

160605

## **FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM PARTICIPATING AGENCIES**

THE BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS

THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

THE CAPITOL POLICE

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE

THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THE FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

THE FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

THE MARSHALS SERVICE

THE METRO TRANSIT POLICE

THE PARK POLICE

THE POSTAL SERVICE

THE SECRET SERVICE

THE SECRET SERVICE - UNIFORM DIVISION

# **FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA RESOURCE REQUESTS.**

**PRIORITY 1. USE OF 150 UNMARKED VEHICLES.**

**PRIORITY 2. OVERTIME FUNDS TO INCREASE STREET PATROL BY OFFICERS  
OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.**

**PRIORITY 3. ASSISTANCE FROM 150-200 UNIFORMED OFFICERS FROM  
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES FOR ROUTINE  
PATROL OPERATIONS.**

**PRIORITY 4. ASSISTANCE FROM THE FBI TO REDUCE THE BACKLOG OF  
SEIZED, UNEXAMINED FIREARMS AWAITING PROCESSING.**

**PRIORITY 5. ASSISTANCE WITH SERVICE OF WARRANTS.**

**PRIORITY 6. ASSISTANCE WITH BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS ON  
APPLICANTS FOR POLICE OFFICER POSITIONS.**

**PRIORITY 7. ASSISTANCE WITH ENTRY-LEVEL AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING.**

# **FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

## **FEDERAL AGENCY RESPONSE**

- PRIORITY 1. 115 VEHICLES WERE CONTRIBUTED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES.**
- PRIORITY 2. OVERTIME FUNDS TO BE ADDRESSED THROUGH SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET FUNDING AND GRANT PROGRAMS.**
- PRIORITY 3. APPROXIMATELY 100 UNIFORMED OFFICERS FROM THE UNITED STATES PARK POLICE AND THE THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE - UNIFORM DIVISION HAVE EXPANDED PATROL RESPONSIBILITIES IN FOUR METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICTS. THESE AGENCIES HAVE RESPONDED TO 4,000 CALLS FOR SERVICE, MADE OVER 1,700 ARRESTS, AND RECOVERED OVER 150 FIREARMS. CRIME STATISTICS IN THESE FOUR DISTRICTS ARE DOWN APPROXIMATELY ELEVEN PERCENT IN ALL CATEGORIES.**
- PRIORITY 4. FEDERAL FUNDS COMMITTED TO CONDUCT BALLISTICS EXAMINATIONS ON APPROXIMATELY 2,000 FIREARMS SEIZED BY THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.**
- PRIORITY 5. NINE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES JOINED FORCES TO FORM THE D.C. JOINT FUGITIVE TASK FORCE.**
- PRIORITY 6. FEDERAL AGENCIES ARE PROVIDING THE FOLLOWING TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO THE METROPOLITAN POLICE IN RECRUITMENT EFFORTS: 1) ASSISTANCE IN CONDUCTING BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS (INCLUDING NAME AND FINGERPRINT CHECKS), 2) REGISTERS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL BEING DISCHARGED ARE BEING MADE AVAILABLE TO THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AS POTENTIAL RECRUITS.**
- PRIORITY 7. THE FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER OPERATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE IN GLYNCO, GEORGIA, WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE METROPOLITAN POLICE. THROUGH THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE LECC TRAINING PROGRAM AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, A VARIETY OF LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE.**

## **ATF**

1. Participating in "Safe Streets Initiatives"
2. Assistance to MPD Firearms Examination Section
3. Assistance to Joint Fugitive Task Force (as needed)

## **FBI**

1. Participating in "Safe Streets Initiatives"
2. Cars
3. Providing space, personnel and other resources to Joint Fugitive Task Force
4. Assistance to MPD Firearms Examination Section
5. Assistance to MPD Recruiting Unit
6. Law Enforcement Training programs

## **DEA**

1. Participating in "Safe Streets Initiatives"
2. Use of cars for task force activities
3. Drug training for 250 MPD detectives

## **U.S. Marshals Service**

1. Joint Fugitive Task Force
2. Increase Deputy U.S. Marshal availability for work during weekends and off-peak periods.
3. "Special Entry Teams" for extremely dangerous and high profile arrests.
4. Special deputization to other law enforcement officers, when necessary, and in the interests of the Federal Assistance Program.
5. District of Columbia 24-hour command center will be made available to Federal Assistance Program personnel for after hour administrative queries and other emergency communications.
6. Short term witness protection program.
7. 21 vehicles

## **U.S. Capitol Police**

1. Evidence Collection Technicians, on an available basis, within the Capitol Police extended jurisdiction zone.
2. Capitol Police personnel will handle the booking of MPD prisoners brought to Capitol Police, and provide for subsequent transport of the prisoners to MPD Central Cell Block.

3. Canine support.
4. Patrol wagon support, evening and midnight shifts to assist the MPD First District with prisoner transports originating in the extended jurisdiction zone.
5. "Second unit" support to MPD officers in the extended jurisdiction zone when requested.

## **U.S. Secret Service**

1. Joint Fugitive Task Force.
2. Training.
3. Joint Federal/Local Forgery/Fraud Task Force.

## **Uniformed Division Secret Service**

1. Expanding uniformed presence in 2D, 3D and 4D

## **U.S. Park Police**

1. Joint Fugitive Task Force
2. 50 uniformed officers assigned to patrols in 5D
3. Training

## **U.S. Department of Defense**

1. Logistics and technical support
2. Training
3. Personnel
4. Equipment

## **Internal Revenue Service**

1. Training

## **U.S. Customs Service**

1. Cars
2. Helicopter surveillance support

## **U.S. Postal Inspection Service**

1. Car and use of surveillance van.
2. Joint Fugitive Task Force.
3. Increased patrols at Post Offices in high crime areas.
4. Training
5. Wanted posters and suspect fliers.

## **General Service Administration**

1. Cars

2. Furniture
3. Equipment

### **Federal Protective Service**

1. Assistance to MPD Recruiting Unit.

### **Metro Transit Police**

1. Crime Scene Search Technicians.
2. Prisoner transport vehicles and supporting officers on a case-by-case basis, upon request and if available.
3. Canine/narcotics detection officers.

### **U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service**

1. INS will dedicate five Special Agents to work in conjunction with MPD's Violent Crime and Gang Task Force on an "as needed" basis for a period of one year.

### **Federal Law Enforcement Training Center**

1. Training

### **Bureau of Justice Assistance**

1. Financial resources.
2. Training coordination.



U.S. Department of Justice

United States Attorney

*District of Columbia*

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*Judiciary Center  
555 Fourth St. N.W.  
Washington, DC 20001*

March 18, 1994

**STATEMENT REGARDING  
THE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM  
BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
ERIC H. HOLDER, JR.**

Several months ago following an appeal from the Mayor, the President directed the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of the Treasury to provide appropriate federal resources to the Metropolitan Police Department to assist the police in their ongoing battle to staunch the tide of violent crime afflicting the nation's capital. The Attorney General then appointed me as the head of a cooperative effort to identify local law enforcement needs, to locate the necessary resources within the federal government, and to develop a comprehensive plan of action for transferring those federal resources to the police department. Because of the extraordinary commitment of the federal agencies represented here today, I am very pleased to be able to announce to you this morning the successful completion of that mission.

The size and scope of the Federal Assistance Program is impressive and unprecedented. Eighteen agencies have pledged their resources to the Metropolitan Police Department. Those eighteen agencies, listed in alphabetical order, are as follows:

The Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco, and Firearms

The Bureau of Justice Assistance

The Capitol Police

The Customs Service

The Department of Defense

The Drug Enforcement Administration

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

The Federal Protective Service

The General Services Administration

The Immigration and Naturalization Service

The Internal Revenue Service

The Marshals Service

The Metro Transit Police

The Park Police

The Postal Service

The Secret Service

The Secret Service - Uniform Division

These federal agencies are to be commended for their unparalleled commitment to this important program which is designed to reduce violent crime in our city. The men and women working for these agencies can take great pride in knowing that through their generosity, creativity, and sacrifice, the Metropolitan Police Department will now be strengthened through the transfer of the following federal resources:



Law Enforcement Officers - Fifty U.S. Park Police officers and at least twenty-four officers from the Uniformed Division of the Secret Service will patrol the streets of Washington, supplementing Metropolitan Police Department officers. Additionally, as I will explain shortly, other federal law enforcement officers will participate in various joint task force operations in conjunction with the Metropolitan Police Department.

Joint Fugitive Task Force - The mission of the Joint Fugitive Task Force will be to assist The D.C. Department of Corrections and the Metropolitan Police Department in apprehending violent offenders who are wanted on D.C. warrants. Twenty-nine federal agents will supplement Metropolitan Police Department officers and D.C. Department of Corrections officers on the Task Force.

Vehicles - One hundred and fifteen vehicles are being turned over to the Metropolitan Police Department. These vehicles are being contributed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Marshals Service, the U.S. Customs Service, the General Services Administration, and the Postal Service.

Firearms Examination Assistance - Money is being provided to the Metropolitan Police Department to pay for clearing up the backlog of 1700 seized guns that have not been examined. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has agreed to assist MPD in

examining these weapons.

Recruitment Assistance - The Federal Protective Service will assist MPD in conducting the necessary field work during background checks of police recruits. Also, the FBI is streamlining its process of conducting computerized background checks of police recruits. Additionally, the Department of Defense will provide to the Metropolitan Police Department registers of those soldiers, sailors, air force personnel, and Marines who are leaving the service and who would make solid candidates for the Metropolitan Police Department.

Law Enforcement Training Programs - The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, operated by the Department of Justice in Glynnco, Georgia, is being made available to the Metropolitan Police Department. Further, the FBI, the Secret Service, Customs, the IRS, the Postal Inspection Service, Park Police, ATF, INS, and DEA have offered to assist the Metropolitan Police Department in training its police officers.

Financial Assistance - The District of Columbia will be receiving for law enforcement purposes nearly two million dollars in cash from Asset Forfeiture and Bureau of Justice Assistance funds.

Witness Protection - The U.S. Marshals Service has agreed to

augment their long-term witness protection program by providing short-term protection to witnesses and victims here in the District of Columbia.

Safe Streets Initiative - This initiative is composed of various violent crime and drug task forces, the most familiar being Redrum and the Cold Case Squad. These task forces are being staffed and funded primarily by federal agencies such as the FBI, DEA, and ATF, in conjunction with the Metropolitan Police Department.

