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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Office of Communications

1100 Vermont Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20530

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: John Jennings

DATE: September 4, 1998

FAX#: (202) 456-6704

FROM: Daniel Pfeiffer
Public Affairs Specialist

PAGES:

Phone: (202) 616-1728

Fax: (202) 616-5899

John,

Here's some basic info on Orlando. If you need more let me know. Leanne Shimabukuro has the final school-based list, if you need a copy I can get that to you. Also, I don't know if you need ~~the~~ it, but I have ~~the~~ access to anecdotal information about what each jurisdiction is using the grant for → there's some pretty good stuff there. I'll talk to you on Tuesday, when you get back.

Have a good weekend,
Dan



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Office of Communications

1100 Vermont Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20530

Memorandum:

To: John Jennings
From: Dan Pfeiffer
Date: September 4, 1998
Re: Orlando, Florida

Community Policing Background

While the city of Orlando does employ community policing, their interaction with the COPS Office has been limited. They have only applied for three COPS grants – all three applications were accepted. The Orlando Police Department has several standard community policing programs, including:

- Bike Patrol
- Citizen Police Academy
- Neighborhood Watch Unit – called Citizen Observer Program (COP)
- Community Involvement Section – a unit that works with neighborhood associations.

None of these programs is particularly notable, except for the Citizen Police Academy, which was used as a model for similar programs in other cities (i.e. Charleston, S.C.). Orlando has received some recognition for its PACE (Paperless Automated Call Entry) – a technology initiative which makes filing incident reports more efficient (note this was apparently not funded by COPS)

The surrounding county, Orange County, has been more involved with the COPS Office and community policing in general. One notable initiative is the B.A.D.G.E. Program (Becoming Achievers and Doers Through Guided Education), a program for at-risk middle school students. Through B.A.D.G.E, the Orange County Sheriff's Department offers educational and recreational activities for these children when they are out of school.

Crime Statistics

Although murders decreased in Orlando in 1996 (down six from 1995), Orlando was one of the few cities that saw an increase in crime in 1997. Of the major cities, Orlando was ranked:

- Second worst in property crime
- 10th worst in violent crime

COPS Grant Award Summary

The city of Orlando has received \$3.95 million in funding for the hiring of 51 officers. The Orange County Sheriff's Department has received \$12.54 million in funding for the hiring of 190 officers. Orange County has also received a Domestic Violence, a Troops to COPS, and a Problem Solving Partnership grant.

Attachments

- May 18, 1998 article on 1997 crime statistics from the Fort Lauderdale *Sun-Sentinel*
- Grant information from the Orlando area
- NIJ study on Orlando's PACE system
- Background information on Orange County's BADGE program

Citation

5/18/98 SUNSENT 1B

Search Result

Rank 4 of 49

5/18/98 Sun-Sentinel (Ft. Lauderdale Fla.) 1B
1998 WL 3265473Database
ALLNEWS

(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

Sun-Sentinel Ft. Lauderdale
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Monday, May 18, 1998

LOCAL

GOOD NEWS, BAD NEWS ON LOCAL CRIME FRONT FORT LAUDERDALE DOWN, BUT NOT OUT
OF WORST 10

TESSIE BORDEN Staff Writer Staff Writer John Maines contributed to this
report.

Informational box at end of text.

Down five notches but still in the country's worst 10, Fort
Lauderdale fell to the No. 7 spot in the FBI's annual survey of
major crime in large cities, according to the 1997 figures released
Sunday.

The city dropped from its No. 2 ranking in 1996. Police
attributed the decline to increased efforts to fight crime in the
city and improvements in procedures for tracking crimes.

Hollywood, the only other Broward city in the survey, came in
at 42nd of the 178 cities on the list.

The figures, released as part of the agency's Uniform Crime
Report and analyzed by the Sun-Sentinel, showed the lowest crime
rate for the city in 14 years — about 121 major crimes committed
per 1,000 people in Fort Lauderdale in 1997, down from 151 per
1,000 in 1996.

The city reported 20,667 violent and property crimes in 1997.
The last time Fort Lauderdale recorded lower figures was in 1983,
when it reported 19,288 crimes.

Cities report the crimes to the FBI on a voluntary basis;
Sunday's preliminary estimates were for cities with populations
greater than 100,000.

Part of the improvement in the city's crime figures was
credited to a change in record keeping. The city in 1997 started
reporting stolen license plates only when there was evidence the
theft occurred in Fort Lauderdale. Also, the city now reports
related auto burglaries that happen in the same parking lot, for

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(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

example, as one crime, rather than several.

"Our numbers are better, but I don't think we should celebrate," said Mayor Jim Naugle. "I'm really disappointed in the figures. Though we have made some progress, we have a long way to go before we can celebrate Fort Lauderdale being a safe city."

Fort Lauderdale was the lowest among four Florida cities ranked among the worst for crime. The other three were: Orlando, ranked second; Miami, ranked fifth; and Tampa, ranked sixth.

But while rates of violent crimes dragged the other three cities onto the worst-10 list, Fort Lauderdale made the roster, as in past years, because of its property crimes.

"We've always been lower on the violent crimes," Naugle said. "But those property crimes are just totally unacceptable."

Violent crime categories include murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Miami ranked third, Tampa ranked fifth and Orlando ranked 10th in violent crimes. Fort Lauderdale came in 26th, with 15 such crimes committed per 1,000 people. Hollywood was 84th.

When it came to property crimes, Orlando still ranked high at second, but Fort Lauderdale joined it in the Top 10 at sixth, with 106 property crimes per 1,000 people. Miami ranked 11th, and Tampa was 16th. Hollywood was 36th.

Fort Lauderdale has always had a problem with property crime, said City Commissioner Tim Smith. In recent years, that category has kept the city's crime rate climbing even as crime rates plummeted across the state and the nation.

