

# IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED FY 2005 BUDGET ON STATE & LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

An Analysis by the  
International Association of Chiefs of Police





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On February 2, President Bush released his proposed budget for the 2005 fiscal year. Over all, the President's budget request totaled \$2.4 trillion. For the Department of Justice, the President requested \$22.1 billion, a 12% increase over FY 2004. For the Department of Homeland Security, the President requested \$40.2 billion dollars, a 10% increase over FY 2004.

State and local law enforcement assistance programs did not fare well in the proposed budget. Over all, funding levels for assistance programs that are primarily designed to assist state and local law enforcement agencies were reduced by \$1.57 billion when compared to FY 2004. This includes funding for assistance programs at both the Department of Justice and Department of Homeland Security.

**If the proposed FY 2005 budget is enacted as submitted, law enforcement assistance funding will decline for the first time since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001.**

### ***IACP Findings***

The combined funding proposals for law enforcement assistance programs at the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security is \$3.251 billion. This is a reduction of \$1.57 billion or 31.9% from the combined FY 2004 level of \$4.908 billion.

Funding for law enforcement assistance programs at the Department of Justice is reduced by \$1.035 billion, a 63% reduction from FY 2004 levels.

Funding for law enforcement assistance programs at the Department of Homeland Security is reduced by \$535 million, a reduction of 16% from FY 2004 levels.

If funding for the Urban Area Security Initiative, which last year funded only 50 locations, is excluded from consideration, DHS funding for state and local law enforcement agencies will be reduced by \$1.115 billion, a reduction of 46% from FY 2004 levels.

### ***IACP Concerns***

Proposed cuts threaten law enforcement's ability to protect communities from both crime and terrorism.

Focusing on urban areas leaves non-urban areas vulnerable to attack and weakens overall homeland security strategy.

The debate of funding levels for law enforcement and homeland security assistance funding has become increasingly partisan.

### ***IACP Viewpoint***

The proposed FY 2005 budget fails to meet the needs of the law enforcement community and is therefore unacceptable

### ***IACP Recommendations***

Fully fund law enforcement assistance programs at the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security

Ensure balance between programs that fund urban and non-urban areas

Establish a trust fund for terrorism prevention and law enforcement assistance funding



# OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED FY 2005 BUDGET

On February 2, President Bush released his proposed budget for the 2005 fiscal year. Over all, the President's budget request totaled \$2.4 trillion. For the Department of Justice, the President requested \$22.1 billion, a 12% increase over FY 2004. For the Department of Homeland Security, the President requested \$40.2 billion dollars, a 10% increase over FY 2004.

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DoJ Assistance Programs for the state and local law enforcement community are managed primarily by the Office of Justice Programs (OJP). In FY 2004, OJP received \$3.07 billion for its discretionary grant programs. In FY 2005, the President has proposed \$2.17 billion for these programs, a reduction of \$901 million.

However, it is important to remember that these funds are intended to cover a wide range of grant programs, and not all of them provide benefits directly to state and local law enforcement agencies. For example, out of this amount OJP funds programs such as the Southwest Border Prosecutors Program, Drug Courts, Residential Substance Abuse Programs, the Prison Rape Prevention and Monitoring Program, the Criminal Justice Statistics Program, and several other programs, that, while important, do not represent programs that provide funds directly to state and local law enforcement agencies.

To gain a better understanding of how the proposed budget affects funds designed to flow directly to state and local law enforcement agencies, it is necessary to examine the funding levels for the three primary law enforcement assistance programs, the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG), the

Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program (BYRNE), and the Community Oriented Policing Services Program (COPS).

In FY 2004, the total funding for these three programs was \$1.64 billion. Of that total, the COPS program received \$756 million, the Byrne program received \$659 million, and the LLEBG program received \$225 million.

