

The Impact of Grants on Police Agencies

John Van Etten

Abstract

This study examines grants and how they affect budgets and grant planning for the next five years. This research covered numerous questions on grants and their impact on municipal police agencies. A selected group of police agencies was targeted for this study. Grants are becoming more and more common in the field of law enforcement, raising some new and old questions on the impact that grants have on agencies. Federal, state and private grants all have their role in the law enforcement community. Grants offer numerous benefits to agencies and the communities that they serve. With the implementation of new programs, partnerships, personnel, and the acquisition of equipment, grants have had a moderate to dramatic impact on how agencies police their respective communities. The disadvantages of grants such as the implementation processes, monitoring and reporting are more than offset by the advantages of grant awards. Grant awards continue to grow in the law enforcement communities and police agencies will continue to turn to this alternate funding as long as governmental cutbacks and the "do more with less" mentality persists.

Introduction

As we approach the new millennium more attention than ever is directed toward the future and its impact. Of course, law enforcement is concerned as well. To deal effectively with the present problems in this career field one must have a grasp of what is to come in the near future. This research paper is intended to help obtain that grasp on the immediate future of grants and the impact that they have on police agencies.

Grants, according to *Webster's Dictionary*, are defined as "to give, something granted, a sum of money." A grants manager may use terms like paperwork nightmare, time consuming, audits, and grant reviews to describe their encounters with grants. The meaning of grants to a department head may be reduction in crime, prevention programs, police substations, additional personnel, community partnerships, vehicles, computers, and operational equipment. The definitions will vary from one administrator to another but, for most, grants mean assistance.

The management of grant income can become very complex and even overwhelming for some agencies. Grants bring income to an agency which in turn brings additional personnel, equipment, special programs, audits, accountability, and reporting. To oversee and manage these areas takes additional personnel and/or heavier workloads for existing employees.

As law enforcement agencies are faced with limited budgets and budget cutbacks they have sought out and secured relief through non-traditional financing such as grants. Federal and state government agencies amend their grant fund appropriations annually and vary the amounts and requirements for that available funding. According to the Funding Law Enforcement Hotline, 1997 will be a strong year for grants. The Office of Justice Programs, (Pekow, 1997) will be dispersing more than \$2 billion in the fiscal year 1997. The disbursement is expected to be: \$361 million for State and Local Narcotics Control and Justice Assistance Improvements, \$503 million for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, \$1.4 billion for Public Safety and Community Policing Grants, and more than \$243 million for other prevention programs.

There are a number of private grants available to organizations throughout the

United States. However, only 5% of the grants obtained by law enforcement agencies are from private sources while 95% of the funding secured originates from state and federal sources. Private grant sources vary annually, prompting close monitoring to ensure consistent compliance and maximization of available funds.

Financial supplements, such as grants, are significant to agencies that have limited resources. The following is a succinct history of grants funding, the impact that grants have on law enforcement agencies and projections on where grants are headed for police agencies.

History of grants

Philanthropic foundations are the oldest forms of grants. They involve non-governmental non-profit organizations, with assets provided by donations from individuals, families or corporations. These foundations date back as far as 387 BC to the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome. Plato's Academy was formed in 387 BC and this endowment was in existence for some 900 years (Norton, 1994).

Modern foundations are large in numbers and render assistance in the areas of education, social welfare, science, health, religion, conservation, international relations, and other activities that serve the common good. As of 1995, there were more than 37,500 foundations and more than 72,000 non-governmental grants in existence in the United States. These foundations, combined, hold more than \$189 billion in assets and award approximately \$11 billion annually. From 1980 through 1994, these philanthropic funds have seen a steady increase in their financial growth even after adjusting for inflation. In 1980, philanthropic funds totalled over \$48.5 billion; in 1985, \$73.2 billion; in 1990, \$111.9 billion; and in 1994, \$129.9 billion (Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1996).

There are several private companies which track and report on foundations. *The Annual Register of Grant Support* and *The Foundation Directory* are two comprehensive references which can be very useful to agencies searching for grant assistance and agencies that are learning how to make application to different foundations. These reference materials can be found at most local public libraries and on the Internet.

Current governmental grants are defined as "a sum of money appropriated by one level of government to be spent by a lower governmental unit for a specified purpose" (Lorimer, 1992, p. 179). Grants from the Federal Government to the individual states were first formed in 1887 dealing with agricultural experiment stations. In the 1930's, public assistance and welfare grants were formed due to the great depression (Lorimer, 1992, p. 179).

From 1969 to 1973, federal grants to states and local governments doubled primarily due to the formation of block grants. Block grants are grants from the federal government to the states or local governments such as counties and municipalities (Annual Register of Grant Support, 1992). These block grants are just one type of grant available to the law enforcement community. The Office of Justice Programs had a \$2.7 billion budget for the fiscal year 1996. More than \$500 million of this budget was allocated for block grants.

