall review applications for grants under this part submitted to it, based upon criteria specified by the Attorney General by regulation.

"(2) Upon completion of the reviews required by paragraph (1) of this subsection, the State office referred to in subsection (a) shall determine which, if any, of the applications for grants under this part are most likely to be successful in achieving the purposes of the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993.

"(3)(A) Based upon the determinations made under paragraph (2), the State office referred to in subsection (a) shall list the applications for grants under this part in order of their likelihood to achieve the purposes of the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993 and shall submit the list along with all grant applications and supporting materials received to the Attorney General.

"(B) In making the submission to the Attorney General required by subparagraph (A), the State office

referred to in subsection (a) may recommend that a particular application or applications should receive special priority and provide supporting reasons for the recommendation.

"(c) Direct application to the Attorney General. --

Notwithstanding subsection (a), the government of a municipality whose population exceeds 150,000 may submit an application for a grant under this part directly to the Attorney General.

"SEC. 1704. RENEWAL OF GRANTS.

"(a) In general. -- Except for grants made for hiring additional career law enforcement officers, a grant under this part may be renewed for up to ~~three~~ **two** additional years after the first fiscal year during which a recipient receives its initial grant, if the Attorney General determines that the funds made available to the recipient during the previous year were used in a manner required under an approved application and if the recipient can demonstrate significant progress in achieving the objectives of the initial application.

"(b) Grants for hiring. -- Grants made for hiring ~~and rehiring~~ additional career law enforcement officers may be renewed ~~for up to four years~~, subject to the requirements of subsection (a), but ~~notwithstanding are not subject to the~~ limitation in that subsection concerning the number of years for which grants may be renewed.

"SEC. 1705. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

"(a) Non-supplanting requirement. -- Funds made available under this part to State or local governments shall not be used

to supplant State or local funds, but will be used to increase the amount of funds that would, in the absence of Federal funds, be made available from State or local sources.

"(b) Administrative and evaluation costs. -- No more than 5% of a grant under this part may be used for the costs of administration and evaluation.

"(c) Non-federal costs -- State and local units of government may use cash or property received under the Assets Forfeiture equitable sharing program to cover the non-federal portion of programs funded under this part.

"(d) Hiring and rehiring costs -- Grant awards under this part for hiring or rehiring law enforcement officers may not exceed for the life of the grant including all renewals a total in excess of \$125,000 for salary and benefits per officer hired or rehired.

"SEC. 1706. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION.

"(a) Evaluation components. -- Each program funded under this part shall contain an evaluation component, developed pursuant to guidelines established by the Attorney General.

"(b) Periodic review and reports. -- The Attorney General shall review the performance of each grant recipient under this part. The Attorney General may require a grant recipient to submit to the Attorney General the results of the evaluations required under subsection (a) and such other data and information as the Attorney General deems reasonably necessary to carry out the responsibilities under this subsection.

"SEC. 1707. REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF FUNDING.

"If the Attorney General determines, as a result of the reviews required by section 1706, or otherwise, that a grant recipient under this part is not in substantial compliance with the terms and requirements of an approved grant application submitted under section 1702, the Attorney General may revoke or suspend funding of that grant, in whole or in part.

"SEC. 1708. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS.

"(a) By the Attorney General. -- The Attorney General shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any pertinent books, documents, papers, or records of a grant recipient under this part, as well as the pertinent books, documents, papers, or records of State and local governments, persons, businesses, and other entities that are involved in programs or projects for which assistance is provided under this part.

"(b) By the Comptroller General. -- The provisions of subsection (a) shall also apply with respect to audits and examinations conducted by the Comptroller General of the United States or by an authorized representative of the Comptroller General.

"SEC. 1709. GENERAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

"The Attorney General is authorized to promulgate regulations to carry out this part.

"SEC. 1710. DEFINITION.

"For purposes of this part, the term 'career law enforcement officer' means a person hired on a permanent basis and directly serving a State or local public agency in an official capacity,

with compensation, involved in crime control or prevention or enforcement of the criminal laws."

(b) Technical amendment.-- The table of contents of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711, et seq.) is amended by striking the material relating to Part Q and inserting the following:

"Part Q -- PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY POLICING; 'COPS ON
THE BEAT'

"Sec. 1701. Authority to make public safety and community policing grants.

"Sec. 1702. Applications.

"Sec. 1703. Review of applications by State office.

"Sec. 1704. Renewal of grants.

"Sec. 1705. Limitation on use of funds.

"Sec. 1706. Performance evaluation.

"Sec. 1707. Revocation or suspension of funding.

"Sec. 1708. Access to documents.

"Sec. 1709. General regulatory authority.

"Sec. 1710. Definition.

SEC. 104. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 1001(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793) is amended --

(1) in paragraph (3) by inserting "P, and Q"; and

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

"(11) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out Part Q \$1,000,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, and 1998. Of funds authorized and appropriated under this paragraph, up to [5%] may be used for technical assistance under section 1701(e). Of the remaining funds, 60% shall be allocated for grants pursuant to applications submitted as provided in section 1703(a), and 40% shall be allocated for grants pursuant to applications submitted as provided in section 1703(c). Of the funds available in relation to grants pursuant to applications submitted as provided in section 1703(a), at least 75% shall be applied to grants for the purposes specified in ~~subsection (b)(1), (2), and (3) of section 1701(b)~~, and up to 25% may be applied to grants for other purposes. Of the funds available in relation to grants pursuant to applications submitted as provided in section 1703(c), at least 75% shall be applied to grants for the purposes specified in ~~subsection (b)(1), (2), and (3) of section 1701(b)~~, and up to 25% may be applied to grants for other purposes."

~~NOTE: ADDITION OF RELEASE LANGUAGE SUGGESTED BY WH would create serious CJS offset problems/\$500 million in FY1993 funds also in Empowerment bill.~~

~~SEC. 105. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS~~

~~Title XII of 'An act making supplemental appropriations, transfers, and rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes' (Public Law 102-368, 106 Stat. 1117, 1160-61, is amended by adding --~~

~~"(1) 'including Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing grants under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993' after 'rejuvenate neighborhoods'; and~~

~~"(2) 'Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing grants under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993,' after 'Treatment Improvement Program under sections 301 and 509C of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by Public Law 102-321,'"~~

work in progress/draft 6-2-93

PUBLIC SAFETY PARTNERSHIP AND COMMUNITY POLICING ACT OF 1993
SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 101

This section designates title I of the bill as the "Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993."

SECTION 102 -- FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

This section sets out findings relevant to the proposal in title I, and identifies its purposes. The findings, in subsection (a), note the high incidence of violent crime in the United States, and the failure of the number of law enforcement officers to keep pace with recent increases in the violence-related workload of the police. The findings further note that community policing, which puts police "on the beat" in local neighborhoods and communities, can enhance public safety by preventing and controlling crime and violence.

Subsection (b) of section 102 sets out the general purposes of title I. These include increasing, by up to 100,000, the number of police in community policing; enhancing police training relating to interaction with the community; implementing innovative programs permitting members of the community to assist the police in crime prevention efforts, such as police participation in multidisciplinary early intervention teams; and developing new technologies to help reorient the emphasis of police work from reacting to crime to preventing crime.

SECTION 103 -- COMMUNITY POLICING PROGRAM

This section adds a new part to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The part would establish a program of grants and technical assistance (including training) to increase the overall number of police officers, and particularly to increase the number of police officers engaged in community-oriented policing, problem solving and crime prevention activities. The sections in the new part are as follows:

Section 1701 -- Authority to make grants and to provide technical assistance. Subsection (a) of this section authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to units of state and local government, and to other public and private entities. The purposes of the grants would be to increase police presence, to enhance police-community cooperation in addressing crime and disorder, and otherwise to enhance public safety.

Subsection (b) of section 1701 identifies three specific types of projects or objectives that could receive support under the grant program authorized by subsection (a). These objectives

are measures that directly increase police resources or presence -- rehiring officers who have been laid off for budgetary reasons for deployment in community-oriented policing, hiring additional career law enforcement officers for deployment community-oriented policing, and redeploying officers to community policing or comparable crime control and prevention functions. Not less than 75 percent of the funds available in any fiscal year for grants made under the authority of subsection (a) shall be used for these activities.

Subsection (c) of section 1701 identifies other types of projects or objectives that could receive funding under the grant program authorized by subsection (a). These initiatives include support of training for skills pertinent to police-community interaction, efforts to increase police participation in multidisciplinary early intervention teams, new technologies facilitating an increased emphasis on crime prevention, innovative programs permitting community members to assist police in crime prevention, reducing the time police must be away from the community while awaiting court appearances, innovative crime control and prevention programs involving police and youth, community-based crime prevention programs, and other innovations, programs and activities that further the purposes of title I.

Subsection (d) of section 1701 provides that particular consideration shall be given to applications for grants affecting empowerment zones or enterprise communities under the proposed Economic Empowerment Act of 1993.

Subsection (e) of section 1701 authorizes the Attorney General to provide technical assistance to state and local governments, and other public and private entities, in furtherance of the purposes of title I. In addition to the general grant of authority to provide technical assistance, two specific types of appropriate technical assistance are identified. First, paragraph (2) states that the technical assistance may include the development of a model defining community or problem-oriented policing and related strategies and methodologies for implementation. Second, paragraph (3) states that the technical assistance may include establishing or making arrangements for the operation of training centers. The functions of the centers would include training police trainers and supervisors concerning community or problem-oriented policing, and other reforms and improvements in police-community interaction that further the purposes of title I.

Subsection (f) states that the Attorney General may utilize any component or components of the Department of Justice in carrying out title I.

Subsection (g) provides a minimum level of funding for each state or jurisdiction that submits an application meeting the requirements set forth by the Attorney General.

Section 1702 -- Applications for grants. This section provides for the submission of applications for grants to the Attorney General. In addition to any other information required by the Attorney General, applications for grants shall include a long-term strategy and detailed implementation plan developed at the local level, demonstrate a specific public safety need, explain the localities inability to address the need without federal assistance, identify related governmental and community initiatives which complement or will be coordinated with the policing proposal, certify that there has been appropriate coordination with all affected agencies, and outline the initial and ongoing level of community support for the proposal. The Attorney General has final authority to approve or disapprove an application.

Section 1703 -- Alternative application routes for classes of potential grantees. This section establishes alternative application routes for certain applicants.

Subsection (a) provides that applicants generally are to submit their applications in the first instance to the state office that is responsible for applying for and administering formula grant funding under the Byrne Grant program.

Subsection (b) sets forth the initial application review procedures for applicants applying under subsection (a). Under this process, the state office would review the applications, prioritize them on the basis of their likelihood of achieving the purposes of title I, make any recommendations for giving special priority to particular applications, and forward the applications to the Attorney General. Section 104 of the bill allocates 60% of the grant funding for grants pursuant to applications under this subsection.

Subsection (c) allows municipalities whose population exceeds 150,000 to submit applications directly to the Attorney General. The purpose of this option is to enable larger municipalities to deal directly with the federal government in making applications. This avoids the potential delay involved in routing applications through a central state office, and in receiving funds that are likely to be passed through the central state office on the way to municipalities or other grantees under a centralized state application process. Section 104 of the bill allocates 40% of the grant funding for grants pursuant to applications under this subsection.

Section 1704 -- Renewal of grants. This section states that, except for grants made for hiring and rehiring career law enforcement officers, a grant may be renewed for up to two additional years. Grants for hiring and rehiring career law enforcement officers may be renewed for up to four years.

Section 1705 -- Limitations on use of funds. This section states that grants to state and local governments are to be used

to supplement, and not to supplant, state and local funds. No more than 5% of any grant may be used for the costs of administration and evaluation. In addition, states and units of local government may use cash or property received under the Assets Forfeiture equitable sharing program to cover the cost of the non-federal portion of programs funded under this part. Grants awarded under this part for hiring or rehiring police officers may not exceed \$125,000 per officer for salary and benefits for the life of the grant, including all renewals.

Section 1706 -- Performance evaluations. This section states that each funded program must include an evaluation component, and that the performance of each grant recipient is to be periodically reviewed by the Attorney General.

Section 1707 -- Revocation or suspension of funding. This section states that the Attorney General may revoke or suspend funding of a grant if the recipient is not in compliance with the terms and requirements of the grant application.

Section 1708 -- Access to documents. This section gives the Attorney General and the General Accounting Office access to pertinent books, documents, papers, and records for purposes of audits and examinations.

Section 1709 -- Regulations. This section authorizes the Attorney General to promulgate regulations to carry out title I.

Section 1710 -- Definition and technical amendment. This section provides a definition of "career law enforcement officer" and makes a technical amendment to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act which adds a table of sections for the new part.

SECTION 104 -- AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

This section of the bill contains authorization language and provisions concerning the allocation of funding under the proposed Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993 (title I of the bill). One billion dollars would be authorized for each of the next five fiscal years. Of the funds authorized and appropriated, up to [5%] could be used for technical assistance pursuant to section 1701(e) in the proposal. Of the remaining funds, 60% would be used for grants pursuant to applications channeled through the central state office under section 1703(a), and 40% would be used for grants pursuant to applications submitted directly to the Attorney General by municipalities under section 1703(c). At least 75% of the funding to grantees in each category would be used for the purposes specified in section 1701(b), which directly increase police resources or presence in the community.

June 21, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR CIRCULATION

**FROM: Bruce Reed
Jose Cerda**

SUBJECT: Policy Options for This Week's Crime Event

We recommend that the President use this week's meeting with the National Association of Police Officers (NAPO) to tout Congressional passage of his jobs bill, which includes \$200 million for re-hiring laid-off cops -- the first downpayment on his pledge to put 100,000 new police officers on the street. He could also point to several law enforcement initiatives at several agencies that will help him keep that pledge, and announce his intention to introduce a crime bill next month which will provide the balance of the 100,000.

Although other Presidential actions would be possible this week -- including an import ban on assault pistols and an expanded ban on armor-piercing bullets -- each of them has the potential to backfire, for reasons explained below.

Congressional Passage of Cops/Jobs Bill

The Senate is expected to vote on the jobs bill at 7 p.m. Tuesday. Sen. Nichols is planning to offer a Republican amendment to strike the cops money. If that fails, the \$200 million for cops will have passed in both House and Senate versions. (Note: The Senate pays for the jobs bill with, among other things, a \$250 million rescission of FY93 community investment money that we were planning to use for community policing in empowerment zones; the House version does not.) If we want to capitalize on the Senate vote Tuesday night, we should consider scheduling the NAPO event for Wednesday.

Other Crime Initiatives

The 100,000 new law enforcement officials will come from several sources -- the crime bill, the jobs bill, national service, and other initiatives at HUD, Labor, and Education. Several of these programs have been announced, but none has received much attention.

The President could call attention to this broad anti-crime agenda, and highlight three measures in particular:

* Community Partnership Against Crime (COMPAC), a HUD program to fight crime in public housing;

* Safe Schools, an Education Department program to help schools in high-crime areas purchase metal detectors, hire security guards and police officers, etc;

* Troops to Cops, a Labor Department initiative to use defense conversion money to train veterans who are leaving the military to become police officers.

Support for Crime Bill

The President should also use the event to announce that he expects to endorse a crime bill next month that will include not only a major community policing initiative, but also the Brady bill, boot camps, and habeas reform and death penalty provisions updated from last year's bill.

Biden, Brooks, Justice, and the White House are in general agreement about most elements of the crime bill, and are in the midst of intense negotiations to have the bill ready for introduction next month. The one remaining snag is over habeas: Biden and Brooks are still looking for language that can attract support from local prosecutors as well as state attorneys general. A firm commitment to introduce a bill next month would reassure the Hill and the press, and help keep the bill from getting bogged down.

Other Possible Presidential Actions

We have explored other possible actions the President could take to demonstrate his commitment to fighting crime. The executive orders we proposed earlier have encountered some resistance in the agencies. We could still move forward, but at some risk. We recommend holding them for a future event.

1. Import Ban on Assault Pistols: The President could sign an executive order to ban the importation of assault pistols. This isn't a bad idea, but it is at best symbolic. Only a few thousand assault pistols are imported each year; ATF would rather we go after domestic production, which can be banned only through legislation. DeConcini, Metzenbaum, and Schumer each have introduced bills to limit domestic production of various semi-automatic weapons. The last two are particularly controversial. This week is probably not the best time to be picking sides on this issue.

2. Expand Ban on Armor-Piercing Bullets: European arms dealers have developed new ammunition that can get around the existing ban on armor-piercing bullets. Police groups were concerned that the Defense Department was considering importing such bullets for military use. The President could let NAPO know privately that Defense has decided against the idea for now. But Justice and police groups feel strongly that this issue must be dealt with quietly; they don't want to call attention to the fact that these new bullets exist.



Office of Policy Development
United States Department of Justice
10th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

Date: 7/1/93

TO: José Cordero FAX: _____
VOICE: _____

FROM: Grace H. Mastalle VOICE: (202) _____

FAX: (202) 514-8639

Total Pages (excluding this cover): _____

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José - Herzastart.
I have not
reviewed yet but
wanted you to take
a look asap.
Grace

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DRAFT

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WORK IN PROGRESS (revised 7.01.93)

A BILL

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of
the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Violent Crime Control and Law
Enforcement Act of 1993".

TITLE I - PUBLIC SAFETY AND POLICING

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Public Safety Partnership
And Community Policing Act of 1993".

SEC. 102. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) Findings. -- The Congress finds that --

(1) according to data compiled by the Federal Bureau of
Investigation, in 1961, there was approximately one reported
violent crime per city police officer, but while from 1961 to
1991 there was no substantial increase in U.S. cities' police
employment rate, during the same period the number of reported
violent crimes per city police officer rose to approximately 4.6
per officer;

(2) National Crime Survey figures indicate that nearly
5,000,000 households in the United States had at least one member
who had been a victim of violent crime during 1991;

(3) these victims of violence experienced more than 6.4
million crimes of which about half were reported to law
enforcement authorities;

~~(4) between 1987 and 1991, the nation's law enforcement~~

~~agencies reported a 29% increase in their violence-related workload, while the number of sworn law enforcement officers increased by 11.5%;~~ [BIDEN STAFF WANTS THIS PARAGRAPH DELETED]

(5) community-oriented policing ("cops on the beat") enhances communication and cooperation between law enforcement and members of the community; and

(6) such communication and cooperation between law enforcement and members of the community significantly assists in preventing and controlling crime and violence, thus enhancing public safety.