Special Entry Teams - The U.S. Marshals Service will make special entry teams available for serving warrants under particularly dangerous circumstances.

Logistical and Technical Support - The Department of Defense will be transporting vehicles to the Metropolitan Police Department, translating foreign-language documents, and providing computer programming assistance.

The Postal Service will be lending a surveillance van to MPD, will reinforce the presence of Postal Police in high crime areas in the city, and will place wanted posters in patrons' mailboxes and in the community.

The Capitol Police will provide prisoner transport capabilities, patrol wagon support, and evidence collection technicians to MPD.

The FBI will provide facilities and administrative support

to the Joint Fugitive Task Force, and the Marshals Service will also provide administrative support.

The Metro Transit Police are making available crime scene search technicians and prisoner transport vehicles.

And the General Services Administration is providing building facilities.

Furniture and Equipment- The Metropolitan Police Department is receiving computers from the FBI, the Marshals Service, GSA, and the U.S. Attorney's Office. The FBI and DEA are granting MPD the use of leased cars for Task Force activities. The General Services Administration is giving furniture to MPD for use in police stations.

Helicopter Surveillance - The Customs Service is providing helicopter surveillance capabilities to the Metropolitan Police Department.

Canine Support - The U.S. Capitol Police and the Metro Transit police are providing canine support to MPD. The U.S. Customs Service has offered dogs and canine training to MPD.

As is clear from this long list of federal resources being transferred to the Metropolitan Police Department, the Federal Assistance Program is truly unprecedented in its size and scope. Although federal law enforcement agencies cooperate with their

local counterparts throughout the nation, there has never been a commitment of resources comparable to that which we are announcing today. The Federal Assistance Program reflects the Clinton Administration's strong and unwavering commitment to combat violent crime in our cities, in our streets, and in our neighborhoods. It also reflects the Administration's special commitment to Washington, D.C. We must do all within our power to make the nation's capital a safer place in which to live, work, and visit.

The Federal Assistance Program also is unprecedented in the degree to which cooperation serves as its keystone. In a time of limited resources and budgetary constraints, these eighteen federal agencies willingly made significant sacrifices to increase the Metropolitan Police Department's ability to fight crime. They are to be highly commended for their exceptional cooperation and commitment.

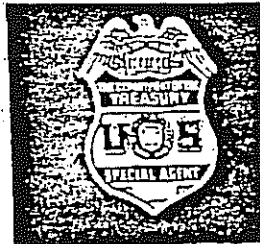
Let me make it clear that the Federal Assistance Program does not represent the federalization of local law enforcement here in the District of Columbia. Rather, this transfer of resources is intended to provide the Metropolitan Police Department with the tools by which it can continue to become even more effective in combatting violent crime under the steady hand of Chief Fred Thomas. We all have great hope that in the months and years to come we will be able to look back on this date and say with pride that the inauguration of the Federal Assistance Program represented a turning point in the District of Columbia's war against violent crime, and that because of this program, our citizens are safer and more secure.



Department of the Treasury

**BUREAU OF ALCOHOL,  
TOBACCO & FIREARMS**

# NEWS



607 Fourteenth Street, N.W., Suite 620  
Washington, D.C. 20005

NEWS RELEASE

March 18, 1994

POINT OF CONTACT: Special Agent John P. Limbach  
Public Information Officer  
Washington Field Division  
(202) 219-7751

Patrick D. Hynes, Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, announced today the Bureau's participation in the Federal Assistance Program for the Metropolitan Police Department. SAC Hynes advised that in addition to the regular enforcement activities conducted by the agency in the District of Columbia, ATF has taken the following steps to assist the Metropolitan Police Department:

Firearms Trafficking Group: ATF has assigned ten (10) special agents to the District's Violent Crime Task Force. These agents will work with ten (10) MPD officers to make up a firearms trafficking group who's sole mission will be to aggressively identify, target and investigate those individuals who unlawfully use, sell or acquire firearms in the District. This group will compliment the efforts of the two (2) other enforcement groups working in the District and enhance the efforts of the ATF/Virginia State Police firearms trafficking group already operational in Northern Virginia. ATF will also provide eighty (80) hours of specialized training for the MPD officers assigned to this enforcement group.

Operation Ceasefire: This initiative was developed to assist MPD in resolving shooting incidents and homicides. For this program, ATF has acquired and made available to MPD a new firearms technology ("Bulletproof") which enables technicians to make computer search comparisons of projectiles collected at crime scenes. The state of the art computer system being used in the District is currently the only one of

it's type operational in the world. ATF is supporting this program by providing a firearms examiner and assigning three (3) special agents to follow upon leads. ATF has also provided \$40,000 to MPD for overtime for this program.

Project Lead: ATF has the unique ability to trace firearms from the manufacturer to the original purchaser. In an attempt to identify illegal sources for the more than three thousand firearms recovered in the District each year, and to provide the intelligence base needed to combat weapons trafficking, ATF will continue to conduct traces on all firearms recovered in the District. All information developed from the traces will be investigated by the three (3) ATF firearms enforcement groups already operational in the District. Additionally, nationwide collateral investigations will be initiated when appropriate.

Arson/Explosives: The ATF arson group assigned to the District of Columbia has been directed to aggressively investigate those situations where witnesses or innocent citizens may be intimidated by the use of arson or improvised explosive devices. ATF has provided the District Government with a trained arson detection canine.

ATF Hotline: ATF is providing round the clock coverage for it's 1800 ATF-GUNS Hotline. To date, the hotline has received over 1500 calls from District residences and a group of special agents are dedicated full time to investigate the tips received and share all information with MPD detectives.

Achilles Task Force: The focus of this nationwide program is to suppress armed narcotics traffickers and repeat offenders who possess firearms. The Washington Achilles Task Force is deployed in the MPD Seventh Police District and investigates Federal firearms violations, subjecting armed career criminals and drug traffickers to the mandatory sentencing provisions of 18 U.S.C., Sections 924(c) and (e).

According to SAC Hynes, "ATF is committed to assist Chief Thomas and his department in any way possible to combat gun violence in the District of Columbia."



U.S. Department of Justice

Drug Enforcement Administration  
400 Sixth Street S.W.  
Room 2558  
Washington, DC 20024

Contact: S/A Mark S. Johnson  
Public Information Officer  
(202) 401-7700

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
March 14, 1994

PRESS RELEASE

PETER F. GRUDEN  
Special Agent In Charge  
Washington Division Office  
Drug Enforcement Administration

In response to the increase of violent crime in the District of Columbia the Attorney General has directed all federal law enforcement agencies to provide assistance to the Washington Metropolitan Police Department and the District of Columbia. This assistance is provided in an effort to reduce the crime rate and provide a greater degree of safety for the citizens of the District of Columbia.

The Washington D.C. Division Office (WDO) of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) currently has the following assets directed towards the assistance and support of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) and the District of Columbia in combating crime, violence, and drug education.

- 1). The DEA/MPD Narcotic Task Force has been in existence over the last twenty years investigating narcotics violations that have an impact on the District of Columbia. At the end of last year this group was expanded by both DEA and MPD personnel and physically moved to the Metropolitan Police Violent Crime and Gang Task Force in order to facilitate the coordination of intelligence, handle drug referrals and to provide expertise regarding narcotics investigation.
- 2). The REDRUM Task Force, formed in 1990 with DEA agents and MPD homicide detectives, direct their investigative efforts toward drug related homicides. This unit is currently in the process of being enlarged due to it's success in several homicide investigations. Additionally, the REDRUM Task Force has expanded the scope of their duties by handling all shootings and homicides in particular high crime geographic areas in the District of Columbia.



- 3). The Mass Transit group located at National Airport has been in existence since the late 1970's with it's investigative efforts directed towards interdiction of narcotics through National and Dulles Airports. This groups investigations directly impact on the District of Columbia and the immediate D.C. metropolitan area. The group is comprised of DEA agents and local police officers including a MPD investigator.
- 4). The Intelligence group, located at the DEA Washington Division Office, supports the Violent Crime and Gang Task Force and the REDRUM Task Force as well as supporting the MPD narcotics units. The DEA intelligence unit supplies information on trends and patterns for drugs which impact directly on the District of Columbia.
- 5). In addition to the above, DEA currently has two enforcement groups handling narcotic investigations impacting on the Washington Metropolitan area. These groups generally develop cases impacting on drug trafficking in the District of Columbia. Cases that impact directly on the District are coordinated with MPD and many times MPD investigators are assigned either on a formal or informal basis to work on the investigation.
- 6). The DEA Division training officer has provided training in narcotics investigations to MPD detectives assigned to the Narcotic and Special Investigations Division (NSID) and the seven police districts in the District of Columbia. Within the past year this basic drug orientation course has been given to approximately 250 police officers.
- 7). The DEA and it's predecessor agency have provided drug analysis for the Metropolitan Police Department since 1969. The DEA Mid-Atlantic Laboratory located in the District of Columbia handles all drug identification and analysis for all federal agencies in the Washington D.C. area including the FBI, ATF, U.S. Park Police and U.S. Custom Service. Additionally, the Mid-Atlantic Lab responds with select members of the WDO to any clandestine laboratories located within the Washington Metropolitan area.
- 8). In addition to actual law enforcement functions, the DEA in Washington D.C. has been involved in various education programs through the Division Demand Reduction office. Listed below are a few of the current programs directly impacting on the District of Columbia, which are conducted by DEA's Washington Division Office.
  - A). The DEA brought the Network III program to the District of Columbia public school system. DEA, in

conjunction with the District of Columbia school system and the MPD, provide drug free activities for students in all grade levels. The program is currently in six schools with plans being implemented to expand the program to the entire school district.

B). DEA/WDO and the District school system are involved in the Students Mobilize Against Drugs (SMAD) program in eleven schools. This program is designed as a student leadership program involving elementary and junior high schools.

C). DEA/WDO and the U. S. Marine Corp are working together to provide leadership and training to district youth.

D). The DEA Youth Awareness Program is a volunteer program in an adopted school. The mentor program provides assistance in school studies and help students build self esteem while educating the students in drug awareness.

E). The Demand Reduction unit has provided training to various organizations including the Washington D.C. Coaches Asc., the Committee for S.E. Regional Drug Free Schools, and MPD officers assigned to the Youth and Community Services Division. Members of the Demand Reduction unit are on various steering committees including the Weed and Seed Program.