Unlike the federal government, the philanthropic foundations do not promote themselves to the law enforcement communities, therefore limiting the number of applicants. However, there is still great competition for these grant awards. The state

and federal grants that are generally obtained by law enforcement are, for the most part, drafted to fit into narrow and more strict guidelines thereby reducing the number of eligible recipients. Agencies receive numerous publications that address State and Federal grants available for application. Having these publications available increases the application rate for state and federal funds over the application to private foundations by police agencies. As stated earlier, 95% of all grants received by police agencies are state and federal grants, leaving only five percent of the grants being foundation awards.

Method

This research focused on the impacts that grants have on police agencies. The target study group was all 60 police agencies in the state of Florida with city populations of 10,000 to 49,000. This list of agencies was compiled by the League of Cities for the state of Florida. Each agency was sent a cover letter and survey with a 30-day return date. No individual agency will be listed in this survey and the participating agencies will remain anonymous. The majority of the 26 questions contained in the survey were constructed so that short and concise answers could be obtained. It was found in compiling the information into a final form that some agencies did not answer all of the questions. For instance if an agency left a question blank that agency's non-response was not included in the average. Forty-two surveys were returned out of 60 for a 70% return rate. A survey was completed from a large agency with a population size over 200,000 for a comparison with the target agencies.

The historical information in this research was compiled from government and corporate reference material. This material was obtained through a variety of sources such as the Internet, public libraries, college libraries, the state and federal government.

Results

The information gathered through this survey has been compiled into survey results. The information is listed in percentages and averages for easier reference. For individual agency results and a more descriptive analysis see Appendix A.

What is your Police Department's annual Budget?

Average Budget \$4,462,878.

Does your agency receive grant funding from the federal government, state government or private foundations?

95% of the agencies surveyed receive grants.

How many grants does your agency maintain?

Average number of grants per Agency 4

69% of the grant awards are from the Federal Government

What is the total amount for grant income for your last fiscal year?

Average grant income for last fiscal year per agency \$213,720.

Grants equal five percent of an agency's budget.

Does your agency budget for grant match funds?

55% of the agencies do not budget for grant match funds

Do you feel that your budget has been reduced due to grant awards?

86% of the agencies believe their budgets have not been reduced.

14% of the agencies believe their budgets have been reduced.

What negative impact, if any, have grants had on your agency?

63% of the agencies stated that they had no negative impacts.

37% listed administrative and abundance of paper work as the major negative impact.

What benefits, if any, has your agency obtained from grant awards (i.e. equipment/programs)?

Equipment

Surveillance equip. (cameras, video, pole cam, transmitters, etc.)

Office computers

Building funds

Public relations material

Lap top computers

Police Bicycles

Uniforms

Video cameras for patrol units

Radios

Marine patrol equipment

Patrol vehicles

Computer software

Printers

Programs

Community Policing

After School Assistance Programs

D.A.R.E. program

S.H.O.C.A.P.

Teen Court Program

Cops Fast Grant

Dept. of Transportation Grant

Universal hiring

Auto theft program

Domestic violence program

K-9 unit

Support personnel

Overtime funds

C.A.D. system

Training programs

School Resource Officers

D.A.R.T. Program

Are any employees assigned to grant managing in your department?

73% of the agencies assign an employee to manage grants.

27% of the agencies do not assign an employee to manage grants.

Does your grants administrator have other department responsibilities?

If yes, what percentage is spent administering grants?

95% of the agencies surveyed reported that the grant administrator has other duties.

The average grant administrator spends 18% of his/her time administering grants.

Is your grants administrator a sworn officer?

74% of the agencies utilize sworn personnel to manage grants.

26% of the agencies utilize non-sworn personnel

Is your grants administrator's salary paid by a grant?

98% of the agencies do not have the grant administrator's salary paid by a grant.

How many sworn officers are in your agency?

Average agency size: 60 officers

Does your agency encourage the search for new grants?

88% of the agencies surveyed stated they encourage the search for new grants

How would you classify the impact that grants have had on your agency?

<u>None</u>	<u>Moderate</u>	<u>Dramatic</u>	
9%	67%	24%	(Percentage of impact)

91% of the agencies stated that grants have had some type of impact on their agency

What types of programs have been developed through grant awards?

D.U.I. programs	Juvenile deterrent programs	Community policing units
Juvenile diversion	D.U.I. enforcement units	Teen Court Programs
After School Assistance	Auto theft program	Traffic safety programs
Community Partnerships	Domestic violence programs	Crime prevention programs
Victim Assistance	Community volunteer program	Neighborhood Watch groups
School Resource Officer	Child Abuse Training Programs	D.U.I. awareness programs
Special Crimes Unit	Youth Services Unit	D.A.R.E.
COPS Program	RVOK Systems	McGruff Program
Weed and Seed	Elderly Welfare Check System	Drug enforcement programs
C.A.D. System	Youth intervention programs	Bicycle patrols
D.A.R.T. Program	Traffic Crash Reporting Systems	Park patrols
Radar Program	Mobile command vehicles	

How many programs have been discontinued after grant funds run out?