(b) Purposes. -- The purposes of this Act are to --

(1) substantially increase, by up to 100,000, the number of law enforcement officers interacting directly with members of the community ("cops on the beat");

(2) provide additional and more effective training to law enforcement officers to enhance their problem solving, service, and other skills needed in interacting with members of the community;

(3) encourage the development and implementation of innovative programs to permit members of the community to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in the prevention of crime in the community; and

(4) encourage the development of new technologies to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in reorienting the emphasis of their activities from reacting to crime to preventing crime;

by establishing a program of grants and assistance in furtherance of these objectives, including the authorization for a period of five years of grants for the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers.

SEC. 103. COMMUNITY POLICING; "COPS ON THE BEAT"

(a) In general. -- Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.) is amended by --

- (1) redesignating Part Q as Part R;
- (2) redesignating section 1701 as section 1801; and
- (3) inserting after Part P the following new Part:

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

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

"(a) Grant authorization. -- The Attorney General is authorized to make grants to units of State and local government, and to other public and private entities, to increase police presence, to expand and improve cooperative efforts between law enforcement agencies and members of the community to address crime and disorder problems, and otherwise to enhance public safety.

"(b) Rehiring and hiring grant projects. -- ~~Not less than 75 percent of funds available in any fiscal year for grants~~ [BIDEN STAFF WANTS DELETION ON GROUNDS OF REDUNDANCY WITH ALLOCATION PROVISIONS IN SECTION 104.] Grants made under the

authority of subsection (a) of this section ~~shall~~ may be used for programs, projects, and other activities to --

"(1) rehire law enforcement officers who have been laid off as a result of State and local budget reductions for deployment in community-oriented policing; and

"(2) hire new, additional career law enforcement officers for deployment in community-oriented policing across the Nation.

"(c) Additional grant projects. -- Grants made under the authority of subsection (a) of this section also may include programs, projects, and other activities to --

"(1) increase the number of law enforcement officers involved in activities that are focused on interaction with members of the community on proactive crime control and prevention by redeploying officers to such activities;

"(2) provide specialized training to law enforcement officers to enhance their conflict resolution, mediation, problem solving, service, and other skills needed to work in partnership with members of the community;

"(3) increase police participation in multidisciplinary early intervention teams;

"(4) develop new technologies to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in reorienting the emphasis of their activities from reacting to crime to preventing crime;

"(5) develop and implement innovative programs to permit members of the community to assist State and local law enforcement agencies in the prevention of crime in the community;

language changed to make it clear that redeployment must increase number of officers in community policing. Shuffling officers among positions without

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

"(7) establish and implement innovative programs to increase and enhance proactive crime control and prevention programs involving law enforcement officers and young persons in the community.

"(d) Preferential consideration of applications for certain grants. -- (1) In awarding grants under this part, the Attorney General shall give particular consideration to applications for grants affecting urban, suburban, and rural areas designated as empowerment zones or enterprise communities pursuant to the Economic Empowerment Act of 1993. [BIDEN STAFF WANTS THIS PARAGRAPH DELETED; SAYS IT'S REDUNDANT IN RELATION TO ENTERPRISE ZONE BILL.]

"(2) In awarding grants under this part, the Attorney General may give preferential consideration to grants for hiring and rehiring additional career law enforcement officers that involve a non-Federal contribution exceeding the 25% minimum under subsection (h) of this section.

~~"(3) In awarding grants under this part, the Attorney General may give preferential consideration to applications submitted in coordination with Police Corps Program applications under title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993. [BIDEN STAFF WANTS THIS PARAGRAPH DELETED. HOWEVER, BROOKS STAFF LIKES IT.]~~

"(e) Technical assistance. -- (1) The Attorney General may provide technical assistance to units of State and local government, and to other public and private entities, in furtherance of the purposes of the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993.

"(2) The technical assistance provided by the Attorney General may include the development of a flexible model that will define for State and local governments, and other public and private entities, definitions and strategies associated with community or problem-oriented policing and methodologies for its implementation. ~~In developing such a model, the Attorney General is encouraged to consult with experts in public safety and the criminal justice system.~~ [BROOKS STAFF WANTS THIS MOVED TO LEGISLATIVE HISTORY.]

"(3) The technical assistance provided by the Attorney General may include the establishment and operation of training centers or facilities, either directly or by contracting or cooperative arrangements. The functions of the centers or facilities established under this paragraph may include instruction and seminars for police trainers and supervisors concerning community or problem-oriented policing ~~and other reforms~~ and improvements in police-community interaction and cooperation that further the purposes of the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993. [BROOKS STAFF WANTS DELETION OF "AND OTHER REFORMS".]

"(f) Utilization of components. -- The Attorney General may

utilize any component or components of the Department of Justice in carrying out this part.

"(g) Minimum Amount. -- Each qualifying state, together with grantees within the state, shall receive in each fiscal year pursuant to subsection (a) of this section not less than 0.25% of the total amount appropriated in the fiscal year for grants pursuant to that subsection. [BIDEN STAFF WANTS 0.25% CHANGED TO 0.5%; BROOKS STAFF IS CHECKING IT OUT.] As used in this subsection, "qualifying state" means any state which has submitted an application for a grant, or in which an eligible entity has submitted an application for a grant, which meets the requirements prescribed by the Attorney General and the conditions set out in this part.

"(h) Matching funds. -- The portion of the costs of a program, project, or activity provided by a grant under subsection (a) of this section may not exceed 75 percent, unless the Attorney General waives, wholly or in part, the requirement under this subsection of a non-Federal contribution to the costs of a program, project, or activity. [ADD WHITE HOUSE WAIVER LIMITATION LANGUAGE?]

"(i) Allocation of funds. -- The funds available under this part shall be allocated as provided in section 1001(a)(11)(B) of this Act.

"(j) Termination of grants for hiring officers. -- The authority under subsection (a) of this section to make grants for the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement

Language unchanged, but analysis statement elaborates on sliding scale approach to funding police hires. Proposed § 1702(c)(8) already makes sliding

officers shall lapse at the conclusion of five years from the date of enactment of this part. Prior to the expiration of this grant authority, the Attorney General shall submit a report to Congress concerning the experience with and effects of such grants. The report may include any recommendations the Attorney General may have for amendments to this part and related provisions of law in light of the termination of the authority to make grants for the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers.

"SEC. 1702. APPLICATIONS.

"(a) In general. -- No grant may be made under this part unless an application has been submitted to, and approved by, the Attorney General.

"(b) Form and content of application. -- An application for a grant under this part shall be submitted in such form, and contain such information, as the Attorney General may prescribe by regulation or guidelines.

"(c) In accordance with the regulations or guidelines established by the Attorney General, each application for a grant under this part shall --

"(1) include a long-term strategy and detailed implementation plan that reflects consultation with community groups and appropriate private and public agencies and reflects consideration of the statewide strategy under section 503(a)(1) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3753(a)(1));

"(2) demonstrate a specific public safety need;

"(3) explain the locality's inability to address the need without federal assistance;

"(4) identify related governmental and community initiatives which complement or will be coordinated with the proposal;

"(5) certify that there has been appropriate coordination with all affected agencies;

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

"(7) specify plans for obtaining necessary support and continuing the proposed program, project, or activity following the conclusion of Federal support; and

"(8) if the application is for a grant for hiring or rehiring additional career law enforcement officers --

"(A) specify plans for the assumption by the grantee of a progressively larger share of the cost in the course of time, looking towards the continuation of the increased hiring level using State or local sources of funding following the conclusion of Federal support; and

"(B) specify plans for dealing with any effects of the increase in police resources on other components of the criminal justice system. [BIDEN STAFF RAISES QUESTIONS ABOUT (8) AND POSSIBLY (7) -- HOW WILL CITIES AND STATES REACT AND WHETHER THE LEGISLATION SHOULD BE

Preclusion of judicial review deleted

SO SPECIFIC. HOWEVER, BROOKS STAFF LIKES IT A LOT.]

"SEC. 1703. REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS BY STATE OFFICE.

"(a) In general. -- Except as provided in subsection (c) or (d), an applicant for a grant under this part shall submit an application to the State office designated under section 507 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3757) in the State in which the applicant is located for initial review.

"(b) Initial review of application. -- (1) The State office referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall review applications for grants under this part submitted to it, based upon criteria specified by the Attorney General by regulation or guidelines.

"(2) Upon completion of the reviews required by paragraph (1) of this subsection, the State office referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall determine which, if any, of the applications for grants under this part are most likely to be successful in achieving the purposes of the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993.

"(3) (A) Based upon the determinations made under paragraph (2) of this subsection, the State office referred to in subsection (a) of this section shall list the applications for grants under this part in order of their likelihood to achieve the purposes of the Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993 and shall submit the list along with all grant applications and supporting materials received to the

Attorney General.

"(B) In making the submission to the Attorney General required by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the State office referred to in subsection (a) of this section may recommend that a particular application or applications should receive special priority and provide supporting reasons for the recommendation.

"(c) Direct application to the Attorney General by certain municipalities. -- Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, municipalities whose population exceeds 150,000 may submit an application for a grant under this part directly to the Attorney General. For purposes of this subsection, "municipalities whose population exceeds 150,000" means units of local government or law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction over areas with populations exceeding 150,000, and consortia or associations that include one or more such units of local government or law enforcement agencies.

"(d) Direct application to the Attorney General by other applicants. -- Notwithstanding subsection (a) of this section, if a State chooses not to carry out the functions described in subsection (b) of this section, an applicant in the State may submit an application for a grant under this part directly to the Attorney General.

"SEC. 1704. RENEWAL OF GRANTS.

"(a) In general. -- Except for grants made for hiring or rehiring additional career law enforcement officers, a grant

under this part may be renewed for up to two additional years after the first fiscal year during which a recipient receives its initial grant, if the Attorney General determines that the funds made available to the recipient were used in a manner required under an approved application and if the recipient can demonstrate significant progress in achieving the objectives of the initial application.

"(b) Grants for hiring. -- Grants made for hiring or rehiring additional career law enforcement officers may be renewed for up to four years, subject to the requirements of subsection (a) of this section, but notwithstanding the limitation in that subsection concerning the number of years for which grants may be renewed.

"(c) Multi-year grants. -- A grant for a period exceeding one year may be renewed as provided in this section, except that the total duration of such a grant including any renewals may not exceed three years, or five years if it is a grant made for hiring or rehiring additional career law enforcement officers.

"SEC. 1705. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS.

"(a) Non-supplanting requirement. -- Funds made available under this part to State or local governments shall not be used to supplant State or local funds, but will be used to increase the amount of funds that would, in the absence of Federal funds, be made available from State or local sources.

"(b) Administrative costs. -- No more than 5% of the funds available under this part may be used for the costs of States in

Adds general \$75,000 cap on per officer living money. Analysis statement elaborates on concept -

carrying out the functions described in section 1703(b) or other administrative costs.

"(c) Non-federal costs -- State and local units of government may use assets received through the Assets Forfeiture equitable sharing program to cover the non-federal portion of programs funded under this part.

"(d) Hiring costs -- Funding provided under this part for hiring or rehiring a career law enforcement officer may not exceed \$75,000, unless the Attorney General grants a waiver from this limitation.

"SEC. 1706. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION.

"(a) Evaluation components. -- Each project funded under this part shall contain an evaluation component, developed pursuant to guidelines established by the Attorney General.

"(b) Periodic review and reports. -- The Attorney General shall review the performance of each grant recipient under this part. The Attorney General may require a grant recipient to submit to the Attorney General the results of the evaluations required under subsection (a) and such other data and information as the Attorney General deems reasonably necessary to carry out the responsibilities under this subsection.

"SEC. 1707. REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF FUNDING.

"If the Attorney General determines, as a result of the reviews required by section 1706 of this part, or otherwise, that a grant recipient under this part is not in substantial compliance with the terms and requirements of an approved grant

application submitted under section 1702 of this part, the Attorney General may revoke or suspend funding of that grant, in whole or in part.

"SEC. 1708. ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS.

"(a) By the Attorney General. -- The Attorney General shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any pertinent books, documents, papers, or records of a grant recipient under this part, as well as the pertinent books, documents, papers, or records of State and local governments, persons, businesses, and other entities that are involved in programs or projects for which assistance is provided under this part.

"(b) By the Comptroller General. -- The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall also apply with respect to audits and examinations conducted by the Comptroller General of the United States or by an authorized representative of the Comptroller General.

"SEC. 1709. GENERAL REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

"The Attorney General is authorized to promulgate regulations and guidelines to carry out this part.

"SEC. 1710. DEFINITION.

"For purposes of this part, the term 'career law enforcement officer' means a person hired on a permanent basis and directly serving a State or local public agency in an official capacity, with compensation, with responsibility for the investigation, control, or prevention of violations of criminal laws." (BIDEN'S

STAFF ASKS FOR SOURCE OF DEFINITION. FORMULATION MORE CLOSELY MODELED ON EXISTING DEFINITION, IN 18 U.S.C. 115(c)(1), WOULD BE AS FOLLOWS: "For purposes of this part, the term 'career law enforcement officer' means a person hired on a permanent basis who is authorized by law or by a State or local public agency to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, or investigation of violations of criminal laws."]

(b) Technical amendment.-- The table of contents of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3711, et seq.) is amended by striking the material relating to Part Q and inserting the following:

"Part Q -- PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY POLICING; 'COPS ON THE BEAT'

"Sec. 1701. Authority to make public safety and community policing grants.

"Sec. 1702. Applications.

"Sec. 1703. Review of applications by State office.

"Sec. 1704. Renewal of grants.

"Sec. 1705. Limitation on use of funds.

"Sec. 1706. Performance evaluation.

"Sec. 1707. Revocation or suspension of funding.

"Sec. 1708. Access to documents.

"Sec. 1709. General regulatory authority.

"Sec. 1710. Definition.

"Part R -- TRANSITION-EFFECTIVE DATE-REPEALER

"Sec. 1801. Continuation of rules, authorities and

proceedings."

SEC. 104. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) Authorization. -- Section 1001(a) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3793) is amended --

(1) in paragraph (3) by striking "and N." and inserting "N, O, P, and Q."; and

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

"(11) (A) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out Part Q, to remain available until expended --

"(i) a total of \$500,000,000 for fiscal years 1993 and 1994; and

"(ii) such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1995 through 1998.

"(B) Of funds available under Part Q in any fiscal year, up to 5% may be used for technical assistance under section 1701(e), and up to 5% may be used for the costs of States in carrying out the functions described in section 1703(b) or other administrative costs. Of the remaining funds, 60% shall be allocated for grants pursuant to applications submitted as provided in section 1703(a) or (d), and 40% shall be allocated for grants pursuant to applications submitted as provided in section 1703(c). Of the funds available in relation to grants pursuant to applications submitted as provided in section 1703(a) or (d), at least 85% shall be applied to grants for the purposes specified in section 1701(b), and no more than 15% may be

Money for technical assistance and administrative costs come off the top. This is no change from earlier drafts.

back to 50% - 40%

changed to 50% - 15%

changed to 85% - 15%

applied to other grants in furtherance of the purposes of Part Q. Of the funds available in relation to grants pursuant to applications submitted as provided in section 1703(c), at least 85% shall be applied to grants for the purposes specified in section 1701(b), and no more than 15% may be applied to other grants in furtherance of the purposes of Part Q." [BIDEN STAFF PROPOSES ELIMINATING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OR LUMPING THE MONEY FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN WITH THE ALLOCATION FOR NON-HIRING GRANTS.]

(b) Status as subsequent authorizing legislation. -- This section constitutes the "subsequent authorizing legislation" referred to in Title XII of Public Law 102-368 (the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1992).

SEC. 105. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

Title XII of "An act making supplemental appropriations, transfers, and rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1992, and for other purposes" (Public Law 102-368, 106 Stat. 1117, 1160-61), is amended by --

(1) inserting "including Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing grants under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993" after "rejuvenate neighborhoods"; and

(2) inserting "Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing grants under the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1993;" after "Treatment Improvement Program under sections 301 and 509C of the Public Health Service Act, as amended by Public Law 102-321;".

TITLE II -- POLICE CORPS

SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE

This title may be cited as the "Community Police Corps Act".

SEC. 202. STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

The purposes of this title are to support and encourage state and locally based Police Corps programs which provide educational assistance and job placement for police recruits in community-oriented policing, and to support and encourage scholarship programs for in-service officers related to community-oriented policing.

SEC. 203. DEFINITIONS

As used in this title --

(1) "educational institution" means an institution of postsecondary education having a program whose regular duration is not less than two years and not more than four years, or a combination of such institutions that enter into a partnership with a jurisdiction under section 115 of this title;

(2) "jurisdiction" means a state or local law enforcement agency or a state or local government, or a combination of such agencies or governments that enter into a partnership with an educational institution under section 115 of this title; and

(3) "partnership" means a cooperative arrangement of an educational institution and a jurisdiction for the purpose of operating a Community Police Corps Program.

SEC. 204. AUTHORIZATION OF PROGRAM

(a) GRANTS. -- The Attorney General may make grants to

educational institutions for the support of Community Police Corps Programs as described in this title. The duration of a grant under this section shall not exceed five years. Grants whose duration is less than five years may be renewed by the Attorney General so long as the aggregate duration of grants for a particular Community Police Corps Program does not exceed five years. Up to ten Community Police Corps Programs may receive funding under this section at any time.