Crime has been dropping for the past six years in the United States. Murder rates lead the decrease with a 25 percent dive in the past three years. Violent crime as a whole dropped 5 percent in 1997 across the nation. Experts attribute the trend to aging Baby Boomers, declining use of crack cocaine, better policing methods and a host of other factors.

This year, Fort Lauderdale's crime statistics finally began following the trend.

Smith said the city will soon begin an effort to put a dent in the property crime numbers: a move to register bicycles, among the most stolen items.

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(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

To illustrate, he said only \$300,000 was taken in bank robberies in 1996, compared with \$2 million in bike thefts.

"You have to sweat the little things," Smith said. "You can't sit around waiting for bank robberies all day . . . Right now, bicycles are a piece of property nobody can hang on to."

Smith also talked about another initiative: a nuisance abatement board that recently began meeting to tackle problem buildings in the city. The board can use code violations to close buildings where drug dealing occurs and barricades to keep "drive-through" drug deals from occurring on certain streets, Smith said.

Staff Writer John Maines contributed to this report.

Violent vs. property crime

The major crime index is a combination of violent and property crime rates. While Miami's violent crime rate remains high, Fort Lauderdale ends up on the high-crime list for its property crimes.

Violent crime: 10 worst cities

Rank	Rate/1,000 residents
1 Gary, Ind.	39
2 Atlanta	31
3 Miami	28
4 Newark, N.J.	27
5 Tampa	27
6 St. Louis	25
7 Baltimore	24
8 Flint, Mich.	23
9 Washington, D.C.	23
10 Orlando	23

Other Florida cities

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(Publication page references are not available for this document.)

26 Fort Lauderdale 15

57 Hialeah 11

84 Hollywood 9

Property crime: 10 worst cities

Rank	Rate/1,000 residents
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1 Topeka, Kan.	117
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2 Orlando	113
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3 St. Louis	110
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4 Salt Lake City, Utah	109
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5 Atlanta	109
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6 Fort Lauderdale	106
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7 Oklahoma City, Okla.	106
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8 Little Rock, Ark.	106
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9 Durham, N.C.	105
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10 Baton Rouge, La.	103
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Other Florida cities

11 Miami	100
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16 Tampa	96
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36 Hollywood	86
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61 Hialeah	76
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SOURCE: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Sun-Sentinel research

TABULAR OR GRAPHIC MATERIAL SET FORTH IN THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT DISPLAYABLE

CHART; Caption: Staff graphic Chart: Crime rates fell nationally, and Fort Lauderdale and Miami were no exception. The rankings are based on an analysis of 1997 major crime statistics compiled by the FBI from participating cities with populations of 100,000 or more.

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<u>State</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Estimated Fund</u>	<u>Numcops</u>	<u>Program</u>
FL	Orlando				
FL	Orlando	Central FL Regional Transportation Au	16,200.00		
FL	Orlando	Central FL Regional Transportation Au	150,000.00	0.60	MORE96
FL	Orlando	Central FL Regional Transportation Au	375,000.00	0.00	PSP
FL	Orlando	Central Florida, University of	683,245.08	4.00	UHP
FL	Orlando	Orange County Sheriff's Department	1,650,000.00	10.00	UHP
FL	Orlando	Orange County Sheriff's Department	189,917.00	22.00	AHEAD
FL	Orlando	Orange County Sheriff's Department	159,885.00	0.00	DV
FL	Orlando	Orange County Sheriff's Department	377,966.00	6.30	MORE95
FL	Orlando	Orange County Sheriff's Department	50,000.00	15.10	MORE96
FL	Orlando	Orange County Sheriff's Department	15,000.00	0.00	PSP
FL	Orlando	Orange County Sheriff's Department	10,125,000.00	0.00	TROOPS
FL	Orlando	Orlando, City of	1,125,000.00	135.00	UHP
FL	Orlando	Orlando, City of	1,950,000.00	15.00	AHEAD
FL	Orlando	Orlando, City of	750,000.00	26.00	PHS
				10.00	UHP
			<u>17,617,213.08</u>	<u>244.00</u>	
		Grand Total:	<u>17,617,213.08</u>	<u>244.00</u>	

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
National Institute of Justice



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE
THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS



**ON THE FRONT LINES:
Case Studies of Policing in
America's Cities**

ORLANDO'S LONG-TERM STRATEGY TO REDUCE PAPERWORK AND INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY

Officer Bill Eplin
160 South Hughey Avenue
Orlando Police Department
Orlando, FL 32801
(407) 246-2463

SUMMARY

The Orlando Police Department has implemented the PACE system as a long-term solution to the rapidly increasing amount of information the department must disseminate. Through PACE, an interactive report dictation system, the department completes incident reports, which are used for investigations and public consumption, in 15 minutes instead of having police officers spend 35 minutes writing the same information. Saving 20 minutes on each incident report allows police officers to spend more time exchanging information, forming partnerships, and being more visible and accessible to the community.

The Orlando system's name--PACE--is an acronym for paperless automated call entry. All of Orlando's police officers who are "first responders" use PACE, which has reduced police paperwork while expediting information flow. This increase in efficiency has boosted the Orlando Police Department's patrolling manpower without adding new officers. In addition, the system provides more accurate and legible reporting. Further, in its later stages of development, the system will have additional functions to help identify suspects. For example, PACE will be able to search for a suspect on partial physical descriptions, such as a tattoo on the right shoulder.

BACKGROUND

In Orlando, as in most cities, one out of five calls for police service requires a police incident report. In addition to collecting the information for incident reports, police officers had to complete repetitive forms. This burgeoning paperwork reduced the time police

officers could patrol the neighborhoods and slowed police activities such as investigations.

Chief Danny J. Wilson addressed these problems by initiating a nationwide search for police departments using electronic equipment to cut paperwork. He wanted a system that reduced report writing time, improved investigative followup, provided accurate data collection, improved information retrieval, and reduced report flow time.