In conclusion, the Washington Division of the Drug Enforcement Administration and DEA's Washington Metropolitan Area Task Force has been and is actively supporting the District of Columbia in the area of law enforcement and crime education.

U.S. Department of Justice



Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

March 17, 1994

FBI ASSISTANCE TO MPD

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has a long history of cooperation with the Metropolitan Police Department. Over the years the FBI has worked a number of cases with the MPD and MPD officers have often been detailed to long-term investigative efforts working side-by-side with FBI agents.

This cooperation reached a new level with the implementation of the Safe Streets Initiative in October, 1991. From a single squad of FBI agents, ATF agents, and MPD detectives, the Safe Streets program has expanded to its present size of 175 federal and local law enforcement personnel from the Washington metropolitan area.

There are now six squads under the Safe Streets program investigating drug trafficking, drug-gang homicides, unsolved homicides, carjackings, intelligence, and violent fugitives.

Here are a few statistical accomplishments credited to the Safe Streets squads through February 18, 1994:

- \* 1,924 arrests
- \* 229 indictments
- \* 216 convictions
- \* \$1,986,925.00 recovered
- \* \$8,268,032.00 forfeited

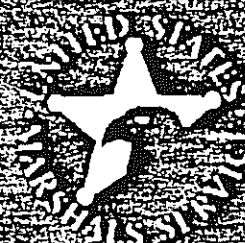
In response to the Attorney General's federal assistance program for MPD announced last fall, Anthony E. Daniels, the Assistant Director in Charge of the FBI's Washington Metropolitan Field Office, has made the following resources and personnel available to the MPD:

- \* Surplus vehicles
- \* Overtime pay for officers assigned to task forces
- \* FBI crime lab assistance for firearms examinations
- \* Fugitive task force increased from 13 to 55 members
- \* Expansion of a computerized intelligence base
- \* Provide specialized training as needed

The FBI will periodically review its operations relative to the various task forces and devote additional available resources as necessary.

###

# United States Marshals Service



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
March 18, 1994

USMS  
202-307-9065

U.S. Marshals Service Director Eduardo Gonzalez today announced the signing of an agreement with the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department to join in the Federal Assistance Program to eliminate crime from the District of Columbia. The agreement is part of the Marshals Service nationwide concern about today's crime in America and its efforts to work in tandem with state and local counterparts to develop a coordinated, clearly defined strategy to address the major crimes afflicting local areas.

Gonzalez stated "the signing of this agreement is more than symbolic. It is a commitment that other agency heads and I have to ensure that our resources are channeled into a cooperative effort, and not under utilized or placed in competition with each other. At a time when crime and the budget dominate the national agenda, those we serve and protect deserve nothing less than our full support."

With the signing of this agreement with the Metropolitan Police Department which will support MPD activities through the allocation and coordination of resources, manpower and training, Gonzalez stated that the Marshals Service, for the remainder of this calendar year, will:

- \* Request its local district offices to make additional Deputy U.S. Marshals available for work during weekends and off-peak periods.

- \* Make available, upon request, "Special Entry Teams" of Deputy U.S. Marshals from local offices who are trained in arresting extremely dangerous and violent felons. These teams were most recently used in the District of Columbia for the arrests of members of the Newton Street drug gang.

- \* Offer special deputization (which authorizes arrests across jurisdictional boundaries), when necessary, and in the interests of the Federal Assistance Program.

- \* Make the USMS District of Columbia 24-hour command center available to Federal Assistance Program personnel for after hour administrative queries and other emergency communications.

- \* Make the Marshals Service short-term witness protection available to the Federal Assistance Program.

The Marshals Service also has built upon this agreement through its participation in the D.C. Joint Fugitive Task Force, composed of the Marshals Service and seven other city and federal agencies, which was initiated this past January. The Marshals Service has a staff of approximately 30 persons supporting this

task force whose efforts, to date, have resulted in 317 felons now being in custody.

In addition, the Marshals Service has identified 20 forfeited vehicles for use by the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, under the Department of Justice asset forfeiture program. These vehicles, seized throughout the nation, will soon be transferred (with the assistance of the General Services Administration) to the MPD.

The USMS National Prisoner Transportation System (NPTS) has also been made available nationwide for the transport of violent state and local prisoners back to their primary venue. In Washington, D.C., NPTS will move these prisoners, as necessary, at no cost to the District of Columbia.

Gonzalez emphasized that this assistance is being given in support of President Clinton's Anti-Violent Crime Initiative. He also expressed great satisfaction in the strong collaboration between the Marshals Service, the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police and other agencies to focus on the local crime problem, agree upon a single collective strategy, and find the resources and personnel to devote to this initiative. Now that the Baltimore/Washington area has been declared a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Gonzalez noted that continuing cooperation at all levels of government will be needed.

# # # #

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE INFORMATION PAPER

In October, the Department of Defense was asked to participate in a Department of Justice (DOJ) led effort to coordinate Federal assistance to the District of Columbia. The Department of Defense has undertaken a series of actions in support of the District of Columbia's efforts to combat crime.

Examples of support provided by DoD to the District of Columbia, through DOJ include: translating a crime prevention bulletin into Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese; providing over \$250,000 excess DoD property; transporting unmarked vehicles provided by other Federal agencies; and identifying DoD facilities in the National Capital Area as potential training sites for use by Metropolitan Police Department's Academy.

Key to DoD's effort is support provided by the District of Columbia National Guard. The D.C. Guard has routinely provided a variety of support to counterdrug programs of the Metropolitan Police Department. With the recent emphasis on crime in the District, additional funding was authorized which will expand and increase the effectiveness of existing programs.

The Department of the Army serves as DoD's Executive Agent to coordinate law enforcement support to the District of Columbia. Working closely with the Department of Justice, the Department of Defense also provides assistance through a variety of existing programs; such as counterdrug training; logistics support; and access to automated outplacement referral programs.

The Department of Defense will continue to provide appropriate training, logistic, and other assistance to the District of Columbia through existing support programs and in response to Department of Justice requests.

-END-

For additional information contact Major Mark Samisch, Army Public Affairs at (703) 697-7589.



## UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE

# MEDIA INFORMATION BULLETIN

**CONTACT:** United States Capitol Police  
Public Information Office  
119 D Street, NE  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
202-224-1677

**AUTHORIZED BY:** Chief Gary L. Abrecht

**FOR RELEASE:** March 18, 1991

### U.S. CAPITOL POLICE PARTICIPATES IN FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE

The United States Capitol Police (USCP) will provide law enforcement support and technical resources to the Metropolitan Police Department as part of a federally coordinated effort to suppress violent crime within the District of Columbia.

As a result of the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance initiatives coordinated by The Honorable Eric Holder, U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, Metropolitan Police Chief Fred Thomas requested specific assistance from the U.S. Capitol Police. In response to this request, U.S. Capitol Police Chief Gary L. Abrecht, in conjunction with the U.S. Capitol Police Board and the Committees of oversight, made the following services and resources available to the Metropolitan Police Department:

- \* **Calls for Service-** U.S. Capitol Police officers are prepared to assist Metropolitan Police officers as a "second unit" for calls for service occurring within areas of extended USCP jurisdiction when requested. This will relieve the Metropolitan Police from having to dispatch two units to calls which require a back-up officer.
- \* **Canine Assistance-** All twenty-seven USCP canine teams are trained in explosive detection, tracking suspects, and searching for items of evidence. In addition, seven teams are specially trained to conduct building searches for criminal suspects. These teams will assist the Metropolitan Police on an as-needed, as-available basis.
- \* **Evidence Collection Technicians-** will assist the Metropolitan Police on an available basis within areas of extended USCP jurisdiction.



March 18, 1994

- \* **Transport Vehicles-** The U.S. Capitol Police patrol wagon will assist the Metropolitan Police First District with prisoner transports originating within areas of USCP extended jurisdiction during the evening and midnight shifts.
- \* **Processing of Prisoners-** U.S. Capitol Police personnel will handle the booking of Metropolitan Police prisoners brought to the U.S. Capitol Police Prisoner Processing Facility. In addition, the USCP will transport these prisoners to the D.C. Central Cell Block.

The United States Capitol Police and the Metropolitan Police enjoy a close working relationship and routinely provide mutual assistance and support, particularly in the First District. In this regard, mobile police radios have been installed in U.S. Capitol Police and Metropolitan Police First District scout cars which allow officers and dispatchers from each agency direct communications and mutual monitoring of calls.

Ranking officials from both Departments will also meet on a regular basis to address issues of mutual concern.

\* \* \* \* \*

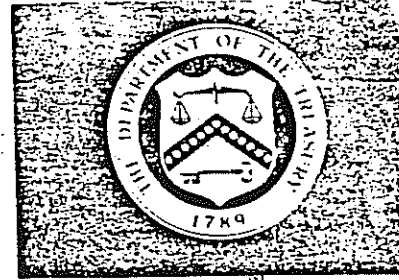
Prepared by:

Sergeant Dan Nichols  
U.S. Capitol Police  
Public Information Officer

# Department of the TREASURY

# NEWS

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER  
GLYNCO, GA 31524 912 267-2447



March 18, 1994

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For further information,  
contact Peggy D. Dixon  
at 912/267-2447

## Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Assists Metropolitan Police Department

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) is one of several agencies participating in the Federal Assistance Program for the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). The FLETC, a bureau of the Department of the Treasury, is an interagency training facility providing basic and advanced training for the officers and agents of 70 Federal organizations.

The FLETC has been working with the MPD's Training Division in their efforts to provide specialized training to both the Academy instructor staff and other organizational elements of the Department. The FLETC has provided training material to assist the MPD in updating aspects of their basic training programs and is discussing future training to be provided by the FLETC in Washington, DC. This training will cover several specialized training topics, such as field instructor training, that the MPD has identified as a specific need and are mostly train-the-trainer programs. This approach will enable those officers attending the course to instruct other officers either in the field or at the MPD Academy.

-FLETC-



## NEWS RELEASE

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OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR IN CHARGE  
UNITED STATES POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE  
P.O. Box 96096  
WASHINGTON, DC 20066-6096  
202/636-2300

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL: Larry Fryer  
Postal Inspector  
(202) 636-2343

### POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE FEDERAL ASSISTANCE INITIATIVE

The Washington Division of the Postal Inspection Service has offered the following resources to the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) in conjunction with the President's Federal Assistance Program:

Several Postal and Inspection Service vehicles were offered, to include a surveillance van which has been provided to the Metropolitan Police Department's 7th District Vice Squad. A Postal Inspector has been assigned to the Washington, DC Joint Fugitive Task Force on a full-time basis.