(b) SCHOLARSHIPS. -- Grants provided to educational institutions under this section shall be used to provide scholarships of not more than \$5,000 annually to participants in Community Police Corps Programs. Scholarships may be provided for the full duration of the institution's educational program or for any shorter period, but the aggregate amount provided to any participant shall not exceed \$5,000 times the number of years in the institution's regular program.

(c) UTILIZATION OF COMPONENTS. -- The Attorney General may utilize any component or components of the Department of Justice in carrying out this title.

SEC. 205. PARTNERSHIPS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND
JURISDICTIONS

(a) FORMATION OF PARTNERSHIPS. -- All Community Police Corps Programs funded under this title shall be operated by partnerships including an educational institution and a jurisdiction. The partnership shall publicize the availability of scholarships under the Community Police Corps Program and

shall carry out the specific responsibilities set out in subsections (b), (c), (d), and (e).

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION. -- The educational institution in a partnership shall be responsible for

--
(1) determining degree requirements and/or devising an educational curriculum, in consultation with the jurisdiction in the partnership, for participants in the Community Police Corps Program, which shall include instruction that helps to prepare the participants for work in community-oriented policing; and

(2) evaluating the educational and academic fitness of applicants for participation in the Program, and selecting applicants for participation with the concurrence of the jurisdiction in the partnership.

(c) RESPONSIBILITIES OF JURISDICTION. -- The jurisdiction in a partnership shall be responsible for --

(1) evaluating the fitness of applicants for future police work, and selecting applicants for participation with the concurrence of the educational institution in the partnership;

(2) providing work-study and training opportunities for participants during the educational period;

(3) providing any additional necessary training, and hiring as law enforcement officers all participants who have successfully completed the educational program and any work-study or training requirements, and who otherwise meet minimum qualification and fitness standards for available positions; and

(4) utilizing those participants to help implement community-oriented policing for a period of at least four years.

(d) APPLICATION AND PLAN. -- A partnership may seek support for a Community Police Corps Program by submitting an application to the Attorney General which contains a plan for operating such a program. The plan shall describe the discharge of the responsibilities set out in this section, and shall address any other matters that the Attorney General may prescribe. An application under this subsection may be submitted in coordination with an application under section 1702 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

(e) MINIMUM ENROLLMENT REQUIREMENT. -- A qualifying plan must specify that at least ten participants will be enrolled in the Program. If scholarships are provided to participants in more than one educational class, then at least ten participants must be enrolled in each such class.

SEC. 206. RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTICIPANTS

(a) CONDITIONS OF PARTICIPATION. -- A person may apply for participation in a Community Police Corps Program by submitting an application in the form and manner prescribed by the partnership that operates the Program. By enrolling in the Program, a participant undertakes to --

(1) complete the educational component of the Program, and any work-study or training requirements which are part of the Program, including satisfaction of any performance or testing standards set by the educational institution or the jurisdiction;

(2) accept employment by the jurisdiction as a law enforcement officer; and

(3) remain in such employment for a period of at least four years without misconduct or deficits in performance that warrant discharge or removal from a position as a law enforcement officer under the rules of the employing jurisdiction.

(b) VIOLATION OF CONDITIONS. -- A participant who fails to comply with the conditions in subsection (a) may be required to repay to the United States the amount of any scholarship or scholarships provided under this subtitle, together with interest at a rate specified by the Attorney General. The Attorney General may allow a participant to fulfill the employment requirement under this title, wholly or in part, through some other form of public service of comparable duration, on a finding that the participant's inability to fulfill the employment requirement is the result of disability or other good cause for which the participant is not at fault.

SEC. 207. COMMUNITY POLICING SCHOLARSHIPS FOR IN-SERVICE OFFICERS

(a) GRANTS. -- In addition to grants provided under section 114, the Attorney General may make grants to educational institutions participating in partnerships with jurisdictions under section 115 for purposes of supporting study at the institution or in a related post-graduate program by law enforcement officers who are employed by the jurisdiction.

(b) SCHOLARSHIPS. -- Grants provided to educational institutions under this section shall be used to provide

scholarships to officers who are assigned or will be assigned to community-oriented policing, or who exercise or will exercise a supervisory or training role in relation to officers assigned to community-oriented policing. Scholarships under this section shall be applied to support courses of study that are relevant to community-oriented policing or related supervisory or training functions.

(c) LIMITATIONS. -- The amount of a scholarship under this section may not exceed \$5,000 annually for any recipient, or an aggregate amount of \$10,000 for any recipient. The funding provided under this section shall not exceed 10% of the total funding available under this title.

(d) APPLICATION AND GRANT CONDITIONS. -- A partnership that wishes to establish a scholarship program for in-service officers under this section shall submit an application to the Attorney General, which may be combined with an application seeking support for a Community Police Corps Program under section 115(d). The application and the conduct of programs funded under this section shall conform to any requirements that may be prescribed by the Attorney General.

SEC. 208. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION

There is authorized to be appropriated not more than \$25,000,000 to carry out this title.

SEC. 209. REPORT AND REVIEW OF PROGRAM

The grant authority created by this title shall lapse at the conclusion of five years from the date of enactment of this

title. Prior to the expiration of the grant authority under this title, the Attorney General shall submit a report to Congress concerning the experience with and efficacy of the programs that have received support under this title. The report may include any recommendations the Attorney General may have concerning the renewal, with or without modifications, of the program established by this title.

KARP "93 POLCOR. AN3"

VIOLENT CRIME CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1993
SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

TITLE I -- PUBLIC SAFETY AND POLICING

SECTION 101 -- SHORT TITLE

This section designates title I of the bill as the "Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993."

SECTION 102 -- FINDINGS AND PURPOSES

This section sets out findings relevant to the proposal in title I, and identifies its purposes. The findings, in subsection (a), note the high incidence of violent crime in the United States, and the failure of the number of law enforcement officers to keep pace with the increase in violent crime. The findings further note that community policing, which puts police "on the beat" in local neighborhoods and communities, can enhance public safety by preventing and controlling crime and violence.

Subsection (b) of section 102 sets out the general purposes of title I. These include increasing, by up to 100,000, the number of police in community policing; enhancing police training relating to interaction with the community; development of innovative programs permitting members of the community to assist the police in crime prevention efforts; and development of new technologies to help reorient the emphasis of police work from reacting to crime to preventing crime.

SECTION 103 -- COMMUNITY POLICING PROGRAM

This section adds a new part to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The part would establish a program of grants and technical assistance (including training) to increase the overall number of police officers, and particularly to increase the number of police officers in community policing. The sections in the new part are as follows:

Section 1701 -- Authority to make grants and to provide technical assistance. Subsection (a) of this section authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to units of state and local government, and to other public and private entities. The purposes of the grants would be to increase police presence, to enhance police-community cooperation in addressing crime and disorder, and otherwise to enhance public safety.

Subsection (b) of section 1701 identifies two specific funding objectives that directly increase police resources -- hiring additional career law enforcement officers for deployment in community-oriented policing, and rehiring officers who have been laid off for budgetary reasons for deployment in community-oriented policing. At least 85% of the grant money available under the title would be utilized for these purposes. In

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determining the amounts allowed for hiring or rehiring of officers, the Attorney General could take account of local needs and costs and other factors.

Subsection (c) of section 1701 sets out other funding objectives. These include increasing the number of officers involved in community policing or comparable crime control and prevention functions through redeployment, support of training for skills pertinent to police-community interaction, increased police participation in multidisciplinary early intervention teams, new technologies facilitating an increased emphasis on crime prevention, innovative programs permitting community members to assist police in crime prevention, reducing the time police must be away from the community while awaiting court appearances, and innovative crime control and prevention programs involving police and youth.

Subsection (d) of section 1701 provides that particular consideration shall be given to applications for grants affecting empowerment zones or enterprise communities under the proposed Economic Empowerment Act of 1993. It further provides that preferential consideration may be given to applications for grants for policing hiring involving a non-Federal contribution exceeding 25%.

Subsection (e) of section 1701 authorizes the Attorney General to provide technical assistance to state and local governments, and other public and private entities, in furtherance of the purposes of title I. In addition to the general grant of authority to provide technical assistance, two specific types of appropriate technical assistance are identified. First, paragraph (2) states that the technical assistance may include the development of a flexible model defining community or problem-oriented policing and related strategies and methodologies for implementation. It is contemplated that the Attorney General would consult with appropriate experts in public safety and the criminal justice system in developing such a model. Second, paragraph (3) states that the technical assistance may include establishing or making arrangements for the operation of training centers. The functions of the centers would include training police trainers and supervisors concerning community or problem-oriented policing, and other reforms and improvements in police-community interaction that further the purposes of title I.

Subsection (f) of section 1701 states that the Attorney General may utilize any component or components of the Department of Justice in carrying out title I.

Subsection (g) of section 1701 entitles each qualifying state, together with grantees within the state, to a minimum of at least 0.25% of the grant funding available under title I in

Added to emphasize sliding scale approach and explain averaging of match over life of multi-year grant.

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each fiscal year.

Subsection (h) of section 1701 specifies the matching funds requirement for the grant program. A non-federal contribution of at least 25% would be required, subject to possible waiver by the Attorney General.

Even in the absence of a waiver, the general 25% match requirement would not necessarily mean that the grantee would have to contribute this amount in any particular year. For example, in relation to a multi-year grant for hiring or re-hiring additional career law enforcement officers, the federal contribution could exceed 75% in the first year, but be progressively lower in subsequent years of the grant, producing a net federal contribution over the life of the grant which is below 75%. Proposed § 1702(c)(8) specifically requires applicants for hiring and rehiring grants to provide "plans for the assumption by the grantee of a progressively larger share of the cost in the course of time, looking towards the continuation of the increased hiring level using State or local sources of funding following the conclusion of Federal support."

Subsection (i) of section 1701 cross-references a later provision governing the allocation of available funding under the subtitle for different purposes and classes of grantees.

Subsection (j) of section 1701 terminates the authority to make grants for hiring or rehiring additional career law enforcement officers after five years.

Section 1702 -- Applications for grants. This section provides for the submission of applications for grants to the Attorney General, and provides that the Attorney General has final authority concerning the decision whether to approve or disapprove an application. Applications would have to include various specified information, including a detailed implementation plan reflecting consultation with community groups and appropriate public and private agencies, demonstration of need for federal assistance, information concerning coordination with other governmental and community efforts and community support and involvement, and plans for obtaining necessary support and continuing the proposed program or activity following the conclusion of federal support.

Section 1703 -- Alternative application routes for classes of potential grantees. This section establishes alternative application routes for certain applicants.

Subsections (a) and (b) provide that applicants generally are to submit their applications in the first instance to the state office that is responsible for applying for and administering formula grant funding under the Byrne Grant

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program. The state office would review the applications, prioritize them on the basis of their likelihood of achieving the purposes of title I, make any recommendations for giving special priority to particular applications, and forward the applications to the Attorney General. Section 104 of the bill allocates 60% of the grant funding for grants pursuant to applications under this subsection (together with grants pursuant to applications under subsection (d), discussed below).

Subsection (c) allows municipalities whose population exceeds 150,000 to submit applications directly to the Attorney General. The purpose of this option is to enable larger municipalities to deal directly with the federal government in making applications. This avoids the potential delay involved in routing applications through a central state office, and in receiving funds that are likely to be passed through the central state office on the way to municipalities or other grantees under a centralized state application process. Section 104 of the bill allocates 40% of the grant funding for grants pursuant to applications under this subsection.

Subsection (d) allows applicants in a State to submit applications directly to the Attorney General if the State chooses not to carry out the centralized application process described in subsection (b).

Section 1704 -- Renewal of grants. This section limits the maximum duration of grants (including renewals) to three years, except that grants for hiring and rehiring additional career law enforcement officers could be made for up to five years (including renewals).

Section 1705 -- Limitations on use of funds. This section states that grants to state and local governments are to be used to supplement, and not to supplant, state and local funds. It also states that no more than 5% of available funds may be used for administrative costs. State and local governments could apply assets received through equitable sharing under the asset forfeiture program to cover the non-federal portion of programs funded under the title.

A further limitation under section 1705 is that the amount provided for hiring or rehiring a particular career law enforcement officer could not exceed \$75,000, unless the Attorney General granted a waiver. This sets a presumptive limit on funding of hiring costs per officer, while providing flexibility to adjust the amount to achieve equitable effects among areas with different costs. In an area with low hiring costs the amount provided might be substantially below the \$75,000 ceiling, while a waiver might be granted to provide in excess of \$75,000 in an area with unusually high hiring costs.

Adds description and explains rationale of waivable \$75,000 cap on funding of hires.

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Section 1706 -- Performance evaluations. This section states that each funded program must include an evaluation component, and that the performance of each grant recipient is to be reviewed by the Attorney General.

Section 1707 -- Revocation or suspension of funding. This section states that the Attorney General may revoke or suspend funding of a grant if the recipient is not in compliance with the terms and requirements of the grant application.

Section 1708 -- Access to documents. This section gives the Attorney General and the General Accounting Office access to pertinent books, documents, papers, and records for purposes of audits and examinations.

Section 1709 -- Regulations. This section authorizes the Attorney General to promulgate regulations and guidelines to carry out title I.

Section 1710 -- Definition and technical amendment. This section provides a definition of "career law enforcement officer" and makes a technical amendment to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act which adds a table of sections for the new part.

SECTION 104 -- AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

This section of the bill contains authorization language and provisions concerning the allocation of funding under the proposed Public Safety Partnership and Community Policing Act of 1993 (title I of the bill). The authorization is a total of \$500 million for fiscal years 1993 and 1994, and necessary sums for fiscal years 1995 through 1998.

Of the funds authorized and appropriated, up to 5% could be used for technical assistance pursuant to section 1701(e) in the proposal, and up to 5% could be used for administrative costs. Of the remaining funds, 60% would be used for grants pursuant to applications channeled through the central state office under section 1703(a) (together with grants pursuant to applications under 1703(d)), and 40% would be used for grants pursuant to applications submitted directly to the Attorney General by municipalities under section 1703(c). At least 85% of the funding to grantees in each category would be used for the purposes specified in section 1701(b), which directly increase police resources.

SECTION 105 -- CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

Section 105 makes conforming amendments to an appropriations act.

TITLE II -- POLICE CORPS

- 6 -

Title II of the bill authorizes federal support for state and locally based Community Police Corps Programs. In essence, under these programs, state and local jurisdictions or law enforcement agencies would form partnerships with educational institutions for the purpose of educating police recruits. Educational assistance would be provided to students who made a commitment to four years of police work. The recruits would be hired by the law enforcement agencies following graduation and utilized in community-oriented policing.

The state and locally based character of the proposed Community Police Corps Programs increases the likelihood that participants in the programs will be drawn from the communities they will serve, and enables the process of integration into the employing agency and local community to begin during the educational period. The formulation of the proposal in title II also gives grantees substantial latitude in exploring different approaches to designing and implementing Police Corps programs, and adapting them to local conditions. The decentralized character of the programs would make it possible to administer them without the creation of a large new bureaucracy at the federal level.

In addition to the educational assistance program for prospective police officers authorized by the title, it authorizes support for scholarship programs for in-service officers relating to community policing. The same jurisdictions and educational institutions that operated Community Police Corps Programs would be eligible to apply for support for in-service scholarship programs.

The specific provisions in title II are as follows:

SECTION 201 -- SHORT TITLE

This section designates title II of the bill as the "Community Police Corps Act."

SECTION 202 -- STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

This section identifies the purposes of subtitle II: supporting and encouraging state and locally based Police Corps programs that provide educational assistance and job placement for police recruits in community-oriented policing, and supporting and encouraging scholarship programs for in-service officers related to community policing.

SECTION 203 -- DEFINITIONS

This section provides definitions for the title. In light of the definitions, the "educational institutions" that could participate in Community Police Corps Programs would include two-

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year colleges as well as four-year colleges, and would also include combinations of two or more educational institutions. The latter provision makes it clear that a program could be designed so that individual participants would take courses at more than one school, or different groups of participants would attend different schools.

"Jurisdictions" eligible to participate would include state and local law enforcement agencies and state and local governments, and would also include combinations of two or more such agencies or governments. Hence, maximum flexibility would be provided in permitting one or more law enforcement agencies or governments to form a partnership with one or more institutions of postsecondary education for the purpose of operating a Community Police Corps Program.

SECTION 204 -- AUTHORIZATION OF PROGRAM

This section authorizes the Attorney General to provide support for Community Police Corps Programs. Grants for that purpose could be made to qualifying educational institutions for a period of up to five years (including renewals). Up to ten Community Police Corps Programs could receive funding at any time.

The educational institutions would use the grants awarded under this section to provide scholarships to students participating in the Police Corps programs. The maximum annual scholarship that could be provided to a participant would be \$5,000, and the maximum aggregate amount that could be provided to a participant would be \$5,000 times the number of years in the educational institution's regular program. If the participating "educational institution" was a combination of two or more schools, the length of the "regular program" for purposes of computing the maximum aggregate scholarship amount would be defined by the regular program length of the school whose course of studies determines the expected duration of studies by participants in the Police Corps program.

Scholarships could be provided for the full duration of the institution's educational program or for any shorter period. For example, in relation to a four-year school, a program might be designed to provide assistance at some level for the full four-year period, or only for the junior and senior years.

SECTION 205 -- PARTNERSHIPS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND JURISDICTIONS

This section provides that Community Police Corps Programs funded under title II must be operated by a partnership including an educational institution and a jurisdiction. In light of the definitions in section 113, the "educational institution" could

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be a single school or a combination of two or more schools, and the "jurisdiction" could be a single agency or government or a combination of two or more agencies or governments. The members of the partnership would publicize the availability of scholarships under the Community Police Corps Program, and would jointly select the participants in the program.

The educational institution would specifically be responsible for determining degree requirements and/or devising an educational curriculum for participants which would include instruction that helps to prepare the participants for work in community-oriented policing. The jurisdiction would specifically be responsible for providing work-study opportunities and law enforcement training for the participants, and for hiring the participants following graduation and utilizing them in implementing community-oriented policing for a period of at least four years.