Chief Wilson then assigned an investigative team to evaluate several alternatives, which included laptop computers and tape dictation systems. The department turned down other state-of-the-art systems that would not save the department enough time or money or were not adaptable to the Orlando Police Department's specific needs and size. The laptops, for instance, would not be effective because many officers do not type rapidly.

The department's planning and evaluation section decided to explore the interactive dictation system implemented in St. Louis. The team examined onsite St. Louis' Computer Assisted Report Entry (CARE) system and Police Incident Reporting system. The team also interviewed St. Louis staff and other cities' police departments that have dictation systems to determine if such a system would be feasible in the Orlando Police Department. After conducting this extensive research on agencies that have attempted to reduce their paperwork, Orlando chose a report dictation system similar to the St. Louis system.

In 1993 the department will complete its fifth and last phase of installing PACE. It will differ from the St. Louis system in that Orlando's system will process and

store all police information on the system. The department refers to the completion of the final phase as a "paperless environment." The department conducted a nine-month simulation to estimate how much time and money it would save. Installing a simplified model of the current PACE system, the department conducted the simulation for both the evening and day shifts in the city's northeast and northwest sections. Two control squads were set up and monitored to provide a comparison between the old and new systems.

The simulation demonstrated that the interactive dictation system completed incident reports 56 percent faster than those that were hand written. In addition, PACE reduced the workload in police reporting, data entry, uniform crime report coding, and records maintenance. The estimated savings was \$10,000 per annum in copying costs, not including the cost of labor hours for copying and distribution.

The simulation also proved that PACE can retrieve information instantly, automatically generate event sheets, and store documents such as information for the state's department of law into separate files. More importantly, the simulation demonstrated to skeptical police officers that PACE does reduce the time spent on incident reports and is user friendly. In fact, Officer Bill Eplin, a member of the planning and evaluation team, believes that for the program to be successful, a police department must "market" the system to its officers. According to Officer Eplin, the most important elements for a successful PACE system are convincing the staff of its usefulness and training staff.

STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES

Under the leadership of Orlando's current Chief of Police, Thomas Hurlbert, Jr., the department structured PACE so that officers and operators could be involved in determining how the system operates. The program has complaint files and mentor sergeants to field complaints in each patrol section. In addition, any officer can go to the project coordinator or manager and say, "I don't like the way this works and this is why."

"We listen, we study it, and if the complaint has merit, we change it," said Officer Eplin. In fact, the program has moved up the date of installing telephones and improving the cosmetic appearance of the printouts due to officer and operator complaints. "The users can't

be uncomfortable," said Officer Eplin, explaining why the department altered its implementation plans.

Chief Hurlbert is installing PACE through a five-phase plan:

- ◆ Phase 1--basic inquiry programs, supplemental reports, data conversion, detailed search programs, basic word processing functions, and correction of existing software bugs.
- ◆ Phase 2--top quality report printouts, automatic event log distribution, and electronic routing and online review.
- ◆ Phase 3--arrest affidavit reporting.
- ◆ Phase 4--other departmental forms.
- ◆ Phase 5--accident reporting.

The department will augment these five phases with an incidental and conceptual development phase. In this phase, new terminals, printers, and a computer case folder system will be installed.

STAFFING, FUNDING, AND OTHER RESOURCES

In October 1991, the Orlando Police Department started the PACE program by hiring 30 computer operators and five supervisors, 19 of whom were current department staff and 16 of whom were new employees. These operators work 40-hour weeks and work one of the three eight-hour shifts per day. The computers are operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Both the supervisors and the operators attend a training session. The supervisors attend a one week course conducted by the local university. The course is taught at the police department and includes problem solving, coaching, and counseling. The supervisors also attend the training session for the operators. The format for the operators' training follows several standardized procedures:

- ◆ The department provides a first day facility and staff orientation.
- ◆ Senior police supervisors inform the computer operators about policy procedures and police officer duties.
- ◆ Computer operators accompany officers on an eight-hour patrol shift.

The department advises the trainees that since they are next after the police officers in the chain of reporting events, they can be subpoenaed to court.

- ◆ Trainers instruct trainees on other legal matters, such as what you can and cannot share with the public.

- ◆ Trainers conduct workshops on problem solving, team building, and cultural diversity.

- ◆ Computer operators receive uniform crime reporting training, which includes aggravated assault, burglary, rape, and larceny.

- ◆ Instructors emphasize the importance of accuracy and not relying on assumptions. For instance, if the incident is a sex crime, the operator should ask if the suspect is a male or female.

- ◆ Computer operators are reminded that each time a citizen calls for customer service it is "the moment of truth" for the police department.

The police officers also attend a two-hour training session. The trainers explain onsite how the computers and the operators function and then instruct the officers on how to dictate reports to operators. In the last stage of the training, the officers practice dictating the incident report information instead of writing it down.

In 1993 all the telephone equipment will be installed, and the department hopes that the installation includes 100 cellular phones in patrol vehicles. In the mean time, the police officers use any phone they can find available. In addition, the department is currently putting phone lines in strategic locations. The phones are placed in businesses and banks, preferably inside to be protected from rain. The department pays for the call boxes, locks, phones, mounting hardware, and labor to install them. Most businesses pay the recurring monthly costs and the installation cost for phone lines.

All the computers, printers, and hardware will be operational after the five phases of development are finished. There will be 90 terminals with six to eight high-speed, high-capacity laser printers. PACE operates on an IBM AS 400 and has custom software programmed by New World Systems. The programmers

fixed some computer glitches that arose in the simulation and created a storage and security system. In this early stage of its development, the program has only the most basic word processing functions. After Phase Five, the department plans to add spell check, insert mode, text wrap, and line locate ability online. In 1993 the department will have additional software that will allow it to move toward audio- and videotape recordings, digital photographs, and optical imaging.

If the computers shut down, the officers can call in reports to operators who handwrite them onto standardized reports. The PACE system also has an automatic taping system to clarify any dictation. If problems still exist after listening to the tape system, the operator may call an officer via radio and ask for clarification. If the phones and computers are inaccessible, the police officers are equipped with paper so they can go back to the old method of writing an incident report.

