



On the Beat

Spring 2001, No. 16

www.usdoj.gov/cops/

Problem-Oriented Guidebooks

Upcoming COPS Publications

Former law enforcement practitioners and researchers are developing a series of new problem-oriented response guides for police. These guides highlight contributing factors, questions to ask, and responses known to be effective when dealing with specific crime and disorder problems.

Accompanied by analysis and assessment guides, the new series focus on: bullying, assaults in and around bars, college date rape, prostitution, graffiti, false alarms, disorderly youth, theft from vehicles, burglary, and shoplifting.

The following guides will be available soon.

Problem-Oriented Guidebooks:

■ **Assaults In and Around Bars.** This guide is intended to help police effectively deal with assaults in and around bars, the underlying cause of the problem, and any secondary issues caused by the problem. This guide outlines the link between alcohol and violence according to physiological, social, and situational effects intending to assist law enforcement in preventing and improving the overall response to the incidents.

■ **Street Prostitution.** This guide is intended to help police deal effectively with the crime of street prostitution and focuses on female prostitutes. To this end, the guide provides practitioners with information regarding prostitutes, their clients, and pimps and panderers as well as explaining the transaction, the environment associated with the problem, and the linkage to drugs. In addition to providing information on how to help the prostitute and change the environment, the guide provides promising responses as well as practices not recommended.

Current publications can be found online at:
www.usdoj.gov/cops/cp_resources/default.htm

School Resource Officer Disarms 8th Grader

Combats School Violence

Without warning last September, an 8th grade shooter fired two rounds into the ceiling of a room filled with math students. Fortunately, Mt. Healthy Junior High had formed a partnership with the Springfield Township Ohio Police Department and the COPS Office for the addition of a school resource officer.

In 1999, Sgt. Michael Webb was tapped for the position.

In the first reported school shooting incident of the school year – according to newspaper accounts a student drew a .38 caliber handgun in a crowded class room Sept. 19 and fired two shots. Within minutes, all Mt. Healthy students were evacuated and Sgt. Webb was notified.

The school resource officer entered the classroom and recognized the distressed, armed student. Sgt. Webb was familiar with the boy's background from previous contact with the youth. The 14-year old had planned to kill his teacher with the remaining rounds. After a 25-minute discussion between the officer and student, the boy agreed to hand over the weapon and turn himself over to authorities.

The Justice Department remains firmly committed to the COPS in Schools program. Sgt. Webb's position – as well as 3,800 other school resource officers – have been funded since the inception of the program in 1998.

"Through these interactions with the students is



where the COPS in Schools program pays for itself," said a spokesperson for the Springfield Township Police Department.

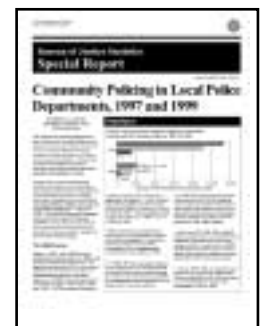
School resource officers like this sergeant exemplify the hard work and determination essential to protecting our nation's schools. COPS is proud to salute Sgt. Webb for his heroic actions.

The Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Survey

Community Policing in Local Police Departments, 1997 and 1999

Begun in 1987, the LEMAS survey periodically collects data from State and local law enforcement agencies. All agencies employing 100 or more sworn personnel are included, as well as a representative sample of smaller agencies.

As part of an ongoing partnership between the Bureau of Justice Statistics and COPS – Community Policing in Local Police Departments, 1997 and 1999 is now available at www.ncjrs.org/LawEnforcement.asp



Director's Note

Ralph Justus, COPS Acting Director

This is an important time for the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services and I am excited to have assumed the Acting Director's role. COPS prides itself on being an innovative agency, dedicated to advancing the concept of community policing, and committed to cost-effective service delivery.

COPS has provided \$7.5 billion to over two-thirds of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This funding has been directed to the needs of local communities in a variety of areas including school safety, police integrity, technology, and hiring.

Additionally, more than 147,000 law enforcement personnel and community members have been trained through the COPS funded nationwide network of Regional Community Policing Institutes. In short, COPS has helped law enforcement professionals protect the communities they serve with more, better trained officers who partner with those communities to better identify and address their crime prevention problems.

COPS will continue to meet the existing and emerging needs of the law enforcement community in 2001. Based on your expressed needs and available funding, COPS plans to emphasize four key areas during this coming year: innovation, effective management of COPS grants, responsive and cost-effective service delivery, and programs that advance and enhance community policing. Also

expect an emphasis in the use of technology, a focus on police integrity, and a push for increased school safety.