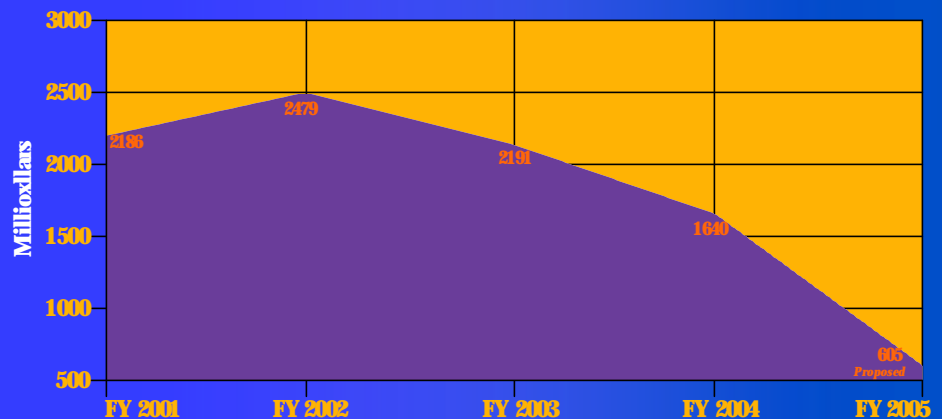
In FY 2005, DoJ has proposed consolidating the Byrne Program and the LLEBG Program into a new grant program called the Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG), which would be funded at \$508 million. The COPS program would be funded at \$97 million. This totals \$605 million, a reduction of \$1.035 billion or 63% from FY 2004.

The proposed FY 2005 budget continues a steady decline in funding levels for these three programs over the last several years. As noted in the graph below, the funding levels for these programs have declined more than \$1.8 billion since FY 2002.

Difference in Funding Levels of Primary DoJ Law Enforcement Assistance Programs Between FY 2004 and Proposed FY 2005 Budget

Program	FY 2004 (enacted)	FY 2005 (requested)	Actual Difference	Percentage Difference
COPS (DoJ)	756	97	-659	-87%
BYRNE (DoJ)	659	0	N/A	
LLEBG (DoJ)	225	0	N/A	
JAG (DoJ)	0	508	-376	-42%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1640</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>-1035</b>	<b>-63%</b>

Funding Levels for COPS/LLEBG/BYRNE/JAG FY 2001 - FY 2005



## DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

DHS assistance programs for state and local law enforcement agencies are administered primarily through the Office of Domestic Preparedness. There are three primary programs from which law enforcement agencies are eligible to receive funds: the State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSG), the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Program (LETPP), and the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI). In addition, law enforcement agencies can receive funds via the state and local training program funds available through the Center for Domestic Preparedness.

SHSG grant funds are allocated to the states on a formula basis. Upon receipt of the funds the states are required to pass on 80% of the funds to local governments within 60 days. These funds must be spent in accordance with the state's Homeland Security Plan that has been approved by the Department of Homeland Security. It is important to remember that these funds are not designated solely for law enforcement use, but can be used to fund a wide range of other public safety agencies (e.g., fire, EMS, emergency management, public works) which have responsibilities related to preparing or responding to terrorist attacks.

LETPP funds are designated solely for the use of state and local law enforcement agencies. Like the SHSG funds, they are provided to the states on a formula basis, and states are required to transfer 80% of the funds they receive to the local agencies with 60 days. These funds can only be used to cover the cost associated with homeland security related planning, organization, training, and exercises. They may also be used to purchase equipment from an authorized equipment list maintained by DHS. This program also allows for overtime costs specifically related to homeland security efforts.

UASI funds are allocated through the states to urban areas to enhance their overall security and preparedness level to prevent, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism. The urban areas are chosen by the Department of Homeland Security based on a formula that takes into account factors such as critical infrastructure, population density, and credible threat information. In FY 2004, 50 urban areas received these funds.

In addition, ODP also manages the Center for Domestic Preparedness that provides funding for state and local training programs (SLTP).

In FY 2004, the funding for these programs totaled \$3.268 billion. Of that total, SHSG received \$1.7 billion, LETPP received \$500 million, the UASI received \$866 million and SLTP received \$202 million.

In FY 2005, the proposed funding for these three programs is \$2.733 billion, a reduction of \$520 million or 17% from

FY 2004. Of that total, SHSG will receive \$700 million, LETPP will receive \$500 million, the UASI will receive \$1.446 billion and SLTP will receive \$87 million.

However, when looking at the proposed FY 2005 budget it is important to realize that the substantial increase in the UASI (which funds only 50 urban areas) offsets a very dramatic reduction in the SHSG. Under the proposed budget, funding for the SHSG is reduced by \$1 billion. This means that public safety agencies in all 50 states must now divide \$700 million. As a result the vast majority of law enforcement agencies who are not eligible to receive funds under the UASI will be forced to compete for funding assistance from a much smaller pool of funds. In addition, it is important to remember that cities that receive funds under the UASI are still eligible to receive funds under the SHSG and LETPP programs.