The program's cost was \$280,046 for installing the hardware and \$470,568 annually for staff salaries. The city government pays for the vast majority of PACE's expenses; additional funding comes from forfeitures and seizures. This investment will actually save the Orlando Police Department money in the long-term. The department estimates that the fully implemented PACE program will save the annual cost of 17 additional officers, \$744,838. Therefore, after paying for the one-time capital investment, the PACE program will annually save the department \$274,270.

FUTURE PLANS

The department is planning to use the police officers' time saved on incident reports to do community-oriented policing. "We want to use this free time to move back to the basics of policing: bicycle and foot patrols, neighborhood teams, and onsite problem resolution," said Officer Eplin.

The department estimates that PACE is currently saving 15,435 police hours, or 9.6 officers, per year. Moreover, the program electronically generates leads while collecting more information than the old incident reporting system. The existing data does not reflect the anticipated reduction in time spent writing supplements, property supplemental reports, or principal lists. The department expects the PACE system to become more efficient and diverse in its services as it develops. Chief

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Hurlbert expects the system to increase its efficiency every year because the program is still in its developmental stage. By 1993 computer operators' and officers' main complaints with the system will be addressed: access to telephones, word processing capability, and the cosmetic appearance of the computer print-outs. In addition, computer operators will be more fluent in police terms and proficient with computers.

Chief Hurlbert also believes PACE will benefit other government agencies. For instance, the department is waiting for courts to make some legally binding precedent decisions regarding the acceptability of electronic storage of data. The state attorney's office is supportive of the PACE program. Finally, Chief Hurlbert would like to contract PACE's services to neighboring police departments. Other police departments could call up PACE operators in Orlando and use the system. Orlando would provide uniform crime statistics, legible reports, and tapes for a minimal fee.



Orange County Sheriff's Office
B.A.D.G.E. Program
Annual Report
1993-1994

During the 1993/1994 fiscal year, the Orange County Sheriff's Office conducted two programs for At Risk children in the middle school age range from eleven through fourteen. The B.A.D.G.E. Program (Becoming Achievers and Doers through Guided Education) operated under the Citizens' Commission for Children contract dates of December 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994. The After School Program operated from December 1, 1993 to May 24, 1994. The Summer Program commenced on June 6, 1994 running through July 29, 1994. The After School Program restarted on August 22, 1994 and will run continuously through September 30, 1994. The After School B.A.D.G.E. Program provided 149 days of service during the contract period and the Summer Program provided 39 days of service.

The B.A.D.G.E. Program operates at five Orange County middle schools, four of which are funded through the Citizens' Commission for Children. The four sites are as follows:

Union Park Middle School

Westridge Middle School

Meadowbrook Middle School

Piedmont Lakes Middle School.

Both the After School and Summer Programs provided educational and recreational opportunities for the clients including tutoring by certified teachers, anti-drug curriculum taught by deputy sheriffs, and community service activities. Special events such as guest speakers, arts and crafts, and field trip activities were also conducted.

During this contract period, the children participated in several community service projects. These included volunteering in local nursing home facilities, assisting in a Police Athletic League track competition, a school beautification project, and volunteering for the Annual CrimeLine Walk Against Crime. Additionally, the children assisted in the 4C Childrens' Festival and the Back to School Fair.

The children received special training in First Aid and CPR conducted by the Orange County Fire Department which led to their becoming Red Cross certified in CPR.

The Second Annual Academic Olympiad was hosted in March with all five sites participating in the all day academic competition. These contests included a spelling bee, a math relay contest, and a Brain Bowl competition. This much anticipated event was won by the children from Meadowbrook Middle School.

Field trips were an earned opportunity and included such destinations as Wet n' Wild, Silver Springs, and Water Mania. These fun filled outings provided for a well rounded social interaction amongst the five schools. The Reading Club field trip this contract year was achieved by 29 of the students by meeting a strict qualification regarding literature. This field trip involved an overnight stay in Tampa and excursions to Busch Gardens and Adventure Island. The grand finale field trip of the Summer Program was to Bryson City, North Carolina for white water rafting and hiking on Mount Pisgah in the National Forest. This four day excursion was a great success and a fabulous experience for the children.

Physical fitness was emphasized during the summer with a focus on the Presidents' Council on Physical Fitness guidelines. The staff is pleased to report that nine of the children subsequently qualified for the prestigious President's Award for Physical Excellence.

The core of the B.A.D.G.E. Program remains the academic tutoring in the four basic core subjects and computer skills enhancement training. To this end, homework was reviewed and completed, worksheets were done, reports and essays were written on a variety of topics. Grade tracking was conducted with an emphasis on continuous monitoring through progress reports, report cards, and teacher contacts.

Continuing contact with the children fulfilled a need in their lives for additional supervision and a safe haven from less than desirable activities. Throughout the year, the staff had assisted the children and their families with a variety of problems including law enforcement issues, family counselling, and monetary concerns. The staff continues to function as a fully operational community policing unit.

The staff has seen an increase in self esteem for the participants and observed that they are frequently better able to communicate more effectively with their instructors and peers. The positive reinforcement of the anti-drug message and frequent deputy/child interaction has led to the development of more positive relationships with the children. We have noted marked interest in the program by the younger siblings of the participants and this indicates a successful attitude being conveyed at home by the participants.

Program activities for the upcoming year are varied and similar to the previous year. The program has been highly praised by teachers, administrators, and parents. We feel that this program continues to have a very positive impact on the lives of our young people and we are proud to be a part of its continuing operation.

FAX TRANSMISSION

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

1100 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

(202) 616-1728

Fax: (202) 616-5898

To: Jon Jennings **Date:** September 8, 1998
Fax #: 202-456-6704 **Pages:** 2, including this cover sheet.
From: Kevin J. Avery
Subject: School-Based Partnerships Release

COMMENTS:

Jon --

Please approve POTUS quote.

Thanks

KJA

Need approval of quote.

