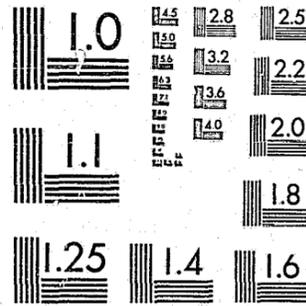


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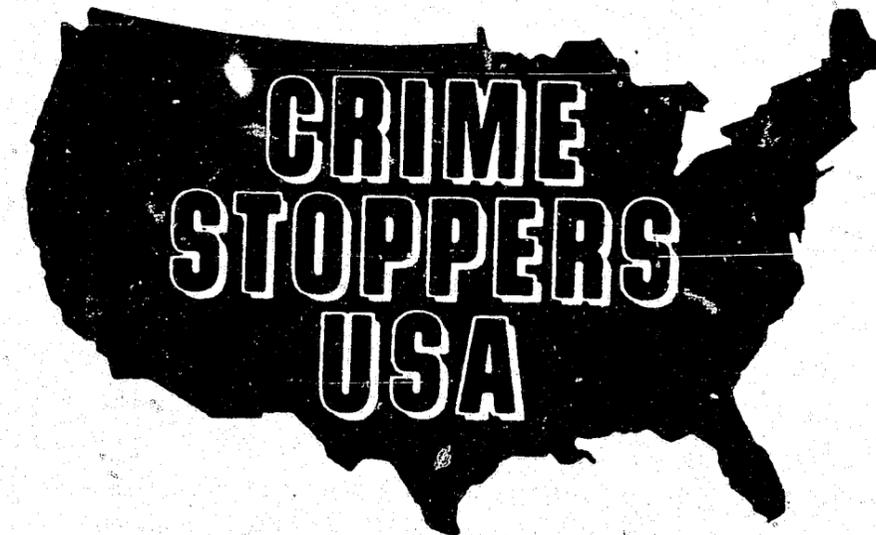
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CRIME STOPPERS MANUAL

(Revised - 1983)

"How to Start and Operate a Program"

Prepared by
GREG MacALEESE and H. COLEMAN TILY



Published by

CRIME STOPPERS - USA, INC.

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WE THANK THE BDM CORPORATION OFFICE IN ALBUQUERQUE, PARTICULARLY JAMES SMITH, FOR THE PREPARATION OF ALL THE CAMERA READY COPY, AND DORE RIENSTRA FOR HER INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE IN DEVELOPING THE ART WORK AND ADVISING US IN THE GRAPHICS ARTS FIELD.

"I shall pass through this world but once: any good, therefore, that I can do or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now: Defer nor neglect it not, for I shall not pass this way again."

--Anonymous

GREG MacALEESE: MacAleese was born in Canada on January 23, 1947 and attended the University of New Mexico, where he majored in journalism. He gave up a potential career as a major league pitcher to become a successful sports writer for The Associated Press. In 1973, Greg joined the Albuquerque Police Department where he served as a patrolman and later as a violent crimes detective. He was the founder and coordinator of the first Crime Stoppers program, begun on September 8, 1976. The New Mexico Legislature created the first State Crime Stoppers Commission on July 1, 1979 and Greg became and remains its Executive Director. He was the first President of Crime Stoppers - USA, Inc., organized in 1979, and is a member of its Board of Directors. He was named the 1977 Police Officer of the Year by the International Association of Chiefs of Police for his part in creating Crime Stoppers.



H. COLEMAN TILY: Tily was born July 23, 1919, directly across the zodiacal circle from MacAleese, Leo and Aquarius making a good combination as astrologists will tell you. He graduated from Princeton University in 1940 and from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1947, after 4-1/2 years in the Army Air Corps. Following five years of practice in Philadelphia, he joined the Law Department of RCA Corporation and worked there until he retired in 1970. Moving to Albuquerque in 1974, Tily became a member of the Albuquerque Crime Stoppers Board in 1976 and was its Chairman in 1978-79. He has been the only Chairman of the New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission. From 1979 until October 1982, Tily served as Chairman of Crime Stoppers - USA, a post he relinquished to become Secretary-Treasurer and Chairman Emeritus.



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As we entered the decade of the 1980s, the reported number of serious crimes appeared to be leveling off. The FBI Crime Index totals for 1981 showed virtually no change compared to 1980 levels. While this may be a healthy indicator, we must concede that it still is a small consolation when we stop to consider that the volume of reported crime had reached an all-time high in 1980. It's clear to all of us that the current rate of crime in the United States is unacceptable.

Those of us in the law enforcement profession realize that we cannot solve the crime problem alone -- we need the help of private citizens. While we do not want vigilante groups, we encourage vigilant citizens who will cooperate with us in dealing with crime as a community problem. The Crime Stoppers Program described in this manual provides an effective vehicle for positive, meaningful action. The successes enjoyed by Crime Stoppers organizations across the country are indeed impressive and exemplify voluntarism at its best.

We in the FBI are most appreciative of your cooperation and assistance.

William H. Webster
William H. Webster
Director

PREFACE

The purpose of this manual is to present the information necessary to establish and operate a successful Crime Stoppers program in any community, regardless of its size. The material is a distillation of the experiences of more than 350 programs located in the United States and Canada. The first of these Crime Stoppers units began on September 8, 1976. New ones begin weekly.

Communities do have the resources to launch an attack on unsolved crimes. They all have citizens, the media and a police department. Underlying all Crime Stoppers programs, and indeed our entire constitutional system of criminal justice, is the principle that citizens have the responsibility to assist police in protecting themselves from criminal offenders.

A second principle is that when citizens are given an easy opportunity to provide police with information about criminal activity, more crimes are solved. Crime Stoppers provides the easy opportunity, with anonymity and rewards as the incentives. Meanwhile, the media--whether TV, radio or newspaper--keep the public informed about the Crime Stoppers program, on a regular basis, through a "Crime of the Week."

This concept of media and citizenry combining forces with the police is fundamental to all Crime Stoppers programs. The proper meshing of these three powerful community segments, each using its unique talents, virtually assures success. All individuals must understand and accept this concept before any attempt is made to put a program into action.

Most of this manual is devoted to starting and operating local Crime Stoppers programs. However, one chapter tells of regional operations, created primarily to increase the number and effectiveness of local programs and to help solve crimes which involve government agencies or which are not normally handled by a local program.

The last chapter outlines the accomplishments and goals of Crime Stoppers-USA, Inc., whose mission is also the creation of new programs and the support of existing ones, on an international basis. This is done through the exchange of information at conferences; by publication monthly of the operation statistics of local programs and of a newsletter, "The Caller"; and by maintaining a central office to answer questions. Publication of this manual is but one of the methods used to accomplish the mission of Crime Stoppers-USA.

Join the many thousands of Crime Stoppers who find satisfaction in making their communities safer through this effective and exciting crime-fighting activity.

H. Coleman Tily
Chairman Emeritus
Crime Stoppers-USA, Inc.

INTRODUCTION

"It's terrifying," lament Americans from large urban areas and once peaceful rural communities. "Men, women and children are no longer safe on our streets, in our stores or offices, no--not even in their own homes--not even in their places of worship."

Criminal activity has been escalating and, while law enforcement officers on all levels are doing their best, there is just too much crime for the overworked police to stem the tide alone.

Many of the suggestions and proposed solutions advanced in recent years have been helpful, but the most exciting of these has been Crime Stoppers. It has been of increasing assistance in solving crimes, over 32,000 of them since 1976.

In that year, Detective Greg MacAleese and H. Coleman Tily, a retired attorney, first joined forces in Albuquerque to breathe national life into a program that has captured the imagination and respect of criminal justice experts and literally millions of people in the United States and Canada.

✓ Anonymity is offered to those who call a special Crime Stoppers phone in the police department and give information about major crimes, such as homicide, rape, arson, armed robbery and burglary. Rewards are offered if it leads to arrest and indictment.

✓ Volunteers form a nonprofit corporation to run the program and the media participate on a regularly scheduled basis. All funds for rewards come from private citizens, business, industry, and civic, fraternal and veterans' organizations.

My personal involvement in Crime Stoppers dates back to the summer of 1978 when my friend, Mrs. Chon Edwards, a concerned Korean-American housewife, read about the organization. Pertinent material was sent to her from Albuquerque Crime Stoppers, and we then presented the concept to the Prosecutor for Atlantic County, New Jersey, to the County Association of Chiefs of Police, and to the Editor and Publisher of the Atlantic City Press. All were enthusiastic and supportive from the outset.

A small board of directors was formed, fund raising projects were developed, and in October 1978 the Atlantic County Crime Stoppers Foundation published its first "Crime of the Month"--nine months later it became "Crime of the Week." I was elected Chairman and served four years. Early in 1979 Tily flew to Philadelphia to confer with us in detail about programs operating elsewhere in the country.

The opening of the first casino in Atlantic City in 1978 paralleled the inception of our program. Although crime was rampant, many people were skeptical about the Crime Stoppers concept. However, when the first tip led to the arrest, indictment and

conviction of a murderer--and a second call to the capture of an escaped convict, the skeptics were stilled.

I became a Board Member, then Secretary of Crime Stoppers - USA, Inc. and in October 1982, was elected Chairman of the national organization.

The people I've met in this endeavor, while very different in background--law enforcement, the professions, education and business--have one very important common bond--THEY CARE ENOUGH TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT CRIME!

Crime Stoppers has grown in unbelievable increments--exposure in newspapers, radio and TV presentations have helped greatly, but in the final analysis it takes concerted action by people like you, the readers of this Manual, to turn things around and make us all feel safer and more secure.

It is my fervent hope that in the not too distant future, Crime Stoppers will become an even greater tool in combatting narcotics traffic, white-collar and organized crime and all the other despicable crimes that destroy the quality of our lives.

In conclusion, I would like to thank Greg and Coleman for their myriad sacrifices in this great effort. They've spent countless hours in transforming this dream into reality.

Complaining to others won't slow the proliferation of crime nor apprehend criminals. I challenge you to come aboard--to join a movement that has proven itself and help us make a difference.

Roy L. Soloff
Chairman
Crime Stoppers-USA, Inc.

"Many people who give information have been victims or witnesses of crimes, or they may have a strong desire to aid law enforcement. There are others motivated purely by selfish interests. However, regardless of their motivation, the use of informants is a basic weapon in the fight against crime, and they are a judicially recognized source of information."

National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force Report, Police, January, 1973, Appendix C Paragraph 544.10, Page 607.

**CHAPTER I
THE CRIME STOPPERS STORY**

by Greg MacAleese

Director -- New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission

When the first crime was committed back in the days of Adam and Eve, chances are pretty good that the first citizen wasn't far behind willing to tell all to God.

The use of information, whether from concerned citizens or paid informants, has played a vital role in the success of police work since the earliest times.

In studies prepared by criminal justice theoreticians, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other law enforcement agencies, citizen information is credited with assisting in the solution of a vast majority of all the major crime that is solved in the United States.

With this type of success in mind, it should not be surprising that police departments have nurtured this special relationship with its citizenry. However, much of this contact was by nature highly secretive -- behind closed doors and in dark alleys.

In 1976, a program was created in Albuquerque, New Mexico, which gave this vital police/citizen relationship a completely new twist. The program was called Crime Stoppers and now, more than six years later, it has become recognized as one of the nation's most cost-effective anticrime efforts.

In order to understand how Crime Stoppers works and why it has been such a success, one must understand the conditions under which it was created.

Albuquerque, a southwestern city of 330,000 residents, had the dubious distinction of recording one of the nation's highest per capita crime rates in the mid-1970s. The public expressed a lack of confidence in the police department's ability to curtail the surge in crime, which had spiraled steadily since the mid-1960s.

Morale within the Albuquerque Police Department was abysmally low. I know. As a four-year veteran in the department, I felt equally helpless.

Many crimes were going unsolved because no one seemed willing to provide information on the identity of the offenders. And a large number of crimes were not being reported by victims, who felt that it was an exercise in futility to do so.

It was not surprising, then, that crime continued to flourish. Drastic steps were needed to turn the public's attitude around and renew the police department's communications with its citizenry.

A chance conversation at home prompted me to take these drastic steps. As had become a custom in my residence, I was ranting and raving about the community's apathy toward crime.

I was cut off in mid-sentence by my wife, Jo, who obviously was tired of this nightly haranguing with, "Why don't you do something about it?"

Why not indeed! As it turned out, it certainly was easier said than done. Her statement had the immediate effect of shutting me up. It also started me thinking.

My thoughts turned to what prevented people from cooperating with our police department. Two reasons jumped to the forefront -- fear and apathy.

Fear of involvement or fear of retaliation from the criminal element has little basis in statistical fact. Very few citizens ever have been physically harmed because of their cooperation with law enforcement agencies. This does not diminish the perception that the average person has, however, that such activity is unhealthy. This fear is accentuated by various movies and television shows where the hero is chased across five continents by bandits who want to kill him because he has witnessed a crime.

To counteract this fear, a system had to be created to allow citizens to communicate information about criminal activity and still allow them to feel relatively secure from retaliation. It was obvious that their identities would have to be protected.

Developing this still further, a system had to be created whereby one caller could be differentiated from another. A simple coding system was the answer. A chronological log would be kept, with each caller being given a code number, in the order that the call was received. Thus, if a person was the 250th person to call Crime Stoppers, the code number would be 250.

Attacking apathy was a more difficult proposition. In Albuquerque, apathy had created an artificial impotency among its citizens. As long as they weren't the victims of a crime, why should they be bothered just because one of their neighbors had been victimized? Somehow, motivation had to be provided to get these people involved. Cash rewards seemed to be a possible solution. Would someone provide information about a crime if the prospect of a cash reward was available? It was time to find out.

There was one other aspect that had to be addressed. How would we make the public aware of the program? Obviously, the media's support was necessary. We would need regular publicity that would maintain the public's interest as well as the media's.

Gradually the idea evolved that the most simple approach to regular publicity was to select an unsolved crime each week and highlight it in the media. For television, why not reenact the crime at the original crime scene, using actors and actresses who closely resembled the actual participants? For newspapers, a detailed synopsis of the case would be provided to reporters. And for radio, a 60- or 120-second rendition of the crime would be presented.

Putting the program on paper took less than an hour. Getting the Albuquerque Police Department to accept the plan took three months. Police Chief Bob Stover wanted greater control by a civilian board of directors over the reward fund. Several supervisors within the department's administration expressed skepticism that the concept would work. One deputy chief was concerned that the department would be put in the position of paying citizens for doing their civic duty.

Gradually the original Crime Stoppers concept was changed to overcome this opposition. The board of directors was streamlined. It was decided that the board should not be comprised solely of contributors to the program, as had been originally proposed, because there was no guarantee that members of the criminal element would not "buy" their way onto the board. It also was decided that rewards would only be paid upon the grand jury indictment of an offender, instead of the original concept of paying rewards for the arrest of an offender. This would have the effect of requiring a more important result before a reward would be paid, thus ensuring still another "check and balance" within the program. The reward amount allocated to each caller was to be decided by the board after consultation with the police coordinator. The board also would be responsible for payment of rewards to callers.

After three months of meetings and sessions "back at the drawing board," Crime Stoppers was approved -- somewhat skeptically -- as an Albuquerque Police Department project.

There was one condition. Chief Stover told me that I would have to raise the necessary money for the reward fund before he would give it his final approval. He also added that I would be the program's first coordinator and would be expected to continue to investigate the various violent crimes that were assigned to me. At the time, it appeared to be a Pyrrhic victory.

Fund raising turned out to be the hardest part of the bargain. Selecting a board of directors proved to be rather simple. Following a speech to the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce Crime Prevention Committee, I was approached by the Regional Director of Security for Circle-K Corporation, Carl Jones. He turned out to be an enthusiastic supporter of the concept and offered his assistance.

Carl Jones was a diamond in the rough. He enlisted the aid of several more concerned citizens, including businessman, Norman Maisel. This led to the addition of several members of the Albuquerque Junior League, a very active national womens' group. The Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce was asked to select a representative, as was the American Association of Retired Persons. Then a retired deputy chief of police

volunteered his assistance, as did members of several service organizations, such as the Optimists, Lions and Civitan clubs.

In five weeks, a board of directors comprised of 15 individuals had been created. Carl Jones was elected the first chairman of the board, a position he held until his untimely death in the fall of 1977. By April, 1976, the Albuquerque media had volunteered its support. Ralph Looney, editor of the Albuquerque Tribune, pledged that Crime Stoppers would have its "Crime of the Week" on the front page of his newspaper every Monday afternoon. This pledge was kept without fail for 250 consecutive weeks.

Max Sklower, Station Manager of KOAT-TV, was excited by the concept of reenacting crimes on his station. He assigned Neil Murray, a very popular news personality, and Larry Barker to coordinate his station's efforts. Murray was a brilliant selection as the on-air spokesman for Crime Stoppers. A dynamic, forceful individual, Murray championed the program's cause for more than two years before leaving KOAT in 1978 to join KSTP-TV in Minneapolis, Minnesota. One of the first things he did upon his arrival in Minneapolis was to initiate a Crime Stoppers program in that city.

Albuquerque's radio stations provided the most concerted media enthusiasm, with every station carrying a synopsis of the "Crime of the Week." Crime Stoppers was translated into Spanish for the thousands of Hispanic listeners throughout the city.

Still, fund raising was a problem. The board had set a goal of \$25,000 for its initial reward fund. By August, less than \$8,000 had been raised. Few citizens and businessmen were willing to commit hard cash to an unproven program, especially since two other reward programs had failed in Albuquerque in the prior four years.

After much soul-searching, the board decided to get Crime Stoppers under way, hoping that if it was successful then fund raising would be much easier.

A target date of September 8, 1976, was selected. The first "Crime of the Week" was selected -- the murder of a gas station attendant during an armed robbery.

On September 3 a reenactment of the crime was filmed at the crime scene. It was a shambles. The two actors who were to portray the offenders failed to show up, so two police detectives were drafted for the parts. A used car dealer, who had promised to provide a duplicate vehicle to the one used by the offenders, called just before the filming and said that he had sold the car. An unmarked police car had to be substituted.

To further compound the problems, the filming ran longer than anticipated and hundreds of youngsters spilled out of a nearby grade school. They were attracted to the television cameras shooting the reenactment just down the street and immediately

collected in the area. When the reenactment was shown on television at 10:00 p.m., September 8, the film showed two armed robbers drive up to the gas station, approach the attendant with shotguns, simulate the murder of the attendant, then drive out of the station -- with hundreds of youngsters clearly visible on the screen wildly cheering the robbers on their way!

Fortunately, the innerworkings of the Crime Stoppers office were much more successful. At 10:05 a.m. on September 8, the first call to Crime Stoppers was logged. The caller had some information about a gang rape that was eighteen months old. A young woman, who had been stranded in Albuquerque's downtown area because of a malfunctioning auto, had been abducted by three men and raped repeatedly. Investigators had few leads in the case -- until that first call to Crime Stoppers.

The caller provided the names of the three offenders and where they were living. The information was turned over to a sex crimes detective, who announced several weeks later that all three men had been arrested and had confessed to the crime. They were convicted within the year.

The program proved it could work.

This was shown even more dramatically on September 13, 1976, when the second "Crime of the Week" was aired. We had selected a series of rapes at one of Albuquerque's major shopping centers to be our "Crime of the Week."

A total of thirteen women had been raped over a four-month period by a young white male who, at gunpoint, had abducted the victims as they were walking to their vehicles in the Winrock Shopping Center. The rapist would drive the victims to a deserted area of the city, rape them, take their purses, then force them out of the car. He would drive back to the shopping center, park the victims' car in the lot and drive away in his own vehicle.

The police department had been under considerable pressure to nail the "Winrock Rapist" and had tried a variety of methods to track him down -- including the use of the police airplane over the shopping center, roving patrols of both uniformed and plainclothes officers and rooftop surveillances.

The department had even, in a moment of extreme desperation, dressed one of its police women in a most provocative manner and had her walk through the shopping center and the parking lot at regular intervals. The rapist showed a great deal of discretion by avoiding the undercover officer, but the attractive lady -- armed only with a .38-caliber revolver and a wireless microphone -- received more than 150 solicitations from other male shoppers!

As a last resort, the "Winrock Rapist" came under the scrutiny of our Crime Stoppers program. A composite sketch of the suspect was printed prominently on the front page of the afternoon newspaper and a reenactment was filmed with one of the victims insisting on being there as a technical advisor. The reenactment was not necessary.

At 3:15 p.m. on September 13, Crime Stoppers received a call from a citizen who said he knew someone who closely resembled the sketch he had seen in the newspaper. The only difference between the individual and the sketch was that the sketch showed the rapist with a moustache. The caller said the person who resembled the sketch used to have a moustache, but had shaved it off about ten days earlier.

The information created a tremendous flurry of excitement because, unknown to the caller, our "Winrock Rapist" had been clean-shaven when raping his thirteenth and last victim -- ten days prior to our "Crime of the Week."

The caller gave us the name of this "look-alike" suspect. It turned out that this suspect had been arrested by the Albuquerque Police Department for some minor narcotics offenses. His mug shot and fingerprints were on file in our Identification Section. Mug shots of other individuals who closely resembled the suspect were selected for a photo lineup.

Sex crimes detectives hurriedly found two of the victims and had them view this photo array. Both of them immediately picked out our suspect as the man who had raped them. Based on their positive identification of the suspect, a search warrant was prepared, and at 5:30 p.m. the same day, we executed the warrant at the suspect's residence.

Found at his home were credit cards belonging to the victims, clothing worn by the offender during his rape spree, and a revolver used by the suspect in abducting the victims.

Later the suspect was positively identified by the remaining victims. He subsequently admitted his guilt in court. The "Winrock Rapist" was sentenced to more than 300 years in the New Mexico State Penitentiary, one of more than 1,000 persons who have been convicted and received prison sentences with the help of information to Crime Stoppers programs in New Mexico.

An amazing change in attitudes took place within the Albuquerque Police Department. Detectives who had been openly scornful of Crime Stoppers now approached me with requests to have their cases used as the "Crime of the Week." Citizens and

businessmen who had been reluctant to contribute to the reward fund now sent in unsolicited checks, some for as much as \$1,000. And when the first reward was paid -- \$1,000 to the Winrock Rapist caller -- the accompanying publicity about the first payoff generated a flood of telephone calls to Crime Stoppers.

We were on our way, or so it seemed. But within a month, Crime Stoppers almost came to a sudden end.

The critical juncture for the program came in early October, 1976, when a 19-year-old heroin dealer named James Garcia was brutally murdered. Crime Stoppers received a call the morning after the shooting. The very nervous caller said he had witnessed the shooting along with almost a dozen other heroin addicts.

He said the man we were looking for in connection with the shooting was Charlie McGuinness, an ex-con who recently had been released from prison. According to the caller, McGuinness had an old vendetta against James Garcia involving previous heroin transactions. The caller said McGuinness trailed Garcia to a "shooting gallery" -- where addicts shoot up their heroin -- in Albuquerque's Northwest Valley.

McGuinness shot Garcia once inside the house, then chased him down the street before finally cornering his prey. The caller said that while Garcia begged for mercy, McGuinness coldly fired nine shots into the victim's head. Of course, as is typical with narcotics-related murders, by the time police arrived at the scene, there was no one in sight.

The caller, who admitted he was a heroin addict, said he was calling Crime Stoppers because no one deserved to be "shot down like a dog." He was given a code number and the information was passed on to Detective Joe Garcia, who had been assigned the case.

Garcia, a veteran homicide detective, felt that the information could be valuable. The caller had given Crime Stoppers the names of several eyewitnesses, so Garcia and I decided to check them out. After two strikeouts, we hit pay dirt with a young man who admitted he had seen the shooting. He verified that McGuinness was the offender in the case.

Based on the information from both Crime Stoppers' caller and the other eyewitness, Garcia and I prepared a search warrant for Charlie McGuinness' residence. When we executed the warrant, McGuinness almost saved us the trouble of a trial by bolting out a back door -- and coming face to face with a .44-magnum revolver in the capable hands of one of our detectives. McGuinness forgot about trying to escape.

It turned out that having McGuinness in custody was only the first part of the battle. He was indicted in late October, 1976, for first degree murder. An attorney named Lou Stewart was selected to defend McGuinness.

One of Stewart's first moves was to file a number of pre-trial motions, including a motion for discovery of the identity of the Crime Stoppers' informant. It was to be the first, and most serious, court challenge to the Albuquerque Crime Stoppers program.

Ironically, we happened to know the name of the informant. In a rare instance, the informant called the Communications Section of the Albuquerque Police Department and, after giving the dispatcher his name, asked that I call him at home. The informant's name was on the automatic tape recorder kept on permanent file by the police department. That made it impossible for me to testify that I had forgotten his name.

Detective Garcia and I discussed how we would respond if we were asked to identify our Crime Stoppers informant. We decided we would decline to reveal the name of the caller, who at that time had absolutely no desire to be identified.

Chief Stover supported our position. We all knew this was a critical test for Crime Stoppers. If we were forced to reveal the informant's identity in court, it would certainly kill the program.

The motions were heard in early December before District Court Judge, Gerald Fowlie. I was called as the first witness. After some preliminary questions regarding Crime Stoppers procedure, Stewart got right to the point: "Detective MacAleese, who was the person who called Crime Stoppers regarding Charles McGuinness as a suspect in the murder of James Garcia?"

I took a deep breath. Visions of spending Christmas in jail for contempt of court danced before my head.

"I respectfully decline to reveal the name of the informant, Mr. Stewart," I answered.

Stewart turned to Judge Fowlie and asked, "Your Honor, would you please instruct the witness to respond to the question?"

Judge Fowlie announced he would take the matter under advisement.

Crime Stoppers remained safe, at least for a few days.

Meanwhile, the case was becoming something of a cause célèbre for the local media. The Albuquerque Tribune printed a lead editorial urging Judge Fowlie to rule in Crime Stoppers' favor, saying the program was far too valuable to be bushwhacked by legal maneuvering. This was echoed by a number of radio stations and the management at KOAT-TV.

I'm sure that these media comments had little effect on Judge Fowlie's decision, but they stirred public support for Crime Stoppers. The telephone calls to the program increased from an average of five per day to as many as twenty a day.

A week before Christmas, Judge Fowlie rendered his decision. The defense had failed to prove that the informant would be helpful to the defendant. Therefore, Crime Stoppers would not have to reveal the name of its informant. It was the best early Christmas present I've ever received! It also turned out to be the last time in Albuquerque that a defense attorney tried to force us to reveal the name of a Crime Stoppers informant.

There is an ironic postscript to this. In early March, our Crime Stoppers informant called me. He wanted to make a deal. He had just been arrested for possession of heroin. If I could get the charges dismissed, both he and his wife -- who also witnessed the Garcia murder -- would testify in the McGuinness trial.

Detective Garcia and I contacted the District Attorney's office. After discussing the case with narcotics detectives, it was agreed that our informant would have the charges dropped against him if he testified in the McGuinness trial.

Due to the circumstances surrounding the case and the potential that our informant would get cold feet and fail to appear for trial, we decided to take depositions from him and his wife.

One week prior to taking the depositions, we followed proper legal procedure and advised McGuinness' attorney that our informant would be deposed the following Friday. That same night, I received an emergency telephone call from our informant. A car full of men had driven past his small apartment and fired more than a dozen shots inside, narrowly missing him.

Hysterically, the informant said he was leaving town and told us what we could do with the deposition. I calmed the man down and finally housed him and his family at my place that night. The next day, with the help of one of the Crime Stoppers board members, we quietly checked the family into a motel where they remained during the next six days until the deposition was taken. Then Crime Stoppers provided enough money for them to leave town until the trial began.

It was a hectic period. We were fearful that another attempt would be made on the informant's life. He didn't help matters by constantly sneaking out of the motel to score heroin. While on one of these "shopping" trips, he was attacked by a man armed with a knife. He escaped with some scratches and scrapes.

The travail was worth it, however. With the help of the informant's testimony and that of his wife, McGuinness was convicted of murder and received a life sentence.

Six years have passed since those early months in the life of Crime Stoppers . . . six years that have brought increasing success not only in Albuquerque, but throughout the United States and Canada.

Orlando, Florida became the first community outside New Mexico to start a program, which they named Central Florida Crime Watch. The six-county program started in July, 1977 and burst into prominence about a year later when it helped recover more than \$4 million worth of stolen property. Known as the "Bird Caper," because a reenactment concerning the theft of some rare tropical birds had been shown on Orlando television and had led to a call telling the whereabouts of the feathery creatures, the case gained national publicity.

In October, 1977, Crime Stoppers received more national attention when the International Association of Chiefs of Police and Parade Magazine named me "Police Officer of the Year." The National Council on Crime and Delinquency presented the Albuquerque Crime Stoppers program with its "Special Award of Merit" in 1978.

That prompted a number of other cities to become interested in Crime Stoppers, including Durango, Colorado, and El Paso, Texas, both of which began in September, 1978. A month later, Atlantic County, New Jersey began operation, followed shortly by Montgomery County, Maryland. Phoenix, Arizona joined the group in January, 1979, and Tulsa, Oklahoma came aboard in February, 1979. Lubbock, Texas started up in April, 1979. Minneapolis-St. Paul was the next in line, beginning in June, 1979, while Jacksonville, Florida, and Oklahoma City both began in August, 1979. Other programs starting in 1979 included Fairfax County, Virginia, in October; and Austin, Texas, in November.

Combined with the fourteen programs already existing in New Mexico, there were twenty-eight Crime Stoppers programs in operation around the United States by the end of 1979.

Still, the expansion of the concept was being accomplished through word-of-mouth, rather than through any organized effort.

With that in mind, Coleman Tily -- who was the immediate past chairman of the Albuquerque Crime Stoppers program and current chairman of the newly-operational New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission -- and I agreed that some mechanism should be created to enhance this expansion.

The result was the formation of Crime Stoppers-USA, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, by Tily, Arnie Olson, Albuquerque Crime Stoppers Treasurer, and me. The original plan called for Crime Stoppers-USA to organize a national Crime Stoppers conference for October, 1980. It seemed natural to select Albuquerque as the first site.

The conference succeeded beyond our wildest dreams. A total of 225 attendees had the opportunity to hear such speakers as William Webster, Director of the FBI; John Evans, Regional Director for the Drug Enforcement Administration; Milton Rector,

President of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency; R. E. Thompson, U.S. Attorney for New Mexico; and U.S. Senator Harrison Schmitt, R-N.M.