A partnership seeking support for a Community Police Corps Program would submit an application to the Attorney General, including a plan for the operation of the program. The plan would have to specify that at least ten participants will be enrolled in each educational class involved in the program.

SECTION 206 -- RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARTICIPANTS

This section sets out the responsibilities of participants in Community Police Corps Programs. In return for the educational assistance, participants would be required to satisfactorily complete the educational, work-study, and training aspects of the program, and to accept and remain in employment in a law enforcement position with the participating jurisdiction for at least four years.

Participants who failed to fulfill their obligations under the program could be required to repay the educational assistance they had received plus interest. The Attorney General could allow a participant to engage in some other form of public service of comparable duration in lieu of fulfilling the police work requirement if the participant's failure to fulfill the police work requirement was the result of disability or other good cause for which the participant was not at fault.

SECTION 207 -- COMMUNITY POLICING SCHOLARSHIPS FOR IN-SERVICE OFFICERS

Under this section, educational institutions and jurisdictions that operated Community Police Corps Programs could also apply for grants to support scholarship programs for in-service law enforcement officers. The purpose of the scholarships would be to support studies relevant to community-oriented policing or related supervisory or training functions.

The maximum scholarship amount under this section would be \$5,000 annually for a participant, and an aggregate maximum of \$10,000 for a participant. Up to 10% of the grant funding under title II could be applied to such in-service scholarship programs.

SECTION 208 -- AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATION

This section authorizes the appropriation of not more than \$25 million to carry out the title.

SECTION 209 -- REPORT AND REVIEW OF PROGRAM

This section "sunsets" the grant authority under title II after five years. Prior to the expiration of the grant authority, the Attorney General would submit a report to Congress concerning the experience with and efficacy of the programs funded under the subtitle. The report could include any recommendations of the Attorney General concerning the renewal, with or without modifications, of the program established by the title.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Commerce and Justice Branch
(202) 395-3914
(202) 395-1150 Fax

Facsimile Cover Sheet

of Pages: 3 (Including Cover Sheet)

TRANSMITTED TO:	J. CERDA 456-7739	B. REED - SAME
NAME:	G. MASTALLI 514-8639	C. EDLEY 395-4639
FAX NUMBER:	_____	
TELEPHONE NUMBER:	_____	

FROM:	Cora Beebe	Lin Liu
	✓ Christopher Brown / <i>Sluger</i>	Jeffrey Payne
	Anita Ford	Adrien Silas
	Ronald Jones	Rebecca Strock
	Louisa Koch	Vernetta Tanner
	Brad Kyser	

SUBJECT/COMMENTS:

Attached are proposed edits to Title I of the
Crime Bill. The edits were drafted by OMB staff
pursuant to concerns/conversations in yesterday's
meeting with Foley and Heymann.

Decisions

Reduction of Fed. share

Insert as Sect. 1701 (h):

"Matching funds. -- The portion of the costs of a program, project or activity provided by a grant under subsection (a) of this section may not exceed 75 percent and should decrease throughout the life of the grant with the grantee ultimately funding the full cost of a program, project, or activity, unless the Attorney General waives, wholly or in part, the requirement under this subsection of a non-Federal contribution to the costs of a program, project or activity."

Cap Cost per Officer

Insert after Section 1701(h) and redesignate afterwards accordingly:

"(i) Cap per Officer. -- The cost of hiring or rehiring of career law enforcement officers should not exceed \$75,000 per officer for any grantee."

Other Ideas**Preference for grantees paying more of total cost**

Insert as Section 1701 (d)(2):

"In awarding grants under this part, the Attorney General may give preferential consideration to grants for hiring and rehiring additional career law enforcement officers that involve a non-Federal contribution exceeding the 25% minimum under subsection (h) of this section or that involve hiring or rehiring career law enforcement officers at a cost per officer of less than \$75,000."

Grantee is responsible for continuation of program

Enter as a "Finding" in Section 102:

"(7) State and local law enforcement agencies are in need of assistance to begin the process of rehiring officers laid off for budgetary reasons and hiring new additional officers to assist in implementation of community policing. The continuation of this process should be the responsibility of State and local governments."

STATUS OF 100,000 COPS PROPOSAL

Crime Bill	-- 23,000 to 43,000
Jobs Package	-- 2,500 to 4,000
Empowerment Zones	-- 6,000 to 10,000
HUD's COMPAC	-- 5,000 to 7,500
Safe Schools	-- 100 to 5,000
National Service	-- 20,000 to 25,000
Troops to Cops	-- 5,000

I. CRIME BILL

Available BA: \$2.175 billion over 5 years
Estimate of cops funded: 23,000 to 43,000
Additional BA required to meet 50,000 threshold: \$1.076

NB: Only \$25 million of these monies are included in the House appropriations bill. Also, the wide range of cops funded under this initiative depend on three factors: the average costs assumed; the % of money used for expenditures other than for hires and re-hires; and the federal match required.

II. JOBS PACKAGE

Available BA: \$200 million over 2 years
Estimate of cops funded: 2,500 to 4,000

NB: Last night, the House-Senate conference reduced this number to \$150 million.

III. EMPOWERMENT ZONES

Available BA: \$500 million over 2 years
Estimate of cops funded: 6,000 to 10,000

NB: Thus far the Hill has not supported this expenditure.

IV. HUD'S COMPAC

Available BA: \$750 million over 5 years
Estimate of cops and security guards funded: 5,000 to 7,500

NB: This legislation has yet to be introduced.

V. DEPT. OF ED'S SAFE SCHOOLS

Available BA: approx. \$156 million over 5 years
Estimate of cops and security guards funded: 100 to 5,000-

NB: This legislation has been transmitted to the Hill.

VI. NATIONAL SERVICE

Available BA: None
Estimate of public safety personnel funded: 20,000 to 25,000

NB: This legislation is currently being considered by the Congress. Non-sworn public safety personnel make up one of the four major components of National Service.

VII. TROOPS TO COPS

Available BA: \$10 to \$25 million
Estimate of military personnel trained to be cops: 5,000

NB: The availability of these monies is contingent on Secretary Reich's approval.

RANGE OF "COPS" PRODUCED -- 61,600 TO 94,500



Department of Justice

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE AT 5 P.M. EDT
FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1993

BJS
202-307-0784

The nation's more than 17,000 state and local police and sheriff's departments had 840,647 full-time employees as of June 30, 1992, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) announced today. BJS, a Department of Justice agency, said 603,465 of these men and women (or 72 percent) were sworn officers with general arrest authority and 237,182 (28 percent) were non-sworn civilian employees.

"These same state and local law enforcement agencies also employed about 90,000 part-timers, including 39,200 part-time sworn officers," noted acting BJS director Lawrence A. Greenfeld.

"During the last six years the number of civilian personnel in police and sheriff's departments has grown about twice as fast as the number of sworn officers," Greenfeld said. "Between 1986 and 1992, total full-time employment in police and sheriff's agencies grew by 17 percent. This included a 13 percent increase in the number of full-time sworn officers and a 28 percent increase in civilian personnel."

Among law enforcement agencies, sheriff's departments had

-MORE-

the largest gains--28 percent more full-time officers and 48 percent more full-time civilians than in 1986. Such growth may have been the result of increases in local jail populations-- between 1986 and 1992 the number of local jail inmates increased more than 50 percent. Most sheriff's departments operate jails and provide courtroom security in addition to law enforcement functions. Last year 81 percent of the nation's sheriff's offices operated jails, compared to 4 percent of the local police departments and none of the state police agencies.

Idaho and Louisiana were the only states in which at least half of all full-time law enforcement officers were in sheriff's departments.

BJS said that as of June 30, 1992, there were 17,360 state and local law enforcement agencies, of which 12,504 were local general purpose, 49 state police (each state except Hawaii), 3,087 sheriff's departments, and 1,720 special police agencies. These special police agencies (60,926 full-time employees, of which 41,371 were sworn officers), included airport, park, transit, school, housing and public college and university police departments.

General purpose local police agencies had 476,193 full-time employees last year (373,024 or 78 percent sworn), sheriff's departments had 224,958 (136,090 or 61 percent sworn) and state

police agencies had 78,570 (52,980 or 67 percent sworn).

The 25 largest agencies and the number of their full-time employees and sworn officers were:

New York City	35,753	(28,812 sworn)
Chicago	15,008	(12,605)
Los Angeles County Sheriff.	11,771	(7,960)
Los Angeles (City).	10,710	(7,900)
Philadelphia	7,221	(6,347)
Calif. State Highway Patrol	8,894	(6,062)
Washington, D.C. (City)	5,750	(4,889)
Cook County (Ill.) Sheriff.	5,620	(4,801)
New York City Transit	4,766	(4,409)
Houston	6,038	(4,262)
Pennsylvania State Police	5,232	(4,075)
New York State Police	4,684	(4,013)
Detroit	4,463	(3,852)
Dallas	3,678	(2,878)
Baltimore	3,352	(2,822)
Texas (State)	5,605	(2,789)
Harris County (Texas) Sheriff	3,223	(2,731)
Nassau County (New York)	3,844	(2,717)
New York City Schools	3,000	(2,700)
New Jersey State Police	3,550	(2,572)
Metro-Dade County (Florida)	3,607	(2,512)
New York City Housing	2,754	(2,481)
Suffolk County (New York)	2,830	(2,328)
Massachusetts State Police.	2,579	(2,070)
Milwaukee	2,566	(2,063)

Nationwide there were 24 full-time officers for every 10,000 residents, of whom 15 were local police officers, 5 sheriff's officers, 2 state police officers and 2 special police officers. Excluding the nation's capital, which had 89 sworn officers per 10,000 residents, New York State had the highest per capita ratio of full-time sworn officers to residents among the states--38 per

10,000 inhabitants--followed by Louisiana (34), New Jersey (34), Illinois (31) and Massachusetts (27).

Single copies of the "Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992" (NCJ-142972) as well as other BJS statistical bulletins and reports may be obtained from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Maryland 20850. The telephone number is 1-800-732-3277.

Data from the tables and graphs used in many BJS reports can be made available to news organizations in spreadsheet files on 5¼" and 3½" diskettes by calling (202) 307-0784.

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Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin

Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992

By Brian A. Reaves, Ph.D.
BJS Statistician

In 1992 State and local governments funded 17,360 police and sheriffs' departments, including 12,504 general purpose local police departments, 3,087 sheriffs' departments, 49 primary State police departments, and 1,720 special police agencies. These agencies employed approximately 603,000 full-time sworn officers with general arrest powers and 237,000 nonsworn civilian personnel.

Excluding officers in special police agencies, like those for airports, parks, transit systems, and universities, there were 22 full-time police and sheriffs' officers per 10,000 U.S. residents, a 7% increase from 1986.

These findings resulted from a census of the Nation's police and sheriffs' departments conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in July 1992.

Other findings include the following:

- General purpose local police departments employed 476,193 persons on a full-time basis, including 373,024 full-time sworn officers, 61.8% of all police and sheriffs' officers nationwide.
- About 40% of employees working for sheriffs' departments nationwide were non-sworn civilian personnel, as were 22% of employees working for general purpose local police departments.
- Civilian employment in general purpose police and sheriffs' departments grew 27.6% from 1986 to 1992, about twice as much as that of sworn officers (13.3%).

Every 3 years, through the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program, the Bureau of Justice Statistics provides the Nation a profile of State and local law enforcement agencies. The LEMAS program collects detailed information about staffing, resources, duties, and policies to describe the more than 17,000 agencies.

Beginning this month, law enforcement agencies complete their LEMAS questionnaires, and in the latter part of 1994, we will publish highlights of what they report. To have a complete listing of agencies for selecting the LEMAS sample, BJS also sponsors the census reported in this Bulletin.

July 1993

The increasing number of employees of police and sheriff's departments enumerated in the 1986 and 1992 censuses varied by type of employee and agency. The count of civilian employees grew about twice as fast as that of sworn officers with arrest powers. Sheriffs' departments, usually responsible for operating local jails, had 28% more full-time officers and 48% more full-time civilian employees in 1992 than in 1986.

We thank the agencies that cooperated in reporting these data. A fuller description of the criminal justice community is made possible through their participation in BJS law enforcement statistical programs.

Lawrence A. Greenfeld
Acting Director

- Excluding special police agencies, the total number of police and sheriffs' employees increased by about 17% from 1986 to 1992, including a 35% increase among sheriffs' departments.
- From 1986 to 1992, the number of general purpose police and sheriffs' officers per 10,000 U.S. residents increased by 7.1%, from 20.6 to 22.0. This included 3.5% more police officers and 20.8% more sheriffs' officers per 10,000 residents.
- Overall, there were 24 police and sheriffs' officers per 10,000 U.S. residents in 1992. This total included 15 local police officers, 5 sheriffs' officers, 2 State police officers, and 2 special police officers.
- Pennsylvania had the highest number of general purpose local police departments (1,049), while Texas had the most sheriffs' departments (255).
- Police and sheriffs' departments in California employed slightly over 100,000 full-time personnel, more than any other State. The State of New York had the most full-time sworn officers, about 68,000.
- There were 38 full-time State and local sworn officers for every 10,000 residents in the State of New York. This was more than any other State, excluding the District of Columbia. West Virginia had the lowest number of State and local officers per 10,000 residents of any State (14).

- The size of local police departments ranged from about 29,000 full-time sworn officers working for the New York City Police Department to no full-time officers in 756 small-town departments.

- Sixty-eight police and sheriffs' departments employed 1,000 or more full-time officers. These departments employed nearly 1 in every 3 full-time officers in the Nation.

The Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies

To ensure an accurate sampling frame for its Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey, the Bureau of Justice Statistics periodically sponsors a census of the Nation's State and local law enforcement agencies. This census, known as the Directory Survey, includes all police and sheriffs' departments that are publicly funded and employ at least one full-time or part-time sworn officer with general arrest powers. The most recent Directory Survey was conducted in July 1992. It was the second such census, with the first occurring in 1986.

As in 1986, the 1992 Directory Survey collected data on the number of sworn and nonsworn personnel employed by each agency, including both full-time and part-time employees. The pay period that included June 30, 1992, was the reference date for all personnel data. A 100% response rate provided a complete listing of the 17,360 State and local law enforcement agencies operating in the United States and the number of employees working for each agency.

Employment by police and sheriffs' departments in 1992

Police and sheriffs' departments in the United States employed a total of 840,647 persons on a full-time basis as of June 30, 1992 (table 1). The total included 603,465 (71.8%) sworn officers with general arrest powers and 237,182 (28.2%) nonsworn civilian employees. These departments also employed 89,667 persons on a part-time basis, including 39,200 part-time sworn officers.

General purpose local police departments were the largest employer with 476,193 full-time employees in 1992. Of this total, 373,024, or 78.3%, were sworn officers. Sheriffs' departments reported 224,958 full-time employees, of which 136,090 (60.5%) were sworn officers. The 49 primary State police departments operating in each State except Hawaii employed 52,980 full-time officers (67.4%) and 25,590 nonsworn personnel (32.6%) for a total of 78,570 full-time State police employees nationwide.

Special police agencies employed 60,926 persons on a full-time basis in 1992,

including 41,371 (67.9%) full-time sworn officers. Included among special police agencies are both State and local agencies that have special geographic jurisdictions such as airport police, park police, transit police, public school police, college and university police, and housing police. Also included are agencies with special enforcement responsibilities such as those pertaining to natural resource conservation or alcoholic beverage control, and special investigative units such as those operated by prosecutors' offices. County constable offices in Texas are also classified as special police agencies.

Unlike their full-time counterparts, a majority (56.3%) of the part-time police and sheriffs' employees nationwide were civilian personnel. In both special police agencies and the 49 primary State police departments, about three-fourths of the part-time employees were nonsworn personnel. Civilian personnel comprised just over half (52.1%) of all part-time employees working for general purpose local police or sheriffs' departments.

Table 1. Full-time and part-time employees in police and sheriffs' departments, by type of employee and type of agency, 1992

Type of agency	Police and sheriffs' department employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn
Number						
Total	840,647	603,465	237,182	89,667	39,200	50,467
General purpose police						
Local	476,193	373,024	103,169	57,486	27,552	29,934
State	78,570	52,980	25,590	807	211	596
Sheriff	224,958	136,090	88,868	17,288	8,172	9,116
Special police	60,926	41,371	19,555	14,086	3,265	10,821
Percent						
Total	100%	71.8%	28.2%	100%	43.7%	56.3%
General purpose police						
Local	100%	78.3%	21.7%	100%	47.9%	52.1%
State	100	67.4	32.6	100	26.1	73.9
Sheriff	100	60.5	39.5	100	47.3	52.7
Special police	100	67.9	32.1	100	23.2	76.8

Note: Figures are for pay period that included June 30, 1992. Special police category includes both State and local agencies.

Employment by police and sheriffs' departments, 1992 versus 1986

Complete employment data on special police agencies are not available for 1986, but overall employment by general purpose police and sheriffs' departments increased by 16.9% between 1986 and 1992 (table 2). During the same period, the U.S. population increased an estimated 5.8%.

Full-time civilian employment by general purpose police and sheriffs' departments increased by 27.6% between 1986 and 1992, about twice the rate of increase for sworn officers (13.3%). In 1992, 21.7% of full-time local police department employees were civilians compared with 20.5% in 1986, and the percentage of civilian personnel among State police department employees rose to 32.6% in 1992, compared with 31.8% in 1986. Among sheriffs' departments, 39.5% of the

employees were civilians in 1992, compared with 36.1% in 1986.

The total number of full-time employees working for general purpose local police departments increased by 48,011, or 11.2%, during the period 1986-92. Included in this increase were 32,491 additional full-time officers, (an increase of 9.5%), and 15,520 additional full-time civilian personnel (an increase of 17.7%).