The chart (below) highlights the impact of excluding the UASI from the proposed DHS funding levels.

If the UASI is excluded, the proposed funding levels for the vast majority of state and local public safety agencies is reduced 46% from FY 2004 levels.

**Difference in Funding Levels of Primary DHS Law Enforcement Assistance Programs between FY 2004 and Proposed FY 2005 Budget**

Program	FY 2004	FY 2005	Actual Change	Percentage Change
SHSG	1700	700	-1000	-58%
LETPP	500	500	No Change	0%
UASI	866	1446	+ 580	+ 66%
SLTP	202	87	-115	-56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3268</b>	<b>2733</b>	<b>-535</b>	<b>-16%</b>

**Difference in Funding Levels of DHS Assistance Programs Excluding The UASI**

Program	FY 2004	FY 2005	Actual Change	Percentage Change
SHSG	1700	700	-1000	-58%
LETPP	500	500	0	0%
SLTP	202	87	-115	-56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2402</b>	<b>1287</b>	<b>-1115</b>	<b>-46%</b>

## COMBINED DOJ/DHS FUNDING PROPOSALS

When combined the proposed FY 2005 funding levels for DoJ/DHS assistance programs is 3.251 billion. This is a reduction of \$1.57 billion or 31.9% from the combined FY 2004 level of \$4.908 billion.

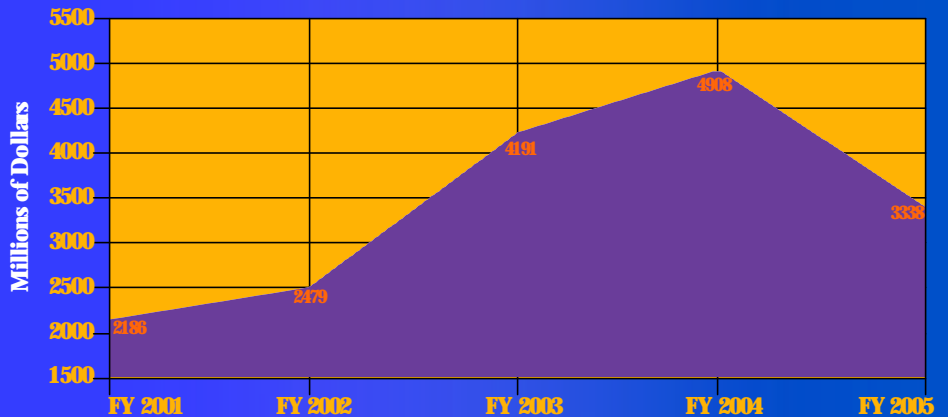
This represents the first decline in overall law enforcement assistance funding since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. As the graph below illustrates, combined federal assistance funding (DHS/DOJ) had steadily increased over the past several years.

Finally, it is important to note that, as illustrated by the chart and graph below, if the Urban Area Security Grant program is excluded from consideration, the decrease between FY 2004 and FY 2005 combined funding levels is \$2.15 billion, a reduction of 53%.

Difference in Funding Levels of Combined DoJ/DHS Assistance Programs Between FY 2004 and Proposed FY 2005 Budget

Program	FY 2004 (enacted)	FY 2005 (requested)	Actual Difference	Percentage Difference
COPS (DoJ)	756	97	-659	-87%
BYRNE (DoJ)	659	0	N/A	
LLEBG (DoJ)	225	0	N/A	
JAG (DoJ)	0	508	-376	-42%
SFGP (DHS)	1700	700	-1000	-58%
LETPP (DHS)	500	500	No Change	0%
UASI (DHS)	866	1446	+ 580	+ 66%
SLTP	202	87	-115	-56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4908</b>	<b>3338</b>	<b>-1570</b>	<b>-31.9 %</b>