Since there were only forty-eight existing programs at the time of the first national conference, most of the subject matter dealt with how to start a Crime Stoppers program and how to administer one effectively.

That conference, and the second National Crime Stoppers Conference, held in Austin, Texas, in October, 1981, provided the springboard to the rapid expansion of programs throughout the United States.

By September, 1982, just six years after Crime Stoppers was first initiated, more than 300 communities throughout the United States had similar programs. Crime Stoppers became international in July, 1982, when Calgary in the Province of Alberta, Canada became the first program outside the United States to enjoy the benefits of Crime Stoppers.

A quick glance at the following statistics should show just how much Crime Stoppers has grown:

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1982</u>
Cases Solved	4,683	23,193
Stolen Property and Narcotics Recovered	\$17,870,633	\$95,920,641
Defendants Tried	1,838	6,994
Defendants Convicted	1,826	6,905

What does the future hold for Crime Stoppers? Well, certainly the continued expansion of the program into other communities throughout America . . . possibly even a computerized link-up among all of the programs. We might even see Crime Stoppers travel across the seas to Europe and Asia. We are limited only by our imaginations and the efforts of everyone associated with the program.

We might even see a day when Crime Stoppers no longer needs to exist, when crime truly has been stopped. But in the meantime, this program is available to make life a little more difficult for criminals and a little more enjoyable for honest citizens everywhere.

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By: H. Coleman Tily

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"Every American can translate his concern about, or fear of crime, into positive action. Every American should."

President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice - 1965.

CHAPTER II HOW TO START A PROGRAM

A. THE FIRST THING TO DO

The first thing to do is to learn how Crime Stoppers works. Perhaps the quickest and easiest way to do that is to study substantial portions of this manual. Begin with Chapter I: THE CRIME STOPPERS STORY, written by Greg MacAleese, who founded the program. It tells how the program was conceived, how it developed in Albuquerque, and the progress that has been made since 1976. Read the Foreword, Preface, and Introduction and glance through the Table of Contents. Then read this chapter carefully and go through the rest of the manual, studying those portions which are applicable to your particular interest.

Next, purchase from Crime Stoppers-USA a copy of its new 15-minute video cassette tape (1/2" VHS or Beta Max - 3/4" professional) which graphically presents the basic concepts. Review it with others who are interested in the program. These two tools should convince anyone that Crime Stoppers will be a great asset to law enforcement and should be supported with individual effort and private donations.

Since a successful program requires the full cooperation of the chief and his department, it is important that he and his staff be made aware of the following:

- (1) Crime Stoppers has proved to be an effective weapon in the war against crime. In the more than six years it has been in operation (from September 1976 to May 1983), the number of programs in the United States and Canada has jumped from one to over 350. These programs protect almost 65 million people and those reporting their statistics have helped police attain the following results:
 - (a) 32,373 Major Crimes Solved
 - (b) \$128,178,654 Stolen Property and Narcotics Recovered
 - (c) 9,055 Prosecutions
 - (d) 8,867 Convictions (98 percent)
- (2) The number of programs continues to grow for one simple reason -- **CRIME STOPPERS WORKS!!**
- (3) By tackling dead-ended cases as the "Crime of the Week" the program helps police solve crimes that would otherwise remain mysteries. No statistics can illustrate the increase in morale experienced by police officers when they are able to solve a crime which has stubbornly eluded them.

- (4) Receiving and compiling information on criminal activity through the Crime Stoppers program frequently leads to the solution of crimes which might be solved later, or not at all. This saves the police valuable investigative time and, consequently, one chief in a community of over 400,000 has stated that "having a Crime Stoppers program is like adding three or four detectives to the force."
- (5) A tip from a caller which leads to an arrest and indictment frequently results in a number of cases being cleared. This "domino" effect is another illustration of the cost effectiveness of the program. It also accounts for the difference between the number of cases solved and the number of prosecutions shown in the statistics.
- (6) For every dollar paid out in Crime Stopper rewards, police recover, in different communities, an amount which varies from \$12 to \$100 in stolen property and narcotics.
- (7) In most communities, an unanticipated positive result has been an improved relationship between the police and the citizens they serve, and between police and the media. Also, increased cooperation among various law enforcement agencies has been a frequent and happy consequence.
- (8) Informants often call and give information which alerts the police to a potential crime, permitting action before the crime is committed.

B. THREE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

It is important to understand the different functions of each of the three elements which are essential to the success of a Crime Stoppers program: LAW ENFORCEMENT, the MEDIA and CITIZENS. Just as "separation of powers" and "checks and balances" are built into the three branches of government under the United States Constitution, so a similar system exists in every successful Crime Stoppers program.

LAW ENFORCEMENT personnel, usually the assigned Police Coordinators, receive the information about felony crimes from callers on a special Crime Stoppers telephone located in the police department. The coordinators process that information preliminarily before turning it over to the appropriate detectives for further investigation. Police select the "Crime of the Week," participate in drafting the press releases and radio feeds, and are advisers for the TV reenactments. They recommend the amount of reward for callers when a successful conclusion, usually arrest and indictment, has been reached.

THE MEDIA--press, radio and TV--publicize the program on a regularly scheduled basis, usually weekly, through a selected "Crime of the Week." Editorials, feature articles, and success stories are a regular part of the media treatment. Crime Stoppers offers the media a unique combination of news, drama, and public interest material, along with the opportunity to serve their communities as well as their business purposes.

THE CITIZENS, who make up the board of directors, are primarily responsible for seeing that the program runs properly and that the public understands all of its basic principles. The board raises the funds for rewards and some modest administrative expense, determines the amount of reward to be paid, and makes the payment through one of its members. The chairman and other members maintain good relations with the chief and his staff, with the media, and they resolve problems which may arise from time to time.

Each of these three segments is treated in greater detail in the following chapters.

C. THE SUCCESS STORY

Fortunately, there is now a remarkable success story, which did not exist when the first programs were begun, and the chief of police is the first one to whom this story should be presented. His full cooperation and support are needed if the program is to succeed. A telegram from the President and Letters supportive of Crime Stoppers from governors, Chiefs of Police and others are in the Appendix.

The Crime Stoppers program has the support of many nationally known leaders and authorities in the criminal justice field. The Honorable William H. Webster, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has written the Foreword to this manual. He was also the featured speaker at Crime Stoppers First National Conference in Albuquerque in 1980. Other featured speakers at major Crime Stoppers events have included:

- (1) U.S. Senator (Texas) Lloyd Bentsen (1981)
- (2) U.S. Senator (New Mexico) Pete Domenici (1982)
- (3) U.S. Senator (New Mexico) Harrison Schmitt (1980)
- (4) James K. Stewart, Director, National Institute of Justice (1981 and 1982)
- (5) Milton G. Rector, President, National Council on Crime and Delinquency (1979, 1980, and 1981).

New Mexico Governor Toney Anaya and D. Lowell Jensen, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, U.S. Department of Justice are scheduled to speak at the 1983 Conference in Atlantic City.

There are seven members of the Advisory Board of Crime Stoppers-USA, Inc., all well-known experts in their respective fields of criminal justice, who give freely of their time and knowledge:

- (1) Milton G. Rector, President Emeritus, National Council on Crime and Delinquency.
- (2) Maurice Acers, Chairman, Texas Crime Stoppers Advisory Council.
- (3) Jerry N. Jensen, Director, National Training Institute, Drug Enforcement Administration.
- (4) John E. Otto, Executive Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Law Enforcement Services.
- (5) The Honorable Orm J. Ketcham, Superior Court Judge, Washington, D.C. (Retired).
- (6) William F. Quinn, President, International Association of Chiefs of Police (1980-81)
- (7) Brigadier General P. Neal Scheidel, Chief, United States Air Force Security Police.

On February 26, 1981, the National Council on Crime and Delinquency presented its Special Award to Crime Stoppers-USA "FOR SUCCESSFULLY INVOLVING CITIZENS, MEDIA AND LAW ENFORCEMENT IN EFFECTIVE CRIME CONTROL PROGRAMS."

The National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, has advertised for proposals to conduct a \$250,000 national evaluation of Crime Stoppers programs.

D. THE NEXT STEP

Assuming that the support of appropriate law enforcement personnel has been received and that enough members of your community have been stimulated to take action, the next step would be to call for an organizational meeting. Invite a select number of individuals who are likely to take an active part, including some "movers and shakers."

Plan to have a qualified representative from a nearby Crime Stoppers program, or from Crime Stoppers-USA, attend, to help explain how it works. Show the video tape and have a question and answer session. Decide right then that the program will go forward and have persons assigned to start performing various tasks, such as incorporation, drafting of bylaws and standing rules, publicity, selection of coordinator(s) by the law enforcement agency(ies) involved, contact with the media for commitment to promote on a regular basis, fund raising, and selection of a logo and an appropriate name.

The only times there have been real problems in getting new programs started are when the "tried and true" principles that have worked so well in so many places are not followed. A few of these essential principles are:

- (1) Form a nonprofit corporation (see Chapter III).
- (2) File IRS Form 1023 for 501 (c)(3) Tax-Exempt Status (see Chapter III).
- (3) Make sure that the chief and his staff are committed to the program; that he has assigned a first-rate officer as its coordinator and will give the support needed.
- (4) Make sure that the political leaders are committed, but keep politics out of it.
- (5) Use all segments of the media and don't pay anybody for any advertising.
- (6) Have a broad cross-section of the community on your board of directors, including representatives of minorities, but avoid politicians, active police, and members of the media. All should be willing to work, and prima donnas and self-seekers are out.

Stick to these principles and a successful program will follow.

E. IF MORE THAN ONE COMMUNITY IS INVOLVED

If more than one community is involved there will probably be more than one law enforcement agency to consider. Although this may complicate some of the "getting started" activities, by injecting additional personalities and logistical problems of telephones, coordinators, and media coverage, there are a number of successful Crime Stoppers programs which work with numerous political and police agencies.

In determining how far the boundaries of a particular program should extend, one of the most important factors to consider is the area covered by the media. It is difficult to combine community law enforcement activities if they are not served by the same radio or TV stations, or the same newspaper. How cooperative are the adjacent political entities with one another? If there is an unhealthy competitive or noncooperative situation, it may be better not to try combining forces. On the other hand, some Crime Stoppers programs have acted as the catalyst that has done away with, or ameliorated, those problems which had deterred effective cooperation between such communities or their police departments.

If the program will include more than one governmental entity and involve several law enforcement agencies, arrangements should be made for appropriate representation on the board of directors and for the proper sharing of the police coordinator function. Cooperation in just these two areas will lead to cooperation elsewhere.

F. CONCLUSION

Crime Stoppers encourages the increased involvement of citizens on a volunteer basis in support of law enforcement activity. In a Fact Sheet, published by the Drug Enforcement Administration (1980) entitled: DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION: HOW COMMUNITIES AND INDIVIDUALS CAN HELP LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT, a forceful argument is made for just that involvement:

"But the heart of the problem continues to lie in the community.

"Public apathy, or general reluctance to become 'involved' in local problems, can only encourage a proliferation of undesirable effects or crime within a community.

"The police, prosecutors, courts, schools, and other public agencies cannot be expected to discharge their functions and responsibilities without the help and support of the people.

"A society must be capable of developing those measures which are necessary to protect itself.

"By means of a broad and united community effort an environment or climate may be created which is hostile, unattractive, and potentially dangerous for the criminal element . . . "

Many of the questions which this chapter may raise in the mind of the reader are answered elsewhere in the manual. If answers are not found, a call to Crime Stoppers-USA, Inc. will probably suffice.

**APPENDIX TO CHAPTER II
HOW TO START A PROGRAM**



Telegram

AIA233(1712)(1-0187081282)PD 10/09/81 1707

TWX WHITEHOUSE WSH'DLY PD

020 DLY GOVT WHITE HOUSE DC OCT 9

PMS MR. H. COLEMAN TILY, PRESIDENT, DLR DONT DWR

CRIME STOPPERS USA

ANNUAL CONVENTION

SHERATON CREST HOTEL (C/O ASST MNGR ON DUTY)

111 EAST FIRST STREET

AUSTIN TX 78701

I AM PLEASED TO HAVE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SEND
GREETINGS TO ALL THOSE PARTICIPATING IN THIS SECOND
ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CRIME STOPPERS USA.

SELFLESS VOLUNTEERISM SUCH AS YOURS SUBSTANTIALLY
ENHANCES THE ABILITY OF LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES
TO COMBAT CRIME IN OUR COMMUNITIES.

TODAY, MORE THAN EVER, OUR NATION NEEDS THE COOPERATION
OF INDIVIDUAL CITIZENS IN THE FIGHT TO MAKE AMERICA A SAFE
AND SECURE ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH OUR FAMILIES MAY THRIVE.

YOU CAN TAKE GREAT PRIDE IN YOUR WORK AND IN THE FINE
EXAMPLE YOU SET FOR ALL AMERICANS. YOU HAVE MY EVERY BEST
WISH FOR A FRUITFUL CONFERENCE. MAY GOD BLESS YOU FOR
YOUR GOOD EFFORTS.

SINCERELY,

RONALD REAGAN

W.U. 1201-SF (R5-89)

II-10



STATE OF NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SANTA FE

87503

TONEY ANAYA

GOVERNOR

Date July 1, 1983

Governor John Doe

Address

City, State Zip

Dear Governor :

I'm pleased to enclose a flyer setting forth the details of the CRIME STOPPERS 4th Annual Conference which is being held in Atlantic City, New Jersey from October 9th to 13th, 1983. I've watched the development of this fine law enforcement assistance program since it began in New Mexico in 1976, first as the State's Attorney General, then as a private citizen and now as Governor. From all three perspectives it has much to offer any community or state. What appeals to me most is that it involves citizens and communities in the apprehension of criminals and the solution of crime, all in a very proper and cost-effective manner.

During the past four years, our State Crime Stoppers Commission has been responsible for the creation of 22 programs within the state and has given substantial publicity and other support to all 34 of our Crime Stoppers programs. It has also helped solve directly 557 crimes and recover more than \$9,002,025 worth of stolen property and narcotics. At the same time 142 of the 143 defendants tried have been convicted. All of this has been accomplished with only three employees and at a total four-year cost to the state of less than half a million dollars. Rewards for this state program do not come from taxes but are raised by the State Commission, mostly through corporate contributions.

Similar programs have been adopted in Texas, Iowa and Delaware, while a number of other states have it under consideration. I encourage you to take a good look at it also, keeping in mind that the heart of the whole operation is the creation of many local programs.

The Conference presents an ideal opportunity for your criminal justice representatives to learn about Crime Stoppers and to meet with law enforcement, media and citizen delegates from the 356 programs which now operate in the United States and Canada. I'm delighted to be the guest speaker at their banquet Wednesday evening and look forward to meeting you or your representative there. If there are any questions you would like to have answered about Crime Stoppers they may be directed to the Chairman of the Commission, Coleman Tily, or to its Director, Greg MacAleese at 505/841-6556. They have both been involved in this on a local, state and national level since 1976 and are directing the Conference activities.

Sincerely,

TONEY ANAYA

Governor

II-11

Enclosure



STATE OF TEXAS
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78701

MARK WHITE
GOVERNOR

April 7, 1983

Dear Maurice:

Just a short note of thanks for your recent letter regarding the Crime Stoppers program. Crime Stoppers is one of our State's most beneficial organizations, and I look forward to working with you in any way I can to help guarantee the success of your program.

Please feel free to call on me with any specific projects you may have for Crime Stoppers. I look forward to hearing from you soon, and I send my best wishes.

Yours truly,

Mark White
Governor of Texas

Mr. Maurice Acers
Chairman of the Board and General Counsel
Ebby Halliday Inc.
P.O. Box 12348
Dallas, Texas 75225

II-12

State of Montana
Office of the Governor
Helena, Montana 59620

TED SCHWINDEN
GOVERNOR

May 17, 1983

Ms. Sandy Ekberg
Montana Farmers Union
P.O. Box 2447
Great Falls, MT 59407

Dear Ms. Ekberg:

I wish to express my support and appreciation for Montana's Crimestoppers programs.

You are to be congratulated for your hard work and dedication to crime prevention in our communities. Informing the citizens of Montana of the crime problem is the responsibility of our state and local law enforcement officials. Crime prevention and the apprehension of those involved in criminal activities can be achieved only when each individual understands his role in crime prevention. The concerned citizens of Crimestoppers are to be commended for its achievement in making our communities a safer place in which to live.

I wish you continued success!

Sincerely,

TED SCHWINDEN
Governor

II-13



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX



Fairfax County Police
10600 Page Avenue
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
April 18, 1983

Dr. Roy L. Soloff, Chairman
Crime Stoppers - USA
Atlantic County Crime Stoppers
2306 New Road
Northfield, New Jersey 08225

Dear Dr. Soloff:

I have been intending to convey to you for some time my thoughts about the value of Crime Stoppers programs. Crime Stoppers programs throughout the nation have served as a highly successful catalyst for an ongoing cooperative effort between law enforcement agencies, the business community, the media and the public. These programs also have served as a tool by which law enforcement agencies have been able to close numerous crimes which otherwise would have gone unsolved.

As you know, the Fairfax County Police Department has actively supported Crime Stoppers - USA since the inception of our own program, called Crime Solvers, in October 1979. As a result of our program the Fairfax County Police Department has been able to close many very serious crimes in which all other investigative leads had been exhausted. I am pleased to report that during this past year we witnessed a substantial decline in both the rate and number of major crimes occurring within Fairfax County. Our clearance rates have also increased over this same period. I am confident that Crime Solvers can share in the credit for making Fairfax County the safest community in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area in which to live and work.

We share a common goal of initiating new Crime Stoppers programs in areas not already benefiting from them. In working towards that goal, the Fairfax County Police Department is promoting a Virginia statewide coalition of Crime Stoppers programs. I am optimistic that this coalition will be a viable, proactive organization in the very near future.

Dr. Roy L. Soloff
Page Two

In my role as chief of police, I am committed to providing reliable and professional police services to the citizens of Fairfax County. The police department alone, however, cannot ensure a safe community. Effective police protection must of necessity rely on the support and involvement of the community itself. The Crime Stoppers program is unique in that every segment of the community is involved in the crime fighting effort. The Fairfax County Crime Solvers program is very successful and I know similar results are being achieved in communities across the nation where Crime Stoppers programs have been implemented. I would strongly recommend Crime Stoppers to any jurisdiction considering such a program.

Sincerely,

Carroll D. Buracker, Colonel
Chief of Police

CDB/pav



**CITY
OF
BOULDER**

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

July 19, 1982

Greg MacAleese, Executive Director
Crime Stoppers Commission
4137 Montgomery, N.E.
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87109

Dear Mr. MacAleese:

I want to thank you for the assistance you gave two of my Crime Prevention Officers during the month of June.

Both Officers Wieda and Jones returned with a wealth of information and high praise for your "Crime Stopper Program".

Both officers were impressed with your professional attitude and your willingness to give all the information needed to implement the "Crime Stopper Program" in Boulder.

Because of the information received and the enthusiasm of both officers, I feel the program will soon be accepted by our City officials. My officers have advised me that you have extended your expertise and assistance in implementing the Crime Stoppers Program in Boulder. I would hope that we could start the program with information received. If, however, the need should arise, it's nice to know we can call on you for further assistance.

Sincerely,


 Jay H. Propst
 Chief of Police

JHP/rw

JUL 21 1982

POST OFFICE BOX 791

BOULDER, COLORADO 80306

TELEPHONE (303) 441-3300

II-16



CITY OF ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS
 PUBLIC SAFETY BUILDING PHONE 987-5911
 420 WEST STATE STREET
 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61101-1288

POLICE DEPARTMENT
DELBERT E. PETERSON
 CHIEF OF POLICE

January 28, 1983

JAN 31 1983

Mr. Greg MacAleese
 Executive Director
 Crime Stoppers USA, Inc.
 4137 Montgomery NE
 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

Dear Director MacAleese:

It has been two years this month that we formed our Crime Stoppers Program here in the City of Rockford and Counties of Winnebago and Boone. I am sure you will remember because you were instrumental in getting our unit formed. Having been a Police Officer for 34 years, I, like many others in our profession, have developed a firm belief that there are few crimes of any consequence where there isn't someone besides the perpetrator of the crime who has some knowledge of that crime. The difficult part over the years has been in getting those individuals who have information concerning these crimes to come forward and provide the information to the police. Several methods have been employed by a variety of departments, including ours, but not with the hoped for results.

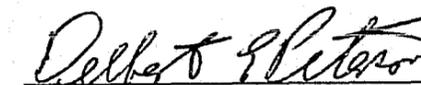
A little over two years ago when I first received information on the Crime Stopper Program that you had developed in Albuquerque, I immediately felt that here is a program that truly has great potential in involving citizens in fighting crime. I am happy to say without reservation that the Crime Stopper Program that we have developed here in our City and County has been an extraordinary success. As recently as New Year's Day of this year, we had an elderly lady murdered here during the commission of a burglary. In a matter of a few days, information was given to our Crime Stopper Coordinator, Charles Jackson, and the two individuals involved have been arrested and charged with murder.

We all know that everyone likes to play detective now and then and this program certainly encourages the public to do just that and provide information to us. In addition it has a unifying effect not only among law enforcement agencies but also among the general public, the news media and agencies such as the Chamber of Commerce and labor organizations. Also it generates additional support for the efforts of law enforcement as the public can see the direct results of their efforts.

It is without question in my mind the most successful program that we have had here in many years relating not only to the apprehension of criminals but also in the prevention of some criminal acts.

I want to personally thank you and the Albuquerque, New Mexico Police Department for your vision in beginning this program and helping in extending it to departments and communities throughout the United States.

Very truly yours,



Delbert E. Peterson
 Chief of Police

II-17

DEP:jd

City of Winston-Salem

POLICE
DEPARTMENT



919/727-2581

March 18, 1983

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

It is with great pride that I endorse the Crimestoppers Program. I became familiar with Crimestoppers from its conception in 1976. In 1981 we began a Crimestoppers Program in Winston-Salem/Forsyth County. After 22 months we had cleared over 830 cases and recovered over \$400,000.00 in stolen goods and narcotics.

The success rate is fairly simple because Crimestoppers works. The program is highly adaptive to any community, large, small, urban, or rural. Each community can tailor a program to suit its needs and its resources. The program is totally dependent on the community for information and for financing, thus its citizens recognize they have a stake in its success.

Another reason it works is that Police investigators realize that the program is a source of excellent investigative leads to solve cases that might not otherwise be solved.

Crimestoppers is a program that ought to be considered by every community.

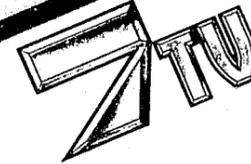
Sincerely,

L. A. POWELL
Chief of Police

LAP/kj

II-18

Box 3114, Winston-Salem, North Carolina 27102



January 14, 1983

Mr. Coleman Tily
President
Crime Stoppers, USA, Inc.
4137 Montgomery Street, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

Dear Mr. Tily:

KETV is extremely proud to be associated with the Crime Stoppers program. There is not a community service project or program on the air in Omaha that receives the kind of positive recognition that Crime Stoppers gets. During the first nine months of operation, Crime Stopper tips have led to the arrest of more than 50 felons, the clearance of 70 unsolved cases, and the recovery of \$175,000 in stolen property.

During a recent survey among 100 Omaha television news viewers, 48% of them listed Crime Stoppers as the single most important service to Omaha provided by our television station. That figure far out distanced other choices given respondents.

Our television station receives many letters and phone calls from viewers commending the Crime Stoppers program. We are convinced that we have added new viewers as the direct result of the Crime Stoppers program. Selfishly, that is good business. However, I must tell you that the time and effort our staff puts into Crime Stoppers is returned a hundred fold in satisfaction when a case is solved because of our re-enactments.

KETV is committed to the Crime Stoppers program. We will do everything we can to maintain its successful operation in Omaha and look forward to the future growth of the program.

Thank you for your encouragement and support.

Sincerely,

KETV TELEVISION, INC.

Gary R. Nielsen
General Manager

GRN:psc

II-19

KETV Television, Inc. 27th & Douglas Streets Omaha, Nebraska 68131 Telephone 402-345-7777

The Pulitzer Broadcast Group

Presiding Judge
Hon. Olen Underwood



Official Court Reporter
Linda Wells

July 13, 1982

Mr. H. Coleman Tily
Crime Stoppers - USA, Inc.
5208 Chambers Place, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111

Dear Mr. Tily:

Thank you for allowing me to participate in the recent Crime Stoppers Institute in San Marcos, Texas.

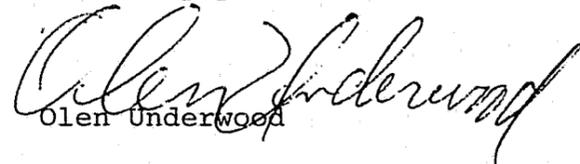
Over the years, I have been involved in every aspect of the criminal justice system. I have been a victim of crime, defender, special prosecutor and now serve as District Judge.

Because of the contact and interest I have with our criminal justice system, I was especially pleased to learn of Crime Stoppers program and to assist in the creation of this program for Montgomery County.

After reviewing the various programs and tools available to our citizens and law enforcement agencies and close review of Crime Stoppers programs, I am convinced that, in this decade, Crime Stoppers will be the most significant weapon we have in the arsenal used in the war against crime.

Thank you for your efforts in this area and if I or my staff can be of any assistance, I hope you will allow us the privilege of doing so.

Sincerely yours,


Olen Underwood

OU:lw

II-20



CHIEF OF POLICE
GORDON V. TORRANCE

HAMILTON-WENTWORTH REGIONAL POLICE

155 KING WILLIAM STREET, HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA, L8R 1A6- TELEPHONE (416) 522-4925

June 17th, 1983

Mr. Greg MacAleese,
4137 Montgomery, N.E.,
ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico,
U.S.A. 87109.

Dear Greg:

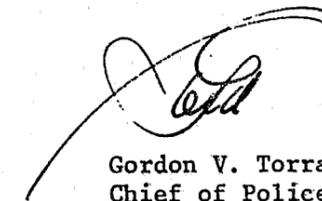
Crime Stoppers was successfully launched in Hamilton-Wentworth through the efforts of a number of people in our community but we particularly looked to you for advice and guidance in steering our program to its successful launch. I am pleased to say that the program is now working and I am sure its popularity and success will continue to grow.

We are especially grateful to you for all of the assistance and full co-operation you have given to us. You are a true professional and a credit to law enforcement everywhere.

Your coming to Canada and your presence here during the week when our program was launched has greatly enhanced our presentation and the credibility of the program in the eyes of the media and the public.

Our sincere thanks and best personal regards to you and Mrs. MacAleese. We were very pleased that Edi was able to come and join with us for the period of your visit here.

Sincerely,


Gordon V. Torrance,
Chief of Police.

GVT:rc



1000/JUL78

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By: H. Coleman Tily

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"One thing I know: the only ones among you who will really be happy are those who will have sought and found how to serve."

--Albert Schweitzer

CHAPTER III THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A Crime Stoppers program is a cooperative effort among the police, the media and the citizens of the community. It is strongly urged that a nonprofit corporation be created and operated specifically, preferably solely, for the Crime Stoppers program. The role of the board members of this entity is crucial to the success of the program. They are the ones who must ensure its proper administration. **COMMITMENT** is the key word for these citizen volunteers, as well as for the police, and the media.

A. REASONS FOR INCORPORATION

There are a number of reasons for using a separate nonprofit corporation to carry on the affairs of the Crime Stoppers program. Perhaps the most important is that incorporation lends to the operation a high degree of **SUBSTANCE AND CONTINUITY**. Certain formalities and procedures, although not unduly burdensome, must be followed throughout its life. These add to its permanence. Crime Stoppers programs which have formed such corporations will exist until formal action is taken for dissolution. The police and the media, copartners in this venture, have already established their substance and continuity in the community. The citizens must do likewise.

Unless there are compelling reasons for using an existing corporation or organization, which was created and exists for purposes other than Crime Stoppers, it should not be done. A chamber of commerce, a crime prevention commission, an association of chiefs of police, or any similar entity, might start and run a successful program for a period of time. However, unnecessary problems for the Crime Stoppers operation, with various questions on priorities, financial and otherwise, and conflicts of interest are bound to arise.

It may well be better to solicit and obtain the whole-hearted support of all these organizations and run Crime Stoppers with a separate corporation. Once a program has been started down the wrong path, it becomes extremely difficult to reconstruct it if it falters.

There are a number of additional reasons for incorporation:

(1) The members of the board of directors of a nonprofit corporation have **LIMITED LIABILITY** for the acts or omissions of the corporate entity, in almost all cases, none at all.

(2) As a nonprofit corporation it is easier to obtain **TAX-EXEMPT** status from federal and state authorities.

(3) **POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTORS** are sometimes hesitant to give to an unincorporated organization.

(4) As a private corporation, a Crime Stoppers program will have its own legal identity, not subject to control by the government, local or state. It is only because of this **SEPARATION FROM GOVERNMENT**, that some of the legal procedures necessary to the operation of Crime Stoppers are possible. (See Chapter VIII: **CRIME STOPPERS AND THE LAW**.)

(5) The books and records of the corporation will be **FREE FROM OPEN RECORDS** laws applicable to government agencies.

B. NAME AND LOGO

While making plans for incorporation consideration should be given to the name and to a logo. The name recommended is the one which best describes the area covered and includes the words Crime Stoppers. Thus: Rockford Area Crime Stoppers, Inc.; Broward County Crime Stoppers, Inc.; Winston-Salem/Forsyth Co. Crime Stoppers, Inc.; and Houston Crime Stoppers, Inc. would all be appropriate.

Although a number of programs use other names such as Crime Solvers, Crime Watch, Crime Line, Crime Alert, Silent Witness, and 88-Crime (the phone number), over 90 percent of the existing programs and almost all of the new ones starting are using "Crime Stoppers." Since a tremendous amount of publicity is being generated nationally for the name "Crime Stoppers" it is advantageous to use it.

If there is a compelling reason for using a different name, a program may still become an Associate Program of Crime Stoppers-USA. One of the benefits of being an Associate is the ability to capitalize on the publicity by identifying the local program as affiliated with the national operation. (See Chapter X for additional information on this.)

In selecting a logo keep in mind that it is the symbol which will constantly be a reminder of the program's existence. It will appear frequently on television, in the

newspapers and in other areas. It should be tastefully designed and create an impression of dignity and permanence. Many programs have copied the Albuquerque logo which is merely the name Crime Stoppers at the top and right side of the police badge. The Crime Solvers programs in Maryland and Virginia have adopted a bust of Sherlock Holmes and it has been popular and effective. Samples of these are included in the Appendix.

C. ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

It is a relatively simple matter to draft the articles of incorporation, bylaws and standing rules. The law may vary in different jurisdictions, but the general principles are the same. The expense of filing the papers is minimal. It has not been a problem to find attorneys who will handle the incorporation and help with the application for tax exemption status, on a "no charge" basis. Copies of such documents, which have been used as the model for most of the programs, are in the Appendix to this Chapter.

Even though state law may not require it, the inclusion of a "purpose clause" in the articles (or the bylaws) may be desirable. This establishes the parameters within which the program will operate. The purpose should be specific as to geography, cooperation with appropriate law enforcement agencies in the apprehension of criminals, provide for rewards and awards to cooperating citizens and for all necessary administrative authority.

For tax reasons the articles should state that one of the purposes is to "promote community welfare and lessen the burdens of government." This phrase has been excerpted from Revenue Ruling 74-246 (see Appendix). Also included in the sample Articles of Incorporation (VIII and XII) is material applicable to dissolution and distribution of funds, which is required by IRS when filing for 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status. A number of applications have been sent back for reprocessing because this language has been omitted or improperly modified.

It is suggested that the Crime Stoppers entity be a non-member type of corporation. Member-type corporations are appropriate for golf, tennis, or health clubs, where a substantial portion of income is derived from payments for services furnished to members. In such cases, the law places additional burdens on the corporation for the protection of these members. A Crime Stoppers entity does not need this burden, nor do any of the individuals who might be involved need the protection.

D. BYLAWS

Bylaws are adopted in accordance with the articles of incorporation and usually must be filed with them in the state's corporation office. Likewise, most states require that amendments to bylaws be filed before they become operative. Bylaws provide directives for the operation of the corporation's affairs. Glance through the ones in the Appendix and, after reading the balance of this chapter, determine if they will suit your purposes. If not, they may be revised as desired.

Bylaws are designed to provide orderly administration, not to act as legalistic stumbling blocks. Care should be taken to ensure that they are not too restrictive. However, there should be reasonable certainty with respect to most procedural matters such as notices of meetings, the nomination and election of officers and directors, and other items, unrelated to the day-to-day operation of Crime Stoppers. Bylaws should only be amended when it is clear that the good of the program is being served.

E. STANDING RULES

The standing rules, which are more flexible than either the articles or bylaws, might cover several topics: (1) They detail the crimes which are covered or emphasized by the program. These are usually felonies, sometimes enumerated ones, but there should be a provision covering any crime when the board deems it in the best interest of the program. (2) Eligibility for rewards. (3) Amount of rewards. (4) The selection of the "Crime of the Week." (5) The method of reward payment. (6) Suspension of rules when appropriate. (7) An agreement signed by the chief and the board chairman which sets forth the police department's specific commitment to the program. All of these items should be reviewed on a regular basis by a committee.

F. TAX-EXEMPT STATUS (LOCAL AND FEDERAL)

A nonprofit corporation, formed and operated as outlined in this chapter, should be able to obtain exemption from most local and state taxes (e.g., in New Mexico, Crime Stoppers does not have to pay the tax on supplies purchased, but does on services rendered.) Have your local attorney check this out and take the necessary steps to obtain the tax-exempt certificates for vendors.

Essential to fund raising operations is the receipt from the Internal Revenue Service of a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt classification for the corporation. Such a classification permits corporations and individuals to treat donations to the corporation as charitable contributions, on their own income tax returns. It is obtained by filing Form 1023, "Application for Recognition of Exemption Under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code." The application for the Albuquerque program, which appears in the Appendix, is the one upon which almost all of the other successful applications have been based. Form 1023 is revised from time-to-time, so use the latest one.

Include the budget information which is requested. Most programs will not have any operating experience, so make some reasonable assumptions, depending on the size of the community, as to revenues and expenditures for rewards, and for administrative purposes. The latter should be a relatively small percentage of the former. An accountant can be of great help to you here.

A number of programs cover administrative costs for such things as bumper stickers, awards (as distinct from rewards) to especially supportive citizens, travel expenses of board members and coordinators to local and national conferences, and some expenses of reenactments, by asking specific contributors to earmark their gifts for these purposes. This enables a program to say, when it has a community-wide fund raising campaign, that all of the money received will be used for rewards.

Other programs take the position that all the funds received, unless specifically restricted, are for proper Crime Stoppers purposes generally. These programs do not state in their campaigns that all receipts will be used for rewards. Some programs use the income from their funds for these administrative purposes. Although these are matters of individual choice, the more flexible approach is recommended.

The corporation will need an Employer Identification Number from IRS, which can be obtained by attaching Form SS-4 to the 1023 application. This number may be used on donor's tax returns and it might be useful on your letterhead. It usually takes from three to six months to receive your 501(c)(3) classification.

A new entity has fifteen months from the date of its organization within which to apply to IRS for a determination that it qualifies under Section 501(c)(3). If it files within that period, the determination, when issued, will date back to the date of organization. Therefore, contributions made to the corporation prior to the issuance of the determination may be treated by the donors as charitable for their own income tax purposes.

The date of the charter or articles of incorporation issued by the state would normally be considered the date of organization. The corporation could be treated as organized on an earlier date if, in fact, it was organized and commenced operations on the earlier date and applied for its charter or articles within a reasonable time thereafter.

Note that in the heading of the January 22nd letter there is an Advance Ruling Period which ends on a specific date, and that within 90 days thereafter (see paragraph 4 of that letter), information must be submitted to IRS for this status to continue. The IRS letter dated October 28, 1980 which sets forth the data required for a determination of continuing exempt status, the program's reply, and the IRS letter of April 16, 1981 stating that the "exempt status" is still in effect, are also in the Appendix.

An income tax return (Form 990) must be filed each year. An accountant or attorney should be able to help you set up your books in such a way as to make the preparation of these returns a relatively simple matter.

TAX-EXEMPT DOESN'T ALWAYS MEAN TAX DEDUCTIBLE. See Appendix to Chapter VI for a reprint from a pamphlet of the Council of Better Business Bureaus, reproduced with its permission.

G. WHAT DOES THE BOARD DO?

The board has a number of responsibilities. It sets policy within the framework of the legal documents which create and control the program. It raises funds to pay rewards and covers some administrative costs, and acts as the trustee for investment and disbursement of the funds. Note that tax money is not sought for these purposes. The board determines the amount and method of reward payments, and one or more of its members usually makes the payments. It has joint responsibility with the media and the police in the selection and publication of the "Crime of the Week." As a practical matter, however, it generally limits itself to policy questions in the selection of the actual crime and in the method of its portrayal.

The board oversees the administrative work of the police coordinator and ensures that the program is accurately portrayed to the public on a continuing basis. Other important tasks include speaking to civic groups, planning for awards to particularly supportive members of the media, the police, and other individuals and organizations.

With the board carrying out these responsibilities, the police are able to concentrate on their job of investigating and solving crimes. Likewise, TV, radio and newspapers

perform the tasks for which they exist - presenting news, often in a dramatic and entertaining fashion, and performing a public service by doing this on a regularly scheduled basis.

H. WHO ARE THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD?

The board is composed of a diverse group of individuals. Since it represents the community, its membership should reflect a variety of viewpoints and backgrounds, each one with entree to a different segment of the constituency. Members of civic, minority and youth groups should be considered. The board might include a student, retirees, a fund raiser, a lawyer, an accountant, a minister, an educator, a member of the military and representatives of local businesses, such as insurance, real estate, restaurants and advertising. The list is endless.

Most programs discourage elected officials and candidates for office from becoming board members. Board decisions should not be political and, as seen in Chapter VIII: CRIME STOPPERS AND THE LAW, it is important to keep the legal entity of the board separate from a political entity. Likewise, it is recommended that persons who work for law enforcement agencies or the media be used in an advisory capacity rather than as board members. Sometimes this has not posed a problem, but much can be said for maintaining the "separation of powers" and avoiding what might be, or appear to be, a conflict of interest.

Board membership is a commitment of far more than time. Members must give unstintingly of their energy, talents, and creativity. Board members are not paid. Dedication should motivate individuals to serve, not prestige or money.

There is an important distinction between the board of a Crime Stoppers program and the board of a profit corporation. In the latter, when the board establishes policy and determines what action is to be taken, there are paid employees who carry out these directives. In most Crime Stoppers programs, board members make the same kinds of decisions, but then they are the ones who must execute them.

I. HOW IS THE BOARD ORGANIZED?

Translating Crime Stoppers goals into actual arrests and indictments, the apprehension of fugitives and the recovery of narcotics and stolen property, requires the

completion of numerous non-law-enforcement tasks. Most of these are handled by individual members and committees of the board.

The articles should provide for regular officers and such additional ones as the board may create, from time to time. The duties of these officers are outlined in the bylaws. There will usually be a provision in the bylaws establishing standing committees and providing for the creation of additional ones. The chairman of a committee should be a board member. Other members may come from the community at large as well as from the board. Some possible committees are:

EXECUTIVE - This committee is generally composed of the officers of the board plus one or more additional board members. Although it has the authority to act on most matters between board meetings, this power should probably be reserved for urgent situations. The executive committee should meet on a regular basis, perhaps a few days before the regular board meeting, and make recommendations to the board. More often than not these will be followed.

FUND RAISING - Because of the importance of this function it is discussed in its own chapter.

NOMINATIONS - The bylaws should set forth nomination policies in some detail, while retaining sufficient flexibility to serve the best interests of Crime Stoppers. Terms might be for three years, staggered like the U.S. Senate so that normally only one-third of the members would have to be replaced at any one time. When a new program is formed initial terms should be designated as one, two or three years.

The desirability of having a continuous influx of new blood must be constantly weighed against the advantages of having members who have served in a creative, productive and energetic fashion remain on the board.

The members of the nominating committee, particularly if single slates are used, should be elected by the board. The responsibilities of this committee are ongoing. Board members and others may submit the names of potential candidates, having first obtained their consent. All candidates should be told of the time commitments involved and advised that they are expected to attend meetings.

The committee should arrange for interviews and make recommendations to the board for its review, and ultimately action. A resume is required and time should be allowed for the police department to run a background check, so as to avoid potential embarrassment. If the committee is functioning properly, there is much to be said for a "single slate" which avoids having to reject some community leaders.

HISTORY AND RECORDS - The success of a Crime Stoppers program can best be measured by the number of useful calls it receives, the number of crimes it solves, the amount of stolen property and narcotics recovered, the amount of rewards paid out or refused, and the number of defendants tried and convicted. This committee should work with the coordinator on this.

PUBLICITY AND PROMOTIONS - This committee can help the police coordinator with activity concerning the "Crime of the Week." It can set up a speakers' bureau of board members to appear at functions with the coordinator or alone; prepare a slide show or flip charts; have bumper and store stickers, match books, placards and billboards produced; arrange for feature news stories and public service announcements; and have the program's message printed on supermarket grocery bags. Some of this activity will have to be coordinated with others on the board.

BYLAWS AND STANDING RULES - Since bylaws and standing rules are designed to facilitate the board in attaining the goals of the program, it is unfortunate if they inadvertently hinder that attainment. Circumstances alter cases and time changes things. It is the function of this committee to monitor such circumstances and changes and to recommend revisions in these documents when desirable.

Two examples will serve to illustrate. When Crime Stoppers started in 1976, it only applied to five specific felonies (homicide, rape, armed robbery, burglary, and assault and battery). It did not apply to narcotics or arson. There were good reasons for this at the time. Narcotics investigations were highly specialized within the police department and arson cases were handled by the fire department.

With a new program the board and the coordinator agreed that Crime Stoppers would have enough to do if it concentrated its efforts on the enumerated felonies. Likewise, the original plan for the "Crime of the Week" was to select only those crimes which had been unsolved for a long period of time and where the police had no more clues to follow.

It soon became apparent that people were calling with pertinent information about major narcotics dealing, arson and other felonies not on the list. Also, because several relatively recent crimes had been solved through the program, Crime Stoppers wanted to experiment by publicizing a particularly brutal murder that had just taken place. A reward was offered shortly after the killing and through Crime Stoppers, information was received that solved the case. Needless to say, the rules were revised to permit this kind of flexibility.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION - Most human beings enjoy and appreciate recognition for services that they gladly perform for their community. Recognizing this service is the purpose of this committee. Plaques, scrolls, letters and other techniques may be used to honor deserving citizens. In so doing you also may generate favorable publicity for the Crime Stoppers program.

J. WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE POLICE COORDINATOR?

The police coordinator is the primary liaison agent between the board and the police department, and is the board's expert on police and law enforcement matters. Good rapport with this person is essential. However, interaction between the board and the police should not be limited to contact with the coordinator. On occasion, the coordinator might invite the detective who had solved a particular case to make a presentation to the board.

The chief should have a standing invitation to all board functions, but specific invitations should also be issued. Periodic reports should be made to the chief, with care being taken not to damage relations with the coordinator, if that is possible in a given situation. Certainly, the chairman and the chief ought to feel free to communicate with each other at any time.

K. HOW DOES THE BOARD DECIDE ON REWARDS?

Central to any Crime Stoppers program are rewards. Board members have the major responsibility to decide the amount of a reward, or whether one should be given at all. The board operates as a check or balance on the coordinator's recommendation.

The coordinator's report might read as follows:

"Informant #637 called on July 10, 1980 and stated that Jane Shopper shot the clerk at the Food Store on July 9, 1980. After working the case, Shopper and her husband were arrested and indicted on July 28. We recovered over \$20,000 in stolen property and cleared 55 residential burglaries, 4 auto thefts, 5 armed robberies, 2 aggravated batteries and 10 auto burglaries. We're not finished yet."

The coordinator then recommends an amount for the informant's reward. If board members think that the amount is too low, too high, or that a reward is unwarranted, then

discussion ensues and action is taken. The wisdom of a decision necessarily rests upon the knowledge which board members have concerning each case. They are expected to take advantage of the information the coordinator has by asking appropriate and detailed questions. Members should have no qualms about having the coordinator explain anything that is not clear.

Criteria in determining the amount include the severity of the crime, the amount of property recovered, the number of crimes solved, the quality of the information, cooperation given and risk taken by the informant, whether he or she is a frequent caller and the informant's willingness to testify in court. Board members must carefully consider each of these and other pertinent factors since they form the basis for asking relevant questions. Changing the proposed amount should not be done just for the sake of change. The decision should be rooted in careful consideration of the circumstances surrounding each case.

It is strongly recommended that a Crime Stoppers program not attempt to set a standard amount for each type of crime. The implications of a piece of information in solving a crime can differ dramatically from case to case. Flexibility permits board members to decide on a reward which reflects the role of the informant in each situation. After some experience the board will have an easy time in deciding on amounts.

Sometimes the police coordinator recommends that the reward be split by two or more informants. The main consideration here is the quality and importance of each informant's piece of information weighed with the factors mentioned earlier.

If at all possible, board members should not let the amount left in the fund be an influencing factor in their decision on the reward. If the fund is low, then more money should be raised.

L. HOW IS THE INFORMANT PAID?

The board is the trustee of funds which have been donated by the community, and it is recommended that a board member pay the rewards to informants. Methods of payment vary from program to program but usually the police coordinator tells the informant to call the board member who will make the payment. The two arrange to meet at a place mutually convenient, but one where the board member feels comfortable. If they cannot agree, then the informant should call the coordinator to try and arrange something else that is also agreeable to the board and the member making payment.

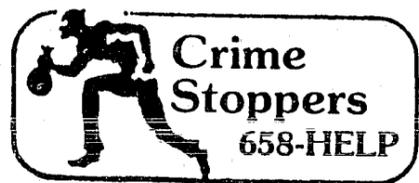
Payment is usually made in a public place such as a store, a bank, a dry cleaners or other service establishment. It is advisable to give cash rather than a check in order to help preserve the anonymity of the informant. Immediately prior to payment, the informant should specify the nature of the case, the informant number and the reward amount. The cash, which is in an envelope, is counted by the informant. The informant may then be asked to place his code number on a receipt form.

Although this method of payment is not recommended, an informant may insist that the cash reward be left at a blind drop. That is, the money will be left at some place where the informant can pick it up without having to make contact with a board member. The informant is given a fixed amount of time to pick up the reward, after which the board member returns to see if it has been taken. When the board member leaves the money at the drop, there should be another witness present. Blind drops are not advisable since someone other than the informant might take the money. The informant cannot be guaranteed payment under these circumstances and must be so advised by the coordinator. (See discussion on this in Chapter IV.)

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER III THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BE A
CRIMESTOPPER
 842-8000

This made a dramatic, eye-catching, 4-color billboard.



CRIMESTOPPERS





OF

ALBUQUERQUE CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM, INC.

NOV 27 1978

CORPORATION AND FRANCHISE TAX DEPTS.

In compliance with the requirements of the "Nonprofit Corporation Act", Section 51-14-43, et seq., New Mexico Statutes Annotated (Supp. 1975), the undersigned, all of whom are of lawful age, have this day voluntarily associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation not for profit, and do hereby certify as follows:

ARTICLE I

NAME

The name of the corporation is ALBUQUERQUE CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM, INC., (hereinafter called "Crime Stoppers").

ARTICLE II

DURATION

The duration of Crime Stoppers shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE III

PURPOSES

The purposes for which Crime Stoppers is founded are to promote community welfare and lessen the burdens of the government of the City of Albuquerque by assisting the Albuquerque Police Department (APD) in the apprehension and conviction of criminals through making funds available for use in offering

rewards; by helping develop a community offensive against crime; by motivating members of the public to cooperate with the Albuquerque Police Department and other law enforcement agencies within Albuquerque and Bernalillo County; and by providing for rewards and awards for such cooperation.

ARTICLE IV

REGISTERED OFFICE

The registered office of Crime Stoppers is located at 401 Marquette, NW, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102.

ARTICLE V

REGISTERED AGENT

The registered agent of Crime Stoppers, whose address is the same as that of the registered office of Crime Stoppers is Greg MacAleese.

ARTICLE VI

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The affairs of Crime Stoppers shall be managed by a Board of Directors, the number of members of such Board of Directors to be fixed from time to time by the By-Laws, but at no time shall the Board be less than fifteen (15) members nor more than twenty-one (21) members. The names and addresses of the persons who are to act as the initial Board of Directors and Officers of Crime Stoppers, and until their successors shall have been selected are:

Rita Fitzgerald
9012 Aspen, NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

Ralph Burch,
420 Wellesley Place, NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

Coleman Tily, Chairman
5208 Chambers Place, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111

Arnie Olson, Treasurer
6705 Barnhard, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

Gene Shiplet
7013 Kiowa Avenue, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

Karen Pharris
1404 Solano Ct., N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

Frank J. Stephenson
503 Morningside, S.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108

Arthur L. Hunter
916 Madeira, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108

Phillip Maloof
2125 Silver, S.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

Gwynn Hoyt
2710 Veranda, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107

John B. Haverland
1509 Calle De Ranchero, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

Carrie-Mae Blount, Vice Chairman
7712 Pickard, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

Tom W. Kerl
1612 Stagecoach Rd., S.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87123

O. Mahlon Love, Jr.
Box 105
Cedar Crest, New Mexico 87007

Bob McElheney
2905 Tennessee
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

Charles G. Mathison
1407 Hertz Dr., SE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108

Walt Neiderberger
2916 Dorothy, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87112

John Kulikowski
1115 Jefferson, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

Richard Nadolny
302 Solano, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

Tom Champion
401 2nd, N.W.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87104

Carol Stahl, Secretary
1517 Arizona, N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87110

The selection process for Board members as well as their terms, removal and duties shall be as provided for in the By-Laws of Crime Stoppers.

ARTICLE VII

INCORPORATOR

The name and address of the incorporator is as follows:

Tom W. Kerl
1612 Stagecoach Rd., SE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87123

ARTICLE VIII

DISSOLUTION

Crime Stoppers may be dissolved upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3) of the members of the Board of Directors of Crime Stoppers then in office taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors called for that purpose, or upon the written consent of all members of the Board of Directors entitled to vote thereon. Upon the dissolution or other termination of Crime Stoppers, no part of the property of Crime Stoppers, nor any of the proceeds thereof, shall be distributed to, or inure to the benefit of, any of the members of Crime Stoppers, but all such property and proceeds shall, subject to the discharge of valid obligations of Crime Stoppers and to applicable provisions of law, be distributed, as directed by the Board of Directors of Crime Stoppers to or among any one or more corporations, trusts, community chests, funds or foundations described in Section 501(c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code or any successor provision.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to these Articles shall require the affirmative

vote of seventy-five percent (75%) of the members of the Board of Directors of Crime Stoppers then in office voting at a special meeting of the Board of Directors called for that purpose.

ARTICLE X

FUNDING

In order to carry out its purposes, Crime Stoppers shall be funded primarily by private donations of money, goods, or services from members of the public, including individuals, corporations, clubs, associations and other organizations. When appropriate, Crime Stoppers may also receive funding in the form of money, goods or services from Federal, State and local governments as long as the receipt of such funds does not violate any law or cause Crime Stoppers to lose its tax exempt status under the United States Internal Revenue Code then in effect.

ARTICLE XI

ORGANIZATION

The affairs of Crime Stoppers shall be managed by its Board of Directors, and a majority of the number of directors then fixed by the By-Laws, excluding vacancies, shall constitute a quorum; provided, however, a quorum shall not be less than one-third (1/3) of the number of directors then fixed by the By-Laws. The officers of Crime Stoppers shall be a chairman, vice-chairman, a secretary and a treasurer, and such other officers as may be provided for in the By-Laws.

Crime Stoppers shall use its best efforts to have a Staff Administrator of Crime Stoppers assigned by the Albuquerque Police Department who shall provide professional advice, recommendations and assistance to Crime Stoppers.

ARTICLE XII

RESTRICTIONS

No part of the net earnings of Crime Stoppers shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to its directors, officers, or other private persons, except that Crime Stoppers shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered to it and to make payment or rewards and awards in furtherance of the purposes set forth in Article III hereof. No substantial part of the activities of Crime Stoppers shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and Crime Stoppers shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. The income of Crime Stoppers for each taxable year shall be distributed at such time and in such manner as not to be subject to tax under Section 4942 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and Crime Stoppers shall not engage in any act of self-dealing (as defined in Section 4941(d) of such Code), retain any excess business holdings (as defined in Section 4943(c)

of such Code), make any investments in such manner as to subject Crime Stoppers to tax under Section 4944 of such Code, or make any taxable expenditures (as defined in Section 4945(d) of such Code).

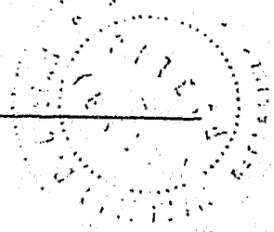
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, for the purposes of forming Crime Stoppers under the laws of the State of New Mexico, the undersigned, constituting the incorporator of Crime Stoppers has executed these Articles of Incorporation this 20th day of November, 1978.

Tom Kerl
TOM KERL

State of New Mexico)
) ss.
County of Bernalillo)

The foregoing Articles of Incorporation were acknowledged before me this 20th day of November, 1978, by the above individual.

Marcella B. Casas
Notary Public



My commission expires:

December 14, 1980

BY-LAWS

OF

ALBUQUERQUE CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM, INC.

ARTICLE I

NAME AND LOCATION

The name of the corporation is: ALBUQUERQUE CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM, INC., hereinafter referred to as "Crime Stoppers". The principal office of Crime Stoppers shall be located at 401 Marquette, N.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102, but meetings of the Directors may be held at such places within the State of New Mexico as may be designated by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE II

Crime Stoppers shall have no members.

ARTICLE III

Section 1: Composition: The number of Directors comprising the initial Board of Directors shall be Twenty-one (21), and shall be those persons named in the Articles of Incorporation. The number of Directors comprising the Board may be changed from time to time by amendment of these By-Laws within the limits fixed by the Articles of Incorporation. No member shall receive any compensation for serving on the Board.

A former Director who is a member of the New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission shall be an ex-officio member of the Board with full voting rights, but shall not be counted for the purpose of determining a quorum. (Paragraph added September 12, 1979)

Section 2: Term of Office: A term of office shall begin at the close of the annual meeting and shall normally be for three (3) years. A Director may be re-elected for a one (1), two (2), or three (3) year term, the objective being, in so far as practical, to have no more than one-third (1/3) of the Directors replaced at any one time. (Substituted for original Section 2 on June 15, 1979)

Section 3: Removal: Any Director may be removed, with or without cause, by a two-thirds (2/3) vote by ballot, at a regular or special meeting of the Board, provided that notice of the intent to call for such a vote, naming the Director, is given at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the meeting.

A Director shall be automatically dismissed from the Board upon missing three (3) consecutive regular meetings, or five (5) regular meetings in any fiscal year. A Director so dismissed may file a petition for re-instatement, stating the reasons for the absence, at either of the next two (2) Board Meetings, and upon a two-thirds (2/3) ballot vote in favor thereof shall be re-instated. (Paragraph added June 15, 1979)

Section 4: Enumerated Powers: In managing the affairs of Crime Stoppers, the Board shall specifically have, but not be limited to, the power to:

- A. Adopt standing rules.
- B. Employ individuals.
- C. Procure and maintain liability insurance to protect its members in the performance of their duties, and hazard insurance to protect Crime Stopper property.
- D. Procure and Maintain bonds for persons having custody of funds.
- E. Authorize disbursement of funds.

ARTICLE IV

MEETINGS OF DIRECTORS

Section 1: Regular Meetings: The Board of Directors shall hold no less than nine (9) regular meetings, including the annual election meeting in September of each fiscal year. Normally, regular meetings will be held on a monthly basis on the second Friday of each calendar month at 10:00 a.m. The regular location for all meetings shall be at 401 Marquette, N.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico. The date, time and location of the regular meetings can be changed by the Chairman of the Board by twenty-four (24) hours' advance notice.

Section 2: Special Meetings: Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Chairman with at least twenty-four (24) hours' notice, or by any four (4) Board members with at least five (5) days' written notice. Such notice by the Chairman or at least four Board members shall include a statement of the purpose of the meeting as well as the date, time and location of the special meeting.

Section 3: Quorum: A quorum shall be a majority of the number of members of the Board of Directors then fixed by these By-Laws, excluding vacancies; provided, however, a quorum shall not be less than one-third (1/3) of the number of Directors then fixed by these By-Laws.

ARTICLE V

OFFICERS AND DUTIES

Section 1: Officers: The officers of Crime Stoppers, who shall be Directors, shall be a Chairman of the Board, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and such other officers as the Board may elect from time to time to carry out the affairs of Crime Stoppers.

Section 2: Term: A term of office shall be for one year and shall begin at the close of the annual election meeting. No officer may serve two (2) consecutive terms in the same office, except for the Treasurer.

Section 3: Vacancies: A vacancy shall be filled by ballot vote of the Board from a slate presented by the nominating committee. The individual elected shall serve for the remainder of the term of the member he or she replaces. No name shall be placed in nomination without the consent of the nominee.

Section 4: Duties and Powers: The officers shall perform the duties and exercise the powers prescribed by the Articles of Incorporation, these By-Laws, the parliamentary authority adopted herein and those assigned by the Board or which normally pertain to the office. These duties and powers shall include but not be limited to the following:

A. The Chairman shall:

- (1) Be the principal officer of Crime Stoppers.
- (2) Preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.
- (3) Co-sign all checks, promissory notes and contracts.
- (4) Appoint standing committee chairmen and members, except for the nominating committee, and create special committees and appoint chairmen and members thereof as the need arises.
- (5) Be an ex-officio member of every committee except the nominating committee.

B. The Vice Chairman shall:

- (1) Assume such duties as may be assigned by the Chairman, the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

(2) In the absence of the Chairman, preside at all Board of Directors and Executive Committee meetings.

(3) In the absence of the Chairman, create special committees and appoint chairmen and members thereof as the need arises, fill vacancies on standing committees except for the nominating committee.

C. The Secretary shall:

(1) Record the proceedings of all meetings of Board of Directors and Executive Committee.

(2) Provide each member of the Board with a copy of the Minutes of each Board of Directors meeting.

(3) Assume such duties as may be assigned by the Chairman, the Board of Directors, or the Executive Committee.

D. The Treasurer shall:

(1) Be custodian of all funds.

(2) Make financial report at each meeting of the Board of Directors.

(3) Co-sign all checks, promissory notes and contracts.

(4) Disburse rewards to individuals as authorized by the Board of Directors, after reasonably satisfying himself as to the identity of the recipient.

ARTICLE VI

COMMITTEES

Section 1: Standing Committees: There shall be standing committees to deal with the following subjects:

A. Fund Raising.

B. History and Records.

C. Publicity.

D. By-Laws and Standing Rules.

E. Carl Jones Award.

and additional ones may be created by amendment to these By-Laws. The Chairmen shall be members of the Board of Directors, but additional members need not be.

Section 2: Special Committees: Special Committees may be created by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Chairmen shall be members of the Board, but additional members need not be.

Section 3: Executive Committee: There shall be an Executive Committee composed of the four (4) Officers and one (1) additional Director, elected by ballot vote of the Board of Directors at the first regular Board meeting following the annual election meeting. The Executive Committee, in an emergency, shall have all of the powers of the Board between meetings, except that authority denied it by Section 51-14-63 of the New Mexico Statutes Annotated (1975 Supp.), as hereafter amended from time to time, or similar provisions of applicable law providing for the authority of such Committee. Meetings may be called by the Chairman or by any two (2) members of the Committee and three (3) members shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4: Nominating Committee:

A. Membership: A nominating committee of three (3) members of the Board shall be elected by a ballot vote of the Board of Directors, immediately upon adoption of these By-Laws and thereafter at the first regular meeting following the annual meeting in September. A plurality vote shall elect and the member receiving the highest number of votes shall serve as Chairman.

B. Duties: The nominating committee shall continually screen and consider the qualifications of potential candidates for members of the Board and Officers of Crime Stoppers. They shall, from time to time throughout the year, submit to the members of the Board, for their comment, the names of persons recommended for membership. The Committee shall carry out the responsibilities assigned to it under Article VII, Nominations and Elections. To assure proper screening and consideration of candidates for the Board, members of the Board should make recommendations to the nominating committee at least thirty (30) days prior to the election.

ARTICLE VII

NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

Section 1: Nominations: The nominating committee, after obtaining the consent of each candidate, shall distribute to each Board member, at least twenty-five (25) days prior to the annual election meeting or any meeting at which an officer or Board member is to be elected, a notice setting forth the following:

A. A proposed single slate of candidates for any officer position to be filled.

- B. At least one candidate for each of the Board positions to be filled, setting forth the terms of each, where appropriate.