94% of the agencies had no programs discontinued

6% of the agencies had programs discontinued

How many programs are continuing after grant funds ran out?

Too many variables in the answers received. No accurate assessments can be determined from this question.

How many community partners has your agency worked with during these grant partnerships?

59% of the agencies worked with partners through grants

41% of the agencies did not work with partnerships

There was an average of seven partners per agency for the agencies that worked with partnerships.

List of partnerships

School Boards	Juvenile Justice Committee	Church groups
Boys Clubs	Girls Clubs	Municipal Law Enforcement
State Attorney Offices	Department of Juvenile Justice	Children and Family Services
Anchorage Children's Home	Housing authorities	C.A.R.E.
Neighborhood Watch	State Law Enforcement	Federal Law Enforcement
Family Resource Center	Community health	Health Departments
MUJER	Public schools	Private schools
Big Brothers	Housing and Urban Development	Substance abuse programs
Homeowners associations	Big Sisters Program	Service clubs
Radio stations	Victim service centers	P.R.I.D.E.
Rescue missions	Apartment Building Management	Private companies
Parks and Recreation	Women in Distress	M.A.D.D.
Merchants association	Salvation Army	Red Cross
NAUTA	Private and County Hospitals	Jr. Colleges

*Have the grant partnerships improved your relationship with the community?
If so in what way?*

93% of the agencies stated that relationships have improved with the community.

7% stated that no improvement has been made with the community they serve.

Closer working relationship with all parts of the community.

Community Policing Programs enhance community relations.

Better information sharing and understanding of the community needs.

Reduced crime rate through increases in personnel and visibility.

More community involvement.

Improved relations with victims of crimes.

Open discussion of community issues with law enforcement officers.

Expanded programs.

Numerous community contacts which makes the officers job much easier.

Enhanced communications between law enforcement agencies.

Citizens and officers working together on common problems facing their community.

Working toward common goals with the community.

Has your agency been turned down for a federal or state grant?

59% of the agencies have been turned down for a grant.

41% of the agencies have not been turned down for a grant.

Over the next three years, do you see your department:

Actively pursuing additional grants?

Maintaining status quo?

Weaning the department off grants?

80% of the agencies surveyed are actively pursuing grants.

20% of the agencies surveyed are maintaining status quo.

Number of sworn personnel hired as a result of grant awards?

An average of 4 officers per agency were hired as a result of grant awards.

83% of the agencies responding had sworn personnel paid for by grants.

17% of the agencies had not employed any officers with the use of grants.

Number of non-sworn personnel hired as a result of grant awards?

73% of the agencies did not hire any non-sworn personnel as a result of grant awards.

27% of the agencies did hire non-sworn personnel as a result of grant awards.

On the average there was less than one non-sworn (.9) person hired per agency from grant awards.

Does your agency find it difficult to locate grants?

74% of the agencies did not find it difficult to locate grants.

26% found it difficult to locate grants.

Does your agency find it difficult to manage grants?

62% of the agencies do not find it difficult to manage grants.

38% of the agencies found it difficult to manage grants.

Discussion

In this research, the average agency was found to have a \$4.4 million budget and 60 sworn officers. Therefore, this information will be useful for both the small and medium size departments in the State of Florida.

Match Funds

Grants have been available to police agencies since 1966 through the Office of Justice Programs. However, they have not been widely utilized until the last ten years. The utilization of grants is due primarily to the availability of the grant funds and the agencies' ability to secure the required match amounts. The agency generally has to match 25% of the award amount which can get very expensive when a grant is awarded without a budget line item for the match. Only 55% of the agencies budget for matching funds, leaving 45% of the agencies to petition city governments to come up with matching funds for grant awards. The lack of planning for grant awards would limit the quantity and large monetary grants that are available. Block grants, which impact the counties and municipalities, require a 10% match. Thirty percent of the total monies allocated by the Office of Justice Programs for 1996 were for block grants. This particular grant is widely applied for by police agencies because of the low match, accessibility and diversity of the grant.

Budget

Ninety-five percent of the agencies received grants and 95% of those agencies received state and federal grants. Only 5% of the agencies received a private or foundation grant. On an average, each agency manages four grants with an average income of \$214,000. This equates to only 5% of an agency's budget. This figure does

not seem that significant to the overall budget but it can have a significant impact on the agency. For example, if an agency receives \$214,000 in awards, it must add a 25% match to that amount, for a grant total of approximately \$267,000. This amount could be used to employ several new sworn or non-sworn personnel, implement crime prevention programs or purchase a variety of equipment such as computers, vehicles, and weapons.

