



COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Making a Mark

COPS Partners with the

International Association of Chiefs of Police

October 5 - 9, 2002

Snapshots

COPS has awarded:

- ★ \$10.1 billion in total funding
- ★ \$6.9 billion in hiring grants
- ★ \$672 million for COPS in Schools (CIS)
- ★ More than \$1 billion for technology
- ★ More than \$201 million to combat the spread of methamphetamine
- ★ More than \$35 million for police integrity initiatives

Tell Us about It!

COPS values feedback from law enforcement practitioners, and we want to hear from you! Please send us an email letting us know about your successful community policing efforts to reduce crime. You can send us an email to TellCOPS@usdoj.gov – we look forward to hearing from you.



www.cops.usdoj.gov

Letter from Director Carl R. Peed Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

America's peace officers must constantly seek out innovative solutions to meet new challenges. Since September 11, 2001, however, that innovation has happened more quickly than at any time during my 28 years in law enforcement. There is a new sense of purpose in agencies at the tribal, state, local, and federal levels as we embrace the challenge of defending our country against those who seek to destroy our way of life. The COPS Office is pleased to support local law enforcement with the resources its expanding responsibilities demand.

One area in which local law enforcement is rising to meet its new responsibilities is in the field of intelligence sharing. COPS funded the IACP to hold a Summit on the issue in March of 2002, bringing together law enforcement representatives from across the country. IACP researchers turned the results of this conference into a plan to complement the proposed Department of Homeland Security's intelligence sharing aspects. This kind of cooperation will be integral to America's defense.

Community policing is by nature inclusive, and it focuses on eradicating crime and the fear of crime. Community policing emphasizes prevention and intelligence gathering to address potential problems before they develop into criminal activity. When our enemy's strength depends on his ability to hide among our own population, these are indispensable elements of law enforcement's response. The partnerships that officers and deputies have built over their careers—with the members of the communities they serve as well as with the law enforcement community that serves with them—are more important than ever as we continue the war on terror, both at home and abroad.

To America's first responders, I humbly offer the COPS Office's continued support for the men and women who patrol our streets and protect our families. COPS thanks you all for your dedication and commitment, and looks forward to working with all of you in the future to further advance community policing.

Mapping the Future of Community Policing

Technology enhances community policing. Geographic information systems (GIS), or crime mapping, unite problem-oriented policing efforts with the latest technology. Crime mapping technology helps law enforcement professionals develop a more comprehensive picture of the neighborhoods they serve. GIS technology enables community policing professionals to pinpoint hotspots quickly and precisely, and engage in more complex problem analysis and response assessment.

COPS funds allow the Police Foundation's Crime Mapping Laboratory to help develop or expand upon existing crime mapping and problem analysis capabilities in American law enforcement agencies. The Police Foundation also produces a series of publications, including Crime Mapping News and crime mapping and problem analysis guidebooks, designed to help law enforcement deploy and leverage GIS for problem-solving activities. COPS funding also allows the PF to offer free training courses at its Washington, DC headquarters.

Many law enforcement agencies already rely on GIS. COPS-funded crime mapping training helps those agencies integrate crime analysis methodology and techniques into crime mapping to enhance community-policing, problem-solving, and decision-making processes.

More information about the Police Foundation can be found on the web site at www.policefoundation.org. Publications that focus on crime mapping, including Crime Mapping News, are available to download from the COPS website at: www.usdoj.gov/cops/cp_resources/pubs_prod/s45.htm.

STAY TUNED!

Please
keep an eye
out for the new
COPS website
debuting next
month.

www.cops.usdoj.gov

A New Publication From the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Law Enforcement Technology: How to Plan, Purchase and Manage Technology (Successfully!)



Law Enforcement Technology is the newest publication from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. It focuses on how successful technology implementation enhances community policing. The guide demonstrates how technology builds relationships with the community. This publication is available on the COPS website at www.cops.usdoj.gov or through the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 800.421.6770.

COPS

www.cops.usdoj.gov

Smarter Intelligence: Sharing for Success

The events of September 11 showed the world how America's first responders meet new challenges. When terrorists committed an act of war, local law enforcement professionals were first to the front lines. Their unflinching heroism inspired respect for law enforcement officers throughout the country and the world.

September 11 also provided an opportunity to reevaluate some of the processes that guide law enforcement in times of crisis. The last year has shown many ways community policing can sharpen our response to terror. The COPS Office funded a project by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to determine how to better share information between federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies.

COPS funded the IACP's Criminal Justice Intelligence Summit in March of 2002, which developed a plan to complement the intelligence sharing aspects of the proposed Department of Homeland Security (DHS). American law enforcement professionals worked together to forge a plan that would shape the future of intelligence sharing. The results of those efforts are collected in a report: *Criminal Intelligence Sharing: A National Plan for Intelligence-Led Policing at the Local, State, and Federal Levels*.