Section 2: Additional Nominations for Officers: Additional nominations for any officer position to be filled after obtaining the consent of the nominee, may be made by petition signed by two (2) members of the Board and delivered to the Chairman of the Nominating Committee at least one (1) week prior to the election. No member may sign a petition for more than one candidate for the same office.

Section 3: Election: The ballot submitted to the Board by the Nominating Committee shall include all the nominees selected under Sections 1 and 2 hereof and a plurality vote shall elect. A Board member may deliver an absentee ballot to the secretary prior to the time the vote is taken.

Section 4: Vacancies: If vacancies occur, they shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Section 5: Notification: The Nominating Committee shall promptly notify candidates of the outcome of the election.

ARTICLE VIII

CONTRIBUTIONS AND DEPOSITORIES

Section 1: Contributions: Any contributions, bequests or gifts made to Crime Stoppers shall be accepted or collected and deposited only in such manner as shall be designated by the Board of Directors.

Section 2: Depositaries: The Board of Directors shall determine what depositaries shall be used by Crime Stoppers as long as such depositaries are located within the State, are authorized to transact business by the State of New Mexico and are federally insured. All checks and orders for the payment of money from said depositaries shall bear the signature of the Chairman, or the Chairman's nominee, and shall be countersigned by the Treasurer or the Treasurer's nominee; such nominees having been approved in advance by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX

All contracts and evidences of debt may be executed only as directed by the Board of Directors. The Chairman and the Treasurer shall execute, in the name of Crime Stoppers, all contracts or other instruments so authorized by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE X

Crime Stoppers shall operate on a fiscal year beginning October 1st.

ARTICLE XI

PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

Robert's Rules of Order, newly revised, shall be the parliamentary authority for all matters or procedures not specifically covered by the Articles of Incorporation, these By-Laws or by special rules of procedure adopted by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XII

AMENDMENTS

These By-Laws can be amended by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of the Board of Directors at any regular meeting provided that the amendment has been submitted to the Board in writing at the previous regular meeting. (Substituted for original Article XII, September 14, 1979)

We hereby certify that the foregoing By-Laws were adopted by the Board of Directors of Albuquerque Crime Stoppers Program, Inc. on the 10th day of November, 1978 in their original form and have been amended as indicated.

John M. Kulikowski
SECRETARY

Carro-Mae Blount
CHAIRMAN

9/14/79
Date

ALBUQUERQUE CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM, INC.

Standing Rules Covering Rewards and the Role of the APD

These Standing Rules are designed to guide the Board of Directors in its deliberations on matters pertaining to rewards and to provide sufficient flexibility for the efficient handling of unique situations. They also set forth the understanding between the APD and the Board concerning the responsibilities of the APD and the Police Coordinator in connection with the CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM.

I. Areas Covered by CRIME STOPPERS

- A. CRIME STOPPERS will deal primarily with unsolved felony crimes and fugitives wanted in felony cases.
- B. Under unique circumstances, as determined by the Board, where the purpose of CRIME STOPPERS may best be served by so doing, the Program may deal with misdemeanors.

II. Eligibility for Rewards

- A. Any person, except as restricted below, who directly contacts CRIME STOPPERS and gives information which leads to the arrest and indictment (or equivalent) of an adult or juvenile, or to the arrest of a fugitive wanted in a felony case, will be eligible for a reward.
- B. Under unique circumstances, where the purpose of CRIME STOPPERS may best be served by so doing, a reward may be approved and paid to an informant prior to arrest, indictment, or apprehension, based upon the specific, detailed request of the Police Coordinator.

C. The following persons will not be eligible for a reward:

- 1. A commissioned law enforcement officer and members of his immediate family.
- 2. The perpetrator or co-perpetrator of the crime.
- 3. The victim of the crime.
- 4. The fugitive.

- D. If more than one person furnished information about the same crime or fugitive, as set forth in A above, the reward money shall be divided as the Board may determine, based primarily upon the relative importance of the informants' information.

- E. The reward shall be doubled if the informant testifies in Court.

III. Amount of Rewards

- A. Up to \$1,000 reward for each "solved" felony crime or arrested fugitive will be paid.
- B. The amount in each case shall be determined by the Board and shall depend on the importance of the information, the nature of the crime, the risk to the informant, and the importance of the informant as a regular source, all as detailed by the Police Coordinator.

IV. Crime of the Week

- A. As the Board and the Police Coordinator may agree a specific, unsolved felony crime or wanted fugitive shall be selected as the "Crime of the Week."
- B. The "Crime of the Week" will be publicized by the media with a \$1,000.00 reward offered for information which "solves" the crime, or leads to the arrest of the fugitive.

V. Method of Payment

A. The Board shall be responsible for the payment of approved rewards to informants. Payment shall be made by a member of the Board (normally the Treasurer) and not by a member of the APD; provided however, for good cause shown, the Executive Committee may designate a member of APD or someone other than a Board member to make payment.

B. After following procedures designed to insure that it is the correct person, the informant shall be paid in cash to help preserve anonymity.

C. If a "drop" procedure is used, it should be witnessed by at least two persons, one of whom shall be a Board member.

VI. The Board may suspend any of the foregoing rules at any meeting of the Board or Executive Committee by a two-thirds (2/3) vote.

VII. Albuquerque Police Department's Role in CRIME STOPPERS

A. The APD will assign at least one qualified police officer, full time, as Coordinator of the CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM, and such additional, full-time or part-time trained personnel, as may be necessary to carry out the responsibilities of the Coordinator.

B. The APD Coordinator is responsible for:

1. Having the CRIME STOPPERS phone (842-8000) manned during a minimum period of 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. , Monday thru Friday.
2. Liaison with the Board of Directors.
3. Liaison with the Media.
4. Processing raw intelligence received and coordinating it with appropriate police department personnel.
5. Tracking each CRIME STOPPER informant's data to a conclusion.

6. Maintaining records in the form of (1) Log and (2) questionnaire.
7. Reporting monthly to the Board.
8. Coordination and cooperation with other law enforcement agencies on Crime Stoppers matters, in New Mexico and elsewhere.
9. Screening and referring fund raising requests to the Board.

ALBUQUERQUE CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM, INC.

CHAIRMAN

ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT

CHIEF

DATE

26 CFR 1.501(c)(3)-1: Organizations organized and operated for religious, charitable, scientific, testing for public safety, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals.

Community welfare; apprehension of criminals. An organization assisting the police department in the apprehension and conviction of criminals by making funds available for use in offering rewards qualifies for exemption under section 501(c)(3) of the Code.

Rev. Rul. 74-246

Advice has been requested whether the activities of the organization described below qualify as charitable for purposes of exemption from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 where the organization otherwise qualifies for such exemption.

The organization makes funds available to the police department to assist the department, as a regular part of its operations in offering rewards for information leading to the apprehension and conviction of persons engaging in criminal activity within a particular community. The fact that rewards are being offered in specific cases is publicized by the police department to save investigative time and to assist in obtaining prompt results. In this manner the organization assists the police department in the prevention of crime and apprehension of criminals in the community. In addition, it is expected that the rewards will deter criminal activity within the community.

Section 501(c)(3) of the Code provides for the exemption from Federal income tax of organizations organized and operated exclusively for charitable purposes.

Section 1.501(c)(3)-1(d)(2) of the Income Tax Regulations states that the term "charitable" is used in its generally accepted legal sense, and includes lessening of the burdens of government.

The gratuitous performance of services to Federal, state or local governments is charitable in the generally accepted legal sense. For example, an organization assisting firemen, police and other personnel to perform their duties more efficiently during emergency conditions is performing charitable services. See Rev. Rul. 71-55 1971-1 C.B. 151. By providing funds to enable the police department to perform its regular duties, the organization is assisting the government in carrying out its function.

Accordingly, the activities of the organization qualify as charitable for purposes of exemption from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Code.

Even though an organization considers itself within the scope of this Revenue Ruling, it must file an application on Form 1023, Application for Recognition of Exemption, in order to be recognized by the Service as exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Code. The application should be filed with the District Director of Internal Revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business or principal office of the organization. See section 1.501(a)-1 of the regulations.

This application, when properly completed, shall constitute the notice required under section 508(a) of the Internal Revenue Code in order that organizations may be treated as described in section 501(c)(3) of the code, and the notice under section 508(b) appropriate to those organizations claiming not to be private foundations within the meaning of section 509(a).

Part I.—Identification (See instructions)

1 Full name of organization ALBUQUERQUE CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM, Inc		2 Employer identification number (If none, attach Form SS-4) SS-4 Attached	
3(a) Address (number and street) 401 MARQUETTE, NW			
3(b) City or town, State and ZIP code ALBUQUERQUE, New Mex 87102		4 Name and phone number of person to be contacted COLEMAN TILY, III 505/821-6987	
5 Month the annual accounting period ends September 30	6 Date incorporated or formed OCT 1976	7 Activity Codes (see instructions) 429	

Part II.—Organizational Documents (See instructions)

Attach a conformed copy of the organization's creating instruments (articles of incorporation, constitution, articles of association, deed of trust, etc.). **ATTACHED-STATEMENT 9**

Attach a conformed copy of the organization's by-laws or other rules for its operation. **ATTACHED-STATEMENT 10**

If the organization does not have a creating instrument, check here (See instructions)

Part III.—Activities and Operational Information (See instructions)

What are or will be the organization's sources of financial support? List in order of magnitude. If a portion of the receipts is or will be derived from the earnings of patents, copyrights, or other assets (excluding stock, bonds, etc.), identify such item as a separate source of receipt. Attach representative copies of solicitations for financial support.

SEE STATEMENT

Describe the organization's fund-raising program and explain to what extent it has been put into effect. (Include details of fund-raising activities such as selective mailings, formation of fund-raising committees, use of professional fund raisers, etc.)

SEE STATEMENTS 2

I declare under the penalties of perjury that I am authorized to sign this application on behalf of the above organization and I have examined this application, including the accompanying statements, and to the best of my knowledge it is true, correct and complete.

H. Coleman Tily, III (Signature) **Chairman** (Title or authority of signer) **12/8/78** (Date)

Part III.—Activities and Operational Information (Continued)

3 Give a narrative description of the activities presently carried on by the organization, and also those that will be carried on. If the organization is not fully operational, explain what stage of development its activities have reached, what further steps remain for the organization to become fully operational, and when such further steps will take place. The narrative should specifically identify the services performed or to be performed by the organization. (Do not state the purposes of the organization in general terms or repeat the language of the organizational documents.) If the organization is a school, hospital, or medical research organization, include sufficient information in your description to clearly show that the organization meets the definition of that particular activity that is contained in the instructions for Part VII-A on page 3 of the instructions.

See STATEMENT 3

Part III.—Activities and Operational Information (Continued)

4 The membership of the organization's governing body is:

(a) Names, addresses, and duties of officers, directors, trustees, etc.

(b) Specialized knowledge, training, expertise, or particular qualifications

See Schedule 8

Community CITIZENS

(c) Do any of the above persons serve as members of the governing body by reason of being public officials or being appointed by public officials? Yes No
If "Yes," please name such persons and explain the basis of their selection or appointment.

(d) Are any members of the organization's governing body "disqualified persons" with respect to the organization (other than by reason of being a member of the governing body) or do any of the members have either a business or family relationship with "disqualified persons"? (See specific instructions 4(d).) Yes No
If "Yes," please explain.

5 Does the organization control or is it controlled by any other organization? Yes No
Is the organization the outgrowth of another organization, or does it have a special relationship to another organization by reason of interlocking directorates or other factors? Yes No
If either of these questions is answered "Yes," please explain.

6 Is the organization financially accountable to any other organization? Yes No
If "Yes," please explain and identify the other organization. Include details concerning accountability or attach copies of reports if any have been rendered.

7 What assets does the organization have that are used in the performance of its exempt function? (Do not include income producing property.) If any assets are not fully operational, explain what stage of completion has been reached, what additional steps remain to be completed, and when such final steps will be taken.

Checking and Savings Accounts.

Part III.—Activities and Operational Information (Continued)

8 (a) What benefits, services, or products will the organization provide with respect to its exempt function?

See Statement 3.

(b) Have the recipients been required or will they be required to pay for the organization's benefits, services, or products? Yes No
If "Yes," please explain and show how the charges are determined.

9 Does or will the organization limit its benefits, services or products to specific classes of individuals? Yes No
If "Yes," please explain how the recipients or beneficiaries are or will be selected.

10 Is the organization a membership organization? Yes No
If "Yes," complete the following:

(a) Please describe the organization's membership requirements and attach a schedule of membership fees and dues.

(b) Are benefits limited to members? Yes No
If "No," please explain.

(c) Attach a copy of the descriptive literature or promotional material used to attract members to the organization.

11 Does or will the organization engage in activities tending to influence legislation or intervene in any way in political campaigns? Yes No
If "Yes," please explain.

Part IV.—Statement as to Private Foundation Status (See instructions)

1 Is the organization a private foundation? Yes No

2 If question 1 is answered "No," indicate the type of ruling being requested as to the organization's status under section 509 by checking the applicable box below:

- Definitive ruling under section 509(a)(1), (2), (3), or (4) — complete Part VII.
 Advance or extended advance ruling under section 509(a)(1) or (2) — See instructions.

3 If question 1 is answered "Yes," and the organization claims to be a private operating foundation, check here and complete Part VIII.

Part V.—Financial Data (See instructions)

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, for period ending ...SEPT. 30....., 19..78.

Table with Receipts and Expenditures sections. Receipts total 32,600.76. Expenditures total 38,761.95. Excess of receipts over expenditures (line 7 less line 16) is 6,161.19.

Balance Sheets table showing Assets and Liabilities. Total assets 24,199.81. Total liabilities 18,038.62. Fund balance or net worth 24,199.81. Total liabilities and fund balance or net worth (line 33 plus line 34) 24,199.81.

Part VI.—Required Schedules for Special Activities (See instructions)

Table with 6 rows of questions regarding special activities (school, scholarship, for-profit, hospital, home for aged, litigating organization) and corresponding schedule letters A-F.

Part VII.—Non-Private Foundation Status (Definitive ruling only)

A.—Basis for Non-Private Foundation Status

The organization is not a private foundation because it qualifies as:

✓	Kind of organization	Within the meaning of	Complete
1	a church	Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(i)	
2	a school	Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(ii)	
3	a hospital	Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(iii)	
4	a medical research organization operated in conjunction with a hospital	Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(iii)	
5	being organized and operated exclusively for testing for public safety	Section 509(a)(4)	
6	being operated for the benefit of a college or university which is owned or operated by a governmental unit	Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(iv)	Part VII.-B
7	X normally receiving a substantial part of its support from a governmental unit or from the general public	Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)	Part VII.-B
8	X normally receiving not more than one-third of its support from gross investment income and more than one-third of its support from contributions, membership fees, and gross receipts from activities related to its exempt functions (subject to certain exceptions)	Section 509(a)(2)	Part VII.-B
9	being operated solely for the benefit of or in connection with one or more of the organizations described in 1 through 4, or 6, 7 and 8, above	Section 509(a)(3)	Part VII.-C

B.—Analysis of Financial Support

	(a) Most recent taxable year	(Years next preceding most recent taxable year)			(e) Total
	19..78.	(b) 19..77.	(c) 19.....	(d) 19.....	
1 Gifts, grants, and contributions received	31,975.61	37,807.67			69,783.28
2 Membership fees received					
3 Gross receipts from admissions, sales of merchandise or services, or furnishing of facilities in any activity which is not an unrelated business within the meaning of section 513					
4 Gross income from interest, dividends, rents and royalties	625.15	210.27			935.42
5 Net income from organization's unrelated business activities					
6 Tax revenues levied for and either paid to or expended on behalf of the organization					
7 Value of services or facilities furnished by a governmental unit to the organization without charge (not including the value of services or facilities generally furnished the public without charge)					
8 Other income (not including gain or loss from sale of capital assets)—attach schedule					
9 Total of lines 1 through 8	32,600.76	38,117.94			70,718.70
10 Line 9 less line 3	32,600.76	38,117.94			70,718.70
11 Enter 2% of line 10, column (e) only					1,414.37

12 If the organization has received any unusual grants during any of the above taxable years, attach a list for each year showing the name of the contributor, the date and amount of grant, and a brief description of the nature of such grant. Do not include such grants in line 1 above. (See instructions) N/A

B.—Analysis of Financial Support (Continued)

13 If the organization's non-private foundation status is based upon:

- (a) Sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(iv) or (vi).—Attach a list showing the name and amount contributed by each person (other than a governmental unit or "publicly supported" organization) whose total gifts for the entire period exceed the amount shown on line 11. (See Schedule 4)
- (b) Section 509(a)(2).—With respect to the amounts included on lines 1, 2, and 3, attach a list for each of the above years showing the name of and amount received from each person who is a "disqualified person." NONE
With respect to the amount included in line 3, attach a list for each of the above years showing the name of and amount received from each payor (other than a "disqualified person") whose payments to the organization exceeded \$5,000. For this purpose, "payor" includes but is not limited to any organization described in sections 170(b)(1)(A)(i) through (vi) and any government agency or bureau.

C.—Supplemental Information Concerning Organizations Claiming Non-Private Foundation Status Under Section 509(a)(3)

1 Organizations supported by applicant organization:	Has the supported organization received a ruling or determination letter that it is not a private foundation by reason of sections 509(a)(1), or (2)?
Name and address of supported organization ALBUQUERQUE POLICE DEPARTMENT, ALBUQUERQUE, New MEXICO	N/A

2 What does the applicant organization do to support the above organizations?

SEE PART III, STATEMENT 3

3 In what way do the supported organizations operate, supervise, or control the applicant organization, or in what way are the supported and applicant organizations operated in connection with each other?

THE ALBUQUERQUE POLICE FURNISHES A CO-ORDINATOR OF THE PROGRAM WITH THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, THE MEETING ROOM, THE CRIME-STOPPER PHONE & SOME ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANCE

4 Is the applicant organization controlled directly or indirectly by one or more "disqualified persons" (other than one who is a disqualified person solely because he is a manager) or by an organization which is not described in section 509(a)(1) or (2)? Yes No

If "Yes," please explain.

ALBUQUERQUE CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM INC

Name and Address

9-30-78

Taxable Year Ended

APPLIED AS

Identification Number

ALBUQUERQUE CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM, INC.

Statement 1
Form 1023, Part III, Question 1

The sources of financial support have been contributions from the general public and it is anticipated that these will be the continuing sources. Attached is a copy of a solicitation which was mailed by the City of Albuquerque with one of its water bills. (Attachment 5). The City of Albuquerque plans to enclose a similar solicitation with its March 1979 water bill. A public give-away is also included. (See Attachment 6).

Statement 2
Form 1023, Part III, Question 2

The first fund raising for the Albuquerque Crime Stoppers Program, Inc. began in 1976 when a member of the Albuquerque Police Department and a few interested citizens began soliciting contributions from the general public. By October 1976, just after the program started, \$8,596 had been collected from numerous donors. Since October of 1976, as a public service, newspapers and television and radio stations have published announcements extolling the benefits to the Community of the Crime Stoppers Program and asking that contributions be made to that program.

In May of 1977 about 75 Community leaders were invited to the Mayor's home for a presentation about the success of Crime Stoppers and how it had helped the City in the apprehension of criminals. These leaders were asked to make contributions to the program and to encourage their friends to do the same.

The only official fund raising committees for Crime Stoppers have consisted of members of the Board of Directors of Crime Stoppers. No professional fund-raisers have been employed nor is it anticipated that any will be.

Local service organizations such as Kiwanis and Civitan have undertaken fund-raising programs for Crime Stoppers. The Vaughan Company gave \$50.00 to Crime Stoppers this year for every home it listed for sale during a two month period. Uncle Cliff's Family Land promoted a Crime Stopper Day and gave the proceeds from the rides to Crime Stoppers. These promotions were approved by the Board of Directors of Crime Stoppers.

Crime Stoppers has neither sought nor received local, state or federal funds.

Statement 3

Albuquerque Crime Stoppers Program, Inc., which was conceived by Detective Greg MacAleese, assists the Albuquerque Police Department in facilitating the arrest, indictment and conviction of felons by making rewards available to persons who furnish information which leads to arrest and indictment.

FORM 1023 PART V LINE 8
"Similar Amounts Paid"-REWARDS

During the year ended September 30, 1978 the Crime Stoppers Program paid 97 individual rewards for information supplied to the ALBUQUERQUE Police Department. The recipients were ANONYMOUS AS FURTHER DESCRIBED HEREIN. The following lists the payments each month.

Month	Number Paid	Amount				TOTAL
		Low	High	Ave		
OCT 77	5	\$ 150	600	400	2000	
NOV	8	100	800	475	3400	
DEC	8	100	1000	581	4650	
JAN 78	6	150	1000	616	3700	
FEB	10	100	1000	350	3500	
MAR	9	100	1000	328	3050	
APR	9	100	1000	338	3050	
MAY	9	100	1000	442	3800	
JUNE	6	50	800	416	2500	
JULY	6	50	800	408	2450	
AUG	10	25	332	197	1875	
SEPT	11	100	1000	380	3350	
Total	97				\$ 37,825	

FORM 1023 PART V, LINE 15
"Other Expenditures"

PUNDS STICKERS \$ 519.55 (See Attachment 7)
Postage printing stationery
traveling, etc. 417.40
\$ 936.95

FORM 1023 PART VII, B, 13 (a)

CONTRIBUTIONS GREATER THAN \$144.37
CIVITAN CLUB 2,332.13
THE VAUGHAN CO. 5,120.00
THE 100 CLUB 5,000.00
KIWANIS CLUB 4,372.19
KOAT-TV 4,976.36
ZELIEMAN CORP 1,500.00
UNCLE CLIFF'S FAMILY LAND 1,728.25

Statement 3, Cont.

Each week, under the Authority of the Board, a "Crime of the Week" is publicized through the media, and a \$1,000.00 reward is offered for information which leads to the arrest and indictment of the felon. That amount is doubled if the informant testifies at the trial.

The public is also told that they may receive rewards up to \$1,000.00 for information that leads to arrest and indictment in the case of other felony crimes.

An essential part of the program is the guaranteed anonymity of persons calling Crime Stoppers. Each caller is given a secret number when they call Crime Stoppers and, in most instances, their identity is not even known to the police officer who mans the Crime Stopper telephone. The Board of Directors do not know the name of an informant unless it becomes public knowledge if the person testifies at a trial. Informants are told to call back at a specific time when they will be advised if they have earned a reward. They are then given the telephone number of the Treasurer of Crime Stoppers, told the amount they will receive and asked to set up a time for payment. When they call the Treasurer, they are asked for their secret number, the amount of the reward, the name of the felon and the nature of the crime. A meeting time is then arranged and the Treasurer pays the informant in cash after they again furnish the pertinent data. The informant's secret number is signed by them on a receipt.

Since its inception to December 8, 1978, information received by Crime Stoppers led to the solution of 617 felony crimes, most of which would not have been solved otherwise, and to the recovery of \$517,250 worth of stolen property and narcotics. There have been 148 trials of "Crime Stopper" defendants with 147 convictions.

One television station has featured a re-enactment of the "Crime of the Week", created with the help of the Theatre Arts Department of the University of New Mexico, every Monday night on the 10 o'clock news for more than two years. The evening newspaper has featured the "Crime of the Week" on the front page every Monday for more than two years. This publicity plus additional support from radio and other newspaper and TV coverage has been a large factor in the program's success. A six minute segment appeared on the NBC "Today" show in November 1977.

Detective Greg MacAleese, who created the program, received the Police Chief's International Award of the Year from Parade Magazine in 1977. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency had its President fly to Albuquerque to make a special award to the Crime Stopper Program. There have been a number of other honors presented to Greg Mac Aleese and the Program.

All of this publicity has helped to educate the general public, not only in Albuquerque, but throughout the nation, that there is something a community can do about crime. Twelve cities in New Mexico and perhaps 25 more throughout the country have started programs similar to this one as a result of the publicity given.

Statement 3, Cont.

The Crime Stopper Program is designed to make members of the public aware of their civic responsibility in reporting criminal activity and has helped to make them realize that something they saw might in fact have been a crime. A significant number of informants do not wish to be rewarded for giving information, but they do want the anonymity.

In fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, Crime Stoppers paid rewards totaling \$37,825.00, whereas applicant is advised that the amount of money budgeted for rewards to informants by the Albuquerque Police Department has averaged \$2,500.00 a year for the last five years. Thus, the program has resulted in a lessening of the burdens of city government, in a decrease in criminal activity and in the apprehension and conviction of criminals.

(Attention is direct to Revenue Ruling 74-246 which is based on program similar to Crime Stoppers.)

Internal Revenue Service
District Director

Date: JAN 22 1979

▷ Albuquerque Crime Stoppers
Program, Inc.
401 Marquette, N.W.
Albuquerque, NM 87102

Dear Applicant:

Based on information supplied, and assuming your operations will be as stated in your application for recognition of exemption, we have determined you are exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Because you are a newly created organization, we are not now making a final determination of your foundation status under section 509(a) of the Code. However, we have determined that you can reasonably be expected to be a publicly supported organization described in sections 509(a)(1) and 170(b)(1)(A)(vi).

Accordingly, you will be treated as a publicly supported organization, and not as a private foundation, during an advance ruling period. This advance ruling period begins on the date of your inception and ends on the date shown above.

Within 90 days after the end of your advance ruling period, you must submit to us information needed to determine whether you have met the requirements of the applicable support test during the advance ruling period. If you establish that you have been a publicly supported organization, you will be classified as a section 509(a)(1) or 509(a)(2) organization as long as you continue to meet the requirements of the applicable support test. If you do not meet the public support requirements during the advance ruling period, you will be classified as a private foundation for future periods. Also, if you are classified as a private foundation, you will be treated as a private foundation from the date of your inception for purposes of sections 507(d) and 4940.

Grantors and donors may rely on the determination that you are not a private foundation until 90 days after the end of your advance ruling period. If you submit the required information within the 90 days, grantors and donors may continue to rely on the advance determination until the Service makes a final determination of your foundation status. However, if notice that you will no longer be treated as a section 509(a)(1) organization is published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin, grantors and donors may not rely on this determination after the date of such publication. Also, a grantor or donor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act that resulted in your loss of section 509(a)(1) status, or acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from classification as a section 509(a)(1) organization.

300 E. 8th St., Austin, Tex. 78701

(over)

III-50

Department of the Treasury

Employer Identification Number:

85-0267353

Accounting Period Ending:

September 30

Foundation Status Classification:

509(a)(1) & 170(b)(1)(A)(vi)

Advance Ruling Period Ends:

September 30, 1980

Person to Contact:

Judy Hitchcock

Contact Telephone Number:

(512) 397-5716

AUS:EO: 79-146

Letter 1045(DO) (6-77)

If your sources of support, or your purposes, character, or method of operation change, please let us know so we can consider the effect of the change on your exempt status and foundation status. Also, you should inform us of all changes in your name or address.

Generally, you are not liable for social security (FICA) taxes unless you file a waiver or exemption certificate as provided in the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. If you have paid FICA taxes without filing the waiver, you should call us. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA).

Organizations that are not private foundations are not subject to the excise taxes under Chapter 42 of the Code. However, you are not automatically exempt from other Federal excise taxes. If you have any questions about excise, employment, or other Federal taxes, please let us know.

Donors may deduct contributions to you as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts to you or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes if they meet the applicable provisions of sections 2055, 2106, and 2522 of the Code.

You are required to file Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax, only if your gross receipts each year are normally more than \$10,000. If a return is required, it must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of your annual accounting period. The law imposes a penalty of \$10 a day, up to a maximum of \$5,000, when a return is filed late, unless there is reasonable cause for the delay.

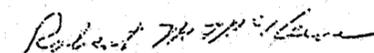
You are not required to file Federal income tax returns unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income under section 511 of the Code. If you are subject to this tax, you must file an income tax return on Form 990-T. In this letter, we are not determining whether any of your present or proposed activities are unrelated trade or business as defined in section 513 of the Code.

You need an employer identification number even if you have no employees. If an employer identification number was not entered on your application, a number will be assigned to you and you will be advised of it. Please use that number on all returns you file and in all correspondence with the Internal Revenue Service.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your exempt status and foundation status, you should keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown in the heading of this letter.

Sincerely yours,



Robert M. McKeever
District Director

III-51

Letter 1045(DO) (6-77)

Internal Revenue Service
District Director

Department of the Treasury

Date: OCT 28 1980

ALBUQUERQUE CRIME STOPPERS
PROGRAM, INC.
401 MARQUETTE, N. W.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87102

Our Letter Dated:
JANUARY 22, 1979
Advance Ruling Period Ends:
SEPTEMBER 30, 1980
Person to Contact:
ADVANCE RULING CLERK
Contact Telephone Number:
(214)-767-1155

*mailed 12-20-80
to DALLAS TX*

DEAR TAXPAYER:

Our letter of the above date stated that you would be treated as a publicly supported organization and not as a private foundation during your advance ruling period. This was based on our determination that you could reasonably be expected to be an organization described in sections 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) and 509(a)(1) or in section 509(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

We also stated that at the end of your advance ruling period you would have to establish that you were in fact an organization described in one of the above sections.

Our records indicate your advance ruling period ends on the date shown above. Therefore, to establish that you are an organization described in sections 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) and 509(a)(1) or in section 509(a)(2), please send us the following information for each of the tax years in your advance ruling period:

1. Amount of gifts, grants, and contributions received.
2. Amount of membership fees received.
3. Amount of gross income from interest, dividends, rents, and royalties.
4. Amount of net income from unrelated business activities. 0
5. Amount of tax revenue levied for your benefit and either paid to you or spent on your behalf. 0
6. The value of services or facilities furnished to you by a governmental unit without charge. (Do not include the value of services or facilities generally furnished to the public without charge.)
7. Amount of other receipts. Please specify their nature. (Do not include gain (or loss) from the sale or exchange of capital assets or gross receipts from the sources described in item 10, below.)
8. The total amount of the above items for each year and the total for the advance ruling period.