Impacts

Survey results indicated that grants have a moderate impact on agencies. Sixty-seven percent of these law enforcement agencies reported that grants have moderate impact on agencies, 24% stated a dramatic impact, and 9% stated grants had no impact on the agency. Overall, 91% of the agencies are impacted to some degree by grant awards. When speaking of the degree of impact that grants have on agencies, there will be different answers from personnel with different job assignments. For a grants manager, the impact would appear to be more limited. These people focus on paperwork requirements, application of the grant, and management of the grant. To an administrator, grants impact the department and the community as a whole. Grants can affect the morale of an agency, employment at an agency, and appropriations of city funds. Grants can affect the agency's structure both organizationally and financially.

On the average, there are four officers hired and paid for by grants per agency. For the average 60 officer department, four new officers added to the force can make a significant impact.

Agencies are encouraged to search for new grants to enhance the capabilities, and assets, of each organization. Over 80% of police agencies are actively pursuing new grants. Even with the majority of the agencies pursuing new grants there are still state and federal grant awards turned back into the government for reallocation. This is partly due to the fact that 27% of the agencies do not have personnel assigned to manage grants. In those agencies that do have grants managers 95% report grants managers have multiple duties, and 38% find it difficult to manage grant awards.

Partnerships

Community partnerships are an added bonus to grants. New grant applications generally require the agency to establish partners with the community. On average, every agency has established at least seven new partnerships with the community as a result of the application for grants. The relationships with the community enhance team building and strengthen the trust between community and police. Agencies reported that relationships with the community improved by 93% through these newly formed partnerships. Most organizations are more than willing to participate with an agency for the betterment of the community. These community contacts can assist an agency not only with community grants but in times of trouble for the agency, such as when public opinion is low because of an event or action taken by an agency. Strong partnerships can usually assist in conveying a positive and supportive message to the community. The following are just a few of the partnerships that have been formed by police agencies in Florida: School boards, Department of Juvenile Justice, church organizations, Boys and Girls Clubs, local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, State Attorneys Offices, Department of Children and Family Services, C.A.R.E., housing

authorities, private businesses, Neighborhood Watch Programs, homeowners associations, Big Brothers, Big Sisters, media, public and private social clubs, Rescue Missions, Parks and Recreation, MADD, Salvation Army, Domestic Violence Advocate, courthouse, and numerous non-profit organizations.

Community Policing Philosophies

The establishment of Community Policing philosophies lead to new and innovative ways of dealing with crime and the prevention of crime. Development of new police substations in small geographical areas in the community gives a sense of ownership for the community and the officer assigned to the given area. Grants can not only pay for substation personnel but can renovate, or construct new buildings to be utilized by the police and community.

Programs

Some positive attributes of grants are programs and events that are developed and implemented. There has been a vast number of programs developed due to grant awards. Some of these include: Drug Abuse Resistance Education Programs, SHOCAP Programs, D.U.I. Awareness Programs, Drug Courts, School Resource Officers, DART Programs, After School Assistance Programs, Teen Court Programs, and many others.

Juvenile intervention programs, such as Teen Court, are also an outcome of grant income. Teen Court is an alternative program for first-time misdemeanor offenders. Juveniles can choose the Teen Court Program instead of the alternate path through the Department of Juvenile Justice. A juvenile can successfully complete the Teen Court Program and not have a criminal record.

After School Assistance Programs, which provide after school care for elementary and middle school children, have proven to be very successful in keeping the younger children off of the street and involved in educational programs. These programs rely heavily on grant funds to operate each year. The majority of programs started by grants are well established and continue even after the funding has been exhausted. Only 22% of the programs established by grants have to be discontinued due to lack of future grant funding.

Management of Grants

The federal and state government have made grants very accessible to police agencies in the state of Florida. With the numerous publications advertising the amounts of money available, an agency can just make a phone call and have an application sent via facsimile or mailed to their department. Eighty-percent of the agencies surveyed are actively pursuing grants, mainly state and federal grants. Seventy-four percent of the agencies do not find it difficult to locate needed grants. Sixty-two percent do not find it difficult to manage their current grants.

The management of grants varies from agency to agency. Even though 62% of the agencies do not find it difficult to manage their grants, 38% of the agencies do find it difficult. Some of the difficulties encountered are lack of personnel, time requirements, management, and lack of training to manage grants. Grants employ a number of officers in the State of Florida. Eighty-three percent of the agencies surveyed had

employed sworn officers with the utilization of grant funds.

Comparing agencies

In comparing the agencies with city populations of under 50,000 to a city with a population in excess of 200,000, there are very similar trends. Even though the larger city is operating with a budget over a \$100 million, and over 800 sworn officers, by comparison the advantages and disadvantages of grants are similar. They maintain far more federal and state grants than private grants. Management of the grants is still demanding in the areas of reporting, accounting, and implementation. Community Policing is a common theme in the vast majority of the agencies. Grants have enhanced over 95% of the agencies' community policing efforts. Agencies large and small have not had great difficulty in locating and securing grants and over 80% of the agencies will be actively pursuing grants.

