

U.S. Department of Justice

Community Policing

Community policing is an organizationwide philosophy and management approach that promotes community, government, and police partnerships; proactive problem solving; and community engagement to address the causes of crime, fear of crime, and other community issues. Community policing consists of two core components--community partnership and problem solving--and brings together the community, police, and government to address crime. Through community policing problems are identified and strategies are developed to address a multitude of issues associated with crime and quality of life at a neighborhood level. Problems such as gangs, drugs, and youth violence are among the many problems that have been identified in various communities. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) has funded community policing demonstration projects since 1986. Most recently, BJA established a demonstration program which focuses on the design, development, and implementation of community policing on a departmentwide basis. The community policing demonstration program is currently being implemented in 14 cities around the country. Additionally, BJA is funding three rural jurisdictions to develop and implement community policing. These sites are Phoenix, Arizona; Hayward, California; San Diego, California; Denver, Colorado; Ft. Pierce, Florida; Hillsborough County, Florida; St. Petersburg, Florida; Caldwell, Idaho; Chicago, Illinois; Richmond, Maine; Ann Arbor, Michigan; St. Paul, Minnesota; Rochester, New York; Eugene, Oregon; Memphis, Tennessee; Austin, Texas; and Spokane, Washington.

In addition to these demonstration programs, the Office for Community Oriented of Policing Services has awarded grants to local communities through the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. These grants speed the deployment of new offices devoted to community policing on the streets and rural routes of the Nation. COPS AHEAD benefits jurisdictions with populations of 50,000 or more, and COPS FAST is aimed at jurisdictions with populations under 50,000. Future funds for community policing will continue to be available through the Office for Community Oriented Policing Services.

Note: Community policing grants have been awarded to thousands of communities across the country. The matrix identifies only those community policing grantees and demonstration programs that are found in sites with other delinquency prevention initiatives included in this report. For a listing of grantees in your area, contact the Community Oriented Policing Services agency representative listed below.

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Comprehensive Communities Program

The Comprehensive Communities Program provides grants to cities with high rates of drug-related crime and violence to develop a comprehensive strategy for crime and drug control. The program requires that law enforcement agencies, other government agencies, and the community work together to address these problems. These strategies must demonstrate jurisdictionwide commitment to community policing; coordination of public and private agency efforts (including social services and public health); and efforts to encourage citizen participation in problem solving. Strategies also must include:

- An analysis of jurisdictionwide crime problems, with special attention to drugs, gangs, and violence.
- An analysis of the economic and social problems.
- A description of the current police and community efforts and relationships.
- An inventory of all community resources which are and could be directed toward addressing these problems.
- A description of coordination and cooperation efforts within the criminal justice system.
- A description of specific strategies and innovations that will be employed to respond to the identified problems.
- An implementation plan.
- A plan for addressing how well the strategy was implemented and its impact on the cited problems.

Funding also is available to support a number of program components within the comprehensive strategy. They include jurisdictionwide community policing; community

mobilization/prevention initiatives; youth and gangs; community prosecution and diversion; drug courts with diversion to treatment; community-based alternatives to incarceration; training and technical assistance; and program evaluation.

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Interagency Gun Demonstration Program

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ), the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) are funding studies relating to the prevention and control of juvenile firearms violence. Several studies will produce recommendations for intervention and prevention programs. Some will be collecting data about the use of firearms by juveniles. Other studies will evaluate programs that use techniques for problem identification and solving to design, implement, and evaluate prevention and intervention strategies for reducing juvenile access to guns and reducing youth gun violence. Several projects are multidisciplinary; they involve the criminal and juvenile justice system, as well as public health, social service, and other local agencies, researchers, and evaluators. One of these studies (in Atlanta, Georgia) is cofunded by NIJ, OJJDP, and CDC.

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Native American Alternative Community-Based Program

The Native American Alternative Community-Based Program is a collaborative effort between the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Department of Health and Human Services' Indian Health Service. Through this effort, grantees develop community-based alternative programs for Native American youth who have been adjudicated delinquents or who are returning from institutional placement. A multicomponent design is being

developed to integrate the critical elements of intensive supervision and community-based aftercare with cultural elements that have been traditionally used by Native Americans to control and rehabilitate offending youth. The Indian Health Service is providing treatment, technical assistance, and training for the programs. The training focuses on mental health, adolescent development, behavior management, substance abuse, and other related subjects.