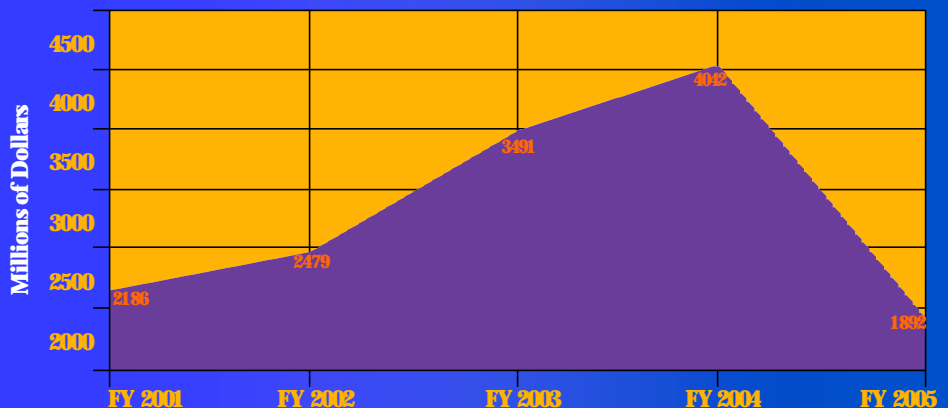
Funding Levels of Primary Direct Law Enforcement Assistance  
DOJ Programs: COPS/LLEBG/BYRNE/JAG  
DHS Programs: SHSG, LETPP, UASI, SLTP



Difference in Funding Levels of Combined DoJ/DHS Assistance Programs Between FY 2004 and Proposed FY 2005 Budget Excluding Urban Area Security Grants

Program	FY 2004 (est.)	FY 2005 (requested)	Actual Difference	Percentage Difference
COPS (DoJ)	756	97	-659	-87%
BYRNE (DoJ)	659	0	N/A	
LLEBG (DoJ)	225	0	N/A	
JAG (DoJ)	0	508	-376	-42%
SFGP (DHS)	1700	700	-1000	-58%
LETPP (DHS)	500	500	No Change	0%
SLTP	202	87	-115	-56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4042</b>	<b>1892</b>	<b>-2150</b>	<b>-53 %</b>

Funding Levels for Law Enforcement Assistance Programs Excluding the Urban Area Security Grants





## IACP CONCERNS

Over the past two and a half years, our nation's 18,000 state and local law enforcement agencies have been working tirelessly to combat the menace of terrorism in our homeland. Operating in the post-September 11 reality, local police officers have been asked to tackle new challenges and confront a multitude of new threats. As a result of their efforts, state and local law enforcement agencies now play a vital and indispensable role in the investigation, prevention and response to terrorist acts, while at the same time they have continued to fulfill their primary responsibilities to protect our communities from more traditional acts of crime and violence.

Overcoming the difficulties posed in successfully meeting these dual responsibilities has been neither easy nor inexpensive. After September 11, agencies and officers who had been trained and equipped to deal with traditional crimes were forced to switch their focus to identifying and apprehending individuals operating with different motivations, who have different objectives and who use much deadlier weapons than traditional criminals. As a result, already tight state and municipal budgets were forced to absorb the costs associated with increased training needs, overtime costs and equipment purchases. Add to this the expenses absorbed by state and local governments each time the national alert status is elevated, and it should come as no surprise that both the manpower and financial resources of state and local police agencies have been stretched to the breaking point.

For two and half years, law enforcement agencies have willingly made the sacrifices necessary to meet this challenge. They have done so because they understand the importance of what they have been asked to do, and they remain committed to fulfilling their mission of protecting the public. But the expenditure of resources necessary to maintain this effort has left many police department in a financial situation so dire that their ability to provide the services their citizens expect, and deserve, has been threatened.

Unfortunately, the recently proposed FY 2005 budget does little to address this critical need. In fact, if enacted, the proposals would likely make the financial difficulties faced by many state and local law enforcement agencies considerably worse, forcing many more agencies to reduce services and lay off additional officers.

### **DHS Programs Must Not Be Funded at the Expense of DoJ Programs**

It is important to distinguish between the funds that are provided to state and local law enforcement from the Department of Homeland Security and those provided from the existing programs at the Department of Justice. While both programs provide funds to law enforcement agencies and are crucial in ensuring that state and local law enforcement agencies can play a vital role in homeland security efforts, they address different needs.