Conclusion

This research has covered numerous questions concerning grants and their application to police agencies. The overwhelming majority of agencies are deeply involved in managing grants and learning what grants can do for their agencies. Benefits reported include the hiring of personnel, implementation of new programs, crime prevention, and equipment purchases. All of these programs benefit both the agency and the community it serves. The degree of service to a given community depends on the agencies' planning for grant awards. If the partnerships are formed and the planning is carried out, even small grant awards can have a dramatic impact on a community. It is the responsibility of each agency to ensure that grants are not simply requested, received and dispersed with no forethought of the impact they have on the community. The agency, along with the community, should closely analyze the communities' needs, develop a long term plan, and then search for the funding to make that plan become a reality.

Over the next three years the majority of police agencies will be actively pursuing federal, state, and private grants. This trend will continue for many years to come. Law Enforcement agencies have been asked by the public to do more with less. This has caused a reduction in many police budgets and caused administrators to search for these alternative funding sources.

Over the past 20 years there has been a steady increase in private, federal, and state funding for grant awards. As long as society views the work that is being done in the field of law enforcement as productive and innovative, funding will continue in one manner or another. There may be short periods of time where politics impact or change the manner in which awards are applied. But, for the most part, if there is a need the public will demand a resolution and at this time grants are assisting agencies meet that demand.

Funding will continue to increase for private grants. People like helping people-- it is as simple as that. Philanthropy has been around for thousands of years and will continue as long as people value people. For the most part, however, law enforcement agencies have not tapped into private grants as major sources of funding. Only 5% of the grants obtained by police agencies are private grants. This is attributed largely to the accessibility of and demand for public grants. Currently, the federal and state

governments make it very clear that there is money available for police agencies. Therefore, the police agencies are going to secure the most available and applicable grants first. These federal and state grants spell out the programs and equipment available to the agencies. This makes it much easier for agencies to obtain and implement these grants. The search for new grants will continue as agencies grow in size, knowledge and dependence on grants. With a greater demand on federal and state grants, police agencies will begin to utilize more and more private grants.

Commander John Van Etten has been employed with the Panama City Police Department since 1984. He received his AA degree from Gulf Coast Community College and has obtained extensive specialized training in his tenure of employment with the department. During his career at the Panama City Police Department he worked over four years as a patrol officer, over five years as the Intelligence Officer, served as Detective Sergeant of the Investigative Services Unit, as Lieutenant of the Community Services Unit and currently as Commander of the Field Services Section.

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Appendix A

Letter to chiefs

Police Department
Chief
Address
City, State, Zip code

Dear Chief

Oh no. . .Not another survey!! Yes, I know this is one of many surveys that you receive as Chief. Please pass this on to your Grants Manager or designee familiar with Grants and special projects.

I am attending the Florida Criminal Justice Institute's Senior Leadership Program. As part of this program, I am conducting research on the impact that Grants have on agencies with a city population size of 10,000 to 49,999.

This survey is designed to be as short and painless as possible. All responses to this survey will be confidential. If you wish to review the final results of this research, please check the appropriate box on the survey.

For your convenience I have enclosed a self-addressed, stamped envelope.
PLEASE RETURN THIS SURVEY BY MAY 25, 1997.

For further information, please contact me at (904) 872-3126 or (904) 872-3119. If you wish, you may fax the survey back to me at (904) 747-5914.

Your assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

Commander John Van Etten
Field Services Section
Panama City Police Department

Appendix B

Survey

1. What is your Police Department's annual budget? \$
2. Does your agency receive grant funding from the federal government, state government or private grants? Yes _____ No
3. How many grants does your agency maintain?
Federal _____ State _____ Private _____
If none, please list reasons.
4. What is the total dollar amount for grant income for your last FISCAL year?
\$
5. Does your agency budget for grant match funds? Yes _____ No _____ If so, how much? \$
6. Do you feel that your budget has been reduced due to grant awards?
Yes _____ No
7. What negative impact, if any, have grants had on your agency?
8. What benefits, if any, has your agency obtained from grant awards (i.e. equipment/programs)?
9. Are any employees assigned to grant managing in your department? Yes
No
10. Does your grants administrator have other department responsibilities?
Yes _____ No
If yes, what percentage is spent administering grants _____%
11. Is your grants administrator a sworn officer? Yes _____ No
12. Is your grants administrator's salary paid by a grant? Yes _____ No
13. How many sworn officers are in your department?
14. Does your agency encourage the search for new grants? Yes _____ No