(over)
III-52

1100 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas 75242

Letter 1046(DO) (6-77)

9. A statement showing the name of and amount received from each person (individual, estate, trust, organization, or foundation) who contributed more than 2 percent of the aggregate total in item 8 for the advance ruling period. If such amounts were other than cash, please indicate the nature or type of receipt and the method of valuation.
10. Amount of gross receipts from admissions, sale of merchandise, performance of services, or furnishing of facilities in any activity that is not an unrelated business within the meaning of section 513.
Furnish the following information unless you do not wish consideration of your status under section 509(a)(2):
11. The total amount of items 8 and 10 for each tax year.
12. A statement showing the name of, and amount received in each year from, each disqualified person (as defined in section 4946 of the Code) and each organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(vii) or (viii) of the Code from whom you received amounts included in items 1, 2, or 10, above.
13. With respect to the amounts included in item 10, above: the name of each bureau or agency of a governmental unit and each person from whom you received an amount in excess of the greater of \$5,000 or 1 percent of the total amount shown for each year in item 11, above, and the amount received from each. There is no need to repeat information shown for item 12, above.

*public
venture
NONE
needed*

NONE

The information requested in this letter is required to support your claim to be other than a private foundation. It is needed in addition to any required Form 990 or other annual return or report. Please send it to us within 90 days from the DATE OF THIS LETTER. An addressed envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

If we do not receive this information, we will presume you are a private foundation and you will be treated as a private foundation as of the first day of your first tax year for purposes of sections 507(d) and 4940 of the Code. In addition, if you do not provide the information by the time requested, it will be considered by the Internal Revenue Service that you have not taken all reasonable steps to secure the determination you requested. Under section 7428(b)(2) of the Code, not taking all reasonable steps, in a timely manner, to secure the determination may be considered as a failure to exhaust administrative remedies available to you within the Service, and may preclude the issuance of a declaratory judgment in the matter under judicial proceedings.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown in the heading of this letter.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
A. W. McCanless
A. W. McCanless
District Director

Enclosure:
Envelope

III-53

Letter 1046(DO) (6-77)

ALBUQUERQUE CRIME STOPPERS
PROGRAM, INC.
401 Marquette NW
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

12-20-80

	10-1-78 thru 9-30-79		10-1-79 thru 9-30-80	
1.	\$26,027.00		\$21,864.00	
2.	0		0	
3.	588.00		588.00	
4.	0		0	
5.	0		0	
6.	0		0	
7.	0		0	
8.	26,615.00	+	23,757.00	= \$50,372.00
9.	The Vaughan Co.		3,015.00	
	Uncle Cliff's Familyland		2,170.00	
	KOAT		3,120.00	
	Circle K Corp		1,500.00	
10.	none		none	
11.	26,615.00		23,757.00	
12.	Nothing received from each disqualified person (as defined in section 4946 of the code) nor amounts from any organizations described in section 170(b)(1)(A) or (viii) of the code.			
13.	none		none	

Arnold E. Olson,
Treasurer

III-54

Internal Revenue Service
District Director

Department of the Treasury

Date APR 16 1981

Our Letter Dated:

JANUARY 22, 1979
Person to Contact:

Contact Telephone Number:

ALBUQUERQUE CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM
INC.
401 MARQUETTE NW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102

EE:EO:7215:WJ
DAL:EO:81-1372

4-20-81

This modifies our letter of the above date in which we stated that you would be treated as an organization which is not a private foundation until the expiration of your advance ruling period.

Based on the information you submitted, we have determined that you are not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, because you are an organization of the type described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). Your exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the code is still in effect.

Grantors and contributors may rely on this determination until the Internal Revenue Service publishes notice to the contrary. However, a grantor or a contributor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act that resulted in your loss of section 509(a)(1) status, or acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from classification as a section 509(a)(1) organization.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your private foundation status, please keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown above.

Sincerely yours,



R. C. Voskuil
District Director

1100 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas 75242

III-55

Letter 1050 (DO) (7-77)

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By: Greg MacAleese, Director - New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission
Sgt. John Gilbert, Supervisor - Houston, TX, Crime Stoppers
Sgt. Joe Kishur, Coordinator - Tucumcari, NM, Crime Stoppers
Ms. Susan Moore, Coordinator - Tucson, AZ, 88-Crime Program

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"The duty to disclose knowledge of crime rests upon all citizens."

**U.S. Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson
(1892-1954) Stein v. New York, 346 U.S. 156, 184.**

CHAPTER IV THE POLICE COORDINATOR

There is a fine line separating successful and unsuccessful Crime Stoppers programs. Experience has shown most often the difference is in the quality of the person selected as police coordinator.

The coordinator is responsible for the internal operation of the Crime Stoppers program and faces a demanding, time-consuming, multi-faceted task. He or she will handle most of the informant calls, screen and disseminate the information received from these calls, follow up on investigations and act as the police department's liaison with the Crime Stoppers Board of Directors. The coordinator usually is the most visible person involved with the program and ordinarily is responsible for most, if not all, of the publicity generated by Crime Stoppers.

These are critical functions and great care should be made in the coordinator's selection.

A. SELECTING A GOOD COORDINATOR

Due to the diverse nature of the job, not everyone is capable of being a good Crime Stoppers coordinator. However, just about every police department has someone in its ranks who could handle the position effectively. For example, Chuck Jackson was a veteran detective before taking on the Crime Stoppers assignment in Rockford, Illinois. Susan Moore was an investigator with the Pima County District Attorney's office before she became coordinator of the 88-Crime program in Tucson, Arizona. George Vanderhule was a sergeant in Community Relations before he was assigned to the Austin, Texas, Crime Stoppers program. And Jim Bishop was a patrol officer with the Orlando, Florida, Police Department before being selected to coordinate the Central Florida Crime Line program.

What these four individuals have in common, along with several hundred other Crime Stoppers coordinators around the United States and Canada, are outgoing personalities, impeccable personal reputations and a great deal of self-motivation. It is also very helpful if the coordinator has prior investigative experience, since his most important function will involve dealing with informants and developing their information into workable leads.

An outgoing personality is invaluable because the coordinator usually is the public relations representative and image-maker for Crime Stoppers. About 25 percent of the coordinator's time involves public speaking to groups of individuals. Experience in public speaking is not necessary, but a person who is uncomfortable with the prospect of speaking to small or large groups will be less than effective as a coordinator.

The same principle is true in working with the media, one of the most important partners in a successful Crime Stoppers program. Experience is not that important, since members of the media usually will be happy to assist the coordinator in learning the basics of writing a news story or appearing before a camera. However, a coordinator who freezes when appearing on television or one who has difficulty expressing himself, will not be very effective.

The credibility of Crime Stoppers revolves around the personal reputation of the coordinator. A coordinator who is not respected by fellow law enforcement officers probably will receive less cooperation than one who is trusted and respected. Due to the publicity generated by Crime Stoppers, the coordinator also should remember that he or she will be thrust into a certain amount of limelight. This should dictate many of the coordinator's private actions. Controversy should be avoided.

Overtime and interruptions of one's home life are commonplace when administering the Crime Stoppers program. It is not unusual for coordinators to work 60 hours per week and be on call 24 hours a day. Some smaller police departments require coordinators to continue to perform their regularly assigned duties. This places still another burden on them. While sharing assignments is understandable in smaller departments, it is not recommended for the successful operation of a Crime Stoppers program.

What can a person expect by accepting an assignment as Crime Stoppers coordinator? Most coordinators say it is one of the most exciting, diverse positions available in police work. Since Crime Stoppers receives such a wide variety of information from citizens, every day can be a new adventure. The rewards are many. The coordinator will play a major role in the solution of many fascinating, often complex, crimes that probably would not have been solved without the help of a call to Crime Stoppers. Not only is there a high degree of job satisfaction, but professionally it can be very advantageous. Since the coordinator often is the most visible member of the police department, personal prestige usually corresponds to the success of the program.

B. PROCESSING CRIME STOPPERS CALLS

The most important responsibility facing a coordinator is processing citizens' telephone calls to Crime Stoppers. This is the most critical moment for the program, since it really doesn't matter how good the other aspects of the program are if the telephone calls are not handled properly.

After many years of experience in processing thousands of Crime Stoppers calls, coordinators have the following suggestions:

1. Put the caller at ease. A nervous person will try to get off the telephone quickly, will forget or withhold information and generally is not as reliable as someone who is more relaxed.
2. Sound enthusiastic and interested, even if it is quickly apparent the information is relatively useless. Don't forget, people will not call back if they feel they were treated shoddily. Important information could be lost in the future because of this.
3. Reassure the caller that the call is confidential. Crime Stoppers programs do not, and should not, tape or trace telephone calls.
4. Fill out a Crime Stoppers questionnaire for each call (see the Appendix). The use of a questionnaire keeps information uniform and important questions will not be overlooked. The questionnaire is self-explanatory and easy to use. The original questionnaire should be kept on file in the Crime Stoppers office and a copy forwarded to the detective responsible for the follow-up investigation, or the detective's supervisor. Some coordinators attach a follow-up form (see Appendix) to the Crime Stoppers form. This keeps information returned from the detectives consistent.
5. Keep the caller on the telephone until you are satisfied the information is correct and complete. Treat each call as if you never will hear from the informant again. However, try to have the caller stay in contact with the program by asking each one to call within a week so you can tell them where the information has been sent and the status of the case. This also gives investigators enough time to evaluate the information and request additional clarification of any major points. Occasionally, coordinators ask the caller to contact the investigator directly, giving the Crime Stoppers code number as identification. This can be very helpful when investigators need specific facts that are not readily apparent to coordinators or volunteers.
6. Give the caller a code number, even if he is willing to reveal his identity. Code numbers are used to track a case as it goes through the investigative and court

process. Callers willing to reveal their identity should be aware they might possibly be contacted by investigators at a later date, and that anonymity cannot then be guaranteed.

C. SCREENING CALLS

Not every coordinator has the time or the inclination to screen the information received by a Crime Stoppers call. It is a policy, however, that has been invaluable to a number of Crime Stoppers programs.

The Houston program, for example, has computer terminals located in the Crime Stoppers office. This allows the coordinator answering the call to retrieve original police reports and detectives' supplemental reports while still talking to the informant. Obviously, this is a tremendous advantage to the coordinator, since information can be verified or challenged immediately.

Here are a few screening steps many coordinators take before passing the Crime Stoppers report on to investigators:

1. The first stop usually is in the Records Section to see if there is an official police report referring to the crime in question. By comparing the official report with the Crime Stoppers' information, the coordinator will have a good idea of the caller's veracity. If a suspect has been named by the informant, most departments have their records cross-indexed to include names of suspects and offenders of other cases. Possibly that suspect might be listed in other reports. This can give the coordinator an indication of modus operandi, vehicle descriptions and associates.

2. If the suspect has been arrested locally, his mug shot and fingerprints should be on file. If he has a prior major arrest record, chances are he will have an FBI number and a rap sheet. This information can also be valuable in determining the informant's reliability. In many cases, where there are known victims or eyewitnesses, a photo array containing the suspect's mug shot and at least four other mug shots of individuals of similar appearance can be displayed. A positive identification by a victim or witness is very helpful in securing search or arrest warrants, or in creating a basis for further investigation.

3. A quick check with the Warrants Unit often produces valuable results. If the suspect has an outstanding misdemeanor or felony warrant, it provides all the probable cause necessary to arrest him and might create an opportunity to question him.

4. Another helpful area is the Traffic Violations or Magistrate Court office. Recent moving or parking citations might contain the suspect's current address and a vehicle description.

5. If the police department has an Intelligence Unit, information might be on file about the suspect or his associates.

This entire screening process usually takes less than 30 minutes to complete and has dual value. First, it gives the coordinator a much better idea of the quality of the caller's information. Secondly, it saves investigators valuable time. This creates better rapport between the coordinator and other detectives. Investigators should not feel that Crime Stoppers is a burden. It is a program specifically designed to help them in their investigative efforts. By performing the screening personally, the coordinator supports this concept.

D. TYPES OF INFORMANTS

Informants come in all shapes, sizes and colors and cross all socioeconomic lines. However, there are three general types of persons who call Crime Stoppers: the "Good Citizen"; others who might be good citizens but exist on the periphery of the criminal element and have been nicknamed "Fringe Players" by Crime Stoppers coordinators; and, of course, criminals themselves.

A check with many of the 350 major Crime Stoppers programs throughout the United States and Canada indicates that "Good Citizen" informants comprise about 55 percent of all callers. "Fringe players" call about 25 percent of the time and the remaining 20 percent of the calls come from members of the criminal element.

These percentages, however, will vary from program to program. Houston Crime Stoppers, for example, report that a majority of their calls come from the criminal element. And the State of New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission receives a disproportionately high number of calls from "Good Citizen" informants.

How can you tell the difference between these types of callers, when they remain anonymous? It's really quite simple -- it's how they approach you with information and the type of information they have to discuss with you. Here are some examples:

"Good Citizen" callers aren't usually motivated by cash rewards. Anonymity seems to be the major reason why they call Crime Stoppers instead of going through normal

police department channels. This type of caller is often fearful of retaliation from the criminal element. Most of the time, information received from "Good Citizen" callers is general in nature.

Occasionally, however, a "Good Citizen" call will produce a major result. It was just this type of caller whose information helped Omaha Crime Stoppers capture Michael E. McGuire, 33, who was wanted in four states on charges ranging from murder, kidnaping and sexual assault to a series of armed robberies. Who was the caller? He was the father of a young woman who had accepted a ride to California with the suspect. The father said he was concerned about his daughter's safety. McGuire was arrested in Burlingame, California, within hours after the call to Omaha Crime Stoppers.

"Fringe Players" often provide valuable information to Crime Stoppers. Their information usually is pretty accurate, but somewhat limited. Often, they've overheard someone bragging about committing a crime or they've been told about a recent shipment of narcotics. Included in this category of callers are wives, ex-wives, girlfriends and mothers-in-law of criminals, as well as other relatives, neighbors, business associates or social acquaintances. Women have always been an excellent source of information for law enforcement officials. Don't forget, it was a woman who helped the FBI finally track down John Dillinger.

The same is true with Crime Stoppers. Crooks never have learned to keep their mouths shut around women and the old adage that "hell hath no fury like a woman scorned" is borne out time and time again through experiences of Crime Stoppers programs throughout the country.

One of the legendary cases solved by Albuquerque Crime Stoppers involved a call from a woman who told Greg MacAleese, "My husband just ran off to California with another woman. Could you bring a truck over to my house and take some of these stolen things that he has here?" The "stolen things" turned out to be cement mixers, television sets, a grandfather clock, some paintings and a gun or two -- total value around \$30,000. Ironically, MacAleese received a call from the same woman about two months later, who told him in a conciliatory tone, "Gosh, my husband returned home and he sure is mad at me for giving you all those things he had. Any chance we can get them back?" The husband now is doing 10-50 years in the New Mexico State Penitentiary. Rumor has it that he wants a divorce.

This experience points out one of the problems with this type of informant. Extreme caution should be used in evaluating the information because the caller

occasionally will embellish her story just to get her "ex" thrown in jail. And the fury sometimes wanes with time so it is advisable not to expect the informant to testify in court if the trial is six to eight months down the road. By that time, the situation might be reversed and you could have a hostile witness on your hands.

But need more be said than a quote from a female informant who told Sgt. George Vanderhule of the Austin, Texas, Crime Stoppers program that she was turning in her boyfriend for some armed robberies because, "I can always get a new boyfriend, but I can't always get \$200."

The most productive Crime Stoppers informants, however, are criminals. That should come as no surprise. Crooks are in a unique position to really know what is happening within their own environment. Law enforcement has always been aware of this. In the past, most information from criminals was developed by what is known as the "hook system." This simply meant that when a criminal was arrested, he would be offered his freedom or reduced charges in exchange for information that might help investigators land a "bigger fish."

With Crime Stoppers, criminals have a variety of motivations for talking. At the top of the list are money and anonymity. Revenge also can be a major factor, along with the elimination of competition. Regardless of motivation, Crime Stoppers gladly accepts information from criminals. Just about every program has an "E. F. Hutton" informant -- when he talks, everybody listens. The program's policy always has been to evaluate the quality of the information, not the quality of the informant. Besides, what else is a crook good for but to provide information that helps catch other crooks?

E. PUBLIC SPEAKING

In most Crime Stoppers programs, the coordinator is responsible for liaison with the public and the media. This not only entails many public speaking assignments, but also the selection and preparation of the "Crime of the Week."

Initially, most Crime Stoppers coordinators are uncomfortable in making speeches before groups of people. It is a departure from their previous responsibilities. As one coordinator told an audience just after his Crime Stoppers program began: "The last time I talked to a group this large, they were trying to burn my patrol car -- with me in it!"

Still, here are a few hints on how to make public speaking a more palatable, even enjoyable, chore:

1. Remember that public speaking is a valuable tool for Crime Stoppers. You will be spreading the Crime Stoppers message to a variety of people. Therefore, make sure your audience knows you're interested and excited about your subject.

2. In preparing for your speaking appearance, consider first of all what you want to accomplish with your speech -- primarily, you want to inform your audience about Crime Stoppers and enlist their support. Be sure to include a thorough explanation of how Crime Stoppers works.

3. Keep your speech interesting. Most citizens enjoy anecdotes about police work, particularly humorous episodes. "War stories" about personal exploits or specific cases solved by Crime Stoppers can be both instructive and entertaining.

4. Know your audience. This could determine the content of your speech. You probably would not make the same speech to a group of police officers at roll call as you would to the ladies at the weekly luncheon club. You should also be aware of how long you are expected to speak. Many civic groups have only a limited amount of time to give to a speaker since their meetings are breakfast or luncheon gatherings and their members have to go to work.

5. Don't try to memorize your speech. Experts say you are courting disaster if you try to memorize your speech word for word. You might forget a portion of it or you might deliver it in a mechanical manner. It is best if you outline your speech with key ideas, rather than in sentence form. Speaking is a spontaneous act -- you don't think of words when you talk, you think of ideas. Usually the words come naturally if the ideas are clear.

6. Use visual aids whenever possible. Crime Stoppers-USA has an excellent video tape about the program and it's designed to be used when speaking before most organizations. Your local television station might also be willing to help you develop a documentary about your program. One word of warning, however, about the use of visual aids. Don't plan your whole presentation around your visual aids because if there is a mechanical malfunction, you might be stuck without enough material to fill up your time allowance. It also is helpful to take brochures or other written material about Crime Stoppers along with you.

7. Bring along a member of your Board of Directors. Crime Stoppers is a united effort among the community, police and media. Having a board member assist in the presentation is invaluable -- it promotes the image that Crime Stoppers is indeed a team

concept and the board member is in a better position to appeal for contributions for the reward fund. In fact, many police chiefs frown on having their officers soliciting contributions from the public.

8. Leave enough time for questions from the audience. This should ensure that no one leaves your presentation with any misunderstanding about how Crime Stoppers works. Many times, coordinators report that questions and comments from the audience take up almost as much time as the original speech. It also is a fairly good device to determine the enthusiasm you have generated from your presentation.

9. Don't be concerned about stage fright. Just about everyone who has to talk in public has some nervousness. This usually disappears shortly after you begin your speech. Besides, experts say some nervousness is beneficial because it makes you more mentally alert. After making your 100th speech, you might even begin to enjoy the experience.

F. LIAISON WITH THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In a sense, the Crime Stoppers coordinator serves two masters. Since he is a sworn police officer, he has a chain of command within the department to follow. He also answers to the Board of Directors. The board, discussed at length elsewhere in this manual, establishes Crime Stoppers' policy. The coordinator carries out that policy. In order for him to be effective, the coordinator must develop and maintain good rapport with board members. The coordinator should never make arbitrary decisions involving Crime Stoppers on his own. Rather, he should consult the Chairman or Executive Committee in a manner previously determined. Likewise, the board should consult with the coordinator before setting policy that could affect him.

The primary contact between the coordinator and the board comes at the monthly meeting. The coordinator should be prepared to update the board on the operational activities of the program. This would include cases which are to be presented as the "Crime of the Week"; reward cases and payment recommendations; past and future public speaking assignments; and any other items of interest to board members.

In outlining those cases eligible for rewards, the coordinator should include the following items in his report (see Coordinator's Report in Appendix):

1. The caller's code number **BUT NO OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE CALLER THAT MIGHT LEAD BOARD MEMBERS TO KNOW THE INFORMANT'S IDENTITY.** This is both protection for the caller and the board.

2. A brief summary of the caller's information and how valuable it was to investigators. This might also include the degree of cooperation the caller exhibited and the quality of the information.

3. The number and type of cases solved through the call and the dollar value of stolen property or narcotics recovered.

4. If the caller is a "regular", the coordinator might include a brief history of other cases he has helped solve.

5. If the case is unique or involves an unusually large reward recommendation, the coordinator might have the investigator who worked the case available to answer other questions the board might have for him.

Once providing a reward recommendation for the board to consider, the coordinator should remove himself from discussion about the reward amount. Essentially this is a board decision and the coordinator should accept that decision gracefully.

A few Crime Stoppers programs have established a fixed reward scale where, for example, a caller is paid \$1,000 for information solving a murder; \$750 for a rape; \$500 for an armed robbery; \$250 for a burglary, etc. Most programs, however, feel that such an approach is very inflexible and does not take into consideration any of those variables which so often exist when crimes are solved. In a sense, establishing a fixed reward scale is an abdication of the board's responsibility and it is not recommended for use other than as an extremely broad guideline.

One final word to coordinators and board members about reward amounts -- when in doubt, go higher rather than lower in your reward amounts. Crime Stoppers thrives on repeat callers. Informants who go away disappointed with their payments probably will not call again and valuable information might be lost forever. Don't be guilty of being too cheap. If the program's reward fund is getting low, the board should get busy and raise more money. And if the fund has been depleted due to cases being solved, fund raising should not be that difficult a problem.

When a program is well-established and well-funded, the police coordinator and board of directors may decide to expand its public relations by rewarding "Outstanding Citizens." In Tucson, Arizona, the 88-CRIME program honors citizens who go out of their way and risk personal safety to stop a crime or assist in the apprehension of a felon. The "Outstanding Citizen" is given a plaque at a regular board meeting and often a merchant provides a complimentary dinner at one of the city's finer restaurants.

This kind of recognition and publicity is good both for the citizen and the Crime Stoppers program. It also avoids a common headache faced by most programs -- what to do with citizens who help solve a crime but don't qualify for a Crime Stoppers reward because they didn't call the program. Be sure to issue a press release before the board meeting giving the facts about your "Outstanding Citizen" and the fact that there will be a presentation. This shows that your board is emphasizing community involvement.

G. LIAISON WITH THE MEDIA

With most Crime Stoppers programs, the coordinator is responsible for selecting the "Crime of the Week." The "Crime of the Week" is the focal point of publicity for Crime Stoppers. The board of directors should establish criteria the coordinator can follow in selecting suitable cases for the "Crime of the Week," but the final decision in this matter should be left to the coordinator's judgment. He is the one who is closest to the police department and knows which cases should be included for publicity.

Most Crime Stoppers programs have similar criteria for selecting a "Crime of the Week." The case should be unsolved and all possible investigative leads should be exhausted. This avoids a problem that developed in Albuquerque during the early stages of its Crime Stoppers program. One detective, make that ex-detective now, would not start working on a case until it appeared as "Crime of the Week." Obviously, this defeats one of the purposes of the "Crime of the Week," which is to generate new leads for investigators after all other efforts have been exhausted.

It is advisable for the coordinator to rotate the type of cases used for the "Crime of the Week." Although violent crimes have top priority, one can't ignore property crimes since they comprise the majority of crimes committed in our society. Typically, a major city Crime Stoppers program will publicize a murder case one week, a burglary the next, then another violent crime such as a rape or armed robbery, and then follow that up with possibly a fugitive or another property crime. This gives all investigative units a chance to have a "headache" crime featured through the media. It also makes the public more aware of the entire crime spectrum.

Some coordinators have complained they sometimes have difficulty finding a suitable crime to publicize as the "Crime of the Week." This is especially true in smaller communities where some programs have been forced to publicize a "Crime of the Month"

instead of one weekly. Another problem some coordinators have is that certain detectives don't want their cases publicized.

In Austin, Texas, they solved this problem by creating a "Crime Reduction Committee." Members of the committee include the supervisors of each investigative section. Each week they select one case from their section as a candidate for the "Crime of the Week." They then decide from the candidate cases which one will be featured by Crime Stoppers. The next week, the entire process begins anew. This takes a major burden away from the Crime Stoppers coordinator.

If your program encompasses multi-jurisdictions, be sure to assist these other agencies by publicizing some of their unsolved crimes. Have regular meetings with liaison personnel from other agencies and encourage their participation with the program. If done properly, the coordinator can greatly increase communication and rapport between all local law enforcement agencies.

Details surrounding the production of a "Crime of the Week" is covered in Chapter V: THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA.

The coordinator should remember that publicity is a two-way street. While the "Crime of the Week" is an important vehicle to keep Crime Stoppers before the public, even more valuable is publicity surrounding the solution of a crime through a call to the program. This kind of publicity shows that the program is successful and usually generates even more calls from citizens and more contributions to the reward fund.

News organizations associated with Crime Stoppers usually take a great deal of personal pride in announcing that a major crime has been solved through a tip to the program, especially if it is a "Crime of the Week" or was carried earlier as a regular news story. The media views this as a reaffirmation that their efforts are worthwhile.

The coordinator can make exceptional use of this relationship with the media, especially on breaking stories. Rewarding members of the media who support Crime Stoppers by giving them first break on a major crime being solved is an excellent way to maintain close rapport. It also provides a perfect opportunity to "stroke" fellow detectives by having the media interview them when a case they have investigated is solved. Coordinators who go out of their way to praise investigators and field officers usually avoid internal jealousy that often is associated with the position.

H. COORDINATING A MAJOR CITY PROGRAM

Trouble shooting is a daily task for each police coordinator. It becomes especially difficult in a large city the size of Houston, which has a population of more than 3 million. Houston Crime Stoppers has 10 investigators assigned to its program. Sgt. John Gilbert reflects on some of his problems:

"Three things stand out as mandatory if our program is to have continued success. First, in order to maintain an average of a \$1,000 per working day payout (about \$23,000 per month) a constant fund raising campaign must be in effect in order to avoid crisis management.

"Second, in order to maintain community-wide awareness of the mechanical operation of Crime Stoppers, the media must be constantly fed with new material. The 'Crime of the Week' is not enough. The public must know their program is working, so successful cases must be highlighted.

"Finally, the program will not exist on any permanent basis without the support of the line officers as well as the detectives. Without either the program will go under, and rightfully so, because ultimately it is the tedious follow-up by both detectives and line officers that ensures success. When a department has 3,300 like Houston's and approximately 600 square miles to cover, this can be especially difficult. Complicating it further are some 18 other police agencies in the city and a total of 59 in the county.

"Obviously, a communication line must be kept open between all law enforcement personnel in order for cases to be worked and sources to be paid. This determines whether the program is window-dressing or a strong crime-fighting tool that can assist each and every officer in making his job a little easier."

I. COORDINATING A RURAL PROGRAM

While communication remains the biggest problem for major city Crime Stoppers coordinators, law enforcement officers administering a rural program also face some hurdles.

Detective Joe Kishur, who coordinates the Quay County Crime Stoppers program in tiny (6,000 population) Tucumcari, New Mexico, reveals some thoughts about his operation:

"The selection of a police coordinator for a rural community is of utmost importance. Not only will the coordinator be responsible for answering the Crime

Stoppers telephone and processing the information but, in many instances, he also will do the follow-up investigative work.

"This is due to the limited manpower in rural police departments. Therefore, when selecting a coordinator, it would be advantageous to select an individual who not only has an extensive investigative background, but one who also can deal with the general public.

"In a rural community, the police coordinator will at times be away from the Crime Stoppers telephone for several hours at a time. Therefore, it is an advantage to have a second phone, or extension, located where it will receive maximum coverage. This could be in the office of the Chief of Police or the Assistant Chief. When the coordinator is not available to answer the Crime Stoppers telephone, one of these people can do it. However, the coordinator should advise other assigned personnel when he is going to be away from the office.

"The coordinator will have a very close working relationship with his board of directors. As with other Crime Stoppers programs, the people who make up the board of directors have their businesses to operate. They also will contact the coordinator for advice concerning the program, especially when it's being started in a community. Periodically, the coordinator should attempt to visit board members on an individual basis. This way you will be able to listen to their problems and questions concerning Crime Stoppers without being interrupted by other people, as you would be at other times, such as a board of directors meeting.

"No matter what the size of the community may be, the selection of the board of directors is very important. The board must be made up of people who are interested in the welfare of the community and who are willing to work to make that community a better place for everyone to live.

"If you live in a small community, you probably will be familiar with the people in your town who are active in civic work. Some of these people would probably be willing to serve on the Crime Stoppers board. However, you have to be careful not to get people who are so involved in other activities that they will not have time to devote to the program. One place to start looking for people who might be willing to serve is at the Chamber of Commerce. This is where you can usually obtain a listing of all civic clubs in the community. From the names that are provided on these listings, you should be able to find several people who would serve on the board.

"Besides the civic clubs in the community, another source of possible board members is the local high school. Placing two to four high school seniors on the board will add to

the program's public image and offer a younger point of view when discussions are taking place during your board meetings. You also will find that these high school students are very willing and eager to help with fund raising and other events involving Crime Stoppers.

"When selecting high school students for the board, look for students who are getting good grades and who are involved in extra-curricular activities at school. These students usually serve a one-year term, as most students you will be selecting will go on to college in the fall.

"As the police coordinator, you will be the most visible representative of the Crime Stoppers program in your community. You will be called upon many times to speak to civic groups and other interested persons about Crime Stoppers. It is highly recommended, when invited to speak to one of these groups, that a member of your board go along with you. This will reinforce to the people in your community that Crime Stoppers is a joint community effort and not just another operation of the police department.

"The coordinator also is responsible for seeing that the 'Crime of the Week' is publicized by the local media. Most rural communities don't have a local television station, but you generally will have at least one radio station and one newspaper to deal with.

"It's best if the coordinator records the 'Crime of the Week' for the radio station. They will have the facilities to do this and are usually very willing to assist with this type of program. Try to arrange a specific time each week to go to the radio station and record the 'Crime of the Week.' This way you will be able to use their recording facilities and still not interfere with the general operation of the radio station.

"The same is true with the local newspaper. Talk with the editor and find out when he must have the written copy of the 'Crime of the Week.' If you are going to be late for any reason, call and advise them.