Technical support was offered in the form of firearms and defense tactics instructors. An indoor range and athletic facility at our National Training Academy in Potomac, MD were made available to facilitate the training.

Other assistance included increased presence of uniformed Postal Police Officers at Post Offices located in high crime areas. Address verification (for warrant purposes) was made available through the Division's 24 hour radio control center. The Postal Service has also agreed to assist, delivering wanted posters and suspect fliers to every mailbox in a given community.

The Postal Inspection Service is the law enforcement arm of the U.S. Postal Service, responsible for enforcing more than 100 federal statutes relating to the U.S. Mail.

# News Release

For Release: March 14, 1994

Domenic J. LaPonzina  
Public Affairs Officer



PR03149410

Department of the Treasury  
**Internal Revenue Service**  
Baltimore District Office

31 Hopkins Plaza, Baltimore, Md. 21201  
Telephone (301) 962-3330

## IRS Criminal Investigators train D.C. Detectives

Washington,D.C ... Special Agents from the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division are providing financial investigative techniques training to detectives of the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department.

In conjunction with the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance initiatives being coordinated by the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, IRS criminal investigators conducted training sessions on February 24 and 25,1994 for 35 investigators assigned to the D. C. Metropolitan Police Internal Affairs Division. IAD investigates allegations of misconduct by police officers, District employees, and District contractors. Such cases usually involve financial misconduct and, as such, greater emphasis is being placed on financial investigative techniques.

Allen Rawls, Chief of the IRS Criminal Investigation Division, Baltimore District, states, " IRS Special Agents have long been regarded as the best financial investigators in law enforcement and we are pleased to be able to share our expertise to aid the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department as it enhances it's skills in this highly specialized area of law enforcement."

Among the topics covered in the training are financial information sources, financial interviews, analyzing tax returns, currency reporting requirements, money laundering techniques, financial search warrants, financial expenditures, bank deposits, and net worth evidence.

The IRS plans to teach additional sessions for D.C. detectives in April, 1994.

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# GSA News RELEASE

GSA #9172

March 18, 1994

Contact: Steve Guiheen

## GSA Provides Vehicles, Other Aid to Help D.C. Fight Crime

Administrator Roger W. Johnson of the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) today said his agency -- through its law enforcement and supply divisions -- will be an active player in the federal government's efforts to help the District of Columbia fight crime.

Johnson said GSA, through its Federal Protective Service in the National Capital Region, has signed an agreement with the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) to provide special agents to assist MPD in conducting background checks on prospective police recruits.

Meantime, GSA, through its Federal Supply Service, has transferred 25 excess federal agency vehicles to the D.C. government for use by the law enforcement task force. The vehicles, located at various federal facilities in Florida, New York, Pennsylvania and Vermont, will be transported to the District by the Department of Defense.

GSA also has contributed office furniture and equipment, including video surveillance equipment, for use by the task force.

Johnson pledged GSA's continuing support of the crime-fighting effort and said the agency will provide whatever manpower and resources it can to assist the District government.

# # #

PRESS RELEASE

PRESS RELEASE

PRESS RELEASE

## UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

### " THE METROPOLITAN INITIATIVE "

THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE IS JOINING THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN THEIR EFFORT TO REDUCE CRIME IN THE CITY.

THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE AND THE METROPOLITAN POLICE HAVE ALWAYS ENJOYED A SPIRIT OF COOPERATION AND THIS INITIATIVE WILL CONTINUE THIS EXCELLENT WORKING RELATIONSHIP.

SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE, ARE PARTICIPATING FULL TIME ON SEVERAL KEY TASK FORCES WITHIN THE CITY. THESE TASK FORCES ARE CONCENTRATING ON ARRESTING FUGITIVES ON OUTSTANDING WARRANTS AND THOSE INVOLVED IN DRUG RELATED CRIMES AND VIOLENCE IN THE CITY. SPECIAL AGENTS ARE ALSO PROVIDING INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CONDUCTING EFFICIENT AND THOROUGH BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS ON PROSPECTIVE POLICE CANDIDATES. AS A RESULT, DETECTIVES FROM THE POLICE DEPARTMENT WHO WERE INVESTIGATING THESE CASES, CAN NOW CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS ON OTHER CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS.

UNIFORMED DIVISION OFFICERS CURRENTLY ACCOUNT FOR MORE THAN 900 ARRESTS ANNUALLY FOR VARIOUS CRIMES THAT OCCUR IN THE INNER CITY. THOSE CRIMES INCLUDE ROBBERIES, ASSAULTS, NARCOTIC RELATED CRIMES, AND VIOLATIONS OF THE CITY'S STRINGENT GUN LAWS. OFFICERS OF THE UNIFORMED DIVISION ARE VERY KNOWLEDGEABLE OF PRISONER PROCESSING AND ENFORCEMENT OF BOTH THE D.C. AND U.S. CODES.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE WILL ALSO FURNISH AGENTS AND OFFICERS TO PROVIDE VITAL SUPPORT SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE. THE UNIFORMED DIVISION WILL REALLOCATE A PORTION OF IT'S MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT TO PROVIDE AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF POLICE PATROLS AS WELL AS AN INTENSIFIED DEGREE OF VISIBILITY IN SEVERAL NEIGHBORHOODS. OFFICERS WILL ALSO PROVIDE SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE POLICE, TO INCLUDE PROCESSING OF CRIME SCENES, LANGUAGE TRANSLATIONS, AND PRISONER TRANSPORTS; SERVICES THEY NOW CURRENTLY PROVIDE ON A LIMITED BASIS.

IN ADDITION TO ITS REALLOCATION OF MANPOWER, EQUIPMENT, AND RESOURCES, THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE WILL OPEN A PORTION OF IT'S TRAINING FACILITY TO ACCOMMODATE THE TRAINING NEEDS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT. THE SECRET SERVICE'S FIREARMS TRAINING STAFF ENJOYS A WELL-EARNED REPUTATION FOR THEIR EXCELLENT FIREARMS TRAINING CAPABILITIES.

THE SECRET SERVICE IS WELL AWARE THAT ANY EFFORT TO REDUCE CRIME MUST INCLUDE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT. SPECIAL AGENTS HAVE ADOPTED PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN SOUTHEAST WASHINGTON AND WILL MENTOR KIDS AT THAT LOCATION. UNIFORMED DIVISION OFFICES ROUTINELY VISIT AREA SCHOOLS, THE COLUMBIA ROAD CHILDREN'S CLINIC IN NORTHWEST WASHINGTON, AND HAVE SPONSORED SEVERAL FIELD TRIPS FOR THE INNER CITY YOUTHS.

THE U.S. SECRET SERVICE HOPES THAT THROUGH THIS SPIRIT OF COOPERATION BETWEEN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND ITS COMMITMENT TO THE COMMUNITY, THERE WILL BE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT MADE IN REDUCING CRIME IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

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QUESTIONS RELATING TO THIS PRESS RELEASE SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO SPECIAL AGENT DAVID M. ADAMS AT (202) 435-5100. OR LIEUTENANT CURTIS B. ELDRIDGE, JR. AT (202) 435-5708.

DCNG-PA  
March 17, 1994

#### INFORMATION PAPER

1. This information paper summarizes District of Columbia National Guard efforts to support the D.C. Metropolitan Police Department and the District community to deter illegal drug use and prevent future use.

2. Lite-all. An ongoing mission since 1990, comprised of D.C. National Guard members, the DCMPD and Metro Orange Neighborhood coalitions. DCNG provides high intensity lights to illuminate neighborhoods in support of community walks and anti-drug rallies.

a. May 1993, increased missions from one to two sites per night supported by two lite-all teams (12 people) each. TF-1 light cart directs light in four directions to cover a 7 1/2-acre area.

b. Nov. - Dec. 1993, increased to five sites per night with 10 teams (25 people) to include MPD-selected sites in high-crime areas.

c. Jan. - Mar. 1994, two - five sites per night as requested by MPD.

3. Aerial Support. Sept - present. Provide helicopter support for MPD observation of drug-related target areas; two pilots per mission. Is also available to conduct search and rescue, civil emergency support and static display for drug demand reduction.

4. Logistics and intelligence technology. Sept 1993 - present; Three DCNG members assigned full time to MPD investigations to provide computer-operated data analysis.

5. Vehicle Maintenance. Sept 1993 - Jan 1994. Up to seven DCNG maintenance specialists daily repaired and returned to service 275 MPD vehicles. Maintenance activities took place in the evening at the MPD fleet maintenance facility.

6. Equipment Loan. Provided and installed a drug hot-line for MPD.

7. Funding. Increased federal funding approved by DOD, in the amount of \$871,414 to cover increased mission from April - Sept. 1994.



DCNG-PA  
March 17, 1994

## 8. Future missions

- a. Sustainment of increases in Lite-all missions in cooperation with MPD.
- b. Technical/administrative support in precincts (20-25 Guard members); to free up DCMPD officers for direct law enforcement.

## 9. Demand Reduction For Youth

- a. DCNG Youth Leaders Camp - annual 12-day program conducted for 140 students, age 13-15, nominated by their schools based on leadership potential.
- b. DCNG SUPPORT Weekend Camps - a monthly weekend camp conducted at Fort Meade, Md, in coordination with DC Public Schools for up to 100 students, age 13-16. Students attend workshops on drug avoidance, self-discipline, self-esteem, conflict resolution, career planning and financial support for higher education.
- c. Operation Challenge, a five-month in-resident program for at-risk youth who have left school early. Held at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. in concert with the Maryland National Guard. Academic, physical development to prepare youth to return to school or enter the workforce. Designed to help youth secure GED. In coordination with Mayor's Youth Initiatives.
- d. Adopt-a-School - Enhances drug demand reduction and prevention in area schools. Volunteers mentor, assist career educators, host visits to D.C. National /Guard. worksites to spark career motivation. Activities are conducted in five D.C. and PG County schools.
- e. DCNG Career Aviation Day - an annual event to motivate and inform impressionable youth of aviation and aviation-related career opportunities. Attend by more than 2,200 local teens. Aircraft displays demonstrations, boarding; high profile guests.
- f. Summer Youth Job programs - annually the D.C. Guard supports the Federal Summer Youth Employment Program and the D.C. Summer Aid for Youth Program. We provide meaningful work for 45-50 young adults, age 16-22, to include training in job-related skills and self-improvement and discipline.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE UNITED STATES PARK POLICE



#### PRESS RELEASE

A 50-officer team of the United States Park Police is assisting the District of Columbia by patrolling a segment of the Metropolitan Police Fifth District for their part of the Combined Crime and Violence Task Force.