The plan examines ways to identify and overcome specific legal obstacles to effective intelligence sharing. According to attendees, proposed solutions include a variety of collaborative efforts to reevaluate current clearance classifications and categories in light of the evolving needs of local law enforcement and civil rights concerns.

The cornerstone of the report is the recommended creation of a Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council (CICC) to help the proposed DHS effectively share intelligence. The CICC would be made up of tribal, local, state, and federal law enforcement professionals, and chaired by a representative of local law enforcement, and it would oversee the development and implementation of a National Intelligence Plan. The CICC would also create universal standards, procedures, and policies for the collection, analysis, sharing, and destruction of intelligence data.

Another function of the CICC would be to develop a marketing strategy designed to increase participation in and public awareness and approval of the new system. This process would highlight the CICC's focus on civil rights and privacy issues, which remain important concerns during our war on terror.

In addition to these roles, the CICC would also be charged with developing a plan to fund the National Intelligence Plan. It would work with state, local, and tribal agencies to affect legislation that supports effective and efficient intelligence sharing. The CICC would also work with those agencies to develop new curricula and training materials that support intelligence-led policing.

Criminal Intelligence Sharing: A National Plan for Intelligence-Led Policing at the Local, State, and Federal Levels includes organizational considerations for the CICC, as well as specific next steps to take in implementing the plan and achieving its goals. The Plan is available through the IACP, please contact Carmen Barnes at 703.836.6767 x 392.

COPS and the IACP successfully developed a plan for the sharing of criminal intelligence between federal, state, local, and tribal agencies to specifically complement President Bush's proposed Department of Homeland Security

**Director Carl Peed
Office of Community Oriented Policing Services**



Opening New Lines of Communication

One of the cornerstones of community policing is communication. The assurance that law enforcement agencies are accessible to citizens can significantly increase their confidence in those agencies, and thus reduce the fear of crime.

The 911 telephone emergency system has been a channel of communication for more than thirty years. However, research estimates that well over half the calls to the 911 system are not emergencies. Likewise, there are those with non-emergency information that local law enforcement would find very useful, but who do not know how to convey it. Rather than burden the 911 system with a non-emergency call, citizens do not submit the information.

This leads to two main problems. First, the emergency telephone system becomes overloaded with non-emergency calls, which compromises law enforcement's ability to respond to legitimate emergencies. Second, information that could be important never reaches the proper authorities. The solution: the 311 non-emergency system. 311 was reserved as a national, voluntary, toll-free telephone number for non-emergencies in 1997. It takes non-emergency calls away from emergency lines, freeing up operators to respond to legitimate emergencies and improving response times for emergency services, and it offers citizens a way to submit non-emergency but perhaps equally valuable information.

This is particularly timely as local law enforcement embraces the challenge of defending our homeland against terror. As

we face enemies whose success depends on their ability to blend into our communities, it is more important than ever that local law enforcement agencies receive all available intelligence, regardless of how useful it may initially appear.

A COPS grant helped the city of Baltimore, Maryland launch the nation's first 311 system in October of 1996. Over the next four years, Baltimore reduced both its average answer time for 911 calls and the average number of abandoned 911 calls by 50 percent. The average time between 911 calls more than doubled. The percentage of 911 calls that received a recorded message dropped from eighteen percent to four percent. Finally, the number of calls dispatched to field units as a result of 911 calls dropped by more than 12 percent.

These statistics represent real-world success. COPS has now invested over \$5.5 million in 311 systems all over the country. In addition to Baltimore's system, Austin, Texas; Houston, Texas; and Rochester, New York have all deployed fully operational 311 systems, and both Los Angeles, California and Birmingham, Alabama plan to deploy systems by 2003. Other COPS 311 grantees are still in the planning stages of their projects.

Systems like 311 help local law enforcement professionals stay in closer touch with the communities they serve. The 311 system is just one more way community policing keeps America safe, one call at a time.

Documenting Police Innovations

Over the past seven years the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) has awarded more than 31,000 grants to almost 13,000 state and local law enforcement agencies. In an effort to document and highlight accomplishments achieved as a result of this funding, the Institute for Law and Justice (ILJ) is seeking recommendations of law enforcement agencies for inclusion in a new project entitled **Reports from the Field: Community Policing Innovations**.

If your agency has received COPS funding for any of the programs listed below and would like to be included in this project, please contact: Stacy Osnick Milligan, Institute for Law and Justice, by phone: 703.684.5300; or e-mail: stacy@ilj.org

- J Hiring Grants (AHEAD, FAST, PHASE1, and UHP)**
- J Making Officer Redeployment Effective (MORE)**
- J Cops in Schools (CIS)**
- J School-Based Partnerships**
- J Troops to COPS**