15. How would you classify the impact that grants have had on your agency?
None____ Moderate____ Dramatic
16. What types of programs have been developed through grant awards, i.e. safety programs, DUI programs, juvenile deterrent programs?
17. How many programs have been discontinued after grant funds run out?
18. How many programs are continuing after grant funds ran out?
19. How many community partners has your agency worked with during these grant partnerships?
Please _____ list:
20. Have the grant partnerships improved your relationship with the community?
Yes _____ No
- If so, in what way?
21. Has your agency been turned down for a federal or state grant?
22. Over the next three years, do you see your department:
Actively pursuing additional grants _____
Maintaining status quo
Weaning the department off grants
23. Number of sworn personnel hired as a result of grant awards?
24. Number of non-sworn personnel hired as a result of grant awards?
25. Does your agency find it difficult to locate grants? Yes ____ No
26. Does your agency find it difficult to manage grants? Yes ____ No
- **Do you wish to receive a copy of the final results of this research?
Yes ____ No

Appendix C

Survey Results
60 Surveys mailed
42 Responses
70% Return

The following results were taken directly from the 42 surveys therefore, there are duplicate answers attached to several questions.

Question 1

What is your Police Department's annual Budget?

7.2 mil	7.703 mil	9.7mil
300thou	7.983mil	5.654mil
5.7mil	11.311mil	4.775mil
3.529mil	1.7mil	5.3mil
7.758mil	5mil	2.152mil
3.109mil	2.734mil	3.661mil
3.430mil	3mil	7mil
2.461mil	3.352mil	4.2mil
1.1mil	2.8mil	1.6mil
2.377mil	3.2mil	2.760
blank	4.2mil	2.7mil
3.2mil	7.5mil	2.022mil
2.1mil	10mil	5.265mil
5.5mil	3.3mil	4.642mil

Total \$182,978,000.

Average Budget \$4,462,878.

Special Note one agency did not list its annual budget average based on 41 agencies

Question 2

Does your agency receive grant funding from the federal government, state government or private grants?

Yes No
40 2

*****special note one out of the two stated that they are just starting
But have not received their first grant.******

*percentage of agencies receiving grants **95.23%***

Question 3

How many grants does your agency maintain?

<u>Total</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Private</u>
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
4	2	2	0
3	3	0	0
15	8	5	2
3	2	1	0
20	17	3	0
2	2	0	0
3	2	1	0
5	3	2	0
2	1	1	0
6	4	0	2
2	2	0	0
9	2	7	0
3	1	2	0
7	6	1	0
5	3	2	0
2	2	0	0
2	2	0	0
2	1	1	0
3	1	1	1
5	5	0	0
2	2	0	0
1	1	0	0
4	2	2	0
5	2	1	2
3	2	1	0
6	6	0	0
3	1	0	2
2	1	1	0
3	3	0	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0
2	2	0	0
4	4	0	0
2	1	1	0
3	3	0	0
3	3	0	0
5	3	2	0
2	2	0	0
8	5	3	0
4	2	2	0

Totals

167 116 42 9

Average number of grants per Agency 4

95% of the grants are state and federal

5% of the grants are private

Question 4

What is the total dollar amount for grant income for your last fiscal year?

190,000.	560,000	?
0	0	177,000.
2,200,000	62,000	70,011
400,000	6,000	52,109
33,740	906,000	175,000
160,841	185,000	124,000
30,000	26,000	40,000
142,264	85,000	104,746
150,000	400,000	76,000
?	33,545	0
180,000	26,000	0
40,000	396,574	?
323,292	68,380	194,901
30,000	200,000	486,714

special note 3 agencies left this question blank

Total grant amount \$8,335,117.

Average grant income for last fiscal year per agency \$213,720.

Grants equal 4.7% of an agencies budget.

Question 5

Does your agency budget for grant match funds? 18 yes, 22 no.

55% of the agencies do not budget for grant match funds

special note two agencies did not answer question #5.

Question 6

Do you feel that your budget has been reduced due to grant awards? 6 yes, 36 no.

85.7% of the agencies believe their budgets have not been reduced.

14.2% of the agencies believe their budgets have been reduced.

Question 7

What negative impact, if any, have grants had on your agency?

Large amount of time spent on administrative and paperwork.
Fewer new officer positions awarded from the city commission.
The use of a sworn officer to monitor grants.
Reporting rules seem to change.
Administration too time consuming.
Additional bookkeeping and records management.
None to date, anticipate substantial rise in salary budget at end of COPS program.
At times it is time consuming for follow-up reports etc. for someone who has other responsibilities. A full time grant position would certainly be more productive.
Administrating paperwork has added to the work load.
Paper work.
Limited to community policing activities.
Additional administrative duties without additional staff.

12 agencies replied w/negative impacts
3 agencies replied N/A
7 agencies left this question unanswered.
20 agencies stated they had no negative impact.
63% of the agencies stated they had no negative impact.

Question 8

What benefits, if any, has your agency obtained from grant awards (i.e. equipment/programs)?