The U.S. Park Police was tasked by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt to work with the Metropolitan Police Department following President Clinton's direction for Federal agencies to assist the District of Columbia. The President's mandate to Federal agencies was to supply personnel and materiel to augment the city's beleaguered police department on the streets of Washington, DC.

The partnership between the Park Police and the Metropolitan Police Department has been forged by years of cooperative law enforcement, which has made this expanded involvement easy to implement. The pooling of resources to work toward a common goal is essential to overcome the crime and violence in Washington, DC, and elsewhere.

The Park Police is one of the Nation's oldest uniformed law enforcement agencies and has a longstanding involvement in the fight against crime in the District of Columbia. The Park Police is the urban law enforcement arm of the National Park Service and is responsible for patrolling the national park areas that comprise approximately 22% of Washington, DC.

Under the provisions of Title 4 of the District of Columbia Code, the Park Police are empowered to perform the same duties as the Metropolitan Police. Consequently, the Park Police are thus able to render law enforcement services on the streets of the District of Columbia.

In responding to assist the Metropolitan Police curb the constantly escalating tide of violence that has gripped the District of Columbia, the Park Police has made its presence felt.

A separate unit of the Task Force comprised of Park Police officers, U.S. Marshals, and other agencies is assigned to the execution of warrants. The Park Police contingent has handled 79 cases and served 69 warrants that have resulted in an additional 26 arrests.

The United States Park Police are proud to be a part of this Combined Crime and Violence Task Force and its efforts to reduce crime on the city streets.

Though it is hard to gauge the short-term impact this is having on crime in general, the statistics being garnered by the U.S. Park Police are impressive. Since mid-February, the United States Park Police has amassed the following:

- \* Cases handled: 561
- \* Cases assisting MPD: 152 of the total noted above
- \* Arrests effected: 215
- \* Arrests while directly assisting MPD: an additional 26
- \* Firearms recovered: 21
- \* Firearms recovered while directly assisting MPD: an additional 6
- \* Drugs seized (street value): \$31,639
- \* Recovered stolen vehicles: 28
- \* Wanted persons apprehended: 28
- \* Cash seized: \$8,613
- \* Total traffic: 544 Notices of Infraction

In amongst these cases are some high profile arrests; some that if the United States Park Police officer had not been there, the case would have been just another, possible unsolved statistic. For example, Park Police officers on routine patrol on Rhode Island Avenue NW hear the report of gunshots and turned in time to see a victim fall and the suspect flee. An officer gives chase on foot and with the assistance, Park Police officers apprehended a subject that had taken a shot at a Howard University Security Officer. Still another time, officers arrested a subject as he pulled a pistol from his jacket pocket. Subsequent ballistic tests revealed the weapon had been used in an unsolved homicide.



GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
EXECUTIVE OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004-3001

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1994

CONTACT: UNNIA PETTUS, 202/727-5011  
PAULA GREEN, 202/727-6224

**MAYOR KELLY, U.S. ATTORNEY HOLDER, AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS  
ANNOUNCE FEDERAL CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAMS FOR THE DISTRICT**

Today, D.C. Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly, U.S. Attorney Eric Holder, Chief of Police Fred Thomas and Interim Corrections Director Erias Hyman announced a federal assistance partnership formed to supplement the crime and violence reduction efforts of the Metropolitan Police Department and the D.C. Department of Corrections.

Among other initiatives launched by the District government to stem the tide of crime and violence, last fall Mayor Kelly appealed to President Clinton to assist the Metropolitan Police Department and the D.C. Department of Corrections. Soon after, Mayor Kelly met with Attorney General Janet Reno, U.S. Attorney Eric Holder and other federal officials to develop a comprehensive plan to reduce violent crime in the District. The programs announced today culminate the process to forge comprehensive, law-enforcement partnerships between the District government and 18 federal agencies. The new programs include:

- o Law enforcement officers from the U.S. Park Police and the Uniformed Division of the Secret Service to patrol D.C. streets;
- o The Joint Fugitive Task Force, which is comprised of federal agents, investigators from the D.C. Department of Corrections and D.C. police officers. The task force focuses on the apprehension of fugitives from the D.C. Department of Corrections, especially halfway house "walk-aways," and parole violators. The task force began operation in late January. To date, over 100 fugitives have been apprehended; and
- o Financial assistance of nearly \$2 million to the District of Columbia for law-enforcement from Asset Forfeiture and Bureau of Justice Assistance funds.

Said Mayor Kelly: "I would like to thank President Clinton, Attorney General Janet Reno, U.S. Attorney Eric Holder, officials and employees of the 18 federal agencies which are supporting our crime reduction efforts. We greatly appreciate the support of the federal government and have every confidence that the initiatives launched today will make a significant impact on reducing crime and violence in our the Nation's Capital."

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# The Washington Post

October 27, 1993

## U.S. Police Agencies to Help District

### Kelly Receives Commitment From Clinton Cabinet Members

By Yolanda Woodlee  
and Santiago O'Donnell  
Washington Post Staff Writers

The federal help the District has been looking for to fight crime won't come from the National Guard, but it will come from police agencies—such as the U.S. Capitol Police and the U.S. Secret

Service—already working in Washington, U.S. Attorney Eric Holder said yesterday.

D.C. Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly was given that commitment during a two-hour meeting with Attorney General Janet Reno, Defense Secretary Les Aspin and Lee Brown, director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Holder, who also attended the meeting, will be responsible for coordinating the contributions of the federal law enforcement agencies. He will meet with the heads of some of the agencies Friday to find out what assistance they can offer.

"We're going to be asking a lot from a lot of different organizations," Holder said. "Those who can contribute manpower, equipment

See GUARD, A17, Col. 1

## U.S. Promises District Law Enforcement Help

GUARD, From A1

... however they can help us, that's what we're going to ask them to do."

Unlike members of the National Guard, federal officers and agents have law enforcement training and routinely carry arms. Most, however, are limited in their police powers to a geographic area or a specific type of crime.

Kelly's spokesman, Vada Manager, said the mayor was pleased that steps were being taken quickly.

"This can't be described as anything but exceptional," Manager said. "It demonstrates the president's authority in helping us."

The mayor raised the idea of calling out the National Guard last week. She said she was responding to pleas from people in neighborhoods burdened by gunfire and killings. So far this year, there have been 382 homicides, and there have been record numbers of killings in three of the last four years.

Kelly had asked President Clinton to give her the same authority governors have to call out the National Guard. Clinton denied the request Monday, saying he had been advised that he could not delegate his authority as commander in chief of the D.C. National Guard to the mayor or anyone else outside the executive branch. The president directed three Cabinet members, Reno, Aspin and Brown, to meet yesterday with Kelly.

The mayor's major goal at the meeting yesterday was to get more manpower to assist the District's 4,213 police officers until the force can reach the budgeted number of 4,500. At least 50 recruits are in

training now, and 25 others are expected to go to training in November.

"There were some very tangible things discussed where the citizens will see an immediate turnaround," Manager said.

In addition to the Secret Service and the U.S. Capitol Police, the District is looking at using officers from the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the U.S. Marshals Service and the U.S. Park Police. All of those agencies are active in task forces with D.C. police.

At the meeting, the mayor also asked about help to fill five vacancies at the D.C. Superior Court. Reno and Holder will explore bringing in visiting judges from other jurisdictions to help move the backlog of cases.

Manager said he was not sure what it would cost the District to use federal police agencies, but if necessary, the mayor is willing to shift money to pay for their services. The options might include using assets seized from criminals and federal crime grants to help pay the costs.

D.C. Council Chairman David A. Clarke (D) said the use of federal police officers is more attractive if the federal government is willing to pay for them. "It's a positive move, no question," Clarke said. "My attitude has been to work with the mayor."

Clarke said his only concern is that he wants to ensure that D.C. Police Chief Fred Thomas will remain in charge of any law enforcement officers working in the District.

Representatives from federal agencies said yesterday that they



VADA MANAGER  
... sees "immediate turnaround"

have no idea what Holder may ask of them, but they will do what they can.

"We'll know what support we can give them once [Holder's] plan comes out," said Maj. Robert Hines, U.S. Park Police spokesman.

Park Police officers in the District have the same police powers as the D.C. police, Hines said.

U.S. Capitol Police spokesman Dan Nichols said his agency will be represented at Friday's meeting, but there are limits to what his department can do in the city. "We are part of the legislative branch, and there are constitutional limitations to what we can do," Nichols said.

Capitol Police officers have no authority outside their jurisdiction, which was expanded last October to include neighborhoods surrounding the Capitol complex, Nichols said.

Uniformed Secret Service officers are armed and have police powers throughout the District. Their mission is to protect embassies, said U.S. Secret Service spokeswoman Gayle Moore.

# D.C. to Get Anti-Crime Backup Soon

*Federal Agents to Pursue  
Halfway House Escapees*

By Nancy Lewis  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Federal aid in the form of law enforcement officers, vehicles, computers and training will begin flowing into the District in the next few weeks in a new effort to help the city fight crime, officials said yesterday.

One of the first programs will add FBI and Secret Service agents and more deputy U.S. marshals, Park Police officers and Postal Service agents to a joint police department-Corrections Department unit to find and arrest people who have walked away from halfway houses or failed to appear in court or who are wanted for crimes.

Fifty people, almost double the number of federal and local law enforcement officers now involved, will be on the street looking for people for whom warrants have been issued, said Kevin Ohlson, a spokesman for the U.S. attorney's office.

Help in finding people who have left corrections facilities or who are wanted for other crimes was on a list of requests for federal assistance that D.C. Police Chief Fred Thomas made two months ago, after Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly's appeal for authority to call in the National Guard was turned down by President Clinton.

Clinton pledged other types of federal help, and U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno said she would round up help from the agencies she controls and coordinate resources from other federal agencies.

The beefed-up warrant squad, to be run out of the FBI's field office in Southwest Washington, is "just one of many" programs that U.S. Attorney Eric H. Holder Jr. is expected to unveil next month, Ohlson said.

Reno designated Holder to be the coordinator for the infusion of federal aid, which has come to be known as the Reno Project.

Although Kelly also has asked for \$8 million of the proposed \$22 billion in the national crime bill, and \$6.3 million for other projects, the new programs are aimed at having federal agencies provide help rather than hand over money directly to the city.