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Operation Weed and Seed

Operation Weed and Seed is a multiagency strategy that "weeds out" violent crime, gang activity, drug use, and drug trafficking in targeted high-crime neighborhoods and then "seeds" and restores these neighborhoods through social and economic revitalization. The Weed and Seed strategy recognizes the importance of linking and integrating Federal, State, and local law enforcement and criminal justice efforts with social services, the private sector, and the community to maximize the impact of existing programs and resources. It also recognizes the importance of community and private sector involvement.

The four basic elements of Weed and Seed are suppression (coordinating law enforcement efforts to "weed out" violent offenders); community-oriented policing (implementing community-oriented policing and working with residents of the community to develop solutions to the problems of violent and drug-related crime); prevention, intervention, and treatment (joining law enforcement, social services, and the private sector as partners in preventing crime and violence by focusing human services in the area); and neighborhood restoration (revitalizing distressed areas with economic development and economic opportunities made available through Federal, State, and local agencies and the private sector).

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Pulling America's Communities Together

Pulling America's Communities Together (PACT) is an initiative that links the Federal Government and State and local agencies to empower communities to reduce crime and violence. The Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, and Labor, as well as the Office of National Drug Control Policy, launched this effort as a component of the Interdepartmental Task Force on Violence.

Through PACT the Federal Government vigorously fosters and supports the development of broad-based, fully coordinated local and Statewide initiatives to secure community safety. Communities play the lead role in crafting solutions to address local problems. The Federal Government supports and assists communities as they build coalitions and provides information about programs that have antiviolence strategies. This project served as the impetus for the development of Partnerships Against Violence Network (PAVNET). PAVNET is a computerized, interdepartmental system on the Internet that provides information on technical assistance and model programs relating to violence reduction.

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Individual programs for the following Department of Justice initiatives were not funded at the time this information was published. For information about these initiatives, contact the agency representative listed below.

Drug Courts

The Drug Court Program was authorized by Title V of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. Through this program grants are being made to units of local government, Indian tribal governments, and State and local courts for assistance with drug court programs that involve continuing judicial supervision over nonviolent offenders with substance abuse problems. These drug court programs also involve the coordination of administration of other sanctions and services, including mandatory periodic drug testing; substance abuse treatment; diversion, probation, and other supervised release programs and activities; and offender management and aftercare services.

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SafeFutures: Partnerships to Reduce Youth Violence and Delinquency

The SafeFutures Program calls on the community to enhance existing partnerships to address the needs of at-risk and delinquency youth. These partnerships must include public and private agencies; community-based organizations, such as religious, civic and business groups; community residents; and youth. The major goal of this program is to prevent and control juvenile delinquency through implementation of a strategy that is comprehensive, customer-focused, community-based, and draws on the resources of services agencies at all levels of government and the private sector. The strategy includes the development of a continuum of care for all youth, with a particular focus on delinquent youth. Prevention and intervention, including a range of graduated sanctions and treatment services, comprise this continuum. Partnerships, availability of services, and community responsiveness lie at the heart of SafeFutures.

This initiative places a strong premium on linkages to other ongoing Federal, State, local, and tribal initiatives concerned with youth development, economic development, and public safety. Five sites (three urban, one rural, and one tribal government) will be funded. Two of the four urban/rural sites will be designated Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities. Funds will be used to support nine different programs ranging from prevention through aftercare but linked together as part of a broader comprehensive program. A total of \$7,200,000 is available for FY 95. Total length of the program is 5 years, conditioned on grantee performance and availability of future funds.

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Tribal Strategies Against Violence—Project (TSAV)

Tribal Strategies Against Violence (TSAV) is a Federal/tribal partnership initiative designed to empower American Indian communities to confront violence and violent crime. The purpose of this project is to stimulate and encourage communities to develop strategies to reduce the incidence of family violence, child abuse, and juvenile delinquency, as well as to foster community participation and support in implementing these strategies. Project TSAV will help to create effective mechanisms to strengthen the ability of tribal communities to address problems related to violent crime in a culturally appropriate and meaningful context. This program is modeled after Project PACT, an interdepartmental initiative aimed at organizing America's cities against violence.

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