1. Provided additional services in the area of Juvenile Programs, Community Policing and traffic Enforcement.
2. Personnel, programs
3. Improved computer report writing equipment, technological improvements, surveillance, Communications. After school assistance programs and teen court, D.A.R.E., Showcap.
4. Personnel, equipment, computers, crime prevention, showcap
5. Additional personnel equipment patrol vehicles, special surveillance equipment, computers and technology.
6. Cops Fast officer, equipment, D.O.T. block grant.
7. Three additional officers, one dedicated full time to COPS programs. Better Community relations as a result.
8. Additional programs, i.e. CPO's, auto theft, some computers.
9. Funded domestic violence investigations.

10. Domestic violence program, enhanced K-9 unit.
11. Personnel and equipment.
12. Support personnel, equipment
13. Additional patrol officer, computer equipment, building funds.
14. Additional police officers to maintain community policing effort.
15. Equipment, additional personnel, overtime funds, programs.
16. 4 additional officers, will be using a recent grant to pay part of the cost of a CAD system for
Dispatching and updating records management software.
17. Personnel, equipment, programs
18. RVOK system, one police officer, equipment
19. 1 new officer, computer hardware and software, crime prevention, public relations materials.
20. More officers and equipment.
21. Each officer assigned to the patrol division has his/her own computer.
22. Three law enforcement. positions,
23. Additional personnel (sworn), enhanced programs, specialized equipment, training.
24. MDTs, CAD system, SRO, DARE officer.
25. Additional personnel for the agency.
26. New computer system, community resource officer, bike officer, DART program.
27. Obtain computer equipment that would of taken 2 to 3 years to obtain through budget.
28. 5 lap top computers, one patrol bicycle with equipment, uniforms for bike officers.
29. Computer equipment, additional sworn personnel.
30. D.U.I. cameras for cars.
31. Community services asst. Fiscal year 97/98.
32. Man-hour for a community crime prevention program, laptop computers.
33. Expansion of D.A.R.E. program, 8 new position.
34. New computers, started new program for notifying parents of juvenile contacts.
35. No response on this survey question.
36. Purchase of equip., implementation of programs, hiring personnel.
37. Equipment for marine patrol auto theft unit, training, road patrol unit, four additional sworn
Officers and one K-9 unit.
38. Additional patrol, programs aimed at community policing, more community contacts, higher
Police visibility.
39. Additional manpower, equipment.
40. Laptop computers, 15 passenger van, color printer, scanner, video camera, 35mm camera.

Question 9

Are any employees assigned to grant managing in your department?

31 stated yes

11 stated no

73% of the agencies assign a employee to manage grants.

Question #10

Does your grants administrator have other department responsibilities?
If yes what percentage is spent administering grants?

40 out of 42 agencies reported that the grants administrator has other responsibilities in the
Agency.

95% of the agencies surveyed reported that the grant administrator has other duties.

18.46% is the average time each agency spends administering grants.

Total of 39 agencies responded to question #10 part two total of 720% of time spent.

Question 11

Is your grants administrator a sworn officer?

31 of the agencies use sworn officers to administer grants.

11 agencies utilize civilian personnel.

73.8% of the agencies utilize sworn personnel to manage grants.

Question 12

Is your grants administrator's salary paid by a grant?

41 agencies responded no.

1 agency responded yes

97.6% of the agencies do not have the grant administrator's salary paid by a grant.

Question 13

How many sworn officers in your agency?

2399 officers Total for 40 agencies responding to question #13

Average agency size 59.975 officers

Question 14

Does your agency encourage the search for new grants? 37 yes, 5 no.

88% of the agencies stated their agency encourages the search for new grants

Question 15

How would you classify the impact that grants have had on your agency?

None	4	Moderate	28	Dramatic	10	
	9%		67%		24%	Percentage of impact

Question 16

What types of programs have been developed through grant awards?

- D.U.I. programs
- Juvenile deterrent programs and community policing.
- Cops, Juvenile Diversion
- Community Police officer in housing complex
- D.U.I. enforcement squad
- After school assistance programs
- Teen court program
- Auto theft programs
- Juvenile Programs
- Community policing
- D.U.I. program
- Traffic safety program
- Community Policing, community partnerships,
- Crime Prevention, Auto Theft prevention, domestic violence prevention, victim assistance.
- Additional investigative capabilities, DUI program
- Community volunteer program, several neighborhood watch programs, part-time SRO, varies anti-drug programs.
- Auto theft, community policing
- Domestic violence investigations
- Domestic violence intervention
- Community Policing, Safety
- Juvenile deterrent programs, victims assistance, Domestic violence/child abuse/ neglect programs,
- D.U.I. Awareness, Crime Prevention/Intervention.
- Community Policing, D.A.R.E.
- Youth services unit, neighborhood policing effort departmental wide.
- After school programs for juveniles, community policing, special crime units.
- Cops program for economically depressed area.
- Community policing, juvenile deterrent.
- RVOK system, elderly welfare check system, community policing programs.
- Public awareness, crime prevention programs, youth educational programs