For example, the training academies of various federal law enforcement agencies are to provide training for D.C. police recruits and current officers under the program.

Walter Hill, spokesman for the D.C. Department of Corrections, said his department welcomes the help in searching for those who fail to return to halfway houses.

The department has acknowledged that more than 900 inmates who have walked away from halfway houses in the District since 1989 remain free. About 500 of those inmates walked away this year from the city's 10 facilities.

The Washington Post reported in October that a large number of halfway house inmates who walked away have not been

## *The Washington Post*

December 30, 1993

### More Effort To Be Spent On Escapees

AID, From B1

caught and that no warrants had been sought on more than 100 of them.

The disclosures came after several men who had left halfway houses in the District were charged in highly publicized crimes, including the robbery and beating of employees of a Georgia Avenue NW jewelry store and the shooting death of a liquor store owner.

Hill said yesterday that since October, the city's increased efforts had resulted in the capture of about 50 people sought for leaving halfway houses. He said he did not know how many new escapes had occurred in the same period, however.

The Corrections Department already has doubled the number of officers assigned to finding escapees—from four to eight—and begun a campaign to publicize names and faces of the escapees.

Information about the escapees also is being distributed to Orange Hat anti-crime patrols and Advisory Neighborhood Commissions, because "we are finding a lot of these people in places that are familiar to them: their homes or old neighborhoods," Hill said.

Neither court nor police officials could provide information about the number of bench warrants issued by judges when people fail to appear in court.



# The Washington Post

March 19, 1994

## U.S. Outlines Aid to D.C. War on Crime

### 18 Agencies to Lend People, Equipment

By Rene Sanchez  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Eighteen federal agencies have agreed to supply more patrol officers, vehicles and money to the District's efforts to fight violent crime, U.S. Attorney Eric H. Holder Jr. announced yesterday.

Holder, who was enlisted five months ago by U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno to round up more federal crime-fighting help for the District, said the resources that the agencies are now committing is in some ways unprecedented.

As part of the plan, 50 U.S. Park Police officers already have begun supplementing the city's police patrols in several Northeast Washington neighborhoods. Federal agencies also are giving the D.C. police 115 vehicles and nearly \$2 million in cash from their asset forfeiture accounts.

Some details of the plan had been disclosed last month. But Holder, Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly and D.C. Police Chief Fred Thomas described the rest of it yesterday at a news conference at a recreation center in Southwest Washington. They were flanked by dozens of federal law enforcement officials.

Yesterday's announcement was the result of talks between local and federal law enforcement officials that began in October, after President Clinton denied Kelly's request to summon the National Guard to city streets but pledged other federal help.

Holder promoted the federal help cautiously yesterday, saying that while he did not expect it to lead to a swift or dramatic decrease in violent crime, it would nevertheless aid the District significantly.

"We have to be honest and realistic about this problem," he said. "But this is still an important step in the restoration of our community."

Despite several anti-crime initiatives by the D.C. police in the last year, the number of homicides is up more than 20 percent over last year. As of yesterday, there had been 88 slayings this year in the city. At this time last year, there were 72.

The plan comes at a time when some city lawmakers and police commanders are raising questions about the effectiveness of the city's crime-fighting attack. The critics have said that too many officers are being shifted too frequently among assignments and that some high-profile initiatives, such as giving officers incentives to live in public housing complexes, are stalled.

Nearly 30 federal agents are to help the District arrest people who are wanted on warrants, Holder said.

For example, the District's Corrections Department has said that more than 900 inmates who have fled halfway houses since 1989 remain free.

Additionally, federal agencies will help the District examine seized guns and provide training for D.C. police recruits and some current officers.

Some elements of the plan are slight modifications to the joint crime work that federal and local officials have been doing for years. But Holder said that others had not been tried and already have begun to pay dividends.

For example, he said that since U.S. Park Police officers began supplementing patrols early last month, they have made 215 arrests and seized 21 guns.

Staff writer Martin Weil  
contributed to this report.

# The Washington Post

July 21, 1994

## U.S. to Become City's Crime-Fighting Partner

*Project to Use Federal Agencies' Expertise*

By Wendy Melillo  
Washington Post Staff Writer

If solving the District's problem of violent crime is beyond one politician, or a single city agency, perhaps the federal government can help.

That was the intent of the joint project U.S. Attorney Eric H. Holder Jr. and City Administrator Robert L. Mallett introduced last week to about 200 community activists, business groups, school officials and church leaders.

"My primary responsibility as a prosecutor is to enforce the law," Holder said. "But the problem of violent crime needs more than traditional solutions."

The District is one of four jurisdictions, including Atlanta, Denver and Nebraska, selected by federal officials to participate in the project, named Pulling America's Communities Together.

The program also serves as the Clinton administration's response to Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly's request last November for federal support to fight crime.

Although the project provides technical assistance and the crime-fighting expertise of six federal agencies—Justice, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, Education and the Office of National Drug Control Policy—no federal money is included.

Kelly, in a letter inviting community members to participate, said the purpose of the project was "to move the District's current anti-violence activities to a level of greater impact and effectiveness."

The idea is for community activists, businesses and philanthropic organizations to collaborate with city and federal officials to develop effective crime-fighting techniques.

Holder said he hoped a comprehensive strategy to combat violence in the District would be ready by January.

To some in the audience, the idea sounded all too familiar.

Rodney Ellis, vice president of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, was concerned officials might be duplicating the recent efforts of other city groups.

"For the last year we have been attempting to do the same thing," he said. "We need to make sure this [project] is focused on getting results rather than just starting another coalition."

Others wondered why the program focused only on the District without including parts of Southern Maryland and Northern Virginia.

"Why not make this a metropolitan-wide issue?" asked Martin Blank, a senior associate with the Institute for Educational Leadership, a non-profit group. "Certainly, it is not an issue of sharing dollars, because there are no dollars on the table."

Holder said violent crime is a greater problem in the District than in other jurisdictions.

D.C. Police Chief Fred Thomas said that of the 30,000 people his department arrested so far this year, 2,000 were juveniles.

"We are arresting the same young people over and over again," he said. "We have to break the cycle."

Thomas said it is time to focus on the public's concern about crime.

"We have not been able to address citizens' basic concerns," he said. "We need to make them feel safe in their homes and in their communities."

# Park Police To Depart Amid Praise

## Help for D.C. Police Resounding Success

By Linda Wheeler  
Washington Post Staff Writer

The teenager glowered, his arms folded across his chest as he sat in the driver's seat of his battered green Oldsmobile Cutlass. He "federal"—his nickname for the U.S. Park Police officers who had been patrolling his neighborhood on a special detail—stopped him because they couldn't read the numbers on his car's tags.

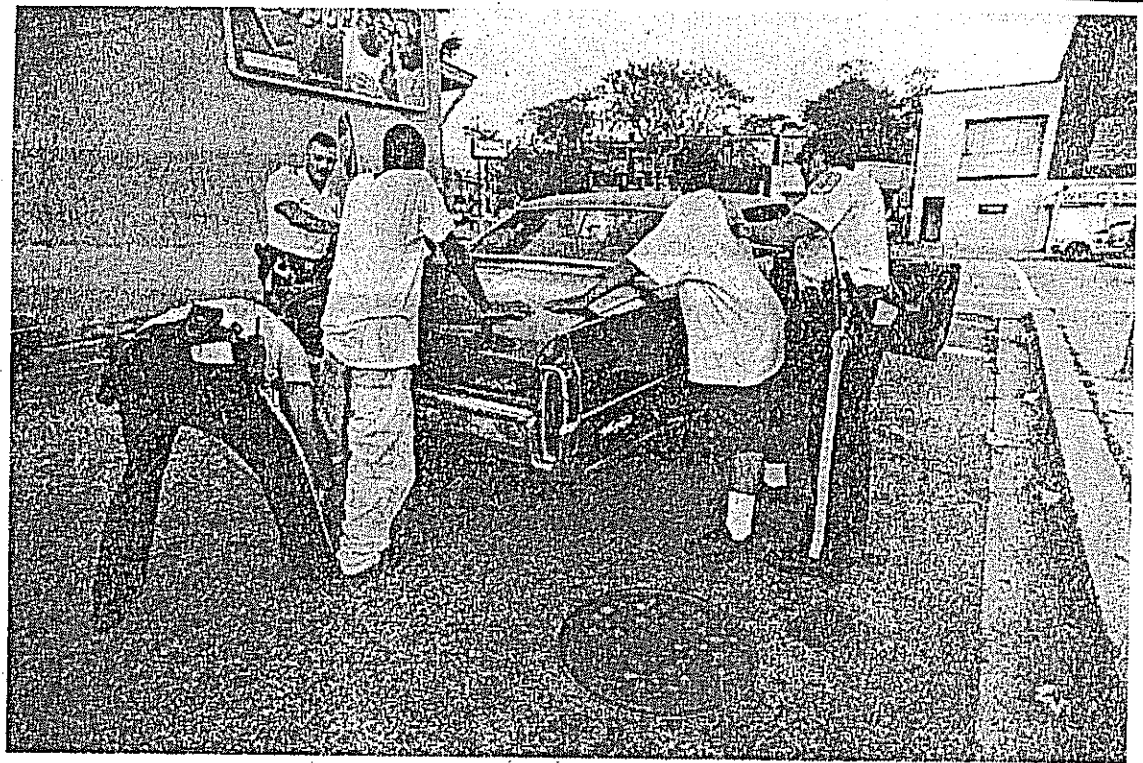
"These jokers don't play," said the youth, who declined to give his name to a reporter after police gave him a \$50 ticket. "They pull you over for nothing. You didn't get hassled like this before."

But that was before the arrival in February of 50 Park Police officers to help D.C. police patrol parts of the city's 5th Police District. They were among scores of federal law enforcement officers signed to work in District neighborhoods after Mayor Sharon Kelly asked President Clinton for more federal resources to fight crime.

D.C. Police Chief Fred Thomas said the Park Police contingent to the District at the request of Inspector Claude Beheler, the district commander. The federal officers focused on the Edgewood and Trinidad sections of Northeast and Bloomingdale in Northwest, neighborhoods known for gang-related violence. Unlike their counterparts in the District police force, the Park Police officers do not respond to radio calls. They just cruise the streets and look for drug dealers, stolen cars and gun fights.

In eight months of patrolling seven days a week from noon to midnight, the Park Police have seized guns, recovered 123 stolen vehicles, issued more than 2,000 citations and made more than 10 arrests, according to Lt. Bob S. a Park Police supervisor.