Compared with 1986, the 78,570 employees working for State police departments represented a net gain of 6,501 full-time employees, or 9%. From 1986 to 1992, the number of full-time State police officers went up by 3,825, or 7.8%, and the number of full-time civilian State police employees rose by 2,676 or 11.7%.

Sheriffs' departments posted the largest overall employment gain between 1986

and 1992, adding 29,635 full-time officers (a 27.8% increase) and 28,813 full-time civilian employees (a 48% increase), for a total net gain of 58,448 full-time employees (a 35.1% increase).

When controlling for the 5.8% growth in the U.S. population from 1986 to 1992 by using a ratio of employees to residents, employment by general purpose police and sheriffs' departments expanded 10.5% — from 27.7 full-time employees per 10,000 U.S. residents in 1986 to 30.6 in 1992. The number of full-time sworn officers per 10,000 residents increased by 7.1%, from 20.6 in 1986 to 22.0 in 1992. The ratio of sheriffs' officers to residents increased 20.8%, about 6 times the increase for local police officers (3.5%).

The larger increases in employment by sheriffs' departments can be partly attributed to their greater responsibility for the operation of jails and the demand for more jail staff created by the Nation's expanding jail inmate population. During 1992, 81% of the Nation's sheriffs' departments operated at least one jail. This responsibility varied somewhat by State, but a majority of the sheriffs' departments in 34 States were responsible for jail operation. In contrast to the large percentage of sheriffs' departments responsible for jail operation, just 4% of all local police departments had primary responsibility for operating a jail during 1992.

BJS data collected in 1990 from police and sheriffs' departments employing 100 or more sworn officers showed that about 34% of the sheriffs' officers were classified as jail employees, while less than 1% of the local police officers were jail employees. Another 9% of the sheriffs' officers worked primarily in the area of court operations performing such duties as serving warrants and providing court security, compared with 0.2% of local police officers. The 1992 Directory Survey counts all sworn officers with general arrest powers and does not distinguish among these officers based on their job classification.

Table 2. Full-time employees in general purpose police and sheriffs' departments, by type of employee and type of agency, 1992 and 1986

Type of employee and agency	Number of employees					
	Total		Percent change	Per 10,000 residents		
	1992	1986		1992	1986	Percent change
All full-time employees						
Total	779,721	666,761	16.9%	30.6	27.7	10.5%
General purpose police						
Local	476,193	428,182	11.2%	18.7	17.8	5.1%
State	78,570	72,069	9.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
Sheriff	224,958	166,510	35.1	8.8	6.9	27.7
Full-time sworn officers						
Total	562,094	498,143	13.3%	22.0	20.6	7.1%
General purpose police						
Local	373,024	340,533	9.5%	14.6	14.1	3.5%
State	52,880	49,155	7.8	2.1	2.0	1.9
Sheriff	136,090	106,455	27.8	5.3	4.4	20.8
Full-time civilian employees						
Total	217,627	170,618	27.6%	8.5	7.1	20.5%
General purpose police						
Local	103,169	87,649	17.7%	4.0	3.6	11.2%
State	25,590	22,914	11.7	1.0	1.0	5.5
Sheriff	88,868	60,055	48.0	3.5	2.5	39.9

Note: Figures are for pay period that included June 30, 1992.

State-by-State comparisons

A total of 17,360 agencies were included in the 1992 Directory Survey (table 3). In addition to the 49 primary State police departments, the census included 12,504 general purpose local police departments. County governments operated 60 of these local departments, and municipalities operated the rest.

The census also included 3,087 sheriffs' departments operated by counties and independent cities, and 1,720 special police agencies. Included in the latter category were 750 county constable offices in Texas, and 970 State and local agencies with special jurisdictions or special enforcement responsibilities.

In 1992 Pennsylvania had the most local police departments of any State (1,049), followed by Ohio (776), Illinois (748), Texas (633), New Jersey (488), Michigan (474), Missouri (463), and New York (463). In contrast, Hawaii had 4 local police departments, and Nevada had 14.

Since sheriffs' departments generally operate at the county level, the number in a State is largely determined by the number of counties. Accordingly, the State with the most counties, Texas, had the most sheriffs' departments (255). Other States with more than 100 sheriffs' departments included Georgia (159), Virginia (125), Kentucky (121), Missouri (112), Kansas (104), and Illinois (102). No sheriffs' departments were operating in Alaska, Hawaii, or the District of Columbia.

Excluding its 750 constable offices, Texas had 73 special police agencies, second only to California which had 93. The other States with more than 50 special police agencies were New York (57) and Pennsylvania (51).

Table 3. Police and sheriffs' departments, by State and type of agency, 1992

State	Total	Number of agencies		Sheriff	Special police
		General purpose police	Local		
All States	17,360	12,504	49	3,087	1,720
Alabama	377	285	1	67	24
Alaska	48	43	1	0	4
Arizona	102	75	1	15	11
Arkansas	277	186	1	74	16
California	993	341	1	58	93
Colorado	218	140	1	63	14
Connecticut	133	108	1	8	16
Delaware	42	33	1	3	5
District of Columbia	3	1	0	0	2
Florida	371	285	1	65	20
Georgia	540	343	1	159	37
Hawaii	6	4	0	0	2
Idaho	112	66	1	44	1
Illinois	894	748	1	102	43
Indiana	448	335	1	92	20
Iowa	428	321	1	100	6
Kansas	345	222	1	104	18
Kentucky	378	240	1	121	16
Louisiana	347	256	1	63	27
Maine	142	119	1	16	6
Maryland	124	78	1	24	21
Massachusetts	388	341	1	14	32
Michigan	579	474	1	84	20
Minnesota	456	359	1	87	9
Mississippi	297	189	1	82	25
Missouri	592	463	1	112	16
Montana	119	58	1	55	4
Nebraska	247	149	1	93	4
Nevada	35	14	1	16	4
New Hampshire	228	214	1	10	3
New Jersey	535	488	1	22	24
New Mexico	115	72	1	33	9
New York	578	483	1	57	57
North Carolina	458	332	1	100	25
North Dakota	134	76	1	53	4
Ohio	908	776	1	88	43
Oklahoma	410	312	1	77	20
Oregon	183	137	1	36	9
Pennsylvania	1,167	1,049	1	66	51
Rhode Island	48	39	1	4	4
South Carolina	255	188	1	46	20
South Dakota	171	102	1	66	2
Tennessee	326	211	1	95	19
Texas	1,712	633	1	255	823
Utah	127	84	1	29	13
Vermont	73	57	1	14	1
Virginia	327	167	1	125	34
Washington	252	202	1	39	10
West Virginia	228	158	1	55	14
Wisconsin	507	417	1	73	16
Wyoming	77	50	1	23	3

Note: Special police total for Texas includes 750 constable offices. The local police category includes consolidated police-sheriff departments.

California had 100,582 full-time police and sheriffs' department employees, 12% of the U.S. total and more than any other State (table 4). New York, with 85,177, had the second highest number of full-time police and sheriffs' employees of any State.

Other States with a large number of police and sheriffs' employees were Texas (64,247), Florida (54,011), and Illinois (46,189). The States with the fewest police and sheriffs' employees were Vermont (1,329), North Dakota (1,449), South Dakota (1,592), and Alaska (1,645).

Over 56,000 of the police and sheriffs' employees in New York worked for general purpose local police departments, more than in any other State. The other 4 States with more than 25,000 full-time local police employees included California (46,947), Texas (33,059), Illinois (30,971), and Florida (25,598). Five States had fewer than 1,000 full-time local police employees: North Dakota (674), Montana (733), Vermont (752), Wyoming (799), and South Dakota (804).

Four States had more than 10,000 sheriffs' department employees. California ranked first with 36,243, about a sixth of all sheriffs' department employees in the United States. Florida was second with 24,426, followed by Texas (19,077), and Illinois (10,817).

New York with 14,803 full-time special police employees was the only State with more than 10,000. California was second with 8,498 special police employees, and Texas (6,506) was third. About 2,000 of the Texas total were constable office employees.

Table 4. Full-time employees in police and sheriffs' departments, by State and type of agency, 1992

State	Total	Number of full-time employees			Special police
		General purpose police		Sheriff	
		Local	State		
All States	840,647	476,193	78,570	224,958	60,926
Alabama	12,517	7,295	1,281	3,172	769
Alaska	1,645	1,071	439	0	135
Arizona	13,243	7,178	1,611	4,196	258
Arkansas	6,823	3,283	679	1,828	1,033
California	100,582	46,947	8,894	36,243	8,498
Colorado	12,559	6,445	688	4,513	913
Connecticut	9,276	7,236	1,321	425	294
Delaware	2,006	1,047	687	40	232
District of Columbia	6,174	5,750	0	0	424
Florida	54,011	25,598	2,106	24,426	1,881
Georgia	24,518	12,524	1,900	8,381	1,711
Hawaii	3,478	3,384	0	0	94
Idaho	2,922	1,151	254	1,502	15
Illinois	46,189	30,971	3,300	10,817	1,101
Indiana	14,935	7,766	1,745	4,699	725
Iowa	6,374	3,476	459	2,175	264
Kansas	7,832	4,224	821	2,388	399
Kentucky	7,953	4,721	1,654	1,145	433
Louisiana	16,551	6,760	1,042	8,070	679
Maine	3,313	1,766	460	896	191
Maryland	16,871	10,156	2,400	2,548	1,769
Massachusetts	21,181	14,217	2,579	3,615	770
Michigan	26,399	15,836	2,913	6,882	965
Minnesota	10,171	5,506	723	3,456	476
Mississippi	6,889	3,633	838	1,768	450
Missouri	15,360	10,395	1,833	2,609	523
Montana	2,121	733	262	1,034	92
Nebraska	4,194	2,147	643	1,303	101
Nevada	4,993	3,175	459	1,142	217
New Hampshire	2,894	2,191	340	158	205
New Jersey	32,950	22,793	3,550	4,871	1,736
New Mexico	4,957	3,003	552	1,241	161
New York	85,177	56,406	4,684	9,284	14,803
North Carolina	19,633	9,805	1,602	7,109	1,117
North Dakota	1,449	674	199	503	73
Ohio	29,718	17,936	2,348	7,522	1,912
Oklahoma	9,554	6,028	1,406	1,736	384
Oregon	8,310	3,863	1,145	3,107	175
Pennsylvania	28,326	19,907	5,232	1,453	1,734
Rhode Island	2,891	2,456	203	125	107
South Carolina	10,099	4,323	1,193	3,423	1,160
South Dakota	1,592	804	169	603	16
Tennessee	16,349	8,204	1,543	5,927	675
Texas	64,247	33,059	5,605	19,077	6,506
Utah	4,833	1,882	395	1,709	847
Vermont	1,329	752	428	119	32
Virginia	21,454	10,529	2,206	6,550	2,169
Washington	12,733	6,246	2,074	4,090	323
West Virginia	3,912	1,527	734	1,373	278
Wisconsin	15,349	8,795	665	4,822	1,067
Wyoming	2,016	799	308	875	34

Note: Special police category includes both State and local agencies. Special police total for Texas includes 2,006 employees working for constable offices. Figures are for pay period that included June 30, 1992.

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Arizona	13,243	7,178	1,611	4,196	258
Arkansas	6,823	3,283	679	1,828	1,033
California	100,582	46,947	8,894	36,243	8,498
Colorado	12,559	6,445	688	4,513	913
Connecticut	9,276	7,236	1,321	425	294
Delaware	2,006	1,047	687	40	232
District of Columbia	6,174	5,750	0	0	424
Florida	54,011	25,598	2,106	24,426	1,881
Georgia	24,516	12,524	1,900	8,381	1,711
Hawaii	3,478	3,384	0	0	94
Idaho	2,922	1,151	254	1,502	15
Illinois	46,189	30,971	3,300	10,817	1,101
Indiana	14,835	7,768	1,745	4,699	725
Iowa	6,374	3,476	459	2,175	264
Kansas	7,832	4,224	821	2,388	399
Kentucky	7,953	4,721	1,654	1,145	433
Louisiana	16,551	6,760	1,042	8,070	679
Maine	3,313	1,756	460	896	191
Maryland	16,871	10,156	2,400	2,546	1,769
Massachusetts	21,181	14,217	2,579	3,615	770
Michigan	26,396	15,636	2,913	6,882	965
Minnesota	10,171	5,506	723	3,486	478
Mississippi	6,689	3,833	838	1,768	450
Missouri	15,360	10,395	1,833	2,609	523
Montana	2,121	733	262	1,034	92
Nebraska	4,194	2,147	643	1,303	101
Nevada	4,993	3,175	459	1,142	217
New Hampshire	2,894	2,191	340	158	205
New Jersey	32,950	22,793	3,550	4,871	1,736
New Mexico	4,957	3,003	552	1,241	161
New York	85,177	56,406	4,684	9,284	14,803
North Carolina	19,633	9,805	1,602	7,109	1,117
North Dakota	1,449	674	199	503	73
Ohio	29,718	17,936	2,348	7,522	1,912
Oklahoma	9,554	6,028	1,406	1,738	384
Oregon	8,310	3,883	1,145	3,107	175
Pennsylvania	28,326	19,907	5,232	1,453	1,734
Rhode Island	2,891	2,458	203	125	107
South Carolina	10,099	4,323	1,193	3,423	1,160
South Dakota	1,592	804	169	603	16
Tennessee	18,349	8,204	1,543	5,927	675
Texas	64,247	33,059	5,605	19,077	6,506
Utah	4,833	1,882	395	1,709	847
Vermont	1,329	752	428	119	32
Virginia	21,454	10,529	2,206	6,550	2,169
Washington	12,733	6,246	2,074	4,090	323
West Virginia	3,912	1,527	734	1,373	278
Wisconsin	15,349	8,795	665	4,822	1,067
Wyoming	2,016	799	308	875	34

Note: Special police category includes both State and local agencies. Special police total for Texas includes 2,006 employees working for constable offices. Figures are for pay period that included June 30, 1992.

The State of New York had the largest number of full-time State and local sworn officers, 68,208 (table 5). California ranked second with 65,797. Four other States had more than 25,000 full-time officers: Texas (41,349), Illinois (35,674), Florida (32,879), and New Jersey (26,777). Five States had fewer than 1,500 full-time State and local officers: Vermont (978), Alaska (1,057), North Dakota (1,060), South Dakota (1,145), and Montana (1,410).

General purpose local police departments in the State of New York employed 45,822 full-time officers, more than in any other State. California ranked second in the number of full-time local police officers employed with 33,191. The other States with more than 15,000 full-time local police officers were Illinois (24,988), Texas (24,576), New Jersey (19,221), Florida (18,037), and Pennsylvania (17,256).

California had 22,552 full-time sworn officers working for sheriffs' departments, nearly twice as many as Florida (11,805), the State that ranked second. Sheriffs' departments in Texas ranked third with 9,876 officers, followed by Illinois (7,845) and Louisiana (7,547).

Agencies operating in New York employed the most full-time special police officers of any State (13,334), nearly a third (32%) of all such officers in the United States. Agencies in Texas employed 4,108 special police officers, including 1,723 sworn constable office employees. Special police agencies in California employed 3,992 full-time officers. Other States with more than 1,000 special police officers were Florida (1,432), Pennsylvania (1,293), Maryland (1,280), Ohio (1,099), and New Jersey (1,062).

Table 5. Full-time sworn officers employed by police and sheriffs' departments, by State and type of agency, 1992

State	Number of full-time sworn officers				
	Total	General purpose police		Sheriff	Special police
		Local	State		
All States	603,465	373,024	52,980	136,090	41,371
Alabama	8,771	5,640	629	1,902	600
Alaska	1,057	577	260	0	120
Arizona	7,800	5,209	1,100	1,427	164
Arkansas	4,475	2,503	484	1,045	443
California	65,797	33,191	6,062	22,552	3,992
Colorado	8,728	4,787	493	3,042	404
Connecticut	7,639	6,068	905	418	248
Delaware	1,572	887	505	22	158
District of Columbia	5,213	4,889	0	0	324
Florida	32,879	18,037	1,605	11,805	1,432
Georgia	16,792	9,404	777	5,852	759
Hawaii	2,783	2,690	0	0	93
Idaho	2,157	921	192	1,032	12
Illinois	35,674	24,988	1,977	7,845	864
Indiana	10,038	5,942	1,097	2,439	560
Iowa	4,740	2,863	410	1,254	213
Kansas	5,631	3,193	604	1,542	292
Kentucky	6,088	3,804	960	1,044	280
Louisiana	14,379	5,548	714	7,547	570
Maine	2,267	1,399	332	367	169
Maryland	12,601	8,273	1,700	1,348	1,280
Massachusetts	16,014	12,087	2,070	1,264	593
Michigan	19,656	13,027	2,019	3,968	642
Minnesota	7,365	4,580	501	1,887	397
Mississippi	4,675	2,745	499	1,107	324
Missouri	11,258	7,921	883	2,061	391
Montana	1,410	568	200	595	47
Nebraska	3,084	1,720	502	769	93
Nevada	3,052	1,795	306	808	143
New Hampshire	2,139	1,717	250	104	68
New Jersey	26,777	19,221	2,572	3,922	1,062
New Mexico	3,420	2,092	425	792	111
New York	68,208	45,822	4,013	5,039	13,334
North Carolina	14,586	8,023	1,260	4,596	707
North Dakota	1,060	538	125	348	49
Ohio	20,929	14,668	1,292	3,870	1,099
Oklahoma	6,458	4,529	786	842	301
Oregon	5,495	2,782	905	1,691	117
Pennsylvania	23,700	17,256	4,075	1,076	1,293
Rhode Island	2,389	2,024	165	124	76
South Carolina	7,752	3,481	1,193	2,494	584
South Dakota	1,145	648	151	338	8
Tennessee	10,379	6,214	782	2,868	517
Texas	41,349	24,576	2,789	9,876	4,108
Utah	2,979	1,546	365	818	250
Vermont	978	594	285	78	21
Virginia	16,365	8,205	1,606	5,590	964
Washington	8,192	4,704	1,032	2,228	228
West Virginia	2,622	1,260	468	651	243
Wisconsin	11,642	7,184	498	3,357	603
Wyoming	1,210	584	157	448	21

Note: Special police category includes both State and local agencies.
Special police total for Texas includes 1,723 officers working for constable offices.
Figures are for pay period that included June 30, 1992.