Thanks,

*Jon
Jennings*

6-7079

**U.S. Department of Justice****Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)**

Communications Division
1100 Vermont Ave., N.W., 9th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20530

For Immediate Release
Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Contact: Kevin J. Avery
202-616-1728

**PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES SCHOOL-BASED
COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS
155 Communities to Implement Innovative Strategies
to Prevent Crime in Schools**

ORLANDO, FLA. -- President Clinton announced grants for 155 law enforcement agencies to develop community-based solutions to school crime problems. The grants were awarded by the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) under its School-Based Partnerships Program.

"America's children should not have to fear crime in school," President Clinton said. "With the grants I am announcing today, law enforcement agencies can work with schools to keep our schools safe learning environments for our children."

Local law enforcement agencies will work with school districts and other school-based organizations to analyze specific crime problems children face in school and to develop innovative community policing solutions to address those problems. Some of the crime problems grant recipients will address are: violent crime and assaults; drugs; bullying, threat, and intimidation at school; and threats to teachers and students. More than \$16.4 million in grants were awarded nationwide.

"No matter what kind of crime occurs in a school, it's very presence is destructive to the learning environment," said Joseph E. Brann, Director of the COPS Office. "Communities will have the flexibility with these grants to use community policing to fight their most pressing school-based crime concerns."

The School-Based Partnership program is a compliment to the COPS program, the Clinton Administration's initiative to add 100,000 community policing officers to the streets.



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Office of Communications

1100 Vermont Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20530

FAX COVER SHEET

TO: John Jennings

DATE: September 8, 1998

FAX#: (202) 456-6704

FROM: Daniel Pfeiffer
Public Affairs Specialist

PAGES: 4

Phone: (202) 616-1728

Fax: (202) 616-5899

John,

Here's the final sched-based list.

D

zipcodes

9/4/98

age	legal name	agency zip	estimated	program	reviewer2
AL	Birmingham Police Department	35203	135940	SBP	RF
AL	Fultondale Police Department	35068	61052	SBP	RF
AL	Hoover Police Department	35216	155080	SBP	RF
AR	Rogers, City of	72756	44490	SBP	RF
AR	Camden Police Department	71701	137900	SBP	RF
AR	Pulaski, County of	72204	99599	SBP	RF
AZ	Bullhead City	86442	26499	SBP	RF
AZ	Yavapai County Community College District	86301	146299	SBP	RF
CA	Alameda County	94612	128129	SBP	RF
CA	Windsor, Town of	95492	80980	SBP	RF
CA	Sanger Police Department	93657	162745	SBP	RF
CA	Orland Police Department	95963	126643	SBP	RF
CA	Clearlake Police Department	95422	60876	SBP	RF
CA	Santee, City of	92071	123028	SBP	RF
CA	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department	91754	93175	SBP	RF
CA	Pasadena Unified School District-Police Department	91109	119020	SBP	RF
CA	Los Angeles, City of	90012	150000	SBP	RF
CA	Norwalk Department of Public Safety	90650	158780	SBP	RF
CA	Pomona Police Department	91766	110673	SBP	RF
CA	West Covina, City of	91790	136799	SBP	RF
CA	Ukiah, City of	95482	114590	SBP	RF
CA	Riverside County Sheriff's Department	92501	76192	SBP	RF
CA	Adelanto, City of	92301	76729	SBP	RF
CA	San Diego County Sheriff's Department	92123	95136	SBP	RF
CA	Vista	92083	72756	SBP	RF
CA	San Mateo County	94063	78520	SBP	RF
CA	Watsonville, City of	95077	110961	SBP	RF
CA	San Diego Unified School District	92103	161507	SBP	RF
CA	Suisun City	94585	89556	SBP	RF
CA	Santa Rosa, City of	95404	144249	SBP	RF
CA	Oakland Unified School District	94619	126236	SBP	RF
CT	Hartford, City of	06120	129360	SBP	RF
DC	Metropolitan Police Department	20001	193015	SBP	RF
FL	Alachua, City of	32616	43723	SBP	RF
FL	Panama City Beach Police Department	32413	122372	SBP	RF
FL	Pompano Beach Police Department	33060	116977	SBP	RF
FL	Sunrise Police Department	33351	93207	SBP	RF
FL	Broward County School Board SIU	33351	135805	SBP	RF
FL	Metropolitan Dade County	33172	95864	SBP	RF
FL	Miami, City of	33128	174476	SBP	RF
FL	North Miami Beach Police Department	33162	104171	SBP	RF
FL	Lee County Sheriff's Department	33912	124823	SBP	RF
FL	Polk, County of	33830	331916	SBP	RF
GA	Bibb County Board of Education	31204	194510	SBP	RF
GA	Carrollton, City of	30117	123704	SBP	RF
HI	Hawaii County Police Department	96720	97868	SBP	RF
IA	Grinnell Police Department	50112	133389	SBP	RF
IA	Mason City Police Department	50401	81533	SBP	RF
ID	Moscow, City of	83843	36954	SBP	RF
IL	Quincy Police Department	62301	100133	SBP	RF
IL	Hillside Police Department	60162	69965	SBP	RF
IL	Illinois at Chicago, University of	60607	177117	SBP	RF
IL	Dupage County Sheriff's Department	60187	55460	SBP	RF
IL	Morris, City of	60450	94621	SBP	RF
IL	Kane County Sheriff's Department	60134	59235	SBP	RF
IL	Yorkville Police Department	60560	95740	SBP	RF
IL	Eldorado, City of	62930	143558	SBP	RF
IL	Creve Coeur Police Department	61610	153064	SBP	RF
IL	Chicago, City of	60605	149460	SBP	RF
IN	East Chicago, City of	46312	81256	SBP	RF