The Park Police officers are preparing to leave the three neighborhoods and return to their usual jobs



BY NANCY ANDREWS—THE WASHINGTON POST

**U.S. Park Police officers, part of a special detail assigned to help D.C. officers patrol the 5th Police District, search the occupants of a vehicle they stopped at Melgs Place and Benning Road in Northeast.**

patrolling around national parks and monuments. The agency had agreed to work in the city until Sept. 30, the end of the budget year.

The officers depart amid praise from police, prosecutors and residents, even some who initially

***"When the Park  
Police stop these  
criminals, they  
know they have  
been stopped."***

— Rick Sowell, ANCC Commissioner

didn't want federal officers patrolling their communities.

Rick Sowell, an advisory neighborhood commissioner and an officer for the Bloomingdale Civic Association, didn't think that federal officers could be held accountable by community members for their actions. He said Kass and other Park Police officials eased that concern by regularly attending community meetings.

Now, Sowell said, he'll miss the extra police patrols.

"When the Park Police stop these criminals, they know they have been stopped," he said. "The bad guys of this community are

really threatened. The Park Police put them in a sweat."

U.S. Attorney Eric Holder Jr., who coordinates federal law enforcement programs in the District for the U.S. attorney general, said the deployment was a "resounding success." Tonight, Holder will present each Park Police officer on the special patrol with a plaque. "It is really sad to see it end," Holder said. "This is absolutely the best example of federal and local cooperation."

Beheler, the 5D commander, credits Park Police officers with helping to reduce his district's reported crime by about 9 percent this year. They came to his patrol area a couple of months after he lost a dozen officers who were arrested as part of an FBI sting. His police district, like the other six in the city, has been severely short of the number of D.C. officers it is supposed to have.

"The Park Police have been a miracle," Beheler said.

Park Police Chief Robert Langston said the popular program has been costly to his department. He said a promised supplemental budget to pay for it was never passed in Congress. Langston said he has spent \$3 million from the Park Police budget to pay for the special patrols, a reallocation of money that led him to cancel two training classes for recruits and delay ordering new cruisers.

Starting Oct. 1, the Park Police

officers will return to mostly dealing with tourists. Many officers said they will miss the action.

Last month, in the Trinidad neighborhood, Park Police officers attempting to arrest a man who had dropped a coat containing a gun were pelted with bottles. Then, police said, someone fired 17 shots at the officers.

No one was hurt, Kass said, but they arrested 13 people on disorderly conduct charges and one man for possession of a firearm.

"I have learned a lot about narcotics and all aspects of police work," said Officer Paul Edwards, who had less than a year with the Park Police when he volunteered for the special patrols. "This is the equivalent of about five years of learning on my regular beat at Hains Point."

Virginia Matthews, who has lived in Edgewood for 40 years, said she's afraid that once the extra officers leave, her neighborhood will again become too dangerous for a simple activity like sitting on a front porch.

"Things are much, much, much better since those Park Police came here," she said. "We don't hear so many shootings at night and those boys aren't standing on my steps."

"I hope it doesn't get as bad as it was before the Park Police came. It will be impossible to live here."

# Metropolitan Times

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1984

The Washington Times

10/10

## SWEPT OFF THE BEAT



U.S. Park Police officers search three men suspected of drug possession on a District street. Money for such patrols runs out at the end of this week.

Photo by Bert V. Goulati/The Washington Times

Federal police help ending for lack of funds / 4

# City cops lose helping hands

## Funds for federal aid drying up

by Brian Reilly  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

**W**hen U.S. Park Police officers began patrolling city streets seven months ago in an effort to help Metropolitan Police officers curb back soaring crime in three neighborhoods, they got a mixed reception.

The mission was touted as the hallmark of a massive infusion of federal support for city crime-fighting efforts and some residents praised the federal officers for helping to force drug dealers from their neighborhoods. But others accused them of using excessive force in their aggressive and consistent assault on the streets.

But in the seven months since they hit the streets, the 36 Park Police officers helped bust up drug gangs, raid crack houses and clear street corners of the young men who loitered through the night in communities retching from North Capitol Street to Bladensburg Road.

They have responded to more than 3,400 calls and participated in nearly 1,500 arrests.

But all that is about to end. Park police — like the uniformed Secret Service officers to have expanded their patrols to cover more city turf — have been unable to find money in their budget to continue assisting city police and unable to get funding from Congress for a job.

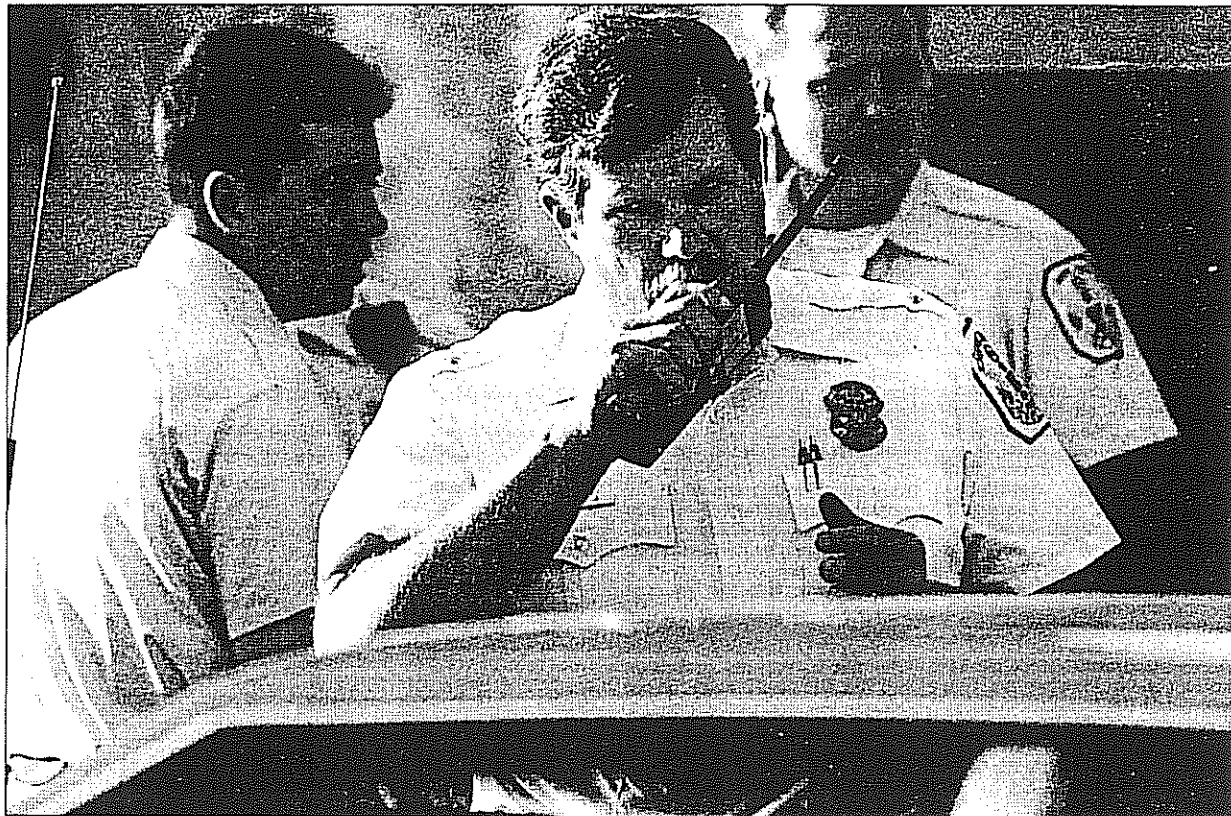
Effective Friday, the Park Police and Secret Service will pull their highly visible uniformed patrols off city streets.

The loss disappoints many of the D.C. police officers grown accustomed to the aggressive support of the federal officers. A detective says the Secret Service and Park Police patrols are so successful because they don't have to respond to all calls, saving up time for priorities.

"The crooks used to wave to Park Police and Secret Service officers as they drove by. But now they have to watch out for them," says Trevor Hewick, a 4th District detective who has been both in action.

"It was wildly successful," says U.S. Attorney Eric Holder, who coordinated the federal assistance.

The Secret Service continues



Park Police Lt. Robert Kass calls to ask for assistance from a helicopter in the search for a man who fled from a stolen car.

Photos by Bert V. Goulet/The Washington Times

gent on city streets consists of a squad of about 30 uniformed officers who have expanded their patrols around foreign embassies in Northwest to include parts of the Georgia Avenue corridor, patrolling as far east as Sixth Street.

Those officers made more than 840 arrests since they broadened their patrols March 13, helped coordinate drug busts and beefed up traffic patrols.

The uniformed Secret Service officers, in their yellow shirts and gold patches, caught the eye of many Northwest residents who knew little about the patrols and thought of the Secret Service as men in suits and sunglasses who guarded the president.

Park Police officers, too, became a common and often welcome sight in the neighborhoods they patrolled. Part of that was simply the visibility of the officers working the streets in their powder-blue shirts, constantly stopping cars and raiding crack houses.

"Some of them [residents] applauded seeing Wyatt Earp coming to town," says community activist Rick Sowell. "And the Park Police leaving will panic some individuals who were more comfortable with them here."

The Park Police patrols were

■ "The crooks used to wave to Park Police and Secret Service officers as they drove by. But now they have to watch out for them."

the centerpiece of U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno's push for federal help in the nation's capital.

Several residents attacked the Park Police's abrupt style, charging they were quick to return disrespect with force.

"There had been concerns that Park Police were more brutal or aggressive than the Metropolitan Police," says Mr. Sowell, who is also an advisory neighborhood commissioner in Bloomingdale.

The initial fears about the insensitivity of Park Police officers subsided as their supervisors became more approachable and residents began calling Park Police before the D.C. Police Department.

"I'm sorry to see them go before we had the opportunity to work on prevention programs they expressed interest in," Mr. Sowell says.

The officers leave behind three communities that saw a drop in overall crime since the

patrols started: Trinidad, just south of Mount Olivet Road; Edgewood, north of Rhode Island Avenue and south of Catholic University; and Bloomingdale.

The patrols embodied D.C. Police Chief Fred Thomas' incremental approach to the fight against crime: spot a violent "hot-spot" neighborhood and douse it with extra resources.