incorporating McGruff
Weed and Seed, PAL, Hud.
Community policing unit and evidence tech.
Community policing conceptual programs, enhanced drug enforcement operations.
DARE, SRO, Cad system, MDT's, Lap Tops
Cops bicycle patrol
DART program, Community resource officer
Youth intervention program.
Park patrols.
Community policing unit.
Crime prevention and victim assistance
Community crime prevention
Expand DARE, Cops program, Funds to renovate PAL building for children programs.
County wide traffic crash reporting program, county wide mobile command vehicle,
radar program, computers for patrol cars.
Safety and crime prevention programs, community policing
Auto theft statistical program, community policing, marine patrol
Community policing, and domestic intervention.
DUI, Juvenile intervention, domestic violence, Auto Theft
Community Crime prevention program

3 agencies responded N/A and 1 agency left this question blank.

Question 17

How many programs have been discontinued after grant funds run out?

7 answered N/A 32 answered None 1 unanswered

1 agency had one program discontinued.

1 agency had two programs discontinued.

94% of the agencies had no programs discontinued

6% of the agencies had programs discontinued.

Question 18

How many programs are continuing after grant funds ran out?

Too many variables in the answers received. I do not feel that an accurate assessment can be determined from this question.

Question 19

How many community partners has your agency worked with during these grant partnerships?

List of partnerships

School board, juvenile justice, church groups, boys and girls clubs, three other law enforcement agencies, State Attorneys office, Dept of Juvenile Justice, Children and Family Services, Anchorage Children's Home, CARE, Housing Authorities, various private housing companies, Neighborhood watches, Federal law enforcement, State and local law enforcement, Family Resource Center, MUJER, Community Health, Public Schools, DC HUD, Metro Dade Substance Abuse Program, Schools, Homeowners associations, H.R.S., Big Brothers, Big Sisters, Local Radio station, Public and private service clubs, Public service organizations, Victim services center, PRIDE, Community Love Center, Waterfront Rescue Mission, Eleanor Johnson Youth Center, Boys and Girls club, NAUTA, Polk county anti-drug abuse council, Community development, Crime Watch, Parks and Recreation, The Haven, Arlington Apt., Women in Distress, MADD, Merchants.

20 responded with a specific number of partners for a total of 141 partnerships.

14 responded "None" having no partnerships formed via grants.

34 agencies responded

59% of the agencies worked with partners through grants

41% of the agencies did not work with partnerships

for the responding agencies who worked with partnerships there was an average of 7 partners per agency.

Question 20

Have the grant partnerships improved your relationship with the community?

If so in what way?

Closer working relationship with all parts of the community, Community Policing, Auto theft awareness, Better information sharing and understanding of the community needs, Better community relations, Reduced crime, community involvement, Improved relations with victims, Community Policing, Open discussion of community issues with law enforcement, Expanded programs, contacts, provided additional officers to implement neighborhood policing program, Communications between agencies, Strengthened and increased public relations, Working together on common problems and goals, More community involvement, Community policing unit has many contacts, Provides positive working relationships, DARE and SRO's parents and schools love it!, Networking with other community agencies, Greater visibility, reduced criminal activity, Made police more available to community, Crime watch groups.

Total of 28 agencies responded to this question.

26 yes responses

2 no responses

out of 28 responses **93%** responded yes that relationships have improved with the community.

Only 7% of the responses stated that there was no improved relationship with the community.

Question 21

Has your agency been turned down for a federal or state grant?

24 yes 17 no 1 N/A

59% of the agencies have been turned down for a grant.

41% of the agencies have not been turned down for a grant.

Question 22

Over the next three years, do you see your department:

Actively pursuing additional grants? 33 agencies

Maintaining Status quo? 8 agencies

Weaning the department off grants? 0 agencies

One agency answered yes to all, that agency was not counted.

80% of the agencies surveyed are actively pursuing grants.

20% of the agencies surveyed are maintaining status quo.

Question 23

Number of sworn personnel hired as a result of grant awards? 163 total

One agency answered N/A and one answered "4-5", The N/A was not counted and the "4-5" was at "4".

An average of 4 officers per agency hired as a result of grant awards.

83% of the agencies responding had sworn personnel paid for by grants.

17% of the agencies had not employed any officers with the use of grants.

Question 24

Number of non-sworn personnel hired as a result of grant awards? 37 total

73% of the agencies did not hire any non-sworn personnel as a result of grant awards.

27% of the agencies did hire non-sworn personnel as a result of grant awards.

On the average there was less than one non-sworn (.9) person hired per agency from grant awards.

Question 25

Does your agency find it difficult to locate grants? Yes-11. No-31.

74% of the agencies did not find it difficult to locate grants.

26% found it difficult to locate grants.

Question 26

Does your agency find it difficult to manage grants? Yes-16. No-26.

62% of the agencies do not find it difficult to manage grants.

38% of the agencies found it difficult to manage grants.