Furthermore, COPS is excited to announce that the 2002 President's Budget Request to Congress includes \$855 million for COPS next fiscal year. Through this request, the COPS Office will be able to fund an additional 1,500 school resource officers through the COPS in Schools program, continue its efforts in advancing police integrity training, continue to provide training, technical assistance, and evaluative studies on a myriad of community policing and law enforcement topics, and continue its efforts in improving the basic infrastructure of tribal law enforcement agencies throughout the nation. In addition, COPS is requesting a new \$100 million technology grant program in 2002; COPS Info Tech will provide communications technology to state and local law enforcement agencies without requiring redeployment tracking, as was required in the previous MORE technology program.

I look forward to continuing the strong working relationship to further advance and enhance the adoption of community policing strategies nationwide.



"COPS will continue to meet the existing and emerging needs of the law enforcement community in 2001."

Ralph Justus, COPS Acting Director

COMMUNITY ACTION

Justice Based After-School Program (JBAS)

COPS has provided \$2 million under the JBAS grant program to encourage police agencies to work in partnership with community-based organizations to develop high quality after-school programs. The primary goal of the JBAS pilot program is to create a preventive approach to juvenile crime and victimization – especially in high-crime neighborhoods – in order to improve the overall quality of life in these communities. Additionally, these model programs will become training and technical assistance resources for other law enforcement agencies and communities that wish to integrate similar programs in their neighborhoods.

- Increased involvement of law enforcement in youth-based preventive programs

- New training opportunities for officers involved in youth-based programs

- Enhancing relationships between officers, communities, and youth

- Helping youth improve self-esteem and build social skills

- Creating exceptional recreational/athletic opportunities for resident youth

IMPACTS

(CONTINUED TO PAGE 3)



For more information about *COPS* publications visit our homepage at www.usdoj.gov/cops

JUSTICE BASED AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAM (CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2)

Pilot Training Sites

Indianapolis Police Department, Indiana

Acting as positive role models for at-risk youth, Indianapolis police have joined community agencies to provide alternatives to "street life" in Indianapolis. Through this collaboration, neighborhoods will benefit from an array of new after-school and summer programs. Under the JBAS program, officers are empowered with the resources they need to ensure that quality youth programs such as life skills mentoring, recreation, and college/vocational skills building continue to be a success.

Kansas City Police Department, Missouri

Since the introduction of the Kansas City tutorial and homework assistance program, inner-city students' grades have continued to rise. In 2001, city officials are confident the trend will continue under a re-vamped Police Athletics League (PAL) by utilizing JBAS program funding. The PAL expansion includes plans to create a computer learning center featuring a well-equipped recreation arena; a stocked arts and crafts workshop; as well as a nautilus-equipped gymnasium. Officers will continue to build positive relationships with youth through PAL team sports, mentoring, and an innovative curriculum.

Lawrence Police Department, Massachusetts.

Project Hope is a new program for at-risk youth. The creation of Project Hope stemmed from the expansion of after-school programs under JBAS funding. Through partnerships between the Lawrence Police Department, the Lawrence Housing Authority and Hoops for Hope-the JBAS pilot features quality recreational and educational services for at-risk youth.

COPS Technology

The following policing agencies have made advanced law enforcement technology central to their agency's mission to help communities succeed.



CHICAGO POLICE DEPARTMENT, ILLINOIS

Chicago recently launched the ultra-sophisticated ICAM (Information Collection for Auto Mapping) through the COPS MORE grant. By tapping into the city's fiber-optic network, some 13,500 "windy city" officers may now input crime data and track criminal hotspots faster than ever before. The project will place 2,000 remote ICAM terminals in squad cars.

The Chicago Police Department is also dedicated to utilizing law enforcement technology to keep residents informed about department initiatives, citywide concerns and other issues related to public safety. The Department operates its own home page, designed and managed by officers.

Minneapolis Police Department, Minnesota.

Officers plan to expand the successful PAL project in north Minneapolis to a school in south Minneapolis. The existing PAL center will serve as a model to the JBAS pilot site. Funds will provide for an athletic program and new equipment. A plan is also in place for the creation of an educational and mentoring program to promote academic achievement among PAL program participants.

Portland Police Department, Oregon.

Department officers are utilizing JBAS funding to introduce after-school programming to 16 additional sites throughout Portland. The new sites are an expansion of Portland's Police Athletic League. JBAS funding also provides for a new shuttle system to link each site to increase participation among the city's youth.

Stanford Police Department, Connecticut.

Through bonds forged with the Trailblazers Academy, an alternative middle school, JBAS funding creates after-school activities for at-risk youth residents of Stanford. This funding supplements existing after-school programs, to provide expanded service hours and year-round availability. The pilot site will feature a wide-range of features to include specialized tutoring, sports and athletic activities, and a computer lab.