"As with every Crime Stoppers program, fund raising is of utmost importance. There are several ways this can be done. The most common is a direct appeal for funds. One way to reach the entire community is to arrange with the local radio station manager for the use of his station for an entire day. If you obtain this use, the coordinator and several board members can explain the program and also ask for financial help at the same time. Also have some other board members who can go to people's homes or businesses after they have offered a contribution and pick up the money or checks

immediately. Then, with the contributors' permission, announce their names over the radio. Most people like to get this type of recognition. You will find that, if handled correctly, a large amount of money can be raised in a relatively short time.

"Fund raising can also be done in a booth at the county fair. This will give you a chance to hand out brochures and meet a lot of the people in your community and surrounding areas. You also will be able to answer questions about Crime Stoppers and talk about success stories. This would be a good place to sell caps with your logo on them or raffle off something in order to raise funds for your program."

J. SOME DOS AND DON'TS FOR COORDINATORS

Over the course of seven years, Crime Stoppers coordinators representing more than 350 programs have run into a number of problems and delicate situations. As a result of this combined experience, here is a list of dos and don'ts for prospective coordinators:

1. **DON'T BARGAIN WITH AN INFORMANT.** Many callers will attempt to bargain with the coordinator about the amount of money they will receive for their information. This is particularly common among callers who are members of the criminal element. It is strongly advised that the coordinator avoid setting a firm reward amount. He can say in the past, the board of directors had paid anywhere from \$100 to \$1,000 for information solving armed robberies or murders, etc. This establishes a wide reward range without backing the coordinator into a corner. If he sets a firm price, the coordinator is bypassing the authority of the board of directors and risks incurring its wrath. The board sets the reward amount, not the coordinator.

2. **AVOID HANDLING REWARD MONEY.** One of the prime reasons the board of directors was created simply was for the benefit of the coordinator and the police department. It was felt that the police department should not handle reward monies -- either collecting it or dispersing it. There are countless ways of paying off a Crime Stoppers informant. Austin, Texas, rotates banks and payments are made by the security officer. Albuquerque uses a dry cleaners owned by the program's treasurer. Other programs use restaurants or retail businesses and payoffs often are made by someone not even associated with Crime Stoppers. Whatever the method, it should not include a direct payment by the coordinator. Handling the reward money can leave the coordinator open to charges of misconduct by either board members or informants. If there is no

alternative and the coordinator must make a payoff, it is strongly suggested that he have a witness available.

3. **AVOID PERSONAL MEETINGS WITH INFORMANTS.** The coordinator is the most visible person associated with Crime Stoppers. He is sure to gain a great deal of notoriety in his community. For a variety of reasons, some informants want to meet the coordinator in person. Unless there is absolutely no alternative, the coordinator should avoid these personal meetings. He could be walking into a set-up. Of course, there are exceptions. In narcotics cases, some informants are willing to make controlled buys or introduce undercover detectives to dealers. This could necessitate a meeting with narcotics detectives, the coordinator and an informant. However, once an introduction has been made, the coordinator should exit the picture. A meeting also might be justified if the informant has some physical evidence he wants to give to the coordinator. In all cases involving personal meetings with informants, the coordinator should set the time and place of the meeting and he should take another detective with him as back-up.

4. **AVOID PRIVATE REWARDS.** Occasionally a crime victim, or some person, or group will contact Crime Stoppers and offer to put up a private reward if a specific case will be featured as the "Crime of the Week." These offers, while no doubt made with good intentions, can cause a number of problems for the program. First, many private rewards have stipulations that do not parallel Crime Stoppers' guidelines, such as payment for conviction instead of indictment. Secondly, it circumvents the selection process used to pick a "Crime of the Week." This should be an internal process involving detectives and their supervisors. Thirdly, private rewards are outside the control of the Crime Stoppers board of directors and therefore cannot be guaranteed. Suggest to those interested in putting up a private reward that they contribute to the Crime Stoppers reward fund instead. Make sure there is no implication that their case will get special consideration. If it is a major case, it probably will end up as a "Crime of the Week" eventually.

5. **DON'T USE THE PROGRAM TO PROMOTE YOURSELF.** Crime Stoppers presents an excellent career opportunity for the coordinator. Instant recognition, prestige and excellent professional contacts go with the job. However, the coordinator should remember that he's part of a team. When making public speaking or media appearances, he should make every effort to include a member of the board of directors and he should be free in his praise of the media, the community, and the police officers who do the bulk of the investigative work. Sadly, a coordinator's enlarged ego has damaged more than one Crime Stoppers program.

6. **KEEP GOOD STATISTICS.** This might seem like an obvious suggestion, but you would be surprised at how many coordinators have failed to keep track of the number of cases solved by their Crime Stoppers program or the amount of stolen property and narcotics recovered. The coordinator should keep a running statistical total because it's the only way the board of directors, the public and the media will be able to chart the progress of the program. It is also suggested that the coordinator track Crime Stoppers cases as they go through the court system. The District Attorney's office might be willing to assist in this matter. Again, this is designed to see just how well the Crime Stoppers program is operating.

7. **KEEP YOUR DEPARTMENT INFORMED.** Sometimes it's easy to take your own police department for granted. You simply assume everyone is knowledgeable about Crime Stoppers. But in Albuquerque, current Crime Stoppers coordinator Detective Carol Torbett discovered to her surprise that a large number of new officers were very ignorant about the program. This lack of knowledge was the result of an influx of new officers and a new retirement system that had resulted in a disproportionate number of veteran officers leaving the force. Detective Torbett quickly remedied the situation by speaking at every watch briefing for several weeks. A Crime Stoppers training program also has been instituted in the Academy.

8. **UTILIZE VOLUNTEERS WHEREVER PRACTICAL.** Trained volunteers can greatly help unburden a coordinator's hectic task. Retired police officers can be utilized to answer the Crime Stoppers telephone. Secretaries or other volunteers can assist with the filing or statistical reporting. Tucson's 88-CRIME program uses members of the Fraternal Order of Police Women's Auxiliary. Coordinator Susan Moore reports that many officers' wives are interested in their husbands' work and, with proper training, make excellent volunteers to man telephones at night and on weekends. One word of caution, however. All volunteers should be given thorough security checks and should be given extensive training. But don't be afraid to consider them!

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IV THE POLICE COORDINATOR

WINSTON-SALEM/FORSYTH COUNTY CRIMESTOPPERS

When a call is received from an informant, a CrimeStoppers form (attachment #1) is filled out with as much information as can be obtained and a code number is assigned to each new caller. After determining who is handling the case (i.e., Juvenile Section, Vice, Narcotics, County, or other jurisdiction), attachment #2 (suspect cross reference card) and attachment #3 are filled out. White and pink copies of attachment #3 are forwarded to addressee, green copy is forwarded to Commander of our Bureau, blue copy is forwarded to our Intelligence Section, and yellow copy is retained in CrimeStoppers office filed in manila folders by Caller Code # along with original sheet (attachment #1). Attachment #4 is filled out on all outgoing memoranda. Attachment #5 is filled out for all solved cases taken to the CrimeStoppers Advisory Board. Item "Arrestee" is consecutively numbered in order to keep a running tally of number of cases solved. Dollar amount of recovered stolen property or seized drugs, etc. is recorded in "Recovery" column. Attachment #6 is a sample of our stationery for thank-you letters, etc.

When a memorandum is received by a Division, Section, etc. of the Winston-Salem Police Department, it is logged into a book in that unit, assigned to an officer to investigate, and a reply is made on the bottom of the memorandum. The white copy is returned to CrimeStoppers and the pink copy is retained by that unit.

Monthly we compile a report listing type calls received, etc.

CRIMESTOPPERS
WINSTON-SALEM/FORSYTH COUNTY
727-2800

Call Taken By _____
Date/Time _____
Received _____

Caller Code # _____

FACTS OF CRIME	1. Type of Offense _____	
	2. Location of Offense _____	
	3. Date/Time Occurred _____	
	4. Summary of Offense _____	

SUSPECT INFORMATION	SUSPECT # 1	SUSPECT # 2
	Name	
	Address	
	Race/Sex/Age	
	Height/ Weight/Build	
	Hair/Eyes	
	Identifying Characteristics	
Additional Suspects		
VEHICLE INFORMATION	Make: Model: Year: Color: Lic.#:	
	Identifying Marks:	
	Owner: _____	Operator: _____

ATTACHMENT 2

SUSPECT: (include aliases)

INCIDENT(s):

Suspect Description:

CODE #s:

Suspect Address(es):

Suspect Vehicle(s):

Victim(s):

Use Reverse for Additional Information

WITNESSES

Were there other witnesses to the crime? _____

INFORMANT INFORMATION

- Does Informant wish to remain anonymous? Yes _____ No _____
If no, Name _____ Address _____ Phone _____
- Will informant talk to Officer investigating case? Yes _____ No _____
- Date/Time for Informant to re-contact CRIMESTOPPERS. Date _____ Time _____
- Does Informant have additional information relating to these particular suspects or any other criminal activity? Yes _____ No _____
Details: _____

- Has Informant given this information to a law enforcement Agency or Officer?

DISPOSITION OF INFORMATION/CASE

Information referred to: _____ Case # _____
 Officer _____ Date/Time _____ Agency _____
 Disposition of Information _____

 Was an arrest made as a result of information received? Yes _____ No _____
 Arrest Data: _____ Grand Jury Indictment/Date _____

 Information Submitted to CRIMESTOPPERS Board of Directors: Date _____ Time _____
 Disposition: _____

ADDITIONAL SUMMARY OR CALL-BACK INFO.



Post Office Box 3114

Winston-Salem, N. C. 27107

"A COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT PROJECT"

AUSTIN CRIME STOPPERS

PROGRAM COORDINATOR
CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM

THE PROGRAM COORDINATOR, CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM, SHALL BE UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF THE MAJOR OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION. THE COORDINATOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DAY TO DAY OPERATION OF THE PROGRAM, WHICH WILL INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE FOLLOWING DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Sec. 1 Selection of the Crime of the Week
- Sec. 2 Coordination between the media for the Crime of the Week portrayal
- Sec. 3 Preparation of all press release materials relating to the Crime of the Week
- Sec. 4 Obtaining all necessary clearances and releases from the victims and owners of filming locations for the re-enactment of the Crime of the Week
- Sec. 5 Securing of large props necessary for re-enactment
- Sec. 6 Securing of any weapons and blank ammunition needed for the re-enactment
- Sec. 7 Arrange for any security or traffic control needed for the re-creation area
- Sec. 8 Assist in the location of actors and maintain an active card file for location of actors
- Sec. 9 Will have final approval of script and video material in the Crime of the Week
- Sec. 10 Will select what information will be released in the Crime of the Week
- Sec. 11 Will screen all reports and paperwork pertinent to the program

- Sec. 12 Maintain a complete filing and records system of the Crime Stoppers Program
- Sec. 13 Handling and processing of incoming calls from informants
- Sec. 14 Distribution of information received from informants to the proper investigating unit
- Sec. 15 Preparation of monthly reports on program for director's meeting and Austin Police Department records
- Sec. 16 To attend the monthly Board of Directors meeting with progress reports on program
- Sec. 17 Make award recommendations to the Board of Directors
- Sec. 18 Serve as a liaison between the media, Board of Directors, and the Austin Police Department
- Sec. 19 Public speaking and promotion of the Austin Crime Stoppers Program
- Sec. 20 Those duties not defined, but necessary for the proper maintenance of the program



CRIME STOPPERS
CRIME OF THE WEEK

CRIME STOPPERS HUNTS
KILLER OF STEPHEN TIPPIT

FOR NEWS RELEASE: TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1982

This week, Crime Stoppers is offering a \$1,000.00 reward for information leading to the arrest and Grand Jury Indictment of the person or persons responsible for the execution style killing of Stephen Allan Tippit. Steve Tippit was murdered in the winter of 1980 and Police still do not have any solid leads in the case.

On December 5, 1980, Stephen Tippit left his motorcycle shop located at 3600 South Lamar at approximately 11:00 AM. Tippit had in his possession the daily deposit from the business and had stated to employees that he was going to make the deposit at the bank, but that he was going by a friend's house first. The friend was going to show him the proper way to carry and use a .45 caliber automatic pistol. Tippit drove to the home of Henry Johnson at 602 B Kinney Ave. where he remained for a short period of time before leaving to conduct his business. At approximately 3:00 PM employees of Tippit's motorcycle shop saw Tippit driving southbound on South Lamar in front of the shop in his yellow 1972 Volkswagon 2 door, accompanied by a white male passenger. The vehicle was headed in the direction of Oak Hill. This was the last time Stephen Allan Tippit was seen alive.

On the afternoon of December 6, 1980 Steve Tippit's vehicle was found abandoned in the Westgate Mall parking lot in front of Woolco Department Store. Inside the vehicle was Tippit's wallet, bank deposit and his .45 automatic pistol. Later that same afternoon two men driving down Cooke Road in Southwest Travis County near Oak Hill found the body of Steve Tippit off to the side of the road. There appeared to be no sign of a struggle and robbery did not appear to be a motive as Tippit still had \$400.00 cash on his person. Tippit seems to have been forced to get down on his knees and shot in the back of the head twice in an execution style killing.

If you have any information as to who killed Stephen Tippit or can help bring some light to this case, give Crime Stoppers a call at 472-TIPS. You could earn a \$1,000.00 reward if the information leads to an arrest and Grand Jury Indictment. Callers do not have to reveal their names and all calls will be kept confidential. Crime Stoppers will also pay rewards on other felony crimes.



JUNE 14, 1983

MEMO TO: AUSTIN CRIME STOPPERS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: GEORGE VANDERHULE, PROGRAM COORDINATOR

SUBJECT: REWARD RECOMMENDATION FOR JUNE '83 BOARD MEETING

On January 27, 1981 the murder of Stephen Allen Tippit was featured as Crime Stoppers Crime of the week. He had been killed in the winter of 1980. On January 28, 1981 the Crime Stoppers office received a phone call from a subject stating they had information on the Crime of the week, but was not interested in the reward. The subject gave the name of Henry Johnson as the one involved in the murder.

Suspect Henry Johnson was questioned and volunteered to take a polygraph exam. He took the test and did not pass it. Shortly thereafter he disappeared and left no forwarding address. On April 20, 1982 the case was again featured as the Crime of the week.

Two months ago Henry Johnson was arrested in Alabama for two murders. He gave an Austin address and Alabama investigators checked with Travis County Sheriff's Office and learned he was a suspect in an Austin murder. The suspect confessed to the Tippit murder after receiving a 25 year prison sentence for the Alabama cases. He is also a suspect in a kidnapping and extortion case in Georgia.

RECOMMENDATION: Since the informant did not wish a reward no recommendation is made.

SUSPECTS ARRESTED: 1
PROPERTY RECOVERED: NONE
REWARD RECOMMENDATION: NONE

CASES CLEARED: 1
CLASSIFICATION: HOMICIDE

AUSTIN CRIME STOPPERS

CRIME STOPPER'S ACTORS

NAME: _____
LAST FIRST

HOME ADDRESS _____

PHONE: HOME _____ WORK _____

AGE _____ WHOM DO YOU LOOK LIKE _____

HEIGHT _____ WEIGHT _____ BUILD _____

HAIR COLOR _____ LENGTH _____ STYLE _____

EYE COLOR _____ FACIAL HAIR _____

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES _____
(INCLUDE COMPLEXION)

PLEASE ATTACH A PHOTO IF POSSIBLE

ACCESS TO DIFFERENT STYLES OF CLOTHES _____

SHIRT/BLOUSE SIZE _____ PANTS SIZE _____ / _____

JACKET SIZE _____ HAT SIZE _____ SHOE _____

MAKE-UP EXPERIENCE _____

RATE YOUR ACTING ABILITY 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 1
LEAST MO:

PLEASE LIST THE TIMES YOU WOULD NORMALLY BE AVAILABLE
TO DO A CRIME STOPPER'S RE-CREATION.

MONDAY _____ TUESDAY _____ WEDNESDAY _____

THURSDAY _____ FRIDAY _____ WEEKEND _____

**IF YOUR PERSONAL VEHICLE COULD BE USED IN THE
RE-CREATION, PLEASE LIST MODEL AND COLOR BELOW.

INVESTIGATION FOLLOW-UP
OF 88-CRIME CALLS

TUCSON, AZ

Note to investigating agency: These reports are sent to our Board of Directors for their consideration in determining the amount of reward to be given. Return within 10 days. If insufficient, check "A" under disposition. If being investigated, note same and return. We will ask caller to contact you directly if they call again. Send additional follow-up upon arrest or close of case.

88-CRIME # _____ Date of Call _____

Agency Assigned _____ Case Number _____

Investigation assigned to Officer _____

Badge number _____ Date assigned _____

Date of arrest or summons _____
(circle one)

Name of Suspects and/or Arrestees	DOB	Address	Charges
_____	/ /	_____	_____
_____	/ /	_____	_____
_____	/ /	_____	_____

DISPOSITION- CHECK ONE

- A. _____ Information insufficient to initiate investigation-closed.
- B. _____ Investigation initiated on (date) _____
- C. _____ Case closed by arrest of suspects.

Below give a brief synopsis of the case. Indicate how helpful information was in solving case and whether or not case could have been made without caller's information. Please note if there were outstanding warrants for the suspect, prior record and if additional arrests are pending. Also note how many other cases were cleared by this arrest.

Total monetary value and description of property/narcotics recovered \$ _____

Suggested reward for informant \$ _____

Date form completed: _____

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By: Roy Faires - Crime Stoppers Producer, KVUE-TV
Joe Jerkins - General Manager, KVUE-TV - Austin, TX and Member of Board of
Directors Crime Stoppers-USA, Inc.

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"In a Republic, every citizen is entrusted in some measure, with the public safety, and acts an important part for its weal or woe."

U.S. Supreme Court Justice Joseph Story (1779-1845), Misc. Writings, 448.

CHAPTER V CRIME STOPPERS AND THE MEDIA

Crime Stoppers began as an effort to use media to solve a spectacular unsolved crime in Albuquerque in 1976. It has succeeded and spread because of its unique blend of media, police, and public activity and interest. Each plays a vital role and, where they work closely together, the results are spectacular. The media role is principally to serve as a link between the police and the public. Media build public support for the program, citizen involvement in fighting crime, and constantly remind potential informants of the way to pass on information anonymously and possibly receive cash rewards.

A. GETTING STARTED

Crime Stoppers has four distinct "publics" it must influence. The largest, of course, is the general citizenry of the area. The next is the group of potential informants. The third is composed of the people who run the media. The fourth is made up of the police officers, prosecutors, judges, and others in the law enforcement community. Each "public" deserves and requires some special attention.

Since this chapter deals principally with media, it is assumed that there is a covenant (at least tentative) with the chief executive of the appropriate police agency, and that a good civilian board of directors is being recruited. Select the media most likely to produce immediate results.

Media come in many forms, but there are only two broad categories: print, including newspapers, magazines, billboards, bumper stickers, pamphlets, etc.; and electronic, including television (both over the air and cable) and radio. Each medium has its own particular strengths and weaknesses. Newspapers and magazines can carry longer stories, and the reader can reread an article to pick up details, but they lack the sound and motion that lend dramatic impact. Radio has sound and drama and can schedule announcements many more times, but it lacks a picture of the scene or the culprit that might trigger a memory. Television has the ability to reenact a crime with uncanny realism, but it lacks the scheduling flexibility of radio, the "rereadability" of newspapers, and has restrictions on the amount of time allowed for recreations.

The media are needed for two principal activities: 1) presentation of the Crime of the Week, and 2) presentation of stories and announcements about the general operations and successes of Crime Stoppers. Both of these activities will help produce information about criminal activity, and the latter will help produce financial support.

But what is the Crime of the Week? It is the presentation by television, radio, or newspaper of a crime that has reached an investigative dead end in the police department. Television can do a dramatic reenactment. Newspapers and radio can carry a narrative description. The goal of Crime of the Week is to solve that crime, of course, but much more than that. It builds public interest and serves as a constant reminder that Crime Stoppers exists and pays rewards for clearing any felony crime. In deciding which media to approach about Crime of the Week, you should aim for broad coverage of the community, but you also must keep in mind that the quality of the reenactment and the scheduling of the Crime of the Week will have a major effect on your success. We'll talk about producing it later, but now let's talk about getting media to use it.

B. GETTING MEDIA INVOLVED

A Crime-of-the-Week reenactment is ideal television fare. It can be very dramatic. It can attract the attention of the public. It can improve a station's image in the community. It might even have some effect on improving ratings. Carrying a reenactment every week is beneficial to the station, but it also requires commitment. Producing a reenactment takes time and money. Normally the station bears that expense. Success depends upon a commitment to run the segment every week in the same place, ideally in both early and late newscasts on the same day. Locating the Crime of the Week in the newscast does three positive things:

- (1) Ensures attentive audience (viewers are more likely to watch the Crime of the Week along with other news stories than in an isolated public service position).
- (2) Ensures a larger audience than does "public affairs" or other locally originated programs.
- (3) Provides "legitimacy," or a "blessing," by the station's news department.

In some Crime Stoppers communities, several or all television stations do reenactments, sometimes pooling their efforts. The Crime Stoppers Program and the police should offer all segments of the print and electronic media the opportunity to participate.

A number of successful programs have worked out an arrangement for reenactments on a single station, usually the one with the strongest, most aggressive news department. Most of the time, the station would prefer an exclusive arrangement for reenactments and, absent a "pooling" arrangement, it is probably not feasible for the police to participate in separate reenactments of the same crime.

The exclusive arrangement usually makes the station's commitment stronger. It also will reduce some of the production problems. But even if reenactment exclusivity is granted to one station, the Crime-of-the-Week news release must be distributed to all media, not only to avoid charges of public employees (the police) working for one medium, but to ensure the widest coverage.

Where one station does a reenactment, other stations in the community may have an anchorman or "feature news" reporter do a stand-up or "walk-through" presentation at the scene or an interview with the police coordinator.

If there is only a cable system in the community, check to see if its management would consider running the Crime of the Week on a channel. It may have to be produced in a different way, but it could still do the job.

If there is no television at all, radio and newspaper can be quite effective and they are needed, even with television.

After identifying the television station with the strongest, most aggressive news department, the most popular radio station, and strongest newspaper, prepare a packet of information. It should include a description of the way Crime Stoppers works, its success nationally and in other cities of comparable size, a listing of local board members, a statement of why Crime Stoppers is needed, a description of responsibilities of a TV station (Appendix 2), a description of the advantages of association with Crime Stoppers (Appendix 1), and any other pertinent information. Make an appointment with the general manager of the targeted television station. Take the head of the sponsoring police agency and the chair of the civilian board to the meeting. Present the information packet. Show the promotional tape if possible. (Note: Inquire whether the station has the proper machine to play back the tape when you set up the appointment. If not, make arrangements to take a player and monitor with you.) Offer a list of TV stations in cities of similar size which produce and carry the Crime of the Week.

Remind the manager of the advantages of association with Crime Stoppers as shown on the list in your packet. Advise him of the commitment needed from the station -- a commitment to support the program with stories about its start-up, progress, and with public service announcements as well as producing Crime-of-the-Week reenactments.

Finally, ask for the commitment. Don't be surprised if he wants to confer with his news director and others and check with stations in other cities. Stress the importance of his station to the success of the program and the need to move as rapidly as possible to make a commitment. This commitment is important. Giving him sufficient time to make an enlightened commitment is also important. Ask when you may check back for a

decision. After he has committed his station to the program, consider asking him to serve on the board. Regular familiarity with the successes and problems of Crime Stoppers will help keep him committed.

Follow a similar pattern with the publisher of each newspaper and the general manager of each radio station. Make up an information packet similar to the one listed for television. Use the appropriate materials from the appendices. This can be time-consuming but is necessary to ensure a polished presentation. Ask the publisher for a front-page position. Ask the radio manager for multiple runs in newscasts over a broad time span on the same day the television and newspaper features run. Always ask for a commitment to the total program with start-up stories, follow-up stories, public service announcements (in radio), as well as Crime of the Week. Also, try to get the same kind of series included if the paper publishes any kind of annual "newcomers" or city information section.

The fourth "public" is also important to the success of Crime Stoppers, but that discussion is saved until later.

C. THE CRIME OF THE WEEK

The Crime of the Week is the heart of the promotion for the program. It must be selected with care. It is almost always an unsolved case which has reached an investigative dead end. There is usually a sufficient number of such cases available to achieve some variety in the presentation. A steady diet of the same kind of crime will likely produce a loss of interest in the public. In selecting a Crime of the Week -- especially at the beginning of the program -- crimes should be evaluated on a "person" rather than a "business" priority. You want to create the idea that Crime Stoppers is trying to help people, rather than solve business crimes. Don't show a lot of burglaries of businesses, or even armed robberies of businesses, unless they can be done from the victim's (clerk/attendant/etc.) point of view. In order to perpetuate public support of the program, try to continue having this "victim" sensitivity in every Crime of the Week. Don't run off a series of crimes committed by members of a minority group which might give an erroneous impression of bias.

Selection should ALWAYS be made by the police agency. In some cities, the selection is made by the coordinator alone. In other cities, a group of commanding officers make the selection from cases nominated by the various divisions. This system has the advantage of removing the pressure for selecting the Crime of the Week from the

program coordinator and funneling it through the case investigators and their superiors. Additionally, some cases may be selected for their crime prevention value (e.g., to discourage a rapist from striking again, or more frequently, by featuring one of his recent rapes, or by selecting residential burglaries to run before the Christmas holiday season to alert citizens to the increase in burglaries during that time of year.) In making the selection, the difficulties of production should be kept in mind. Among these are casting, unusual costumes, props, or vehicles and difficulty of clearing locations.

Before any other step is taken, the coordinator must obtain the permission of the victim (or the next of kin in homicides or cases where the victim is unable to give permission). This is critical because bad publicity could be created for the program by having a rape victim or a business complain to unfriendly members of the press that they were "shocked" to see their crime reenacted on TV without their permission. If permission can't be obtained, choose another case. Sample release forms are in the appendix to Chapter VIII.

Selection should be made a couple of weeks in advance of the publication date. This is necessary to provide ample production time. Usually the actual location shooting will be five to seven days prior to air date. By always having two cases prepared in advance, there is a backup available in the event a case is solved before airing.

Next, the coordinator should write a short narrative setting forth the facts of the case. It should include sufficient detail to describe the events, location, and persons involved. The release should always end with the offer of a reward in the case, the assurance of anonymity, the phone number, and a reminder that rewards are also paid for other felony crimes. It might read like this:

"Crime Stoppers is offering a \$1,000 reward this week for information leading to the arrest and indictment of the persons responsible for this homicide. Call Crime Stoppers at 472-TIPS. You do not have to give your name. Crime Stoppers will also pay for information on other felony crimes."

The one-week limitation on the \$1,000 reward is recommended because it puts a time pressure on people with information. If there is no time limit, the informant may feel that he has "money in the bank" that he can draw on anytime. The seven-day restriction makes the value perishable. Several major crimes have been cleared from tips received late on the seventh day.

When the release is completed, deliver or mail it to all media. Delivery is better because it assures timely receipt and gives you accountability if the Crime of the Week is not published or broadcast on time. It shows the importance attached to the medium and the material and it frequently offers an opportunity to give an oral report on the progress.

It is essential that the Crime of the Week run on the same day and the same place each week, but the way it is done will depend on the medium.

D. NEWSPAPERS

Whether there is a daily, or only a weekly newspaper in your community, it is what your citizens read for local news. Since a front-page position is preferable, ask for it. However, it's probably better to have a regular place each week than to be left to float throughout the paper if front-page exposure is limited. There should be a logotype for your program. This piece of artwork serves as the symbol for the organization and the newspaper or TV station. A design used by Crime Stoppers in another city may be adapted, after first getting their permission.

The newspaper story should always use the logo. It is most important that the story include references to reward, anonymity, and other crimes. In addition to publication of the Crime of the Week, the newspaper can help the program by dropping the logo into open spots instead of using other filler material, as well as by running background articles explaining the program.

E. RADIO

Radio presentation can take a number of forms. Some stations prefer that their announcers read the release. Others prefer to have the Crime Stoppers coordinator record the release. A few have produced reenactments with actors, sound effects, and music. That approach is very time consuming and difficult. Having the coordinator describe the crime offers several advantages. It lends credibility; it offers variety from the usual station voices; and it builds familiarity with the name and voice of a person who will be receiving information over the phone. (See the Television section for more details.) In addition to the standard ending mentioned above, the coordinator should close with "this is Officer Ben Blue with the Mytown Police Department."

If the coordinator is going to read the release and there are many stations participating, you may need to distribute the tapes along with the written release. Frequently, a "master" can be recorded at one station. Sometimes that station will offer to "dub" or transfer enough copies for all the stations. Or you can permit the others to "dub" their copies from the "master" you provide. A most convenient method, although of

lesser audio quality, is to make a cassette recording, connect the player to the phone with alligator clips, and have the radio stations record over the telephone.

Radio stations can schedule this 60 to 90-second feature several times during the day; perhaps during early and late drive time, around noon and late night. The stations know how to maximize the cumulative audience and the Crime of the Week can be a very good attention-getter. Again, there are distinct advantages in running it within the newscasts, as noted earlier.

F. TELEVISION

The television station should be committed to running a number of things in addition to the Crime of the Week such as background stories describing the program before operations actually begin; follow-up stories when cases are cleared; periodic progress reports on successes; and public service announcements for image building and fund raising.

Producing the Crime of the Week on television presents the greatest problems as well as the greatest opportunity. Try to have it run within the station's prime newscasts. Ask for those positions!

Production problems will be eased if the station will assign the same personnel to work on the feature each week or, at the very least, the same producer. Ask for it!

To be effective, Crime of the Week reenactment should be as faithful as possible in reproducing the details of the crime -- the sequence of events, dialogue, and action. The closer it is to being accurate and creating the proper mood, the better the chance of solving the crime. Remember that the reenactment is trying to trigger a response from an innocent and, often unknowing, witness as well as from someone with intimate knowledge of the crime. Cases have been cleared by a witness who learned from television that the "fight" he saw was really a mugging, or that the "college kids horsing around" was really the beginning of a rape.

In preparing his news release, the coordinator will usually pick up a copy of the offense report and talk with the investigator to get any additional details which may not have been included in the report. It is most helpful if the report and the additional information can be shared with the TV producer so that he can accurately plan what needs to be included and excluded in the reenactment. SPECIAL NOTE: If the proposed Crime of the Week needs to be run longer than the ideal 60 to 90 seconds because of several locations or descriptions of multiple suspects (or for other justifiable reasons), OR, if it

contains graphic sexual or violent situations, this should be cleared with the television station manager prior to taping the recreation. The coordinator should arrange a meeting with the decision-making manager at the station (probably the news director, executive producer, or perhaps the general manager) to review the case and explain the reason why a particular problem exists and why the added length or graphic scene may be needed to solve the case. At that time, the problem will be resolved by determining the way it can be staged before the cameras to meet the prevailing community standards. Regardless, if the crime deals with a sexual matter, or is of a violent nature, the introduction to the Crime of the Week should ALWAYS contain a "VIEWER DISCRETION" advisory. See Appendix 3 for Typical Schedule for production of Crime of the Week dealing with the areas of responsibility and preproduction requirements.