Table 8. Number of full-time sworn officers employed by police and sheriffs' departments per 10,000 residents, by State and type of agency, 1992

State	Population in 1992	Number of full-time sworn officers per 10,000 residents				
		Total	General purpose police		Special police	
			Local	State	Sheriff	
All States	255,092,000	24	15	2	5	2
Alabama	4,136,000	21	14	2	5	1
Alaska	587,000	18	12	4	0	2
Arizona	3,832,000	21	14	3	4	--
Arkansas	2,399,000	19	10	2	4	2
California	30,867,000	21	11	2	7	1
Colorado	3,470,000	25	14	1	9	1
Connecticut	3,281,000	23	18	3	1	1
Delaware	689,000	23	13	7	--	2
District of Columbia	589,000	89	83	0	0	6
Florida	13,488,000	24	13	1	9	1
Georgia	6,751,000	25	14	1	9	1
Hawaii	1,160,000	24	23	0	0	1
Idaho	1,067,000	20	9	2	10	--
Illinois	11,631,000	31	21	2	7	1
Indiana	5,662,000	18	10	2	4	1
Iowa	2,812,000	17	10	1	4	1
Kansas	2,523,000	22	13	2	8	1
Kentucky	3,755,000	16	10	3	3	1
Louisiana	4,287,000	34	13	2	18	1
Maine	1,235,000	18	11	3	3	1
Maryland	4,908,000	26	17	3	3	3
Massachusetts	5,998,000	27	20	3	2	1
Michigan	9,437,000	21	14	2	4	1
Minnesota	4,480,000	16	10	1	4	1
Mississippi	2,614,000	18	11	2	4	1
Missouri	5,193,000	22	15	2	4	1
Montana	824,000	17	7	2	7	1
Nebraska	1,600,000	19	11	3	5	1
Nevada	1,327,000	23	14	2	6	1
New Hampshire	1,111,000	19	15	2	1	1
New Jersey	7,789,000	34	25	3	5	1
New Mexico	1,581,000	22	13	3	5	1
New York	18,119,000	38	25	2	3	7
North Carolina	6,843,000	21	12	2	7	1
North Dakota	836,000	17	8	2	5	1
Ohio	11,016,000	19	13	1	4	1
Oklahoma	3,212,000	20	14	2	3	1
Oregon	2,977,000	18	9	3	6	--
Pennsylvania	12,009,000	20	14	3	1	1
Rhode Island	1,005,000	24	20	2	1	1
South Carolina	3,603,000	22	10	3	7	2
South Dakota	711,000	16	9	2	5	--
Tennessee	5,024,000	21	12	2	6	1
Texas	17,656,000	23	14	2	6	2
Utah	1,813,000	16	9	2	5	1
Vermont	570,000	17	10	5	1	--
Virginia	6,377,000	26	13	3	9	2
Washington	5,136,000	16	9	2	4	--
West Virginia	1,812,000	14	7	3	4	1
Wisconsin	5,007,000	23	14	1	7	1
Wyoming	466,000	26	13	3	10	--

Nationwide, there were 24 State and local full-time sworn officers for every 10,000 residents including 15 local police officers; 5 sheriffs' officers, 2 State police officers, and 2 special police officers (table 6).

The District of Columbia, a wholly urban jurisdiction unlike any State, employed 83 local police officers per 10,000 residents. This was more than twice the number of State and local sworn officers per 10,000 residents in the highest ranking State, New York, which had 38 full-time sworn officers per 10,000 residents. Other States with more than 30 State and local full-time officers per 10,000 residents were New Jersey and Louisiana with 34 each, and Illinois with 31. West Virginia had 14 full-time officers per 10,000 residents, the lowest ratio of any State. The median for all States was 21 per 10,000.

New York and New Jersey, with 25 each, ranked highest among the States in terms of local police officers per 10,000 residents. Other States with 20 or more local police officers per 10,000 residents included Hawaii (23), Illinois (21), Massachusetts (20), and Rhode Island (20).

Louisiana, with 18, had the highest number of sheriffs' officers per 10,000 residents, followed by Idaho and Wyoming with 10 each. There were 7 special police officers per 10,000 residents in the State of New York, a higher ratio than in any other State.

Note: Special police category includes both State and local agencies.
Population figures are Census Bureau estimates as of April 1, 1992.
Figures are for pay period that included June 30, 1992.
Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
--Less than 0.5.

Size of police and sheriffs' departments

As in the 1986 Directory Survey, the New York City Police Department was the largest State or local law enforcement agency in the country in 1992, with 35,573 full-time employees (table 7). This total included 28,812 full-time officers, more than twice as many as the next largest department, the Chicago Police, which had 12,605 full-time officers. Including nonsworn personnel, the Chicago Police employed 15,008 persons full time.

The other two agencies with more than 7,500 full-time officers and more than 10,000 full-time employees overall were the Los Angeles County Sheriff with 7,960 officers and 11,771 employees and the Los Angeles Police with 7,900 officers and 10,710 employees.

The only other State or local law enforcement agencies to employ more than 5,000 full-time officers were the Philadelphia Police (6,347) and the California Highway Patrol (6,062), the fifth and sixth largest in the Nation, respectively.

Two other agencies approached the 5,000-officer employment level: The Washington (DC) Metropolitan Police was the seventh largest agency with 4,889 full-time officers, and the Cook County (Illinois) Sheriff employed 4,801 officers, making it the eighth largest.

The New York City Transit Police, with 4,409 full-time officers, was the largest special police agency in the United States and the ninth largest law enforcement agency overall. The Houston Police, which employed 4,262 full-time officers, rounded out the top 10.

Table 7. Twenty-five largest police and sheriffs' departments, ranked by number of full-time sworn officers, 1992

State	Name of agency	Full-time sworn officers	Full-time employees
New York	New York City Police	28,812	35,753
Illinois	Chicago Police	12,605	15,008
California	Los Angeles County Sheriff	7,960	11,771
California	Los Angeles Police	7,900	10,710
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Police	6,347	7,221
California	California Highway Patrol	6,062	8,894
District of Columbia	Washington Metropolitan Police	4,889	5,750
Illinois	Cook County Sheriff	4,801	5,620
New York	New York City Transit Police	4,409	4,766
Texas	Houston Police	4,262	6,038
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania State Police	4,075	5,232
New York	New York State Police	4,013	4,684
Michigan	Detroit Police	3,852	4,463
Texas	Dallas Police	2,878	3,678
Maryland	Baltimore Police	2,822	3,352
Texas	Texas Department of Public Safety	2,789	5,605
Texas	Harris County Sheriff	2,731	3,223
New York	Nassau County Police	2,717	3,844
New York	New York City School Security	2,700	3,000
New Jersey	New Jersey State Police	2,572	3,550
Florida	Metro-Dade County Police	2,512	3,607
New York	New York City Housing Police	2,481	2,754
New York	Suffolk County Police	2,328	2,830
Massachusetts	Massachusetts State Police	2,070	2,579
Wisconsin	Milwaukee Police	2,063	2,566

Note: Figures are for pay period that included June 30, 1992.

Overall, 68 State or local law enforcement agencies employed more than 1,000 full-time officers in 1992, including 37 local police departments, 17 State police departments, 10 sheriffs' departments, and 4 special police agencies (table 8).

All 49 primary State police departments had at least 100 full-time officers, as did 253 (8.1%) sheriffs' departments, 469 (3.7%) local police departments, and 64 (3.7%) special police agencies.

The 835 State or local law enforcement agencies that employed 100 or more full-time officers in 1992 comprised 4.8% of all police and sheriffs' departments nationwide.

Table 8. Police and sheriffs' departments, by size and type of agency, 1992

Number of full-time sworn officers	Total	Type of agency			Special police
		General purpose police Local	State	Sheriff	
Number of agencies					
All sizes	17,360	12,504	49	3,087	1,720
1,000 or more officers	68	37	17	10	4
500-999	70	35	13	20	2
250-499	172	93	13	54	12
100-249	525	304	6	169	46
50-99	969	645	0	250	74
25-49	1,840	1,265	0	426	149
10-24	3,702	2,498	0	859	345
5-9	3,392	2,401	0	768	223
2-4	3,506	2,868	0	480	158
1	2,152	1,602	0	44	506
0	964	756	0	7	201
Percent of agencies					
All sizes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1,000 or more officers	.4%	.3%	34.7%	.3%	.2%
500-999	.4	.3	26.5	.6	.1
250-499	1.0	.7	26.5	1.7	.7
100-249	3.0	2.4	12.2	5.5	2.7
50-99	5.6	5.2	0	8.1	4.3
25-49	10.6	10.1	0	13.8	8.7
10-24	21.3	20.0	0	27.8	20.1
5-9	19.5	19.2	0	24.9	13.0
2-4	20.2	22.9	0	15.5	9.2
1	12.4	12.8	0	1.4	29.4
0	5.6	6.0	0	.2	11.7

Note: Special police category includes both State and local agencies on June 30, 1992. The local police category includes consolidated police-sheriff departments.

In contrast to the relatively small number of large agencies, over 10,000 of the police and sheriffs' departments employed fewer than 10 full-time sworn officers. About 3 in 5 (61%) local police departments employed fewer than 10 full-time officers. Included among these 7,627 small police departments were 1,602 (12.8% of all local police departments) that employed only 1 full-time officer, and 756 (6%) that relied solely on part-time officers.

A similar percentage of special police agencies (63.3%) employed fewer than 10 full-time officers. About 500 special police agencies (29.4%) employed just 1 full-time officer, and about 200 (11.7%) were comprised of part-time officers only.

About 2 in 5 (42.1%) sheriffs' departments employed fewer than 10 full-time officers. Forty-four of them, 1.4% of all sheriffs' departments, employed just 1 full-time officer, and 7 (0.2%) had no full-time officers.

Police and sheriffs' departments that employed fewer than 10 officers accounted for about 49,000 (5.8%) of all police and sheriffs' employees nationwide (table 9). Over 500,000 police and sheriffs' employees were employed by departments with at least 100 officers, and such departments accounted for nearly two-thirds of all full-time police and sheriffs' employees nationwide.

The Nation's 68 largest police and sheriffs' departments, those with 1,000 or more full-time officers, employed over a quarter million persons on a full-time basis during 1992. They employed 191,194 full-time sworn officers, about a third (31.7%) of all State and local officers working nationwide. These large departments also employed about a fourth (25.7%) of all State and local civilian law enforcement employees.

Compared with full-time officers, the majority of whom worked for departments with more than 100 officers, part-time sworn officers were more likely to be found in smaller agencies. Just 8.9% of the 39,200 part-time officers nationwide worked in departments with 100 or more full-time officers, while more than half (53.8%) worked in departments with fewer than 10 full-time officers.

Although smaller police and sheriffs' departments were more likely than large agencies to employ part-time sworn personnel, larger departments utilized part-time civilian employees to a greater degree. About 37% of part-time civilian law enforcement employees worked in departments with 100 or more officers, and 50% were employed by police and sheriffs' departments with 50 or more officers. About 15% were employed by agencies with fewer than 10 officers.

Acknowledgments. Brian Reaves, BJS Statistician, wrote this report. Tom Hester edited it. Pheny Z. Smith provided statistical assistance and review. Lawrence A. Greenfeld and Steven K. Smith reviewed the publication. It was produced by Betty Sherman and Jayne Pugh. Marilyn Marbrook directed report production. The data were collected and processed by Theresa Reitz, Ellen Rhodes, and Charlene Sebold (Project Manager) of the Governments Division, Bureau of the Census, under the supervision of Stephanie Brown.

July 1993, NCJ-142972

Table 9. Police and sheriffs' department employees, by size of agency and type of employee, 1992

Number of full-time sworn officers	Type of employee					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn	Total	Sworn	Nonsworn
Number of employees						
All sizes	840,647	603,465	237,182	89,667	39,200	50,467
1,000 or more officers	252,210	191,194	61,016	6,446	158	6,288
500-999	74,664	49,938	24,726	3,769	490	3,279
250-499	85,145	59,397	25,748	4,465	837	3,628
100-249	117,001	80,670	36,331	7,579	2,018	5,561
50-99	93,332	66,402	26,930	9,048	2,785	6,263
25-49	87,962	63,145	24,817	12,176	4,316	7,860
10-24	81,529	57,550	23,979	17,440	7,489	9,951
5-9	32,233	22,596	9,637	12,151	7,626	4,525
2-4	13,918	10,421	3,497	9,880	7,588	2,312
1	2,586	2,152	434	3,359	2,847	512
0	67	0	67	3,354	3,066	288
Percent of employees						
All sizes	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1,000 or more officers	30.0%	31.7%	25.7%	7.2%	.4%	12.5%
500-999	8.9	8.3	10.4	4.2	1.3	8.5
250-499	10.1	9.8	10.9	5.0	2.1	7.2
100-249	13.9	13.4	15.3	8.5	5.1	11.0
50-99	11.1	11.0	11.4	10.1	7.1	12.4
25-49	10.5	10.5	10.5	13.6	11.0	15.6
10-24	9.7	9.5	10.1	19.4	19.1	19.7
5-9	3.8	3.7	4.1	13.6	19.5	9.0
2-4	1.7	1.7	1.5	11.0	19.3	4.6
1	.3	.4	.2	3.7	7.3	1.0
0	--	0	--	3.7	7.8	.6

Note: Figures are for pay period that included June 30, 1992.
--Less than 0.05%.

Required Resources for "COPS" Initiative
Static Federal Matching Share
DOJ Option

Assumptions:

85% Percent of Total Resources Must Be Allocated for Hiring of New Cops (Based on draft DOJ Bill)

Full Cost of an Officer \$50,000 (Includes training, capital equipment, salary and benefits)

Federal Share (Match)	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year	0
	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75		
# of New Cops Funded Each Year (50,000 by 1998)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Calculations:

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Class #A - BA Required # of Cops funded	150,000,000 5,625	150,000,000 5,625	150,000,000 5,625	150,000,000 5,625	0 5,625	0 5,625
Class #B - BA Required # of Cops funded		375,000,000 10,000	375,000,000 10,000	375,000,000 10,000	375,000,000 10,000	0 10,000
Class #C - BA Required # of Cops funded			375,000,000 10,000	375,000,000 10,000	375,000,000 10,000	375,000,000 10,000
Class #D - BA Required # of Cops funded				375,000,000 10,000	375,000,000 10,000	375,000,000 10,000
Class #E - BA Required # of Cops funded					375,000,000 10,000	375,000,000 10,000
Class #F - BA Required # of Cops funded						375,000,000 10,000
					TOTAL COPS FUNDED →	55,625
"COPS" Resources Required	\$150,000,000	\$525,000,000	\$900,000,000	\$1,275,000,000	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,500,000,000
				Total over 6 years →		\$5,850,000,000
TOTAL Implied Appropriations Required	\$176,470,588	\$617,647,059	\$1,058,823,529	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,764,705,882	\$1,764,705,882
				Total over 6 years →		\$6,882,352,941

Required Resources for "COPS" Initiative
Static Federal Matching Share
DOJ Option

Assumptions:

75% Percent of Total Resources Must Be Allocated for Hiring of New Cops (Based on draft DOJ Bill)

Full Cost of an Officer **\$50,000** (Includes training, capital equipment, salary and benefits)

Federal Share (Match)	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0
# of New Cops Funded Each Year (50,000 by 1998)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Calculations:

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Class #A - BA Required	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000	0	0
# of Cops funded	5,625	5,625	5,625	5,625	5,625	5,625
Class #B - BA Required		375,000,000	375,000,000	375,000,000	375,000,000	0
# of Cops funded		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Class #C - BA Required			375,000,000	375,000,000	375,000,000	375,000,000
# of Cops funded			10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Class #D - BA Required				375,000,000	375,000,000	375,000,000
# of Cops funded				10,000	10,000	10,000
Class #E - BA Required					375,000,000	375,000,000
# of Cops funded					10,000	10,000
Class #F - BA Required						375,000,000
# of Cops funded						10,000

TOTAL COPS FUNDED →

55,625

"COPS" Resources Required	\$150,000,000	\$525,000,000	\$900,000,000	\$1,275,000,000	\$1,500,000,000	\$1,500,000,000
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Total over 6 years → **\$5,850,000,000**

TOTAL Implied Appropriations Required	\$200,000,000	\$700,000,000	\$1,200,000,000	\$1,700,000,000	\$2,000,000,000	\$2,000,000,000
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Total over 6 years → **\$7,800,000,000**

**Required Resources for "COPS" Initiative
Declining Federal Matching Share
OMB Option**

Assumptions:

85% Percent of Total Resources Must Be Allocated for Hiring of New Cops (Based on draft DOJ Bill)

Full Cost of an Officer	\$50,000 (Includes training, capital equipment, salary and benefits)				
Federal Share (Match)	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
	0.75	0.5	0.25	0	0
# of New Cops Funded Each Year (50,000 by 1998)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Calculations:

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Class #A - BA Required	150,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	0
# of Cops funded	5,625	5,625	5,625	5,625	5,625	5,625
Class #B - BA Required		375,000,000	250,000,000	125,000,000	0	0
# of Cops funded		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Class #C - BA Required			375,000,000	250,000,000	125,000,000	0
# of Cops funded			10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Class #D - BA Required				375,000,000	250,000,000	125,000,000
# of Cops funded				10,000	10,000	10,000
Class #E - BA Required					375,000,000	250,000,000
# of Cops funded					10,000	10,000
Class #F - BA Required						375,000,000
# of Cops funded						10,000

TOTAL COPS FUNDED → 55,625

"COPS"						
Resources Required	\$150,000,000	\$475,000,000	\$675,000,000	\$750,000,000	\$750,000,000	\$750,000,000
				Total over 6 years →		\$3,550,000,000