LOGAN CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, UTAH

To get the word out to community members on issues affecting their quality of life, Logan police turned to technology. The CityWatch inbound/outbound messaging system has proven to take the guesswork, and much of the legwork out of public outreach.

Traditional methods to deliver community updates involve making phone calls, distributing flyers and going door-to-door. Now officers simply input the messages and the Logan City's messaging system does the rest – affording officers the ability to instantly fax, page, and e-mail important bulletins to local television stations, hospitals, schools, and businesses.



PORTLAND POLICE BUREAU, OREGON

The Portland Police Bureau is one of few agencies to have provided citizens with access to police data and announcements

Citizen ICAM can be accessed through www.cityofchicago.org/caps
The site allows citizens to pull up current crime data on any neighborhood in Chicago.

(CONTINUED TO PAGE 4)

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

online, via the Internet. Their extensive web site is provided as a community service for users to download many reports, flyers, maps, charts, posters, crime statistics and other documents. The city used a MORE grant to improve their existing system and add the latest software to bolster Bureau resources.

Online access to important crime data was made possible by building network platforms to make Portland's Crime Analysis and Mapping Information Network (CAMIN) accessible to all officers. Highlights of Portland's advanced system included the integration of the Geographic Information System (GIS) technology. Through the integration of systems, officers now have the ability to spot criminal patterns and recognize "hotspots" throughout the entire city.



COOK COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS

As one of the more unique technology applications funded under the MORE program, the Cook County Sheriff's Department is utilizing MORE funding to develop a comprehensive biometrics identification system to integrate live fingerprint scanning into Cook County's existing state-of-the-art offender retinal scanning system. The process, used to verify the identities of the county offenders, has shown incredible promise for community policing practices in place throughout the city.

For more information about how technology can benefit your agency, visit the COPS MORE web site www.usdoj/cops today.

Ultimately, the system will be utilized at each Cook County Sheriff's station. In addition, 103 suburban communities have agreed to contribute matching funds to support this expansion.



CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG POLICE DEPARTMENT, NORTH CAROLINA

Through the comprehensive utilization of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and effective partnerships with the University of North Carolina, officers have embraced innovative law enforcement technologies. By receiving valuable crime mapping and analysis training through UNC's Criminal Justice Department, officers are learning to master advanced GIS applications for crime analysis.

The department also maintains an elaborate public oriented home page that draws thousands of visitors each month. The site includes agency contact information, missing and wanted person's reports, and "Crimestopper" rewards. In the future, as the site becomes more interactive, homeowners will be able to track block-by-block reports on crime in their neighborhoods.

These agencies are just a few who have built efficient community oriented policing programs through effective application of state-of-the-art law enforcement technology.

By The Numbers

311: *The non-emergency, easy-to-remember, number many can now use to reach law enforcement in a growing number of communities. COPS recently funded **\$1.3 million** for the development of 311 non-emergency call systems in communities with overloaded 911 emergency call centers.*

1,580: *The number of officers released from desk duty to community beats. Last year COPS provided **\$38.9 million** to 623 agencies to hire civilian support staff. Re-deployment is central to the transformation of policing agencies-from reactive to proactive in their work to decrease crime.*

41: *The number of states who took advantage of COPS' plan to equip patrol vehicles with stepped up technology. The In-Car Camera Program represents the first-of-its-kind granting of **\$12 million** designed to help promote officer training, safety, and integrity.*

1891: *The year the Federal Government assumed the task of enforcing immigration laws. 110 years later, 62 local agencies receive **\$1.5 million** in grants under the Video-Teleconferencing Program to give agencies greater access to U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. COPS is committed to providing local law enforcement with the tools they need to solve problems.*

2.68: *The number of dollars, **in millions**, Departments of Justice, Health and Human Services, Education, and Interior awarded to tribal programs recently. The program will be used to improve public safety with a focus on youth in six communities.*

NUMBERS 2001

FOCUS ON EDUCATION

Where Schools and Law Enforcement Come Together

At the forefront of the educational agenda for safer schools are hundreds of exemplary districts and well-trained school resource officers.

To help prepare officers for this challenge, COPS has developed a unique team based training for both officers and school administrators in districts receiving COPS in Schools (CIS) funding. This curriculum can serve as the standard for training school resource officers across the country.

Law enforcement in schools takes a special kind of commitment and partnership from school to stationhouse to develop strategies to keep students on course. By design, CIS breaks the traditional mold of in-service training curriculum by pulling in various members of the school system.