zipcodes

9/4/98

age	legal name	agency zip	estimated	program	reviewer2
IN	St. John Police Department	46373	88851	SBP	RF
KY	Dayton, City of	41074	137492	SBP	RF
KY	Ludlow Police Department	41016	136633	SBP	RF
LA	Mandeville Police Department	70448	77700	SBP	RF
MA	Pittsfield Police Department	01201	129664	SBP	RF
MA	Newburyport Police Department	01950	82498	SBP	RF
MA	Amherst Police Department	01004	99953	SBP	RF
MA	Belchertown Police Department	01007	101520	SBP	RF
MA	Granby Police Department	01033	25175	SBP	RF
MA	Lexington Police Department	02173	144237	SBP	RF
MA	Lowell, City of	01852	133884	SBP	RF
MA	Melrose Police Department	02176	62365	SBP	RF
MA	Brookline Police Department	02146	101377	SBP	RF
MA	Boston Police Department	02120	91692	SBP	RF
MA	Northbridge Police Department	01588	68710	SBP	RF
MA	Southbridge Police Department	01550	106263	SBP	RF
MD	Baltimore Police Department	21202	107065	SBP	RF
ME	Newport Police Department	04953	100168	SBP	RF
MI	Barry County Sheriff's Department	49058	43846	SBP	RF
MI	Battle Creek, City of	49017	97677	SBP	RF
MI	Center Line, City of	48015	109632	SBP	RF
MN	Fridley Police Department	55432	108561	SBP	RF
MN	Barnesville Police Department	56514	69012	SBP	RF
MN	St. Paul, City of	55101	148543	SBP	RF
MN	Woodbury Police Department	55125	103020	SBP	RF
MO	Polk County Sheriff's Department	65613	126476	SBP	RF
MO	Hazelwood, City of	63042	72937	SBP	RF
MO	Kimberling Police Department	65686	70309	SBP	RF
MO	Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners	64106	112739	SBP	RF
MS	Bay St. Louis, City of	39520	68170	SBP	RF
MS	McComb Police Department	39649	88991	SBP	RF
MT	Eureka Police Department	59917	67176	SBP	RF
NC	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department	28202	147540	SBP	RF
ND	Stark County Sheriff's Department	58601	64679	SBP	RF
ND	JAMESTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT	58401	53178	SBP	RF
NJ	North Arlington, Borough of	07031	98665	SBP	RF
NJ	Lower, Township of	08204	50642	SBP	RF
NJ	Hoboken Police Department	07030	124680	SBP	RF
NJ	Jersey City	07302	163635	SBP	RF
NJ	Union City	07087	106780	SBP	RF
NJ	Rockaway, Township of	07866	83545	SBP	RF
NM	Los Lunas Police Department	87031	84771	SBP	RF
NM	Pueblo of Pojoaque Tribal Police Department	87501	56669	SBP	RF
NV	Douglas County Sheriff's Department	89423	60070	SBP	RF
NY	Albany Police Department	12202	114087	SBP	RF
NY	Cattaraugus County Sheriff's Department	14755	38425	SBP	RF
NY	Cayuga County Sheriff's Department	13021	149736	SBP	RF
NY	Jamestown Police Department	14701	103331	SBP	RF
NY	Hamburg, Town of	14075	179547	SBP	RF
NY	Onondaga County	13250	131071	SBP	RF
NY	Syracuse, City of	13202	149426	SBP	RF
NY	Crawford, Town of	12566	92444	SBP	RF
NY	Board of Education of the the City of New York	10009	121642	SBP	RF
NY	New York State Police	12226	113013	SBP	RF
OH	South Euclid Police Department	44121	162130	SBP	RF
OH	Jackson, City of	45640	117320	SBP	RF
OH	Elyria	44035	134672	SBP	RF
OH	Canton, City of	44702	122789	SBP	RF
OH	Akron, City of	44308	106983	SBP	RF
OK	Broken Arrow, City of	74013	131163	SBP	RF

zipcodes

9/4/98

age	legal name	agency zip	estimated	program	reviewer2
OR	Springfield Police Department	97477	212065	SBP	RF
OR	Milton-Freewater, City of	97862	126839	SBP	RF
OR	Yamhill County Sheriff's Department	97128	9571	SBP	RF
PA	Carbondale, City of	18407	53034	SBP	RF
RI	Cumberland Police Department	02864	101470	SBP	RF
SD	Sturgis Police Department	57785	72123	SBP	RF
TN	Metropolitan Nashville Police Department	37201	215941	SBP	RF
TX	East Central Independent School Dist. Police	78263	100365	SBP	RF
TX	Port Lavaca Police Department	77979	139170	SBP	RF
TX	El Paso County Sheriff's Department	79907	127980	SBP	RF
TX	Houston Independent School District Police Dept	77251	93482	SBP	RF
TX	Aldine Independent School District	77032	57041	SBP	RF
TX	Conroe Independent School District	77301	92020	SBP	RF
TX	Arlington Police Department	76004	119607	SBP	RF
UT	Salt Lake, City of	84111	111131	SBP	RF
VA	Chesterfield County Police Department	23832	60201	SBP	RF
VA	King William County Sheriff's Department	23086	76187	SBP	RF
VA	Petersburg Police Bureau	23803	74049	SBP	RF
VT	Brandon, Town of	05733	108759	SBP	RF
WA	Kennewick Police Department	99336	115989	SBP	RF
WA	Clark County	98666	85567	SBP	RF
WA	Longview Police Department	98632	88145	SBP	RF
WA	Pasco Police Department	99301	118163	SBP	RF
WA	Elma Police Department	98541	41950	SBP	RF
WA	Pierce County Sheriff's Department	98374	90928	SBP	RF
WA	Tacoma, City of	98402	132582	SBP	RF
WA	Lacey, City of	98509	92515	SBP	RF
WA	Bellingham Police Department	98225	160462	SBP	RF
WA	Seattle, City of	98104	124180	SBP	RF
WI	Markesan Police Department	53946	25737	SBP	RF
WI	Solon Springs, Village of	54873	35768	SBP	RF
WI	Franklin, City of	53132	42852	SBP	RF
WI	Glendale Police Department	53209	92490	SBP	RF
WI	Racine, City of	53403	51153	SBP	RF
WV	Charles Town Police Department	25414	110506	SBP	RF



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

COPS Facts

School-Based Partnerships

School-Related Crime Prevention and Safety Initiative

As part of the Clinton Administration's commitment to combat and prevent crime in and around America's schools, the Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) has a new grant program, School-Based Partnerships, designed to keep children safe by combating school-related crime. This program, which complements the COPS Office's efforts to add 100,000 officers to our nation's streets and support innovative community policing, will help make schools safer for all children.