TOTAL Implied						
Appropriations Required	\$176,470,588	\$558,823,529	\$794,117,647	\$882,352,941	\$882,352,941	\$882,352,941
				Total over 6 years →		\$4,176,470,588

200 550 319 531 612 662

Required Resources for "COPS" Initiative
Declining Federal Matching Share
OMB Option

Assumptions:

75% Percent of Total Resources Must Be Allocated for Hiring of New Cops (Based on draft DOJ Bill)

Full Cost of an Officer	\$50,000 (Includes training, capital equipment, salary and benefits)				
Federal Share (Match)	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
	0.75	0.5	0.25	0	0
# of New Cops Funded Each Year (50,000 by 1998)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Calculations:

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Class #A - BA Require	150,000,000	100,000,000	50,000,000	0	0	0
# of Cops funded	5,625	5,625	5,625	5,625	5,625	5,625
Class #B - BA Required		375,000,000	250,000,000	125,000,000	0	0
# of Cops funded		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Class #C - BA Required			375,000,000	250,000,000	125,000,000	0
# of Cops funded			10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Class #D - BA Required				375,000,000	250,000,000	125,000,000
# of Cops funded				10,000	10,000	10,000
Class #E - BA Required					375,000,000	250,000,000
# of Cops funded					10,000	10,000
Class #F - BA Required						375,000,000
# of Cops funded						10,000

TOTAL COPS FUNDED → 55,625

"COPS"						
Resources Required	\$150,000,000	\$475,000,000	\$675,000,000	\$750,000,000	\$750,000,000	\$750,000,000
				Total over 6 years →		\$3,550,000,000

TOTAL Implied						
Appropriations Required	\$200,000,000	\$633,333,333	\$900,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000	\$1,000,000,000
				Total over 6 years →		\$4,733,333,333

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

Initiatives related to "100,000 cops" pledge.						
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Community Policing/Cops on the Beat						
Budget Authority (\$ in millions)	175	650	650	650	650	650
Est. # of New Officers	4,700	18,900	23,200	33,600	43,200	51,200
Police Corps Program						
Budget Authority (\$ in millions)	0	25	25	25	25	25
Est. # of Officers Supported	0	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,000	5,000
HUD Urban Crime Initiative/Other HUD Programs						
Budget Authority (\$ in millions)	124	150	150	149	149	149
Law Enforc. Equiv. Positions	4,100	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
DoEd Safe Schools Program						
Budget Authority (\$ in millions)	75	100	80	0	0	0
Law Enforc. Equiv. Positions	200	800	800	800	800	800
Other Federal Programs Including National Service						
Budget Authority (\$ in millions)	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Law Enforc. Equiv. Positions	600	6,100	11,200	17,700	20,000	29,000 ← ? could ↑ in 1999
Total New Officers and Equivalent Positions						
	9,300	23,300	44,700	59,600	74,000	82,100

→
Rough
est.

Projecting Cop Estimates from Authorization Levels
(Funding in Actual \$)

22-Oct
09:41 AM

Total Funding Available for Hires (Note: Using Senate Authorization Levels)	175,000,000	650,000,000	650,000,000	650,000,000	650,000,000	650,000,000	650,000,000	Total Officers
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		
New Officers in 1994 Available BA # of Cops funded	175,000,000 4,667	116,666,667	58,333,333	0	0	0	0	4,667
New Officers in 1995 Available BA # of Cops funded		533,333,333 14,222	355,555,556	177,777,778	0	0	0	14,222
New Officers in 1996 Available BA # of Cops funded			236,111,111 6,296	157,407,407	78,703,704	0	0	6,296
New Officers in 1997 Available BA # of Cops funded				314,814,815 8,395	209,876,543	104,938,272	0	8,395
New Officers in 1998 Available BA # of Cops funded					361,419,753 9,638	240,946,502	0	9,638
New Officers in 1998 Available BA # of Cops funded						304,115,226 8,110	0	8,110

Scenario: Est. Using Senate Crime Bill Auth. Levels

Assumptions:

Total Spent Per Officer (by Fed)	\$50,000	Urban: =	xxx				
		Rural: =	xxx				
	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>		
% of Full Cost Funded Federally	0.75	0.5	0.25	0	0		
Ave. Annual Fed. Subsidy/Office	\$37,500	\$25,000	\$12,500	\$0	\$0		

51,328

Sum of Fed.
Cost Per Cop
= \$75,000

* Assumes continuation of program through FY2001. Funding required for remainder of commitment to officers hired in FY 1998 & FY1999.

Note: Does not account for FY1993 Police Hiring Supplemental resources (\$150M).

Required Resources for "COPS" Initiative Declining Federal Matching Share

21-Oct-93

Assumptions: Updated per likely Congressional Action

Assumes 95% Percent of Total Resources Will Be Allocated for Hiring of New Cops (5% for Administration)

Full Cost of an Officer: \$50,000 (Includes training, capital equipment, salary and benefits)

Federal Share (Match)	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
	0.75	0.65	0.55	0	0

Note: Assumes \$75,000 maximum Federal expenditure per officer hired.

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
Total expenditure per Cop:					\$97,500
# of New Cops Funded Each Year (50,000 by 1998)	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100

Calculations:

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Class #A - BA Required	175,000,000	151,666,667	128,333,333	0	0	0
# of Cops funded	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667
Class #B - BA Required		416,250,000	360,750,000	305,250,000	0	0
# of Cops funded		11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
Class #C - BA Required			416,250,000	360,750,000	305,250,000	0
# of Cops funded			11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
Class #D - BA Required				416,250,000	360,750,000	305,250,000
# of Cops funded				11,100	11,100	11,100
Class #E - BA Required					416,250,000	360,750,000
# of Cops funded					11,100	11,100
Class #F - BA Required						416,250,000
# of Cops funded						11,100

TOTAL COPS FUNDED --> 60,167

"COPS" Resources Required	\$175,000,000	\$567,916,667	\$905,333,333	*****	\$1,082,250,000
				Total over 6 years ---->	\$4,895,000,000

Required Resources for "COPS" Initiative
Declining Federal Matching Share

21-Oct-93

Assumptions: Updated per likely Congressional Action

Assumes 95% Percent of Total Resources Will Be Allocated for Hiring of New Cops (5% for Administration)

Full Cost of an Officer \$50,000 (Includes training, capital equipment, salary and benefits)

Federal Share (Match)	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
	0.75	0.5	0.25	0	0

Note: Assumes \$75,000 maximum Federal expenditure per officer hired.

# of New Cops Funded Each Year (50,000 by 1998)	Total expenditure per Cop:				
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
	\$75,000				

Calculations:

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Class #A - BA Required	175,000,000	116,666,667	58,333,333	0	0	0
# of Cops funded	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667
Class #B - BA Required		416,250,000	277,500,000	138,750,000	0	0
# of Cops funded		11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
Class #C - BA Required			416,250,000	277,500,000	138,750,000	0
# of Cops funded			11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
Class #D - BA Required				416,250,000	277,500,000	138,750,000
# of Cops funded				11,100	11,100	11,100
Class #E - BA Required					416,250,000	277,500,000
# of Cops funded					11,100	11,100
Class #F - BA Required						416,250,000
# of Cops funded						11,100

TOTAL COPS
FUNDED -->

60,167

"COPS"

Resources Required	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	\$175,000,000	\$532,916,667	\$752,083,333	\$832,500,000	\$832,500,000	\$832,500,000

Total over 6 years ---->

\$3,257,500,000

**Required Resources for "COPS" Initiative
Declining Federal Matching Share**

21-Oct-93

Assumptions: Updated per likely Congressional Action

Assumes 95% Percent of Total Resources Will Be Allocated for Hiring of New Cops (5% for Administration)

Full Cost of an Officer \$50,000 (Includes training, capital equipment, salary and benefits)

Federal Share (Match)	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
	0.75	0.75	0.75	0	0

Note: Assumes \$75,000 maximum Federal expenditure per officer hired.

	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
Total expenditure per Cop:					\$112,500
# of New Cops Funded Each Year (50,000 by 1998)	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100

Calculations:

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Class #A - BA Required	175,000,000	175,000,000	175,000,000	0	0	0
# of Cops funded	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667	4,667
Class #B - BA Required		416,250,000	416,250,000	416,250,000	0	0
# of Cops funded		11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
Class #C - BA Required			416,250,000	416,250,000	416,250,000	0
# of Cops funded			11,100	11,100	11,100	11,100
Class #D - BA Required				416,250,000	416,250,000	416,250,000
# of Cops funded				11,100	11,100	11,100
Class #E - BA Required					416,250,000	416,250,000
# of Cops funded					11,100	11,100
Class #F - BA Required						416,250,000
# of Cops funded						11,100

TOTAL COPS FUNDED -->

60,167

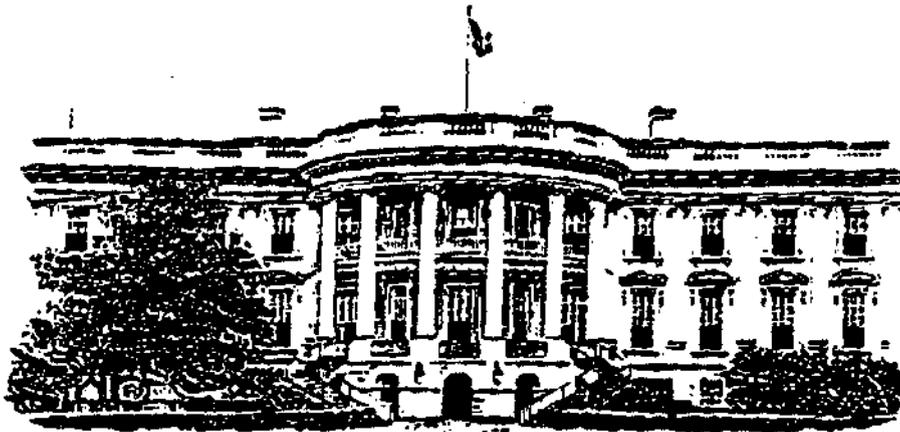
"COPS"

Resources Required \$175,000,000 \$591,250,000 ***** Total over 6 years ----- \$1,248,750,000

Total over 6 years ----->

\$5,520,000,000

WHITE HOUSE PRESS OFFICE



Facsimile Transmittal Sheet

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Fax Number: _____ Office Number: X6595 or X2100

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I think that community policing, from my experience in Miami, is one of the most effective efforts that has been developed, and in many ways it's not a new concept. It's common-sense policing. It's involving the community and making the community part and parcel of the whole effort against the crime problem. It's using the community to identify local problems and using the community to participate in the solution of these problems. It's the development of a police officer who's sensitive, who understands his neighborhood, the diversity of the neighborhood, and can work with the people in that community.

I wondered how it was working around the rest of the nation when I came to Washington, and I am so impressed. Friday night I was in St. Paul, visiting with a community policing effort that is so impressive. It is a mobile response team to crisis involving families and youngsters who are on the verge of really getting into difficulty. Every place I've been where I've seen a good community policing program in effect, you have seen crime reduced. The crime bill will provide for up to 50,000 police officers --

MR. BRODER: Well, let me ask you a question on that point, kind of a truth in labelling. You've said 50,000, the president says 50,000. Tell people what portion of their salaries this bill will actually pay for.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: It's going to depend on each individual police agency. What we've tried to do with the \$150 million supplemental job bill that is now currently being implemented by the Department of Justice is we've tried to work with local police agencies to develop processes that can help them. There are some labor --

MR. BRODER: Let me --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: There are some labor procedures in there, and we're going to have -- one of things that I'm dedicated to doing is trying to make sure that those dollars get to local police in ways that cities can truly use them. As a result of this initial effort, we now have almost a thousand applications from police departments across the country just in this initial effort, and I think we can get dollars to the streets so it can help.

MR. BRODER: A little simple math. This authorization bill asks for \$3 1/2 billion in over six years, about \$600 million a year if Congress appropriated every cent of it, which they rarely do. You're talking about 50,000 police officers. That comes to about \$12,000 a year from the federal government. I understand that the cost of a police

officer on the street's about \$50,000 a year. You're basically asking the states and the local governments to pick up three-quarters of this, aren't you?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: It's going to depend on each local police agency, because a number of the applications come from rural communities. Others come from major cities

MR. BRODER: General, we can talk -- make a generalization, even though there are variations. You're asking the state and local governments to pick up three-quarters of this, aren't you?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No.

MR. BRODER: You're not?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No, you asked me not to generalize, and you want to talk, so you go ahead and talk. But it's not a simple problem. I've too often sat on the streets of Miami as the federal government asked us to pick up more and more of the share. At points I'd say, "It's not worth it." I want to develop a system that can enable communities to hire police officers, make them want to hire police officers, and provide a share that can make a difference. If we need waiver provisions for certain specific situations, we should explore that, but we want to work with local police.

And the tendency of the national media to say, "Well, you can't generalize," and "Be specific" -- there are millions of people and hundreds of police departments out there, and you just can't find your simplistic, specific answer. If we can take one police department after another, then we can look at it, but we want to provide it in ways that can help.

MR. BRODER: General, the American people clearly are very concerned about this. Can you sit here this morning and honestly say that, if this bill passes, there will be 50,000 more police out there on the streets?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No.

MR. BRODER: Then why do you advertise it as a 50,000

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I said up to 50,000.

MR. BRODER: Up to 50,000.

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Yes. Mmm-hmm (acknowledgement).

MR. BRODER: What's a realistic number?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: I don't know.

MR. RUSSERT: Ms. Attorney -- Madame Attorney General

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Because one of the things -- you don't know what's going to happen in a nation where you have that many different police departments with that many different needs. You don't know who has sufficient money to do certain things and how it's going to be done. To promise something, to say, "This bill can do precisely something," is just not right for the American people. You've got to say we want to work together to provide the best possible solution without smoke and mirrors, without false promises.

MR. RUSSERT: We have to take a quick break. We'll be back with more of Attorney General Reno, television, and violence.

(Announcements.)

MR. RUSSERT: We're back with the attorney general.

Madame Attorney General, you testified this week in front of Congress about violence in television and said that if the TV industry didn't in effect clean itself up, clean its act up, there may be government intervention, government regulation.

"The New York Times" in an editorial said that you embarked on a, quote, "dangerous embrace of censorship." Did you?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No.

MR. RUSSERT: What kind of government intervention are you thinking about? Would you ban programs like "NYFD," "Law and Order"? Would you --

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: No.

MR. RUSSERT: What are we talking about?

ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: We're talking about asking the media to stop talking about what it promises to do and do it. For too long, the networks have been saying, "Oh, this -- maybe violence is a problem." Now, they're saying, "Okay, we're not even going to question it. We're going to do something about it." And I'd like to see them do it.

3

October 26, 1993

MEMORANDUM TO DAVID GERGEN
 DEE DEE MYERS
 MARK GEARAN

FROM: BRUCE REED

SUBJECT: COPS ON THE BEAT IN THE CRIME BILL

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

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

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

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

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

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United States Senate

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FAX COVER SHEET

Please deliver the following pages to: Bruce Reed

From: Cynthia Hogan

Number of pages including cover: 4

COMMENTS:

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Number to be reached: 456-7028

OPTION WITH ADDITIONAL FUNDING

ASSUMPTION -- 75%, 65%, 50%, 25%, 10% federal match, Per-Officer Cost of \$50,000

\$50,000 salary + benefits	FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	FOURTH YEAR	FIFTH YEAR
federal share --	\$37,500	\$32,500	\$25,000	\$12,500	\$5,000
local share --	\$12,500	\$17,500	\$25,000	\$37,500	\$45,000

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTALS
CLASS A-FED \$	\$375,000,000	\$325,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$125,000,000	\$50,000,000	
State/Local \$	\$125,000,000	\$175,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$375,000,000	\$450,000,000	
# of Police	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
CLASS B-FED \$		\$375,000,000	\$325,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$125,000,000	
State/Local \$		\$125,000,000	\$175,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$375,000,000	
# of Police		10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
CLASS C-FED \$			\$375,000,000	\$325,000,000	\$250,000,000	
State/Local \$			\$125,000,000	\$175,000,000	\$250,000,000	
# of Police			10,000	10,000	10,000	
CLASS D-FED \$				\$375,000,000	\$325,000,000	
State/Local \$				\$125,000,000	\$175,000,000	
# of Police				10,000	10,000	
CLASS E-FED \$					\$375,000,000	
State/Local \$					\$125,000,000	
# of Police					10,000	
TOTAL COST						
TO LOCALS	\$125,000,000	\$300,000,000	\$550,000,000	\$925,000,000	\$1,375,000,000	\$3,275,000,000
Federal funds						
Police (90%)	\$375,000,000	\$700,000,000	\$950,000,000	\$1,075,000,000	\$1,125,000,000	\$4,225,000,000
Admin. (5%)	\$18,750,000	\$35,000,000	\$47,500,000	\$53,750,000	\$56,250,000	\$211,250,000
Training (5%)	\$18,750,000	\$35,000,000	\$47,500,000	\$53,750,000	\$56,250,000	\$211,250,000
TOTAL COST						
TO FEDERAL	\$412,500,000	\$770,000,000	\$1,045,000,000	\$1,182,500,000	\$1,237,500,000	\$4,647,500,000

OPTION WITH ADDITIONAL FUNDING -- 60,000 POLICE

ASSUMPTION -- 75%, 65%, 50%, 25%, 10% federal match, Per-Officer Cost of \$50,000

\$50,000 salary + benefits	FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	FOURTH YEAR	FIFTH YEAR
federal share --	\$37,500	\$32,500	\$25,000	\$12,500	\$5,000
local share --	\$12,500	\$17,500	\$25,000	\$37,500	\$45,000