The law enforcement assistance programs administered by the Department of Justice include the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program, the Local Law Enforcement

Block Grant Program (LLEBG), and the Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program, each of which has allowed state and local law enforcement agencies to increase their capabilities and improve their effectiveness. These programs have strengthened the core capabilities of law enforcement agencies and have greatly improved their crime fighting efforts.

Of equal importance to law enforcement agencies are the terrorism prevention and response programs that are being administered by the Department of Homeland Security. By allowing law enforcement agencies to purchase necessary equipment, and receive training on response protocols and emerging threats, these programs will allow law enforcement agencies to expand their capabilities and assist them in preparing to prevent and respond to future terrorist attacks.

However, DHS programs should not be funded at the expense of the traditional law enforcement assistance programs. These assistance programs are complementary, not duplicative.

The COPS program, LLEBG, and the Byrne Grant Program assist state and local law enforcement agencies in fulfilling their traditional anti-crime duties, while the programs administered by the Department of Homeland Security help ensure that state and local law enforcement agencies are trained, equipped and prepared to prevent and respond to future terrorist activities.

It is the IACP's belief that failure to fully fund either set of programs will reduce the effectiveness of state and local law enforcement agencies and weaken their ability to combat crime and terrorism and protect the communities they serve.

### **DoJ Funding Cuts Threaten Law Enforcement's Ability to Protect Communities**

The proposed reductions to the law enforcement assistance programs administered by the Department of Justice will, if enacted, significantly reduce the ability of state, tribal and local law enforcement agencies to protect their communities from traditional acts of crime and violence. For more than a decade, the resources provided by these programs have allowed law enforcement agencies to expand their capabilities and make great strides in reducing the incidence of crime in communities throughout the nation.

These programs were, and continue to be, successful because of the broad range of ways in which their funds can be used to assist law enforcement agencies.

For example, the **COPS Office** distributes funding to state and local law enforcement agencies through a wide range of programs. These programs cover a wide array of areas, such as hiring, technology, and school safety grants. In addition, COPS often funds special projects which focus on implementing community policing strategies to solve specific crime, disorder, and quality of life issues, such as reducing methamphetamine use and production, increasing seat belt usage, and implementing the 311 non-emergency telephone system.

The **Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program** provides formula-based funding to units of local government to help reduce crime and improve public safety. The funding can

be used to hire or pay overtime to police officers, establish task forces to fight multijurisdictional crime, purchase basic law enforcement equipment, and a number of other purpose areas.

The **Byrne Grant Program** provides funds to assist states and units of local government in controlling and preventing drug abuse, crime, and violence, and in improving the functioning of the criminal justice system. Byrne funds are awarded for projects addressing 26 purpose areas including prosecution, adjudication, community crime prevention, and development of criminal justice information systems.

These programs have made it possible for communities throughout the nation to not only hire additional police officers, but also to ensure that they well trained and well equipped. Without the funds provided by these programs, many law enforcement agencies would be unable to maintain their current level of effectiveness and, as a result, their ability to protect our communities would be diminished.

### **DoJ Funding Cuts Threaten Law Enforcement Ability to Fight Terrorism**

The impact of the proposed cuts to law enforcement assistance programs at the Department of Justice goes beyond reducing the ability of police agencies to protect citizens from traditional acts of crime and violence; they also directly threaten the ability of law enforcement agencies to effectively combat terrorism.

In the United States, there are more than 700,000 officers who daily patrol our state highways and the streets of our cities and towns. These officers have an intimate knowledge of the communities they serve and have developed close relationships with the citizens they protect. As a result of their daily efforts to combat crime and violence state and local law enforcement officers are uniquely situated to investigate, identify, and apprehend suspected terrorists.

In fact, it is the IACP's belief that effective anti-crime programs are effective anti-terrorism programs. Ensuring that officers are out working in their communities, interacting with their citizens, and investigating reports of strange or suspicious behavior is critical to any terrorism prevention effort.

However, if agencies are forced to curtail their enforcement efforts, decrease their training, or reduce the size of their force, then the ability of state and local law enforcement agencies to play an active and effective role in the investigation and prevention of terrorist attacks will be significantly diminished.

### **DHS Funding Must Not Be Directed Exclusively to Urban Areas**

In the proposed FY 2005 Budget, the Department of Homeland Security proposes to reduce funding for the State Homeland Security Grant Program by \$1 billion while at the same time increasing the funding for the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) by more than \$500 million.