The 5th Police District, with more police calls than any of the other police districts in the city, has been a laboratory for that strategy. The district covers neighborhoods from eastern Capitol Hill to Michigan Park, a 12-square-mile chunk of the city interlaced with poor and wealthy communities.

Officers in the 5th District were the first to be equipped with mobile computers in their cruisers. The 5th was the first district to have homicide detectives assigned to handle cases in that precinct alone, as opposed to the old system where detectives worked citywide, grabbing the

first case that came up.

Besides the Park Police patrols that are about to leave, FBI agents are working assault cases in two 5th District neighborhoods, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has agents spying on drug dealers in a public housing complex.

When the Park Police wrap up their patrols, the 5th District commander, Inspector Claude Beheler, said he hopes to replace them with one of the other federal task forces that are still working in the city and the 5th District's Viper Unit. That squad of plainclothes officers specializes in narcotics busts and undercover surveillance.

The focus on the 5th District has led to some jealousy from other quarters of the police department.

In the 7th Police District — which has the highest number of homicides in the city, while it trails the 5th District in overall crime — some officers charge that the allocation of resources is based more on politics than policing.

Lt. Lowell Duckett points out that most of the 7th Police District is represented by Ward 8 D.C. Council member Marion Barry, who beat Mayor Sharon Pratt Kelly in the Democratic mayoral primary this month. Much of the 5th District is rep-



resented by Ward 5 council member Harry Thomas Sr., a Kelly ally, he notes.

It couldn't have helped appearances when Chief Thomas earlier this year took 30 federal agents working with a gang task force that probed non-fatal shootings in the 7th District and put them to work in other areas.

Chief Thomas scoffs at suggestions of political influence. But he acknowledged the department is often faced with "robbing Peter to pay Paul" when it redistributed resources to areas where homicides are increasing.

That was the case with the 7th and the 5th districts, he said: Murders in the 7th fell 28 percent last year while the murder rate in the 5th stayed the same, so the 5th was targeted for extra help.

While murders were steady in the 5th, overall crime dropped 2 percent — the biggest drop in the city. This year, with the help of the Park Police and other federal task forces, the overall crime rate in the 5th District has dropped more than 11 percent.

"I know crime is going down, but I'm not sure if it is as dramatic as the rise in the feeling of security," says James Berry, an advisory neighborhood commissioner for much of the Bloomingdale area and other neighborhoods around North Capitol Street.

Much of the credit for the success of the varied programs has been traced back to the lobbying of Inspector Beheler, a gregarious commander who worked with several federal agencies as former commander of the department's rapid deployment unit.

"He recognizes he is a public servant," says Mr. Sowell, adding that the commander is more accessible than any of his predecessors.

The Secret Service's uniformed division says its patrols of city streets have helped both the neighborhoods and officers.

"Any long-term initiative would have to take in account additional resources," says David Lindsey, chief of the 1,000 officers in the uniformed division.

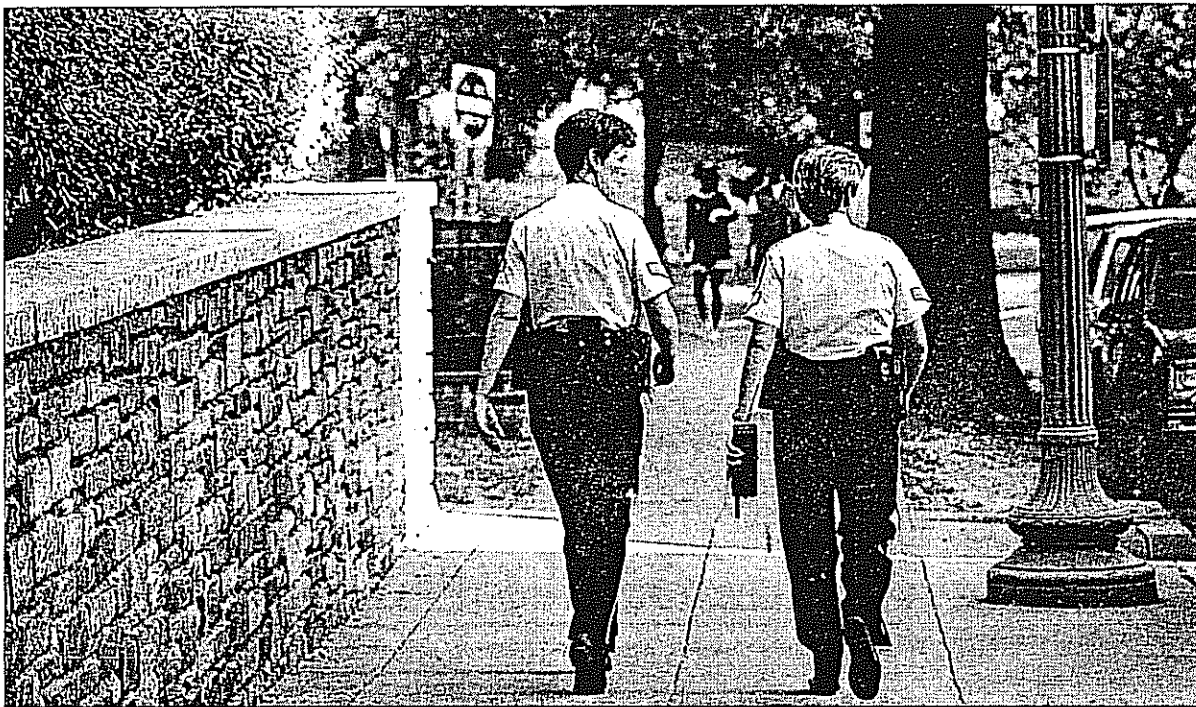
Mr. Holder, the U.S. attorney, said the city should look forward to even more federal help under the crime bill, but he said he mourns the passing of the extended Park Police and Secret Service patrols.

"I don't expect, unfortunately, their involvement on the scale of the last few months will be able to continue because of the lack of funding," Mr. Holder said.

But while the Park Police and Secret Service details are cutting back, other federal law enforcement agencies remain active in the city.

The FBI and DEA have teams of agents working with D.C. homicide detectives in two neighborhoods along the East Capitol Street corridor in the 6th Police District east of the Anacostia River. The East Capitol Dwellings and Lincoln Heights neighborhoods have been the sites of dozens of gang-related murders this year.

■ *Gretchen Lacharite contributed to this report.*



Park Police Sgts. Kelcy Stefansson and Cheryl A. Braun search neighborhood streets for a man who abandoned a stolen car.

## Fugitive task force to lose officers

By Brian Reilly  
THE WASHINGTON TIMES

**D**espite the loss of uniformed U.S. Park Police and Secret Service patrols, one of the more successful programs in the federal government's assistance package to D.C. police — the fugitive task force — should exist "indefinitely," according to U.S. Attorney Eric Holder.

Unable to find the extra funding in their limited budgets, both the Park Police and Secret Service are expected to pull out the officers they have assigned to the D.C. Joint Fugitive Task Force.

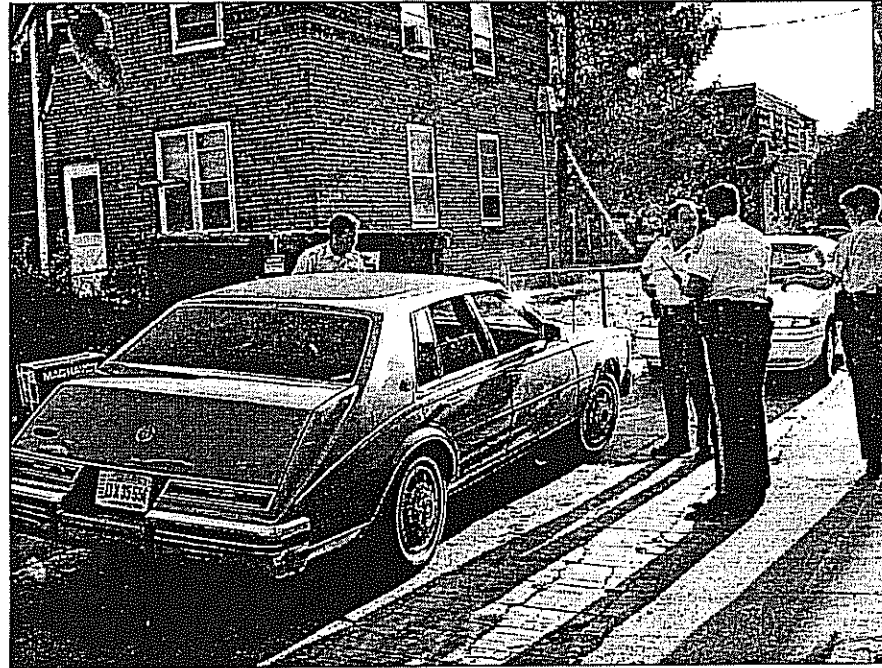
But the remaining 60 officers and federal agents in the much-lauded squad continue to nab fugitives every day.

Mr. Holder, who outlined the Federal Assistance Program for the Metropolitan Police last fall, honored the fugitive task force at an awards ceremony earlier this month, assuring their future is secure.

"This is a prototype task force that is not going away," echoed FBI Agent Ray Connolly, the task force director.

The federal assistance program offers broad-based support from national law enforcement agencies that included expanded patrols by the Park Police and Secret Service. The federal government also donated cars and computers to the police department.

During the Sept. 9 awards ceremony, Mr. Holder hailed its members for providing an "outstanding example" of cooperation between disparate agencies, noting how federal agents and officers pooled their intelligence



Park Police officers find a stolen car in an alley. The driver escaped into the apartment development.

information and experience.

The result of the cooperation has led to the capture of 1,720 fugitives this year.

More than 980 of the captured fugitives have been "hands-on" arrests, Agent Connolly says, pointing out that they were picked up in the area by members of the task force. He said an additional 740 fugitives were "located," or found, by the task force, turning up dead, already

in jail or in the custody of another law enforcement agency.

The captured fugitives have been suspects wanted for murder (71) to jumping bond (117). About 750 of the fugitives escaped D.C. prisons or halfway houses over the last decade.

The task force members are housed in a sixth-floor office at the FBI's Washington field office in Southwest. Every weekday morning, agents and officers

from the Metropolitan Police, FBI, U.S. Marshals Service, Department of Corrections, Parole Board, Federal Probation Service and the U.S. Postal Service meet in the office and take the criminals they will go after.

The Park Police officers expected to split from the force by the end of the month. The only Secret Service officer on the task force has been reassigned to the presidential detail.