Experience shows that often there are discrepancies between the offense report and what may have actually happened. The coordinator or TV producer may want to contact the victim/witnesses directly to confirm facts and sequence of events. Also, most offense reports do not include a physical description of the victim, witnesses and the clothing they were wearing at the time of the crime. This is information that is vital to restaging the event as closely as possible. Detectives often take pictures of victims of violent crimes in order to prove in court that there was bodily injury. This photo can be valuable for the producer to cast his actors and actresses. Casting of suspects may be facilitated by the use of composite sketches, or mug shots of the prime suspects in the case. These too should be gathered by the coordinator and supplied to the TV producer for casting.

G. CASTING

Volunteer actors may be found in little theater groups, school drama departments, the police department, supermarkets, shopping malls, . . . in fact, anywhere there are people. The most important consideration is that the key actors closely resemble the key figures in the case in size, coloring, and other important features. An exact match is next to impossible but the closer the better. Consider purchasing a collection of mustaches, wigs, and make-up to alter appearances. Blond hair pieces can be temporarily darkened with eye liner, then washed out for use again.

The ability to act is less important. Usually scenes will be short and most people can "play-like" for a brief scene. Obviously, certain scenes are more difficult, but many amateurs respond well, especially if the sequences are shot in chronological order so that the "actors" know what motivates the action and dialogue. Sex crime roles usually do

require more acting ability and untrained actors may not be realistic enough. They also may be reluctant to be seen in that kind of role.

H. LOCATION

Try to shoot in the exact location where the crime occurred. Obviously, the owner's permission and cooperation must be obtained. Most owners want to see the criminals brought to justice. However, if the owner's permission is not forthcoming and you still wish to reenact the crime, look for an alternate location that could be made to resemble the true site in the important details by careful selection of camera angles. Try to take the producer along when you check the site. In this way, he can plan the shooting of the scenes by spotting important camera positions, electrical sources and potential problems such as the need for crowd or traffic control.

I. PROPS

Props and clothing are important. Most of the pertinent items can be borrowed. Some may be expendable or must be destroyed. A small budget should be available to take care of these. Some programs place their reward funds into interest-bearing accounts until needed and use some of the interest for this purpose. Again, good camera angles can often simulate destruction without destroying. Auto dealers and individuals will lend cars if the program is explained and there is liability insurance. Most stations usually have this coverage. Try to match key details and the "look" of the crime. Weapons present a special problem. It should always be the responsibility of the coordinator to secure needed weapons and blank ammunition, if required. Again, the weapon must closely resemble the one described in the offense report.

J. SHOOTING

Most stations will be shooting the crime on portable videotape equipment. The equipment is quite versatile and can be used almost anywhere, but some lighting may be required for night and interior scenes. The location must have sufficient power available. In a remote location, a generator or battery-operated lights may be required. The reenactment should be shot at the time that closely simulates the time of the crime. Often, twilight can have a nighttime look. There is still enough light to see nearby

objects and only a little artificial light is needed on the actors. The producer should have prepared a "shot sheet," a list of the camera shots which will be taken, in advance. It is desirable to have the investigating officer on hand to ensure that the details are correct. This also creates good internal relations and helps the officer to feel that the crime is still "his" case. Often, it is desirable to have the victim or witness on hand to serve as a "technical advisor" for the dialogue and action. But remember that he may wish to "rewrite" the facts to make them more flattering to him.

K. EDITING

Scripting and editing the reenactments should be the responsibility of the station. The producer knows far more about building drama and attention getting. But the coordinator should check for accuracy and inclusion or omission of key details. It is not necessary to produce an "epic," for a very creditable and successful job can be done in 90 seconds or less. Much longer than that may cause the viewer to lose interest.

L. NARRATION

Narration can be done by a station staff member or by the coordinator. Using the coordinator offers several advantages and a few disadvantages. Visibility of the trained police officer lends credibility to the reenactment, and being on camera makes the officer familiar to the public. He becomes an instant "celebrity" welcomed into the homes of thousands of families weekly. When people meet him on the street, they are instantly reminded of Crime Stoppers. When informants call, they feel comfortable talking to a "friend," not just a disembodied voice. Yet this familiarity is also a disadvantage. He cannot do undercover work. He will lose some of his privacy. Another disadvantage is that he is not a trained television performer. He may require some intensive work in order to read the narration properly. If the station decides that one of its own people should do the narration, then accept that decision. This alternative also has disadvantages. The station newscaster will seem to be an advocate of the program, possibly diminishing his credibility as an objective journalist. Then, too, the public may be tempted to call the station personality with the information rather than the trained police investigator at the Crime Stoppers number.

M. FINISHING UP

Having the opening and closing narratives filmed at the crime scene adds greatly to the mood and also serves to separate the reenactment from the regular news. You should also superimpose the word "reenactment" or "Crime Stoppers reenactment" several times during the performance. The logo and phone number should also be used over the closing of the feature mentioning anonymity and rewards for other felony crimes. Crime of the Week has a twofold purpose -- clearing that dead-end case and encouraging calls about other crimes.

N. FOLLOW-UP

When an arrest is made as a result of a Crime of the Week tip, call all media. Let them know what happened. Be sure to give credit to the line officers working the case. "It was cleared by Sergeant Barney Miller acting on information furnished by a Crime Stoppers tip as a result of the Crime of the Week presentation last Monday." Everybody gets credit and Crime Stoppers gains extra credibility with all of its publics.

Remember, because information gathered through Crime Stoppers is from anonymous sources, it cannot be used alone as the basis for arrest and indictment. It is the investigator who gathers the evidence and makes the case and he deserves the credit. Future relations will be improved by giving it to him and he should be the person called upon if media want interviews.

O. OTHER PROMOTION

Continued success of a Crime Stoppers program will depend on what the four publics think of it. Initially, the image will be built on the success of Crime Stoppers in other communities and the promises of future success. But promises will not last long. It is most important that the publics are kept informed of progress. Publicizing the effectiveness is not only good for your Crime Stoppers, but it allows the media to "pat itself on the back" by offering tangible proof that the program they support is working.

When statistics are reported to the board each month, they can be sent to media either in the same form or rewritten as a news release. Newspapers or magazines might print a table or a narrative story. Radio and TV might use a news story or convert it into a public service announcement. Editorial comment might be forthcoming in any medium.

Statistics can be made more interesting by producing comparisons. "Anytown Crime Stoppers has cleared 35 felony crimes so far. That's 1.15 cases each day the program has been in operation." Or, "Anytown Crime Stoppers has recovered more than \$200 worth of stolen property for each dollar they have paid out in rewards. That's a good investment."

Any of the media may do general interest stories or features. These may be sparked either by the statistical progress report or by a particular case. In some cases, the reporter may begin his investigation with a skeptical attitude. Many reporters are idealists and tend to look at any pro-law enforcement activity as being somehow anti-freedom or of questionable morality. (See Chapter VII: ETHICS AND MORALITY OF CRIME STOPPERS.) Usually, the reporter is won over by the facts and the story becomes a true reflection of the program.

Prepare a pamphlet describing the local program. It should include the salient points -- rewards for arrest and indictment on felony crimes, complete anonymity, and the sources of money for rewards. It should also ask for financial support. Most operating programs have prepared such pamphlets and copies of these are available.

There are several other print media such as match folders and phone stickers which can give silent reminders of the Crime Stoppers telephone number. It could be as simple as "Crime Stoppers PAYS! 472-TIPS." Most of these can carry little more than that. They are seen often, if only briefly. Their cumulative effect is good and they reinforce other activity. A good way to get board members more actively involved in the program is to ask them to approach the owners or managers of these media and enlist their aid in making the program more effective.

Billboards -- Free space is frequently offered with a local agency providing the posters, either free or at cost.

Bumper Stickers -- A traveling billboard. Also a good way to get the message across in a language other than English, if one is prevalent in the area. Stickers are usually printed by the silk-screen method. Check the Yellow Pages under "Screen Printing." Ask the printer to donate the work or ask for a reduced rate and get someone else to pay for it. Have the stickers placed on police cars, taxis, delivery trucks and buses.

Grocery Sacks -- Many grocery chains have printing on bags which go into a lot of homes. Talk to the store owner or manager. The additional cost of printing the Crime Stoppers message on them is relatively modest.

Newspaper Ads -- Many area stores use large amounts of newspaper advertising. Often, there is room in that advertising to add a small copy of the Crime Stoppers logo

and phone number. Talk to the store owner or manager. In addition, speak to the newspaper advertising department. Their representatives might help sell the idea.

Postage Meters -- Some businesses have converted the Crime Stoppers logo to a postage meter ad and use it on their letters. Others rubber stamp the logo on remittance advisories as they send checks to suppliers each month.

Decals -- For store or car windows.

Placards or Posters -- For store windows and bulletin boards.

Index Sized Cards -- For bulletin boards.

Match Folders -- For distribution, including jails.

P. THE FOURTH PUBLIC

The police officers, prosecutors, judges, and others in the law enforcement community make up a fourth public which is also important. Without their cooperation, the program cannot succeed. As the program develops, spend time selling them that Crime Stoppers can work in their area. Most of the same tools will work here. Other cities have achieved success and "they certainly have no better law enforcement people than we have."

It was assumed at the beginning of this chapter that the chief executive of the police agency has agreed to support the program, but perhaps additional comment will be helpful.

This officer is a vital part of the fourth public, so it is imperative that he fully understand the program and how it will operate. He must be willing to make a full commitment down the chain of command to his staff officers, bureau commanders, and on down to his line officers. If the chief executive is committed to the program and has made it clear to all of his supervisors that he expects from them the same dedication, a great many of the potential internal problems will be eliminated before they can occur. Once the program becomes operational, it is equally essential that the coordinator keep the chief executive informed on the progress and successes of the program. In addition, the chief executive should be invited to participate in all public functions the Crime Stoppers program may sponsor.

The same (or similar) team that calls on the media executives should make a personal call on the chief prosecutor to explain the program and ask for his cooperation. Take along a packet much like the media one. Be prepared to answer legal questions by referring to Chapter VIII: CRIME STOPPERS AND THE LAW.

A similar call might be made on the presiding judge or at a meeting of judges. It could be most helpful if they know how Crime Stoppers works.

Within the lower ranks of the police department, selling Crime Stoppers may be difficult before it is operational. A few successful arrests will do the trick IF you give the officers who act on the Crime Stoppers information, do the investigative work, and make the arrest, full credit for their work.

To ensure cooperation between Crime Stoppers and other law enforcement agencies in the same or adjoining jurisdictions, a courtesy call should be paid to the chief executive of each agency even though they may not be directly participating at that time. These agencies should also include the local offices of federal and state investigative agencies (FBI, Secret Service, State Police, etc.). The resources of Crime Stoppers should be offered to these agencies should they have important unsolved cases that they feel may be good candidates for the Crime of the Week. In doing so, you will ensure that other investigative agencies understand your program, how it works, and you will create a sense of "good will" between Crime Stoppers and these agencies. In addition, you will have opened the door to their offers of aid and assistance to the program.

Q. A FINAL NOTE

A few reminders:

- (1) Never offer to buy time or space on media. Your funds should be devoted almost entirely to rewards. The media representatives are good citizens of the community and will provide assistance as a public service. Get their firm commitment to the entire program when they agree to air and publish the Crime of the Week.
- (2) Don't become outraged if Crime Stoppers doesn't get proper credit on a case or if it occasionally gets an unfavorable story. Contact the editor or news director and present the facts in a calm, rational, and helpful manner. Unless the story was grossly in error, there probably won't be a retraction or a correcting story, but better reporting will occur the next time. Anger and righteous indignation will have a negative effect. One story in one medium probably will have very little long-term effect.
- (3) Protect your good name. In your zeal to raise money, don't lend it to methods which might be questionable. Your media contacts will not protect you from a bad public reaction. Don't let a shady promoter use Crime Stoppers for a

telephone solicitation where he gets most of the money. If lotteries or raffles are, or might be, illegal don't give away a car by selling chances. CRIME STOPPERS is a good name. Keep that good public image.

**APPENDIX TO CHAPTER V
THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA**

**APPENDIX 1
ADVANTAGES OF ASSOCIATION WITH CRIME STOPPERS**

A. ADVANTAGES OF ASSOCIATION WITH CRIME STOPPERS FOR A TELEVISION STATION

- (1) Crime is of great interest to the viewer.
- (2) Crime of the Week helps build audience.
- (3) Encourages sampling of your product.
- (4) Projects a strong image of station involvement in the community by enabling citizens to do something about crime.
- (5) Provides increased contacts and channels of communication with police department and individual officers. (Leading to other stories)
- (6) Provides for positive follow-up stories on crime prevention and how a citizen can reduce his exposure to crime.
- (7) Can help a leading station stay on top and help a lower ranked station move up.
- (8) Low cost -- replaces a news story in newscast and takes about the same amount of time to produce.
- (9) Provides TV stations with positive supportive material at license renewal time.

B. ADVANTAGES OF ASSOCIATION WITH CRIME STOPPERS FOR A NEWSPAPER

- (1) Crime is of great interest to the reader.
- (2) Crime of the Week helps build readership.
- (3) Encourages sampling of your product.
- (4) Projects a strong image of newspaper involvement in the community by enabling citizen to do something about crime.
- (5) Provides increased contacts and channels of communication with police department and individual officers. (Leading to other stories)
- (6) Provides for positive follow-up stories on crime prevention and how a citizen can reduce his exposure to crime.
- (7) Low cost.

C. ADVANTAGES OF ASSOCIATION WITH CRIME STOPPERS FOR A RADIO STATION

- (1) Crime is of great interest to the listener.
- (2) Crime of the Week helps build audience.
- (3) Encourages sampling of your product.
- (4) Projects a strong image of station involvement in the community by enabling citizen to do something about crime.
- (5) Provides increased contacts and channels of communication with police department and individual officers. (Leading to other stories)
- (6) Provides for positive follow-up stories on crime prevention and how a citizen can reduce his exposure to crime.
- (7) Can help a leading station stay on top and help a lower ranked station to move up.
- (8) Low cost -- replaces a news story in newscast and takes about the same amount of time to produce.

**APPENDIX 2
RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEDIA**

A. RESPONSIBILITIES OF A TELEVISION STATION

- (1) Crime of the Week will be run every week on the same day in early and late newscasts. It will not be preempted or delayed.
- (2) Once a successful format, location, and time for Crime of the Week have been established it will not be changed without the consent of all parties. (Station, Police, Crime Stoppers Board)
- (3) As Crime Stoppers is getting started, the station will run stories describing how the program will work, its success in other cities, how it will be funded, etc.
- (4) Station will run follow-up stories on progress of the program.
- (5) Station will run promotional announcements for Crime of the Week.
- (6) Station will run public service announcements about Crime Stoppers and how to participate.
- (7) Station will provide producer, equipment, necessary personnel to produce Crime of the Week each week. Same producer (and preferably other

personnel) will be assigned each week in order to improve the product and reduce production time.

- (8) Maintain the integrity of the program by not compromising confidential information or jeopardizing solution of a case by premature release of facts.

B. RESPONSIBILITIES OF A NEWSPAPER

- (1) Crime of the Week will be run every week on the same day in all local editions of the paper. It will not be preempted or delayed.
- (2) Once a successful format location and time for Crime of the Week have been established, it will not be changed without the consent of all parties (Police, Paper, Crime Stoppers Board).
- (3) As Crime Stoppers is getting started, the newspaper will run stories describing how the program will work, its success in other cities, how it will be funded, etc.
- (4) Paper will run follow-up stories on progress of the program.
- (5) Maintain the integrity of the program by not compromising confidential information or jeopardizing solution of the case by premature release of facts.

C. RESPONSIBILITIES OF A RADIO STATION

- (1) Crime of the Week will be run every week on the same day in several newscasts spread across the day. It will not be preempted or delayed.
- (2) Once a successful format, location, and time for Crime of the Week have been established, it will not be changed without the consent of all parties (Station, Police, Crime Stoppers Board).
- (3) As Crime Stoppers is getting started, station will run stories describing how the program will work, its success in other cities, and how it will be funded, etc.
- (4) Station will run follow-up stories on progress of the program.
- (5) Station will run promotional announcements for Crime of the Week.
- (6) Station will run public service announcements about Crime Stoppers and how to participate.
- (7) Maintain the integrity of the program by not compromising confidential information or jeopardizing solution of a case by premature release of facts.

APPENDIX 3
TYPICAL PRODUCTION SCHEDULE

DAY 1 (THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1)

Pre-Production meeting, discuss what possible crimes might be selected by the Crime Reduction Task Force. Review difficulties and direction.

DAY 2 (FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2)

8:00 a.m. -- Crime Reduction Task Force meets at police department; three unsolved or unsolvable crimes are presented to the "Crime Stoppers coordinator" at the meeting. Coordinator picks up copies of the offense report from the investigators, any photos of suspects/victims of crime and detailed description of clothing, props, weapon, and vehicles. Returns to office. Production meeting between the Crime Stoppers coordinator and the TV producer. Discuss the merits of each case in terms of impact, need, production problems (casting, properties, location, or special effects). One crime with one back-up will be selected. Crime Stoppers coordinator assigned to do the recreation will obtain clearance from the victim or next of kin, permission to use crime scene, and find out what time to shoot the recreation. Once clearance is given, TV producer will check with Assignment Desk for confirmation on shooting time and set schedule for the recreation. TV producer will arrange for actors at this time and coordinate costume requirements.

DAY 3 (MONDAY, OCTOBER 5)

MORNING: Production meeting to assign responsibilities. Specific tasks will be divided up for the recreation. Normally CRIME STOPPER coordinators will provide: weapon, clearance for shoot, any vehicles, and any necessary crowd control at location. TV production will provide: actors, props, costumes, make-up, and special effects materials (glass, bat blood, etc.). However, these responsibilities may shift depending upon the situation.

AFTERNOON: Crime Stopper coordinator, TV producer, and investigator will scout the location and, if possible, talk with the victim or eyewitness. Particular attention will be made to precise logistics of what happened and in what order. Also check for unusual lighting and sound conditions that may present problems for production. Especially check for electrical outlets and electronic equipment that could create sound buzzing.

DAY 4 (TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6)

MORNING OR AFTERNOON: Preproduction check on responsibilities. Each item is reviewed to determine progress, and responsibilities are reassigned if necessary. TV producer writes up "proposed" shot sheet scenario for the "Crime of the Week" and reviews it with the Crime Stoppers coordinator.

Previous week's produced "Crime of the Week" airs.

DAY 5 (WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7)

DAYTIME OR AT NIGHT (Right after sunset) -- whenever the crime took place: We shoot recreation with producer/director, Crime Stoppers coordinator, investigating officer (if possible), victim (if possible), production crew (one cameraman and sometimes a "grip" for sound/lights), and actors. Sometimes on outdoor locations, a marked police car and uniformed officers are called in for "crowd control." Normal production requirements are: ENG camera, tripod (for static shots), full light kit, including lights, light stands, barn doors, extension cords, and socket converters, also, 2 dioic filters for nighttime or moonlight simulations, also 2 kinds of microphones -- a lavelier (that goes on ties) and a shotgun mic that is highly directional. If possible, sometimes a wireless mic is used to improve sound quality and overcome microphone cord problems. Also shoot opening and closing stand-ups of narrator on camera.

DAY 6 (THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8)

Producer checks videotape to make sure all shots turned out and that the audio is all right. If retakes are necessary, they are scheduled for Thursday night or Friday morning or early evening (during daylight) depending on time of day "Crime of the Week" occurred.

DAY 7 (FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9)

MORNING: Coordinator delivers a copy of the Crime-of-the-Week press release to the TV station producer. Review what facts are to be included and excluded in the narration and introduction to the Crime of the Week reenactment by news anchor person.

DAY 8 (MONDAY, OCTOBER 12)

MORNING: On camera coordinator comes to TV studio and records the audio portion of the Crime of the Week. TV producer edits together the master version of the Crime of the Week.

DAY 9 (TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13)

MORNING: TV producer writes introduction, writes up titling information which will be superimposed on story, and if necessary preproduces "special effects" with freeze frame of suspect/insert camera cards of composite of suspects, etc.

Crime of the Week airs.

**APPENDIX 4
DIVISIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY BETWEEN
POLICE DEPARTMENT AND TV STATION**

A. POLICE

- (1) Selection of Crime of the Week
- (2) Clearance of the reenactment with victims/locations
- (3) Securing an offense report
- (4) Selection of what information will be released in the Crime of the Week
- (5) Securing of large "props" like automobiles, vehicles, etc.
- (6) Securing of any weapons -- guns, knives, etc.
- (7) Securing of any blanks necessary
- (8) Arrangement of any security or traffic control for the recreation area
- (9) Final approval of script and video material in Crime of the Week for accuracy and completeness of detail

B. STATION

- (1) Location of actors for recreation
- (2) Setting time for the recreation depending on the schedules of the production crews and actors
- (3) Maintaining and applying make-up (including wigs and moustaches) to actors (supplies paid for by Crime Stoppers)
- (4) Securing all TV production facilities, crew, materials for the recreation
- (5) Provide a shot sheet prior to the reenactment to the PD Crime Stoppers Coordinator and Investigator

- (6) Produce and direct actors and crew during the recreation (with the Crime Stopper Coordinator having final approval of the scenes or segments)
- (7) Write script and edit the Crime of the Week -- TV version (See PD #9 above)
- (8) Write introduction for anchorman
- (9) Final approval of segment for taste and compliance with community standards
- (10) Maintain files on past Crime of the Week reenactments
- (11) Never jeopardizing the case by unauthorized release of facts

C. JOINT RESPONSIBILITIES -- POLICE DEPARTMENT AND TV STATION

- (1) Location of smaller props for reenactment (to resemble stolen items, hand carry props, etc.).
- (2) Securing or locating costumes for the reenactment (purchasing costumes to be maintained by station out of funds provided by Crime Stoppers).
- (3) Generation of publicity and public relations for the Crime Stoppers program. Both for the station and for the program in general.
- (4) Maintaining the high quality and standards of the program both during the Crime of the Week presentations and for follow-up stories on the program.
- (5) Maintenance of a good working relationship between the three divisions of the Crime Stoppers Program: Media, Police Department, and Crime Stoppers Board.

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By: Lawrence C. May and Jay M. Silverman, respectively,
Chairman and Executive Director of
Crime Stoppers, Inc., Minneapolis, and
Director and former Director of Crime
Stoppers - USA, Inc.

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CHAPTER VI
FUND RAISING

A. INTRODUCTION

One of the Crime Stoppers' pioneers, Coleman Tily, has said, "In the one or two cases, out of many hundred, where the attempt to start a Crime Stoppers program has failed, it has been the lack of leadership, not the lack of funds, that has caused the failure." The very fact of this experience should instill confidence in potential fund raisers.

Crime Stoppers programs which have been organized as nonprofit corporations in the manner recommended in this manual, can receive a 501(c)(3) classification from the Internal Revenue Service. This classification permits donors to treat gifts to the Crime Stoppers program as charitable contributions for federal income tax purposes. Filing an application on IRS Form 1023 is one of the first tasks to be done. (For details see the section on Tax-Exempt Status in Chapter III).

Arrangements with the local police and the media should precede any efforts at fund raising. Once their support is assured, it is time to plan.

There are undoubtedly some experts in the community who will volunteer to guide this activity. Get them on the committee. They do not have to be board members, although a first-rate fund raiser is generally a good choice. In time it will become apparent that Crime Stoppers is very easy to sell. Fund raising is perhaps the highest priority of the board, and as such requires the full dedication and support of all board members.

A wealth of information concerning fund raising can be found at the local public library. Ideas with examples of special events, direct mail solicitation and proposal writing are there waiting to be read.

News of your program will spread fast. In Buffalo, Minnesota, word of mouth publicity was so effective that the money was rolling in before the program even had a board of directors. In other communities calls to Crime Stoppers at the police department have resulted in the solution of crimes before the program has formally begun. The best fund raising tool for Crime Stoppers is publicity about its successes.

“There is no kind of life, whether public or private, at home or abroad, that is free of obligation.”

--Cicero

CHAPTER VI FUND RAISING

A. INTRODUCTION

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B. SOME WORDS OF CAUTION

Before undertaking any fund raising activity, determine what local laws might be applicable, and whether a permit is necessary. Be careful about becoming involved, unwittingly, in an illegal lottery. Legal requirements are usually more strict where the U.S. mail is involved. One police organization, planning to raffle off a pickup truck, had publicized plans which, if carried out, would have violated the law. Fortunately, changes were made in time, but not before some embarrassing publicity.

Always keep in mind the mores of the community. In some parts of the country it may not be advisable to have a project which involves gambling or the use of alcohol.

Understand the difference between "tax-exempt" and "tax deductible." Being tax exempt does not necessarily mean that a contribution to that organization is tax deductible. (See reprint from National Better Business Bureau brochure in the Appendix).

Don't set your initial dollar goals too high. The amount of money needed to start a program will differ from community to community, depending largely on the population. St. Cloud, Minnesota, with 20,000 people started with \$2,000, while Albuquerque (332,000) and Minneapolis/St. Paul (641,000) each began a program with \$7500.

It may seem that the "easy way" to raise funds would be to hire a professional fund raiser. Before making such a move, however, give the matter very careful consideration. We do not know of any programs which have taken this course of action. It costs money, is probably unnecessary, and may alienate the public. Most donors want to see their money used in the program to which they contribute, not paid to third persons.

Be extremely careful about tying in with any organization which wants Crime Stoppers to help it sell a product, a service or tickets. Avoid telephone solicitation campaigns of this nature, so often made to local businessmen, frequently with out-of-townners manning the phones. Generally they are not very effective for the program. They can build up substantial resentment in the business community, and a major portion of the funds will go into the pockets of the promoters.

Although the amount of a contribution is important, do not shun the small ones. What a great story it is to report that a retired couple of very modest means has budgeted \$2 a month for Crime Stoppers. The broader the base of contributors the broader the recognition and credibility of the program.

The first step in any effective fund raising campaign is to know your subject. Therefore, read this manual and learn all you can about Crime Stoppers. Find out the names of board members of programs in communities near, or similar to, yours and talk with them.

C. SOLICITING CORPORATIONS

Many corporations, usually larger ones, have a formal procedure for making charitable contributions. Learn about that procedure and begin from there. When approaching a corporation, remember that it receives a great number of requests for worthy causes. Convince them that Crime Stoppers is one of the more worthy.

If the corporation does not allow personal visits, do not take that to mean that a contribution will not be forthcoming. Indeed, submit a written proposal, following the company's guidelines, and follow that submission with a phone call. Stay in touch with the corporate officer in charge of contributions. If someone on the Crime Stoppers board has an "in" with the corporation, use it.

If a negative reply is received to a funding request, do not take that as a permanent "no." The contribution budget may already have been committed. Assume that the potential donor now knows about Crime Stoppers and recontact it within six months -- or even sooner if that seems appropriate. Put all of these potential donors on your mailing list. (Many Crime Stoppers programs have a regular newsletter which is sent to its sponsors, law enforcement agencies and media.)

D. ELIMINATE THE NEGATIVES

Fund raising is basically the selling of a product. And in any sales effort, there are certain objections which must be overcome before the product can be sold. In many instances the objections are real and a donation will not be forthcoming. Don't be discouraged. For every "no", there is someone around the corner waiting to say "yes."

Some of the objections which might be heard, and possible answers to them are:

"This has been a bad year for us and we really can't make any donations right now."

First of all, don't disagree with the person. Perhaps it has been a bad year. What must be done with this objection though is to point out that times are bad all over, and that the growing costs of crime are affecting everyone in the community. Try to educate the prospect in the benefits to be received from the solution of more crimes, the conviction of more criminals and the crime deterrent effect of the program.

"Our Committee doesn't meet until next month so I will call you back then."

Many large businesses have funding committees which distribute their annual contribution budget. See if these procedures will permit you to have a few minutes to present Crime Stoppers to the committees. If this is granted, you are half way there. If

not, try to give the chairman enough information about Crime Stoppers so that he can brief the entire committee on the benefits of a donation.

Unfortunately, many large corporations have a policy of not allowing a personal visit! This, of course, is due to the large number of requests received. In most instances, however, you should be able to have a telephone conversation with the chairman or other member of the committee.

Finally, if you do know someone who works for the particular company that has been targeted, consider having that person put in a word for Crime Stoppers. Often, this is the key to receiving funding.

"I don't care to donate to another police program."

This one should be easy to handle. Crime Stoppers is not just another police program. It is a community program which involves and benefits all citizens, the media and the police. Each segment of the community does its job. Citizens oversee the program and contribute, raise, invest and pay out the reward money. Media take care of publicity and promotion and police carry out their law enforcement responsibility.

"I don't like cops!"

When this is said, and it isn't often, it probably stems from an unfortunate experience with one individual officer. It might be appropriate to explain the overall responsibilities of the police--to point out that they are understaffed and underpaid. Stress the demands that we citizens place upon them. Point out that Crime Stoppers will assist the police in solving cases and making the streets safer.

"I don't have time to talk to you."

Many times, the hardest part of fund raising is getting in the door. Ask the person, "Have you ever known someone who has been the victim of a crime?" In other words, put the ball in his court. Make him realize he cannot afford to avoid this conversation. If you cannot arrange a conversation, try a letter. Don't take the first "no" as a final answer.

"We shouldn't pay persons for doing their civic duty."

Yes, that would be ideal--but, if this were an ideal society, there wouldn't be any crime problem to address. Also, it is estimated that in most Crime Stoppers programs more than half of those who might be entitled to rewards do not wish them. They are primarily interested in seeing justice done.

"This is just like Nazi Germany."

No it isn't. The main difference is the nature of the laws sought to be enforced. This question and others like the preceding one are addressed and answered in Chapter VII: ETHICS AND MORALITY OF CRIME STOPPERS.

These are just a few of the "resistance" statements which might be raised as funds are solicited. Often, the first objection is not that person's real one at all. The task is to discover what the real objection is, to handle it, and receive a donation.