This proposal continues a recent trend by the Department to shift away from grant formulas that distribute money based solely on population to a formula that takes into

account factors such as critical infrastructure, population density, and credible threat information.

The IACP agrees that there is a need to ensure that major metropolitan areas receive the assistance they need to protect their populace and their infrastructure from terrorist attack. However, the IACP also believes that this should not be accomplished at the expense of programs that provide assistance to public safety agencies throughout the rest of the nation.

Unfortunately, under the proposed budget, public safety agencies in all 50 states must now divide just \$700 million. As a result, the more than 17,000 law enforcement agencies that are not eligible to participate in the UASI will be forced to compete for assistance from a significantly smaller pool of funds. There can be little doubt that a funding reduction of this magnitude will hinder the ability of public safety agencies across the country to upgrade their capabilities and improve their readiness to prevent and respond to a terrorist attack.

It is also important to remember that as our larger metropolitan areas become more secure, terrorists may seek out other, less protected targets to attack. It is the IACP's opinion that failure to adequately fund a broad based effort that will improve the security of all communities weakens our overall approach to securing the homeland.

### **Law Enforcement/Homeland Security Funding Should Not Be a Partisan Issue**

The IACP is also very concerned that debate over funding for the various law enforcement and homeland security assistance programs has become increasingly partisan over the past several years. It is the IACP's belief that this issue is too important to the safety of our communities and our nation to allow political differences to delay or reduce efforts to ensure that law enforcement and other public safety agencies receive the resources they need to ensure that they have the equipment, assets, training and manpower necessary to fulfill their mission.

For these reasons, the IACP urges Congress to adopt an approach similar to that used to combat crime in the early 1990s. As part of the 1994 Crime Bill, Congress established the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund which set aside more than \$30 billion to fund the law enforcement assistance programs and other anti-crime initiatives created in the 1994 bill. This trust fund provided the law enforcement community with a consistent funding stream during the late 1990s. By designating these funds for crime control programs, Congress insulated these programs from both partisan politics and the budget cuts faced by other programs as the federal government strove to balance the budget.



## IACP VIEWPOINT

After a careful review, the IACP has determined that the proposed FY 2005 budget fails to meet the needs of the law enforcement community and is therefore unacceptable.

The IACP believes that the proposed reductions in critical law enforcement assistance programs at the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security have the potential to significantly weaken the ability of state, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies to protect our communities from both traditional acts of crime and violence and the new specter of terrorism.

In response to these proposed reductions, the IACP Executive Committee adopted a resolution that describes the impact the proposed budget could have on the law enforcement community and urges Congress to ensure that these programs are funded at levels sufficient to meet the critical and pressing needs of the nation's police agencies (see page 10).

## IACP RECOMMENDATIONS

The International Association of Chiefs of Police urges Congress to take the following actions when establishing the budget for the 2005 fiscal year:

Fully Fund Law Enforcement Assistance Programs at the Department of Justice and Department of Homeland Security. This will:

Ensure that law enforcement agencies are able to maintain the core capabilities they need to meet the day-to-day challenges they confront in protecting their communities from traditional acts of crime and violence.

Provide a solid foundation upon which assistance funds from the Department of Homeland Security can be used to establish and enhance terrorism prevention and terrorism response capabilities at the state, tribal, and local level.

### **Ensure Appropriate Funding Balance Between Urban/Non-Urban Areas:**

The IACP understands and agrees that there is a need to ensure that major metropolitan areas receive the assistance they need to protect their populace and their infrastructure from terrorist attack.

However, this must not be accomplished at the expense of programs that provide assistance to public safety agencies throughout the rest of the nation.

The IACP urges Congress to ensure that homeland security assistance programs are funded in a fashion that ensures that both urban and non-urban areas receive the funds they require to protect their communities.

### **Establish Trust Fund for Terrorism Prevention and Law Enforcement Assistance Funding:**

The prevention of terrorism in our nation and the reduction of crime in our communities are issues that must be isolated from partisan political differences and should become a shared priority of both the administration and congress.

The establishment of a budgetary trust fund to fund anti-terrorism and other law enforcement assistance programs will provide the public safety community with a stable and consistent funding stream.