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTALS
CLASS A-FED \$	\$562,500,000	\$487,500,000	\$375,000,000	\$187,500,000	\$75,000,000	
State/Local \$	\$187,500,000	\$262,500,000	\$375,000,000	\$562,500,000	\$875,000,000	
# of Police	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
CLASS B-FED \$		\$562,500,000	\$487,500,000	\$375,000,000	\$187,500,000	
State/Local \$		\$187,500,000	\$262,500,000	\$375,000,000	\$562,500,000	
# of Police		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
CLASS C-FED \$			\$375,000,000	\$325,000,000	\$250,000,000	
State/Local \$			\$125,000,000	\$175,000,000	\$250,000,000	
# of Police			10,000	10,000	10,000	
CLASS D-FED \$				\$375,000,000	\$325,000,000	
State/Local \$				\$125,000,000	\$175,000,000	
# of Police				10,000	10,000	
CLASS E-FED \$					\$375,000,000	
State/Local \$					\$125,000,000	
# of Police					10,000	
TOTAL COST TO LOCALS	\$187,500,000	\$450,000,000	\$762,500,000	\$1,237,500,000	\$1,787,500,000	\$4,425,000,000
Federal funds						
Police (90%)	\$562,500,000	\$1,050,000,000	\$1,237,500,000	\$1,262,500,000	\$1,212,500,000	\$5,325,000,000
Admin. (5%)	\$28,125,000	\$52,500,000	\$61,875,000	\$63,125,000	\$60,625,000	\$266,250,000
Training (5%)	\$28,125,000	\$52,500,000	\$61,875,000	\$63,125,000	\$60,625,000	\$266,250,000
TOTAL COST TO FEDERAL	\$618,750,000	\$1,155,000,000	\$1,361,250,000	\$1,388,750,000	\$1,333,750,000	\$5,857,500,000

OPTION WITH ADDITIONAL FUNDING -- 60,000 POLICE, BUT HOLD TO \$5 BILLION TARGET

ASSUMPTION -- 75%, 50%, 40%, 25%, 10% federal match, Per-Officer Cost of \$50,000

\$50,000 salary + benefits	FIRST YEAR	SECOND YEAR	THIRD YEAR	FOURTH YEAR	FIFTH YEAR
federal share --	\$37,500	\$25,000	\$20,000	\$12,500	\$5,000
local share --	\$12,500	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$37,500	\$45,000

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	TOTALS
CLASS A-FED \$	\$562,500,000	\$375,000,000	\$300,000,000	\$187,500,000	\$75,000,000	
State/Local \$	\$187,500,000	\$375,000,000	\$450,000,000	\$562,500,000	\$675,000,000	
# of Police	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
CLASS B-FED \$		\$562,500,000	\$375,000,000	\$300,000,000	\$187,500,000	
State/Local \$		\$187,500,000	\$375,000,000	\$450,000,000	\$562,500,000	
# of Police		15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	
CLASS C-FED \$			\$375,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$200,000,000	
State/Local \$			\$125,000,000	\$250,000,000	\$300,000,000	
# of Police			10,000	10,000	10,000	
CLASS D-FED \$				\$375,000,000	\$250,000,000	
State/Local \$				\$125,000,000	\$250,000,000	
# of Police				10,000	10,000	
CLASS E-FED \$					\$375,000,000	
State/Local \$					\$125,000,000	
# of Police					10,000	
TOTAL COST						
TO LOCALS	\$187,500,000	\$562,500,000	\$950,000,000	\$1,387,500,000	\$1,912,500,000	\$5,000,000,000
Federal funds						
Police (90%)	\$562,500,000	\$937,500,000	\$1,050,000,000	\$1,112,500,000	\$1,087,500,000	\$4,750,000,000
Admin. (5%)	\$28,125,000	\$46,875,000	\$52,500,000	\$55,625,000	\$54,375,000	\$237,500,000
Training (5%)	\$28,125,000	\$46,875,000	\$52,500,000	\$55,625,000	\$54,375,000	\$237,500,000
TOTAL COST						
TO FEDERAL	\$618,750,000	\$1,031,250,000	\$1,155,000,000	\$1,223,750,000	\$1,196,250,000	\$5,225,000,000

Daily Talking Points On Anti-Crime Legislation

Wednesday, April 13, 1994

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S PLAN TO PUT 100,000 ADDITIONAL COPS ON AMERICA'S STREETS

- **National Impact**

- * Putting 100,000 police officers onto America's streets is at the heart of the President's overall anti-crime strategy. It is not just a "drop in the bucket" as some have suggested. The plan represents a twenty percent increase in the current number local police officers nationwide.

- **How 100,000 Additional Police Stacks-Up Against Current Resources**

- * Currently, there are 504,000 sworn local police officers nationally. Adding 100,000 new cops is a 20% increase.
- * Of the 504,000, up to 380,000 work at the street-level. 100,000 new community police officers increases the number of street-level cops by more than 25%.

- **Typical Impact On Cities**

- * Adding 100,000 more officers to the nation's police forces will make very significant difference to individual areas. For example, a 20% increase in a city like New York with a police force of 30,000 would add 6,000 officers. That's 6,000 more officers patrolling neighborhoods, building partnerships based on trust with communities, and keeping our streets safer for law-abiding citizens.
- * Likewise, in a mid-size city like Salt Lake City, Utah which currently employs 353 officers, the 100,000 cops program could mean over 70 new cops.
- * And a small city like Smyrna, Georgia with a total police force of 78 could receive 15 more officers under the program.

- **Additional Cops Where They Are Needed Most**

- * The President's plan is a competitive discretionary program, which means that jurisdictions will be able to request the amount of support for whatever number of additional police officers they actually need to effectively control crime -- some may need a 20% increase, some more, some less, depending upon their individual needs. The President's plan, therefore, is a flexible approach aimed at meeting the different crime control needs of individual jurisdictions.

- **Small States Protected**

- * Moreover, both the House and Senate versions of the Crime Bill guarantee each state a minimum-level of community policing funding. Therefore, every state will receive at least \$20 million dollars under the House version or \$48 million under the Senate version for new police officers.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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001. memo	Follow-up on Crime Initiative (1 page)	09/13/93	P5
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FOLDER TITLE:

Crime Bill-100,000 Cops [2]

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- 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.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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File
Crime - 100,000 Cops
Bill

September 13, 1993

NOTE TO BILLY WEBSTER

FROM: BRUCE REED

SUBJECT: FOLLOW-UP ON CRIME INITIATIVE

Billy, since the estimate of 2,100 officers was based on the Safe Schools draft that limited policing and other security-related expenditures to 25% -- not the current 33% -- we made a late-night, spur-of-the-moment decision to round the number up to 4,000. As you may know, DPC has supported using as much as 50% of Safe School funds for security purposes, and such a higher percentage may be included in the Safe Schools title of the crime bill. (Although we have told both Judiciary Committees that the Administration favors its own Safe Schools legislation over Rep. Schumers version, both committees insist on including the Schumer Safe Schools provision in the crime bill anyway).

[REDACTED]

Billy, I hope this explains the mix-up, and that we haven't unduly complicated things for you at the Dept. of Education. But if its any consolation, we won't hold you to the 4,000 number -- unless we're absolutely desperate.

Thanks,



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

JOSE
How shd we
respond?
-BR

NOTE TO BRUCE REED

FROM: Billy Webster
SUBJECT: Crime Initiatives

Bruce, I noticed in the August 11 press release (attached), that the Safe Schools Initiative is being counted on for 4,000 officers.

It is my understanding that we committed to 2,100 officers to be financed by the Safe Schools Act funding stream. Please let me know if we missed something here.

Also, I might point out that Representatives Owens, Engel and Serrano were key players in this legislation and should be given due credit. The press release may have ruffled some feathers by mentioning Schumer and not these other folks.

Thanks

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

August 11, 1993

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION PLAN
TO EXPAND COMMUNITY POLICING AND REDUCE GUN VIOLENCE

It is time for America to make a serious commitment to community policing, to having people back on the beat, working the same neighborhoods, making relationships with people in ways that prevent crime How will the federal government provide 100,000 more police officers? First of all, by getting the crime bill passed.

Bill Clinton
Detroit, Michigan
October 17, 1992

The first duty of government is to keep its citizens safe. The Clinton Administration is offering a number of initiatives to prevent crime and reduce gun violence:

- Expand community policing in cities and towns across America by putting up to 100,000 more officers on the streets.
- Keep handguns out of the hands of criminals by passing the Brady Bill, which will require a five-day waiting period before purchasing a handgun, and taking other measures on assault weapons that will begin to end the arms race in our streets.
- Provide community boot camps, which give young people discipline, training, and a better chance to avoid a life of crime, and provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.
- Pass a crime bill that increases penalties for gun offenses, reforms habeas corpus procedures to raise counsel standards and limit appeals, and imposes federal death penalties for killing a federal law enforcement officer and other heinous crimes.

PUTTING 100,000 MORE OFFICERS ON THE STREET

A first step we can take to reduce crime in America is to put more police on the streets, walking the beat and working with neighbors as partners against crime. The Clinton Administration's anti-crime initiative will expand community policing throughout the nation. This innovative way of thinking about policing has already helped reduce crime in several communities across the country. From New York to St. Louis to Los Angeles, police departments are using this approach to put more police on the streets.

The Clinton Administration has launched a government-wide effort to put 100,000 more officers and public safety personnel on the street:

Supplemental Appropriations: Congress passed and the President signed into law on July 2 an FY93 supplemental appropriations bill that included \$150 million in community policing grants to hire and rehire police officers. This competitive grants program will become available to states and localities in early September, and will put more than 2,100 new police on the streets over the next three years.

Policing and Public Safety: The cornerstone of the President's community policing plan to put police on the street is the Policing and Public Safety program that will be part of this year's crime bill. An expansion of the Cop-on-the-Beat legislation introduced by Rep. Charles Schumer (D-NY), the Justice Department program will challenge communities to implement community policing by providing grants, training, and technical assistance for police officers. The program is authorized at \$3.4 billion over the next five years, which will help communities put up to 50,000 new officers on the street. The Administration will make full funding for this program a priority.

Police Corps: This four-year, \$100 million program will give college scholarships and police training to as many as 4-5,000 students who are willing to make a four-year commitment to serve their communities as police officers. As Governor of Arkansas, President Clinton instituted the nation's first state Police Corps program.

Safe Schools Initiative: Schools should be a safe haven for children, free of weapons, drugs, and crime. Education Secretary Richard Riley has introduced emergency Safe Schools legislation, based on a proposal by Rep. Schumer and others, that will enable local education authorities to hire security personnel and pay for police officers who include schools as part of their community policing "beat". The Administration's budget request includes \$475 million for Safe Schools over the next five years, which would fund up to 4,000 sworn and non-sworn officers.

Chief
Major Owens
Chief Engel
Joe Sarano

Community Partnerships Against Crime: Some of the nation's worst pockets of crime are concentrated in neighborhoods with public housing. To help make public housing safer, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Cisneros is transforming his department's Drug Elimination Grant Program into a more effective program called Community

Partnerships Against Crime (COMPAC). The Administration's budget request includes more than \$700 million over the next five years to put as many as 5,000 sworn and non-sworn officers to work in law enforcement, security, and community policing in public housing.

National Service: Up to one-quarter of the slots in the national service plan Congress is expected to put on the President's desk in September will be available for young people who choose to pay their country and their communities back through public safety and law enforcement. The program could put up to 25,000 young people to work as non-sworn personnel for local police departments, crime prevention groups and other public safety efforts. The President hopes to put the first National Service participants to work by the summer of 1994.

Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities: The economic plan which the President signed into law August 10 will create jobs in depressed urban and rural areas around the country by targeting growth incentives and investments into nine Empowerment Zones and 100 Enterprise Communities. The Administration's budget request includes up to \$500 million for up to 6-7,000 officers to do community policing in these areas, because businesses can't create jobs where the streets are not safe. While the Empowerment Zone proposal passed as part of budget reconciliation, the Appropriations Committees have not approved the Administration's budget request.

Troops-to-Cops: As we downscale the military in the aftermath of the Cold War, we need to put our best trained, most talented men and women to work keeping America safe here at home. To help police departments tap into the pool of talented military personnel, Secretary of Labor Robert Reich will make as much as \$10 million from the Defense Diversification Program available to retrain up to 1,500 veterans who are leaving the military for jobs with state and local police departments.

Paying for Public Safety: Funding for these policing programs is included in the Administration's budget baseline for FY 1994-98. If additional funds are required for these and other Administration initiatives, the Administration will continue to pursue additional budget cuts, including ones the Administration sought but has not yet achieved in Congress this year. It is expected that Congressional leadership and the National Performance Review will identify additional savings. Community policing programs assume some state/local match.

REDUCING GUN VIOLENCE

The Clinton Administration is committed to passing the Brady Bill, and reducing the wave of gun violence that is plaguing America.

Brady Bill: This legislation -- named for former Reagan press secretary James Brady, and championed by his wife Sarah -- will impose a five-day waiting period for

handgun purchases, and require background checks so that we can help keep handguns out of the hands of criminals. The Brady Bill passed both houses of Congress last session with bipartisan support.

Assault Weapons: Recent attacks on children at a swimming pool in Washington, D.C., and on a law firm in San Francisco have underscored the need for Congress to consider legislation addressing the sale and availability of semiautomatic assault weapons -- the guns of choice for drug- and gang-related crime.

Presidential Action: Today, the President will sign Presidential Memoranda to suspend the importation of assault pistols, which are not covered under the existing assault weapons import ban, and to toughen enforcement of compliance procedures in issuing federal firearms licenses to gun dealers.

COMMUNITY BOOT CAMPS FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS AND DRUG TREATMENT FOR CRIMINAL ADDICTS

In Arkansas, Governor Clinton pioneered the use of community boot camps, which provide young people the discipline, education, and training they need for a better chance to avoid a life of crime. The Administration will work with Congress to convert closed military bases and other appropriate facilities into a system of boot camps. Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Lee Brown and Attorney General Janet Reno will work to ensure that we use the criminal justice system to provide criminal addicts with drug treatment.

FEDERAL DEATH PENALTY

The Administration will ask Congress to pass crime legislation that provides the death penalty for nearly 50 offenses -- including killing a federal law enforcement officer and killing state officers in the course of cooperative investigations with federal agencies.

HABEAS CORPUS REFORM

Senator Biden has introduced breakthrough habeas reform legislation, with strong support from district attorneys, state attorneys general, and the Administration. The legislation will, for the first time, limit inmates to filing a single, federal habeas corpus appeal within a six-month time limit. At the same time, the legislation will also assure that all indigent capital defendants will be represented by counsel who meet specific, rigorous experience and qualification standards.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

FAX TRANSMITTAL

TO: BRUCE REED

ORGANIZATION: DOMESTIC POLICY COUNCIL

PHONE NUMBER: _____

FAX NUMBER: 456-7739

FROM: BILLY WEBSTER

PHONE NUMBER: 401-7110

FAX NUMBER: 401-0596

MESSAGE: _____

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54 PAGE(S) TO FOLLOW

Comparison of Senate and House Versions of the Police Hiring/Community Policing Proposal

	SENATE	HOUSE	RECOMMENDATION
OVERALL FUNDING:	\$8,995,000,000 for period from FY94 through FY98.	\$3,450,000,000 for period from FY94 through FY99.	
DURATION:	Police hiring grant authority terminates 6 years after enactment. Duration of grants (including renewals) limited to 6 years for police hiring grants and 3 years for other grants.	Same.	
FUNDING ALLOCATION (GRANTS VS. OTHER):	Up to 5% of funding for technical assistance and evaluations, and up to 5% for administrative costs. Remainder for grants.	Same.	
FUNDING ALLOCATION (PURPOSES):	At least 85% of grant money for rehiring laid-off officers and hiring new officers. Up to 15% for other purposes.	At least 85% of grant money for rehiring laid-off officers and hiring <u>and training</u> new officers. Up to 15% for other purposes.	
FUNDING ALLOCATION (GRANTEES):	40-60 split between municipalities with populations exceeding 150,000 and other grantees.	50-50 split between municipalities with populations exceeding 100,000 and other grantees.	
FUNDING ALLOCATION (PER STATE):	Each state, together with grantees in state, to receive at least 0.6% of grant funding.	Each state, together with grantees in state, to receive at least 0.25% of grant funding.	

	SENATE	HOUSE	RECOMMENDATION
PER OFFICER CEILING:	Waivable <u>annual</u> cap of \$50,000 per officer.	Waivable <u>overall</u> cap of \$75,000 per officer.	
MATCHING FUNDS:	Waivable ceiling of 75% on federal contribution. Attorney General shall preferentially consider, where feasible, police hiring applications involving grantee contribution exceeding 25%.	Waivable ceiling of 75% on federal contribution. Attorney General may preferentially consider police hiring applications involving grantee contribution exceeding 25%.	
DEFENSE CONVERSION:	Express authorization of use of funds to hire former military. Attorney General shall, where feasible, preferentially consider applications for former military hires.	No special provisions concerning former military hires.	
INDIAN TRIBES:	Permits direct applications to Attorney General for grants by Indian tribes. Provides that funding for tribes is to supplement their Interior Department funding, and that "appropriate amount" of funding is to be provided to tribes.	No special provisions concerning Indian tribes.	

	SENATE	HOUSE	RECOMMENDATION
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION:	No affirmative action provisions.	Generally requires that applications for police hiring grants include affirmative action plans to correct under-representation, and that grantee evaluations include geographic, racial, ethnic, and gender hiring information.	
PREAMBLE:	Includes preamble containing findings and statement of purposes.	No preamble.	
NON-HIRING OBJECTIVES:	Augments basic list of non-hiring community policing objectives with express reference to citizens police academies and decentralized satellite offices of criminal courts.	Augments basic list of non-hiring community policing objectives with express objective relating to coordination of community policing programs with other federal programs serving communities.	
APPLICATION PROCESS:	Somewhat complex and confusing provisions concerning ranking and prioritization of grant applications by central state offices.	Simple provision for review and ranking of grant applications by central state offices based on criteria specified by Attorney General.	