The COPS Office was created by Attorney General Janet Reno to promote community policing and to add 100,000 community policing officers and deputies to America's streets by the year 2000, as pledged by President Clinton in his 1994 State of the Union Address and delivered by Congress in the 1994 Crime Act.

Program Information

The School-Based Partnerships grant program will provide policing agencies with a unique opportunity to work with schools and community-based organizations to address persistent school-related crime problems. Applicants must focus on one primary school-related crime or disorder problem, occurring in or around an elementary or secondary school, such as:

- Drug Dealing or Use on School Grounds
- Problems Experienced by Students on the Way to and from School
- Assault/Sexual Assault
- Alcohol Use or Alcohol-Related Problems/DWI
- Threat/Intimidation
- Vandalism/Graffiti
- Loitering and Disorderly Conduct Directly Related to Crime or Student Safety
- Disputes that Pose a Threat to Student Safety
- Larceny

The School-Based Partnerships program emphasizes problem analysis, a key component of problem solving, to help develop effective responses, including prevention and intervention efforts. For example, a problem analysis might show that 80 percent of the assaults on students at a particular school are committed by truant students with prior arrest records from other schools. A comprehensive response to this problem might involve a collaborative effort among a team of social services personnel, school administrative staff, police and probation officers. This team might work together to change policies and improve communication to exert more control over the offenders and problem behaviors. Similarly, other responses may include: training students in conflict resolution, restorative justice/community justice initiatives, crime awareness/prevention programs, programs targeting likely victims and offenders at high-risk times, social service intervention programs, physical changes in the environment to reduce the problem, and school policy and procedural changes.

Applicants will use problem-solving methods to address the causes of the problem; develop specific, tailor-made responses to that problem; and assess the impact of those responses. In order to help communities use creative problem solving to address school-related problems, this grant will fund resources such as: computer technology; crime analysis personnel; the cost of conducting student surveys and victim/offender interviews; the cost of community organizers, school personnel and/or students analyzing or coordinating the project; and training and technical assistance in collaborative problem solving. To complement this grant program, school resource officers may be hired through the COPS Universal Hiring Program (UHP) grant program.

Although this grant program is focused on the careful analysis of a specific school-related crime problem, it is not intended to be overly complex or technical. Applicants are not expected to be experts in problem solving and

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crime analysis. Any organization concerned with school safety or crime issues is encouraged to participate in this program. Applicants that would like assistance in problem-solving techniques are encouraged to plan for such technical assistance in their project budgets.

Funding Provisions

This grant program is expected to be extremely competitive. A total of up to \$12,000,000 in funding will be available under the School-Based Partnerships program. A local match will not be required, although applicants are encouraged to contribute cash or in-kind resources to their proposed projects. An additional \$5.5 million will be available for further efforts under the School-Related Crime Prevention and Safety Initiative.

Grant funds must be used to supplement, and not supplant, state or local funds that otherwise would be devoted to public safety activities.

Eligibility Requirements

All local, Indian tribal, school police departments (consisting of officers with sworn authority) and other public law enforcement agencies committed to community policing are eligible to apply. Law enforcement agencies must partner with either a specific school, school district or a nonprofit organization. A partnership between a policing agency and a specific school or school district is encouraged, but if such a partnership is not practical, a policing agency may partner with a nonprofit community group. A collaboration agreement outlining the conditions and benefits each participant will contribute to the project must be included in the application.

Law enforcement agencies (primary applicants) may submit only one application. Schools or community-based entities (secondary applicants) that apply as partners are expected to include student representatives in the project.

Receiving an award under the School-Based Partnerships program will not affect the eligibility of an agency to receive awards under other COPS programs.

The deadline for applications is June 15, 1998. Applications, which will be available in late April, must be postmarked by June 15, 1998, to be eligible.

Grant Application Guide

"Problem-Solving Tips: A Guide to Reducing Crime and Disorder Through Problem-Solving Partnerships" is available to aid applicants in completing their application. The guide provides background information on most of the questions found in the grant application.

Applications will be available in late April. To obtain an application and the companion guide, or for more information, call the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6770. A copy of the application kit and "Problem-Solving Tips" also will be available in late April on the COPS Office web site at:

<http://www.usdoj.gov/cops>

Updated: April 14, 1998

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services



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Funding Provisions

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<http://www.usdoj.gov/cops>

SBP Vetting List

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ori	legal name
AL00102	Birmingham Police Department
AL00111	Fultondale Police Department
AL00112	Hoover Police Department
AR00402	Rogers, City of
AR05201	Camden Police Department
AR06000	Pulaski, County of
AZ00805	Bullhead City
AZ01308	Yavapai County Community College District
CA00100	Alameda County
CA004ZZ	Windsor, Town of
CA01013	Sanger Police Department
CA01101	Orland Police Department
CA01702	Clearlake Police Department
CA017ZZ	Santee, City of
CA01900	Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
CA0192M	Pasadena Unified School District-Police Department
CA01942	Los Angeles, City of
CA01949	Norwalk Department of Public Safety
CA01955	Pomona Police Department
CA01975	West Covina, City of
CA02303	Ukiah, City of
CA03300	Riverside County Sheriff's Department
CA03613	Adelanto, City of
CA03700	San Diego County Sheriff's Department
CA03713	Vista
CA04100	San Mateo County
CA04403	Watsonville, City of
CA044ZZ	San Diego Unified School District
CA04805	Suisun City
CA04905	Santa Rosa, City of
CA091ZZ	Oakland Unified School District
CT00064	Hartford, City of
DCMPD00	Metropolitan Police Department
FL00108	Alachua, City of
FL00306	Panama City Beach Police Department
FL00607	Pompano Beach Police Department
FL00627	Sunrise Police Department
FL00636	Broward County School Board SIU
FL01300	Metropolitan Dade County
FL01306	Miami, City of
FL01310	North Miami Beach Police Department
FL03600	Lee County Sheriff's Department
FL04900	Osceola County Board of Commissioners
FL05300	Polk, County of
GA01104	Bibb County Board of Education
GA02201	Carrollton, City of
HI00100	Hawaii County Police Department
IA07901	Grinnell Police Department
IA17020	Mason City Police Department