School safety includes keeping campuses free of crime and violence, improving discipline, and increasing student attendance. CIS training employs an innovative approach created by experts in the field of youth development, school safety, and education to provide complete and consistent information on the development of a safe schools plan.

Bridging the gaps

Calvin Hodnett coordinates the team-oriented CIS training. The training program covers topics not commonly addressed at the police academy.

"This is a tough assignment for some starting out," said Hodnett. "Even for seasoned veterans, jumping into a school system is a significant challenge," he acknowledged.

The COPS In Schools initiative is designed to introduce community policing into the school environment by educating both law enforcement and school administrators in a comprehensive community policing training curriculum.

The COPS In Schools model identifies three primary roles for the school resource officer:

- **Problem Solver and Liaison to Community Resources:** SRO's need to be the front runners, and work with students, parents, teachers, school staff, school administrators, community leaders, and residents to involve the local community in school safety.
- **Educator:** School Resource Officers may teach curriculum, such as law-related education and prevention of dating or gang violence, and drug use, and may coordinate other student activities, such as coaching and peer mediation.
- **Safety Specialist and Law Enforcer:** School resource officers may assist in the development and implementation of a critical incident response plan, and, as needed, will enforce the law against offenders.

The benefits of team-based CIS training include an increased ability of police agencies and schools to work together to develop innovative approaches to maintaining a safer school environment and reducing crime. Training can also result in an improved quality of life for students, teachers, and parents; a decreased fear of crime; and an increased body of knowledge on creative approaches to address school-related crime problems.

"Quality education requires educators who take active roles and initiate positive programs," Hodnett said. "By working and training together, educators and school resource officers help create successful schools."

Prevention through education

The CIS training curriculum was developed by the National School Safety Center in collaboration with organizations such as: the International Association of Chiefs of Police, National Association of School Resource Officers, National Crime Prevention Council, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, Street Law, Inc., and the Yale Child Study Center.

These organizations understand the many ways school resource officers serve the schools they are sworn to protect.

The 11-part three-day workshop consists of these areas of concentration:

- Creating a Common Vision
- Community Oriented Policing and School Resource Officers
- School Safety and the Law
- Education and Child Development
- Mental Health Interventions
- Cultural Fluency
- Classroom Teaching Strategies
- Collaborative Problem Solving
- Safe School Planning
- Using Security Technologies in Schools
- Programmatic Opportunities for School Resource Officers

For more information contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at (800) 421-6770.



Calendar

May 21 - 24, 2001	Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs Police Annual Conference Tacoma, WA Contact: Rhonda Cotton, 360-586-3221	June 19 - 21, 2001	9th Annual New England Community-Police Partnership/Symposium (NEPC2) Manchester, NH Contact: NECP2, 603-641-7070
May 23 - 25, 2001	Alabama Association of Chiefs of Police Gulf Shores, AL Contact: Grover Smith, 334-867-0241	June 22-26, 2001	69th Annual Meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors Detroit, MI Contact: Carol Edwards, 202-293-7330
June 7, 2001	Connecticut Association of Chiefs of Police Conference Farmington, CT Contact: Pamela Hayes, 860-586-7506	June 23 - 27, 2001	National Sheriffs' Association Annual Conference (NSA) Fort Lauderdale, FL Contact: NSA, 703-836-7827
June 7 - 8, 2001	The School Safety Conference and Workshop Criminal Justice Center/SMI at John Jay College of Criminal Justice New York, NY Contact: Herbert Johnson, 202-237-8618	June 25 - 28, 2001	New Jersey Association of Chiefs of Police Annual Conference Atlantic City, NJ Contact: Mitchell Sklar, 609-452-0014
June 10 - 15, 2001	Florida Association of Chiefs of Police Conference Tampa, FL Contact: Florida Police Chiefs Association, 800-332-8117	July 8 - 12, 2001	Pennsylvania Association of Chiefs of Police Annual conference Lancaster, PA Contact: Amy Corl, 717-236-1059
June 11 - 15, 2001	Colorado Association of Chiefs of Police Annual Conference (CACP) Grand Junction, CO Contact: CACP, 303-480-1247	July 13 - 17, 2001	National Association of Counties (NACo) Annual Conference Philadelphia, PA Contact: Patrick Cokley, 202-942-4293

ON THE BEAT
SPRING 2001 No. 16

For more information or to receive a free copy of this newsletter, write to the COPS Office, Attn: On the Beat, 1100 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20530, or visit our Website at www.usdoj.gov/cops

You can also call the US Department of Justice Response Center at 1.800.421.6770
Within the Washington area, call 202.307.1480

U.S. Department of Justice
COPS Office
1100 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C 20530

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
DOJ
Permit No. G-71