Consistent and stable funding will allow public safety agencies to improve their capabilities, increase their effectiveness, and help ensure their success both in protecting the public from traditional acts of crime and violence and in preventing and responding to terrorist attacks.



## INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

# RESOLUTION

### LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE FUNDING

Submitted by the Executive Committee

**WHEREAS**, state, local, tribal and university law enforcement agencies have the primary responsibility for protecting the citizens of the United States from crime and violence and also play a vital and indispensable role in the investigation, prevention and response to terrorist attacks; and

**WHEREAS**, ensuring that our Nation's law enforcement agencies have the resources they need to successfully complete their mission is an issue that is, and should remain, separate and apart from partisan politics; and

**WHEREAS**, the funds provided by law enforcement assistance programs administered by the Department of Justice, such as the Community Oriented Policing Services program, the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program and the Byrne Grant Program have allowed state, local, tribal and university law enforcement agencies to increase their core capabilities and improve their overall effectiveness; and

**WHEREAS**, the funds provided by the State Homeland Security Grant Program and other terrorism prevention programs that are administered by the Department of Homeland Security allow law enforcement to expand their capabilities and assist them in preparing to prevent and respond to future terrorist attacks; and

**WHEREAS**, the funds provided by these programs play a critical role in ensuring that state and local law enforcement agencies can meet the dual responsibilities of protecting our communities from crime and combating the menace of terrorism in our homeland; and

**WHEREAS**, the proposed FY 2005 Budget contains significant reductions in many state and local law enforcement assistance programs at both the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security; and

**WHEREAS**, many state, local, tribal and university law enforcement agencies are already facing financial difficulties that are hindering their ability to fulfill their traditional responsibilities, much less carry out the additional homeland security duties they have been asked to assume by federal, state and local officials; and

**WHEREAS**, failure to fund these assistance programs could significantly reduce the effectiveness of state, local, tribal and university law enforcement agencies and weaken their ability to combat both traditional crime and terrorism and protect the communities they serve; now, therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police believes that at this crucial time in our history, we cannot afford to reduce the effectiveness of our nation's state and local law enforcement agencies and, be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police believes that the proposed FY 2005 Budget underfunds the nation's state, local, tribal and university law enforcement agencies, thereby potentially weakening their ability to fulfill their mission of protecting their communities and the citizens they serve; and, be it

**FURTHER RESOLVED**, that the International Association of Chiefs of Police urges all Members of Congress to support efforts that will ensure that critical law enforcement programs are funded at level sufficient to meet the critical and pressing needs of the law enforcement community.



## **THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE**

The International Association of Chiefs of Police is the world's oldest and largest nonprofit membership organization of police executives, with over 19,000 members in over 100 different countries. IACP's leadership consists of the operating chief executives of international, federal, state and local agencies of all sizes.

Founded in 1893, the association's goals are to advance the science and art of police services; to develop and disseminate improved administrative, technical and operational practices and promote their use in police work; to foster police cooperation and the exchange of information and experience among police administrators throughout the world; to bring about recruitment and training in the police profession of qualified persons; and to encourage adherence of all police officers to high professional standards of performance and conduct.

Since 1893, the International Association of Chiefs of Police has been serving the needs of the law enforcement community. Throughout those past 100-plus years, we have been launching historically acclaimed programs, conducting ground-breaking research and providing exemplary programs and services to our membership across the globe.

Professionally recognized programs such as the FBI Identification Division and the Uniform Crime Records system can trace their origins back to the IACP. In fact, the IACP has been instrumental in forwarding breakthrough technologies and philosophies from the early years of our establishment to now, as we approach the 21st century. From spearheading national use of fingerprint identification to partnering in a consortium on community policing to gathering top experts in criminal justice, the government and education for summits on violence, homicide, and youth violence, IACP has realized our responsibility to positively effect the goals of law enforcement.

Even with such an esteemed history, we are continually initiating programs to address the needs of today's law enforcement professionals. Our members have let us know that they consider IACP to be a progressive organization, successfully advancing the law enforcement profession.

If you would like additional information about the IACP, please contact IACP Headquarters at 1-800-THE-IACP (1-800-843-4227) or visit our website at [www.theiacp.org](http://www.theiacp.org)

### **International Association of Chiefs of Police**

515 N. Washington Street  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314  
800-THE IACP  
[www.theiacp.org](http://www.theiacp.org)