SBP Vetting List

8/24/98

orl	legal name
ID00200	Adams County Sheriff's Department
ID02905	Moscow, City of
IL00103	Quincy Police Department
IL01647	Hillside Police Department
IL0166C	Illinois at Chicago, University of
IL02200	Dupage County Sheriff's Department
IL03204	Morris, City of
IL04500	Kane County Sheriff's Department
IL04702	Yorkville Police Department
IL08302	Eldorado, City of
IL09001	Creve Coeur Police Department
ILCPD00	Chicago, City of
IN04503	East Chicago, City of
IN04515	St. John Police Department
INIPD00	Indianapolis, City of
KY01903	Dayton, City of
KY05907	Ludlow Police Department
LA03301	Tallulah Police Department
LA05203	Mandeville Police Department
MA00222	Pittsfield Police Department
MA00517	Marblehead Police Department
MA00523	Newburyport Police Department
MA00801	Amherst Police Department
MA00802	Belchertown Police Department
MA00807	Granby Police Department
MA00923	Lexington Police Department
MA00926	Lowell, City of
MA00931	Melrose Police Department
MA00946	Wakefield Police Department
MA01104	Brookline Police Department
MA01212	Kingston Police Department
MA01301	Boston Police Department
MA01434	Northbridge Police Department
MA01445	Southbridge Police Department
MA01457	Westborough Police Department
MD02300	Wicomico County Sheriff's Department
MDBPD00	Baltimore Police Department
ME01011	Newport Police Department
MI08108	Barry County Sheriff's Department
MI13237	Battle Creek, City of
MI50303	Center Line, City of
MN00206	Fridley Police Department
MN004ZZ	Barnesville Police Department
MN06209	St. Paul, City of
MN08211	Woodbury Police Department
MO05900	Livingston County Sheriff's Department
MO08400	Polk County Sheriff's Department
MO09538	Hazelwood, City of
MO10505	Kimberling Police Department

SBP Vetting List

8/24/98

ori	legal name
MOKPD00	Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners
MS01100	Clallame County Sheriff's Department
MS02302	Bay St. Louis, City of
MS05301	Starkville, City of
MS05702	McComb Police Department
MT02702	Eureka Police Department
NC03301	Rocky Mount, City of
NC06001	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department
NC07805	Fairmont Police Department
ND04500	Stark County Sheriff's Department
ND04701	JAMESTOWN POLICE DEPARTMENT
NJ00239	North Arlington, Borough of
NJ00505	Lower, Township of
NJ00901	Bayonne Police Department
NJ00905	Hoboken Police Department
NJ00906	Jersey City
NJ00910	Union City
NJ01435	Rockaway, Township of
NM03203	Los Lunas Police Department
NMDI050	Pueblo of Pojoaque Tribal Police Department
NV00300	Douglas County Sheriff's Department
NY00101	Albany Police Department
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NY00500	Cayuga County Sheriff's Department
NY00602	Jamestown Police Department
NY01465	Hamburg, Town of
NY03300	Onondaga County
NY03301	Syracuse, City of
NY03576	Crawford, Town of
NY062ZZ	Board of Education of the the City of New York
NY10100	New York State Police
OH01850	South Euclid Police Department
OH04001	Jackson, City of
OH04704	Elyria
OH07604	Canton, City of
OH07701	Akron, City of
OK72010	Broken Arrow, City of
OR02006	Springfield Police Department
OR03002	Milton-Freewater, City of
OR03600	Yamhill County Sheriff's Department
PA01306	Summit Hill Police Department
PA03501	Carbondale, City of
PA03513	Lackawanna County District Attorney's
PA04115	Old Lycoming, Township of
RI00403	Cumberland Police Department
RI04020	Cranton Police Department
SC02602	Conway Police Department
SD04601	Sturgis Police Department
TN01901	Metropolitan Nashville Police Department

SBP Vetting List

8/24/98

ori	legal name
TN03306	Soddy-Daisy, City of
TX01535	East Central Independent School Dist. Police
TX02902	Port Lavaca Police Department
TX07100	El Paso County Sheriff's Department
TX10135	Houston Independent School District Police Dept
TX10173	Aldine Independent School District
TX17020	Conroe Independent School District
TX22001	Arlington Police Department
UT00603	Layton, City of
UT01803	Salt Lake, City of
VA02101	Chesterfield County Police Department
VA05000	King William County Sheriff's Department
VA11900	Petersburg Police Bureau
VT01101	Brandon, Town of
WA00301	Kennewick Police Department
WA00600	Clark County
WA00802	Longview Police Department
WA01102	Pasco Police Department
WA01402	Elma Police Department
WA02700	Pierce County Sheriff's Department
WA02703	Tacoma, City of
WA03404	Lacey, City of
WA03701	Bellingham Police Department
WASPD00	Seattle, City of
WI0062Z	Markesan Police Department
WI01367	DeForest, Village of
WI0162Z	Solon Springs, Village of
WI04105	Franklin, City of
WI04106	Glendale Police Department
WI52052	Racine, City of
WV01901	Charles Town Police Department
WV01902	Shepherdstown, Corporation of
WV02002	Charleston Police Department