E. SOME METHODS AND SOURCES

PERSONAL CONTACT--Definitely the most effective way. Use your connections, whenever possible, to get in the door. Be sure to acknowledge the visit with a letter.

TELEPHONE CALL--This is the next best method in most instances. Be knowledgeable, courteous and concise. Don't be afraid to ask for a fixed amount. Again, follow up the conversation with a letter.

DIRECT MAIL--Some Crime Stoppers programs have had great success with direct mail solicitation. But, there can be pitfalls. Be cautious about buying lists of names. Find someone who has experience in this area. Tailor the campaign to suit the community. Direct mailings by a city or utility with water or other bills, or by banks with a monthly statement, have been effective in raising money and creating an awareness of the program. (See Appendix.)

FOUNDATIONS--These may be a good source of funds, although there may not be one located in the community where the fund raising is going on. The public library can help identify those foundations which are likely sponsors. Try and find someone in the community who has had experience in preparing a grant proposal.

SPECIAL EVENTS--Funding and publicity are provided by hosting a special event. Hard work by the board is needed to insure success. Some examples are included in the following pages.

ORGANIZATIONS--Churches, service and veterans' groups, realtors, insurance agents, chambers of commerce, etc. are all likely sources. The local chamber can furnish the names of these groups. Arrange for the police coordinator and a board member to speak to them. Use the 15-minute video tape about Crime Stoppers. Not only will these organizations be contributors, their members will often develop into individual supporters. Service groups looking for ways to serve their communities are usually supportive of programs which provide proper participation in law enforcement activity.

MEDIA TELETHONS--Collect prizes from area merchants and citizens and sell them as part of a radio auction. Las Vegas, New Mexico has done this for at least three years and has raised approximately \$7500 each time, an amount sufficient to keep its successful program operating in that community of 14,000 people.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR--Finally, there is the possibility that a board of directors will choose to hire someone to handle the fund raising and relieve the board of some of that responsibility. Great care should be given, however, in determining whether the increased amount of money necessary to pay for this service is warranted. The Minneapolis/St. Paul program has had an executive director since 1980, acting as a fund raiser and administrator.

Some examples of specific special events include:

(1) In 1983, the Minnesota Crime Stoppers program hosted a "Put Crime on Ice" ice fishing contest. Using a sponsor to underwrite advertising expenses, the contest was well publicized throughout Minnesota and 1500 posters with tear-off entry blanks were placed in convenience stores, bait shops and bars. The contest was a success, although not a big money maker, and another will be held in 1984. With the experience gained, this one will fare much better financially.

(2) The Tucson, Arizona 88-CRIME program conducted a direct mail campaign to 5,000 citizens on a political party mailing list. The letter, mailed with a self-addressed, stamped envelope, netted \$14,000 within two months.

(3) In Tacoma, Washington a local radio personality had himself arrested while on the air and vowed not to be released until at least \$5,000 was pledged to Crime Stoppers. The disc jockey did live interviews with inmates, jail officials and Crime Stopper representatives while "serving his time" and received over \$6,000 in pledges in less than forty-eight hours. He also generated a lot of good publicity.

(4) The annual bike race in Orlando, Florida is eagerly awaited by cycling enthusiasts. The race benefits the eight-county Central Florida Crime Line program, with its publicity and \$1,000 net proceeds.

(5) Bank "cans" were placed throughout Rockford, Illinois for a two-week period in 1982, resulting in donations of more than \$1200. Board members were responsible for can placement and pickup.

(6) The Minneapolis/St. Paul program is anticipating \$2,000 to \$4,000 from a "Run Against Crime" which is being sponsored by the St. Paul Area Board of Realtors. The realtors are in charge of the whole event and Crime Stoppers will receive the proceeds.

(7) In the spring of 1983, Albuquerque Crime Stoppers mailed letters to over 2,000 individuals and businesses who had previously contributed. Included with the letter were an informational brochure, a donor-contribution card and a self-addressed envelope. With a 25% response the mailing produced more than \$10,000. Direct mail solicitations by others may have produced more money, but the 25% return is probably unprecedented.

(8) For five years a large real estate company in a community of 350,000 has contributed a fixed amount for each house listed and for each house sold. Each salesperson agreed to contribute a portion of the commissions. The company publicizes that it is doing this, with the copy approved by the Crime Stoppers board. This company is the second largest contributor to the program with a total of \$15,000. This is not only very helpful to Crime Stoppers, it is good business.

(9) KOAT-TV in Albuquerque has not only taped and aired the "Crime of the Week" every week since 1976, it has contributed the proceeds from the Ice Follies it sponsors each year, and solicited contributions from the general public through editorials and public service announcements. Its cash contributions to the program are close to \$20,000.

F. CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND

Many individuals and corporations are often able to make substantial contributions in the form of goods and services, and an active campaign should be undertaken to try and fill some of the program's needs in this manner. Donations in kind have included: computers or computer time; a "beeper" for the coordinator; telephone service; phone answering service; office equipment; bumper stickers, flyers, stationery and other printed material; caps, T-shirts, mugs, pens and other promotions items; billboard space and posters; stickers for phones and merchants stores; clerical and administrative volunteers; use of auditoriums, golf courses, tennis courts and other facilities for special events; refreshments and food; promotion on supermarket shopping bags and phone directory covers; and just odds and ends that can be sold at the flea market. The list is really endless. Don't overlook this area.

G. MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

It is important to keep complete and accurate records of all donations whether they are in cash or in kind. They are needed to maintain the program's 501(c)(3) IRS classification, and to act as the basis for future solicitations. Many programs start out by using 3x5 cards and this is fine. However, if it is a large community, the list will become substantial, and it is a great help to have all of the information on a computer. You are then able to produce data in a variety of ways and to print mailing labels. Most areas have individuals and businesses willing to donate this service.

H. GOVERNMENT

There has been no mention of government as a source of funds for Crime Stoppers. The omission is deliberate. Crime Stoppers is a people's program and it must remain that way. A lot of attraction for Crime Stoppers has come from the fact that it is an extremely cost-effective method of catching felons and solving crimes.

Too often, money from the government brings with it unwanted interference and hampering rules--those miles of red tape, reams of paperwork and other controls. In some communities, local laws provide that if government money is used for a purpose such as this, oversight by the political entity is required. Although the cooperation and support of the political leaders are sought and needed, control is another matter.

One county has amended its ordinance relating to the "Disposal of Property" seized by police to permit the funds from the sale of that property to be paid to the local Crime Stoppers program. It's a source worth considering.

Likewise, one of the District Court Judges in New Mexico has imposed sentences on convicted commercial gamblers which include the payment of substantial sums of money to the Crime Stoppers program. Before imposition, the sentence has had the concurrence of the defense counsel and the prosecutor. (See Section F, Chapter VIII: CRIME STOPPERS AND THE LAW on this subject.)

I. THANK YOU!

It is not only appropriate to say "Thank You" for contributions, it is essential. It may take the form of a letter from the Chief of Police and from the Chairman of Crime Stoppers. In instances where the donation or contribution in kind has been particularly significant, the "Thank You" might take the form of an award, presented at a banquet, or other occasion, with attendant publicity. Plaques and certificates are appropriate for this. (See Appendix for a sample.)

J. CONCLUSION

Once you are armed with the necessary tools, fund raising can be an enjoyable experience. It must be an on-going task. Do not wait until your fund is depleted before starting again. Be creative! It is surprising how the simplest idea can produce a good deal of money.

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VI FUND RAISING

Tax Exempt Doesn't Always Mean Tax Deductible

"We are tax exempt" *does not* mean an organization has the approval of the Internal Revenue Service. "Tax exempt" means the organization does not have to pay taxes. "Tax deductible" means the donor can deduct contributions to the organization on his or her federal income tax return.

The Internal Revenue Code defines more than twenty different categories of tax exempt organizations, but only a few of these are also tax deductible. Principal among tax deductible groups is the 501(c)(3) category, broadly termed "charitable" organizations.

To obtain 501(c)(3) status, an organization has to file documents with the IRS which prove it to be organized and operated for the charitable purposes specified by the Internal Revenue Code. The IRS looks at these documents only in terms of the code; it does not judge other aspects of the charity's operation, such as the worthiness of the cause or the charity's efficiency. When the IRS rules positively on the application, the group receives a "Letter of Determination" formally notifying it of its status. A copy of this letter should be available from the organization as verification of its tax status. (Older charities may have a 101(6) ruling, which corresponds to section 501(c)(3) of the 1954 Code.)

Organizations in the IRS-designated 501(c)(3) category include the following kinds of nonprofit groups: charitable, educational, religious, scientific, literary, prevention of cruelty to children and animals, and national or international amateur sports competitions. Contributions to these organizations are deductible as charitable donations for federal income tax purposes.

Generally, contributions to organizations tax exempt under sections 501(c)(4), 501(c)(6) and other sections of the Internal Revenue Code, are not deductible as charitable donations, but may be deductible as a business expense. If you are unsure about an organization's tax status, or would like more information on tax exemptions and deductions, contact your local IRS office.

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703/276-0133.

Special Events and Direct Appeals

Bond Wheelwright Company. *How to Succeed in Fund-raising Today*. Freeport, Maine: Bond Wheelwright Company 04032, 1976. \$6.95 paperback, \$10.95 hardback.

This 225 page book provides numerous ideas for planning and conducting local fund raising events, e.g., auctions, house tours, events with international or seasonal themes, etc.

League of Women Voters, *Shaking the Money Tree*. Washington, D.C.: League of Women Voters, 1730 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036. 1969. 35 cents.

This 20 page pamphlet describes money-making projects for organizations with little or no seed money.

Leibert, Edwin R., and Sheldon, Bernice E. *Handbook of Special Events for Non-Profit Organizations*. Washington, D.C.: Taft Products, Inc., 100 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20005, 1974. \$12.95.

Actual cases studies and reports of over 100 events conducted by local and national organizations are presented.

National Exchange Club. *Money Raising Ideas*. Toledo, Ohio: National Exchange Club, Toledo, Ohio, 43606. 35 cents.

This 32 page pamphlet discusses numerous money-raising projects under the general categories of entertaining the public, sales, continuing business projects, direct appeals to individuals, and intra-club activities.

Sperry and Hutchinson Company. *Ways and Means Handbook*. Fort Worth, Texas: Sperry and Hutchinson Company, Consumer Services Division, 2900 West Seminary Drive, Fort Worth, Texas, 76133. 25 cents.

This 32 page pamphlet describes how to plan and conduct a wide variety of money-making projects, including fairs, festivals, sales, tours, etc. Useful checklists and guidelines are presented.

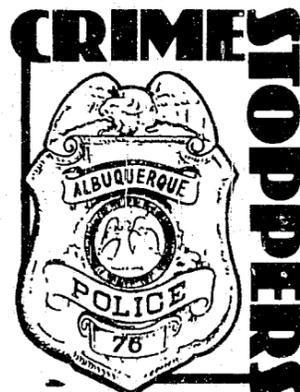
CRIME STOPPERS has shown that it works.
Keep it working . . .

The CRIME STOPPERS Reward Fund is composed solely of donations from you and from other citizens concerned about crime. But with the number of rewards being paid, the Reward Fund must be replenished.

Please help

Send a tax-deductible check for any amount to:

CRIME STOPPERS FUND
c/o Albuquerque National Bank
P.O. Box 1066
Albuquerque, N.M. 87102



More and more people
can tell you how well CRIME STOPPERS works



The above was used in Albuquerque by sending them out with the water bills, by handing them out at meetings, trade fairs and other events coordinators and board members attend. Results have been good.

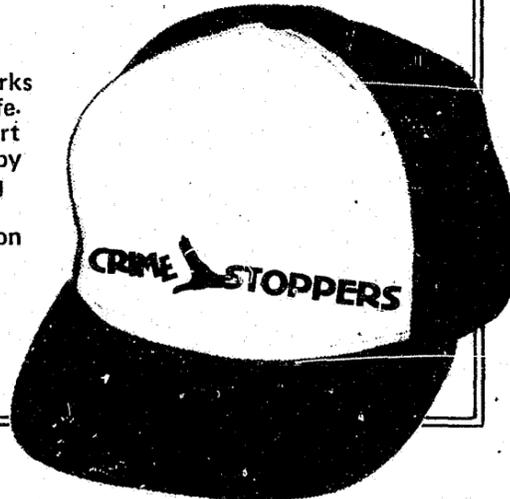
PLUS ... ONE OF THE LUCKY PEOPLE*
BECOMES A
"CRIME STOPPER"
CONTRIBUTOR
BIEN MUR WILL DONATE
\$1000. IN THE
NAME OF THE WINNER*
TO THE Albuquerque Crime Stoppers
An Organization We Can All Be Proud to Assist!

This organization asked visitors to this store on the Sandia Pueblo Reservation to fill in their name and address for a drawing on an Indian necklace. No contribution and no purchase required.

ON SALE NOW..

BE A
CRIME STOPPER

Crime Stoppers works to keep our city safe. Now you can be part of this civic effort by buying and wearing this all-sports-hat. Your entire donation goes to Crime Stoppers.



\$5 each DONATION
AVAILABLE NOW AT:

SANTA FE



RESTAURANTS

500 Cerrillos Rd. 982-3654

1947 Cerrillos Rd. 988-2874

Thank you Space paid for by Pizza Hut.

VI-16

The News Tribune, Tacoma, Fri., Feb. 5, 1982 A-3

Disc jockey springs self from slammer after raising \$6,000 for Crime Stoppers

Radio disc jockey Mike Moran ended his self-imposed jail sentence yesterday afternoon after raising some \$6,000 in donations to the Crime Stoppers program, including one contribution from a Pierce County Jail inmate.

Moran's day-and-a-half jail broadcast for KTNT radio was aimed at raising money to provide rewards to people who give information leading to the arrest of criminals in unresolved Tacoma crimes.

Moran had agreed to broadcast from the jail until \$5,000 was raised from citizen donations.

Moran said that most of the prisoners were not what he expected.

"They were nice guys, and very helpful," he said. "They were happy to have their routine interrupted."

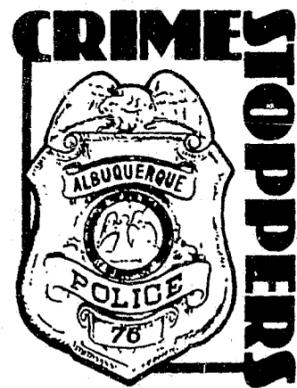
One prisoner contributed \$10 to the Crime Stoppers program.

"He said he thought crime on the streets has to be stopped," Moran said. "I didn't ask him what he was in for."

Moran reached his \$5,000 goal at 3:13 p.m. yesterday.

"When I went home, there was an enormous yellow ribbon on my front door," he said. "Some of my friends wanted to give me coming-out parties, but I unplugged the phone, locked the door, turned off the lights and took a bathtub bath and then the longest shower in history just to wash the jail off of me."

VI-17



CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION
awarded to

for outstanding service to
Albuquerque in its fight
against crime.

VI-18

date

mayor

chief of police

chairman

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"Criminality is one thing--a matter of law--and...morality, ethics and religious teachings are another. Their relations have puzzled the best of men."

**Jackson: Jordan V. DeGeorge,
341 U.S. 223, 241.**

ABOUT THIS CHAPTER AND ITS AUTHOR

At the Crime Stoppers First Annual Conference held in Albuquerque in 1980, a panel of experts⁽¹⁾ examined the ethics and morality of Crime Stoppers. Since no summary of the panel's discussion was reported, it was decided that a more formal study of the topic should be undertaken.

Coleman Tily, the Chairman of Crime Stoppers-USA, Inc., met with Professor Jameson Doig, head of the Research Program in Criminal Justice at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. This program is supported by a grant from the Guggenheim Foundation. Princeton University agreed to sponsor the research and preparation of this article.

The agreement signed by the University, Crime Stoppers-USA, Inc., and Ms. Curtis included the following provision:

"The research and writing will be primarily for the revised Operational Manual which will be used by persons to start programs. Therefore, it should have answers to those questions which might be raised so that the persons using the manual may answer them. This, however, does not preclude the expression of contrary views, for Linda should be comfortable with what she writes and be satisfied with the intellectual honesty of what is to be published. If Crime Stoppers does not believe it adequately presents the Crime Stoppers point of view it may revise, with Linda's concurrence, or not publish in the Manual."

Crime Stoppers concurs with both the author's treatment and conclusions.

The author of this chapter, Linda L. Curtis, was jointly selected by Crime Stoppers - USA, Inc. and Princeton University to undertake this study. Ms. Curtis is a 1982 graduate of Princeton University, A.B., Summa Cum Laude, Phi Beta Kappa, and the recipient of a Newton-Tatum (California Rhodes) Scholarship, under which she is studying jurisprudence at Balliol College of Oxford University in England, and where she received the David Markham Prize awarded to the law student who does best in the examinations.

CHAPTER VII
ETHICS AND MORALITY OF CRIME STOPPERS

A. INTRODUCTION

The first Crime Stoppers program was started in 1976 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. It was so successful and has been so well received in the community that Crime Stoppers has expanded into a national organization. There are now over 300 local programs, from Anchorage, Alaska to Miami, Florida.

The purpose of this chapter is to examine the fundamental ethical and moral aspects of the Crime Stoppers' procedures and programs. Is it ethical to:

- (1) give information about a crime to a law enforcement agency?
- (2) offer and pay a reward for information about crime?
- (3) double the reward if an informant testifies in court?

Are the answers to these questions affected by the nature of the crime or the age of the informant?

1. MORALITY, ETHICS, AND THREE CRIME STOPPERS CASES

"Morality: Pertaining to right conduct or duties of man; ethical."⁽²⁾

"Ethics: The principles of morality, or the field of study of morals or right conduct. A particular ethical system; the rules of conduct recognized in respect to a particular class of human actions; as medical ethics; moral principles, as of an individual."⁽³⁾ (See additional definition in note 3).

The difficulty of evaluating any human activity in terms of abstract morality and ethics is obvious. However, certain concepts related to ethics are clear from these definitions: such concepts include right conduct, duty, obligation, and accepted standards of behavior. Consider the application of these concepts to the following Crime Stoppers cases:

Case 1: A police department publicized a composite sketch of a rapist. A citizen thought the sketch resembled an acquaintance of his and called Crime Stoppers. The acquaintance had been arrested previously by the police department on some narcotics-related charges, so his mug shot was in their identification files. His mug shot

was included in a photo lineup and shown to several victims of the rapist, who positively identified him as the offender.

Based on their identification, a search warrant was issued and executed. Three hours after the call to Crime Stoppers, the offender was in custody. He was eventually convicted of 13 rapes and sentenced to 300 years in prison. The informant was paid a reward of \$575.

Case 2: Ski-masked gunmen forced their way into the home of a prominent citizen, bound and gagged him and the members of his family, then escaped with thousands of dollars in loot, including furs, jewelry, cash, and a coin collection. Police investigating the case ran into a cold trail. Few clues were left behind by the offenders, and the victims were unable to help since they had been blindfolded.

Then, a call came to Crime Stoppers from a merchant who thought he knew an individual who had been trying to pawn furs. The police examined the suspect's traffic citation file and found that he had several outstanding speeding tickets. Using these as a ploy, they went to his home, were given permission to enter, and discovered the entire cache of stolen goods. He named his accomplices, and they were all convicted of burglary. The informant was paid a reward of \$400.

Case 3: One of a dozen eye witnesses to a brutal, drug-related murder at a heroin "shooting gallery" identified the murderer (as well as himself) to Crime Stoppers. His information, including the names of the other eye witnesses, enabled detectives to develop enough evidence for a grand jury indictment. The informant was paid a reward. Subsequently, at the request of the prosecution, he agreed to waive his anonymity and testify at the trial. Within hours after the defense learned the identity of the informant, his apartment was the target of heavy gunfire while he and his wife were in it. The police relocated them until the trial, at which he testified, and the defendant was convicted. For waiving his anonymity and testifying, the informant's reward was doubled.

Each of these situations creates many ethical and moral questions. A particularly active rapist is taken off the streets; burglars are apprehended, and stolen property is recovered; a murderer is convicted after an informant risks his life by waiving his anonymity to testify. In each case, the crimes would not have been solved without Crime Stoppers and in each, justice has been done in a legal fashion. Is there, however, some valid ethical or moral objection to the procedure of paying informants for their information or testimony? In order to understand the moral and ethical aspects of Crime

Stoppers, it is essential to first examine the history of citizen involvement in fighting crime. This is the topic of the next section.

B. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Citizen involvement is intrinsic to law enforcement in the Anglo-Saxon common law tradition upon which our legal system is based. Several elements of our tradition depend directly on citizen involvement: the "hue and cry", the jury system, the sherriff's office, and the posse comitatus, literally, "the power of a county."

1. HUE AND CRY

The hue and cry was an old common-law process of pursuing a criminal with "horn and voice." The practice originated in Anglo-Saxon times in England, and its use was widespread during the Norman Age after 1066. Under the hue and cry system, it was the duty of any person who was the victim of, or witness to, a felony to raise the hue and cry. His neighbors were bound to turn out with him and assist in the apprehension of the offender. All of those joining in the pursuit were justified in arresting the person pursued, even if it turned out that he was innocent. The importance and usefulness of this process are demonstrated by the fact that the last of the various statutes relating to the hue and cry were not repealed in England until 1827.⁽⁴⁾

Compared to the Crime Stoppers procedure today, the hue and cry was an extreme form of citizen participation in fighting crime. In medieval England, there were no professional police forces -- so the hue and cry was not a supplement to law enforcement; rather, it was law enforcement. Also, the concept of duty involved in the hue and cry is important, for citizen participation was an obligation associated directly with citizenship and membership in a community. Since Webster's definition of morality also involves duty, the act of informing in Anglo-Saxon times was, by definition, a "moral" act.

2. THE COMMON LAW JURY

Another example of citizen involvement in fighting crime is the development of the common-law juries, grand and petit, Anglo-Saxon traditions which are still a part of our legal system.

Until the reign of Henry II (1154-89), the use of juries was very rare. Instead, there were three main methods of determining whether a man was guilty of a crime: 1) compurgation (where friends of the man swore oaths that he was innocent), 2) ordeal (where the accused was subjected to physical torture, and if he survived, he was innocent), and 3) trial by battle (a system introduced by the Normans, under which the accused and his accuser fought to determine innocence or guilt).⁽⁵⁾

Henry II recognized the primitive nature of these forms of proof, and in 1166 required that 12 men be present at each county court session to present to his justices the names of persons suspected by them of serious crimes. This was the beginning of the grand jury, although (at first) those accused by such juries were sent directly to ordeal.⁽⁶⁾ However, in 1215 a ruling came from Rome that priests were no longer allowed to be present at ordeals, and this decree robbed that method of trial of much of its legitimacy. As a result, in 1219, during the reign of Henry III, the institution of the petit jury to judge innocence or guilt was ordered as a substitute for the ordeal.⁽⁷⁾ Originally, the petit jury members, like the members of the grand jury, were to be neighbors of the accused and were to have some knowledge of his character or of the actual circumstances of the crime. Thus, the first juries passed judgment on the basis of what they themselves had heard or knew, and the use of witnesses developed only gradually. As the population of cities and towns grew, it became more difficult to find 12 jurors who knew the accused well. At the end of the 17th century, the principle was established that a verdict could be reached only on the evidence presented in court.⁽⁸⁾

The development of both the grand and petit juries is analogous to Crime Stoppers today. Both involve extensive citizen participation in the criminal justice process. Jury participation was -- and is -- a duty of citizenship. It is in the origins of the grand jury that the analogy to Crime Stoppers is clearest; it was up to those 12 citizens to accuse those in their community whom they thought had been guilty of crime. Those 12 individuals were usually the pillars of their communities; they were not called "snitches", nor "rats", and their function in law enforcement as informants was considered noble.

3. SHERIFFS AND THE "POSSE COMITATUS"

The office of sheriff, like the hue and cry, originated in Anglo-Saxon times in England. Originally, the sheriff was an official appointed by the king to enforce royal

justice; he detained criminals apprehended by the hue and cry; he instructed juries in their duties, and was generally in charge of order in his shire.⁽⁹⁾

One very important power of the sheriff was the calling out of the posse comitatus, the shire's force of private citizens, to assist in maintaining public order. Failure to respond to the sheriff's call for a posse subjected one to a fine and imprisonment. Although in the 19th century the sheriff ceased to be the main officer of law enforcement, his power to call out a posse continued; an act of 1887 still required every able-bodied person in a shire to be ready to assist at his call.⁽¹⁸⁾

Gradually, the office for sheriff in England was supplanted by professionally organized police forces. In 1829, for example, a metropolitan police force was established in the area around London. The popular term for policemen in England, "Bobby", is derived from the name of Sir Robert Peel, who was responsible for setting up this original force.⁽¹¹⁾

The office of sheriff, like many parts of the English criminal justice system, came to America in the 17th and 18th centuries. Like the English sheriff, the American sheriff had the important power of calling out the posse. This power was especially effective in the American West.⁽¹²⁾

4. SUMMARY

To exclude citizens from the criminal justice process would be an historical anomaly falling outside the common law tradition. During the time the legal institutions of England and America were being shaped, the typical citizen played a large part in helping to enforce the law and ensure public order: he participated in the hue and cry and posse comitatus, if called upon, and he was a member of both the grand and petit juries. With the increasing complexity, size, and mobility of society, professional law enforcement institutions developed. In a sense, the typical citizen hired such institutions (through his taxes) to provide certain law enforcement services which he had performed before.

The tradition of citizen participation still lies deep within this country's constitutional system. Crime Stoppers is an avenue through which the average citizen can begin again to make a direct contribution in fighting crime by giving information or providing reward funds. In essence, he provides assistance to the policemen he has hired for this purpose.

Thus, Crime Stoppers fits in with the historical context of the Anglo-Saxon legal/political system. The next step is to explore the ethics and morality of the modern Crime Stoppers program in greater detail.

C. ETHICS AND MORALITY OF CRIME STOPPERS TODAY

1. WHY GIVING INFORMATION TO A LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IS MORAL

a. Negative connotations of "snitch" and "rat"

Why do words such as "snitch" and "rat" have negative connotations? Why is being a "tattletale" considered so bad? First, "snitch" implies a breach of trust. A snitch is someone who goes to the authorities with something he has learned about a crime -- often something that has been told to him in confidence. He may also be someone who, for whatever motive (revenge, for example), tries to induce individuals to say or admit things to him that he can then take to the authorities. Also, part of the negative association involved in the word "snitch" may be a result of the nature of the crime involved. Opponents of Crime Stoppers might argue that encouraging informants or paying "snitchers" brings to mind the Salem witch hunts, Nazi Germany, or the world depicted in George Orwell's "Nineteen Eighty-Four."

In Salem, people were prosecuted and convicted for "witchcraft"; in Nazi Germany, for merely being reported as speaking out against Hitler; and in "Nineteen Eighty-Four", for expressing opposition to the existing government. All three of these examples involve "crimes" that would not be considered crimes today in this country. However, a modern observer who failed to make a distinction between those "crimes" and the felony crimes of today would be understandably uneasy about encouraging "snitches."

Finally, some members of society might have negative feelings toward informants because society now has professional law enforcement agencies qualified to investigate crimes and apprehend criminals. This perspective is expressed by one argument used against Crime Stoppers: "Why should we use informants or pay them to help enforce the law? We already have police that do that."

b. The Logic of Informing

The common-law history outlined in the previous section indicates that the act of giving information to law enforcement agencies is very logical -- and moral. Professional law enforcement agencies are not substitutes for, but supplements to, citizen involvement in the criminal justice process. The community now "hires" policemen to enforce its law, and it is not only logical, but essential, for citizens to help them where possible.⁽¹³⁾ This is an argument for vigilance, not for vigilantes, for such groups, by one definition, use force and operate outside the rule of law.

An analogy might be helpful here. Say, for example, that a boss employs 10 workers to make "widgets" on an assembly line. He then finds out about a new process which will greatly increase worker productivity. Should he refuse to give information to the workers about the new process on the grounds that making "widgets" is their job? Certainly not! Considering the workers as policemen, and the boss as the public, the analogy is complete.

c. The Social Contract

Giving information to a law enforcement agency is justified, and perhaps even required, by the "social contract" between individuals and their government. A citizen has certain duties to his community, just as the community (through its democratically-elected government) has certain duties to him.

This concept is best understood by looking briefly at the political theories of John Locke (1632-1704), upon which so much of our constitutional system is based.⁽¹⁴⁾ In his "Two Treatises of Government" (1690), Locke maintained that individuals create a society and form governments to preserve their property. (Locke's view of "property" was quite broad; for him, human life itself was a man's "property" in his own person).⁽¹⁵⁾ Thus, men give up a certain small amount of their freedom in order to preserve stability and order. If the government does not fulfill its part of the bargain, the citizens are justified in throwing it out and forming a new one. If the citizens do not fulfill their part of the bargain, then anarchy reigns -- and no one alone can preserve his life or property.⁽¹⁶⁾

In Lockean terms, citizen cooperation with legally instituted law enforcement authorities is part of the "social contract." It is truly one's duty to inform

the authorities when one has information relating to the breaking of any of the laws of a legitimate government. Citizen involvement not only makes law enforcement more effective, it has the very important side effect of encouraging respect for, and knowledge of, the workings of the legal system. When the average citizen becomes a partner in law-enforcement, rather than a bystander, the legal system is strengthened.

Thus, it is ethical to offer information to law enforcement authorities. But is it ethical for an organization like Crime Stoppers to pay citizens in order to obtain the information?

2. WHY OFFERING AND PAYING REWARDS IS MORAL

a. Citizens do not Necessarily Participate Voluntarily

It is a moral and social duty to provide information about crime to law enforcement agencies. However, the simple fact is that many people in America today do not. One only needs to read the daily newspaper to learn about the apathy of the average citizen: "Girl murdered in subway while hundreds of commuters watch," "Store burglarized in broad daylight," "Teenagers rob bus driver during rush hour."

Why don't people want to give information voluntarily? There are many reasons. First, the citizen may fear reprisal from the person or persons he is informing on. Second, the citizen may simply find informing inconvenient; he does not want to spend a day away from work filling out papers at a police station. Third, the sad fact is that many people are apathetic. Society is no longer made up of small towns and villages in which everyone knows everyone else. In a sense, due to high mobility and sheer size, community bonds have broken down. If a prospective informant does not know his neighbor, he will care less when his neighbor is robbed. And finally, a citizen may lack respect for the criminal justice system. His attitude might be "If I inform, it won't do any good anyway. The police are corrupt, and the courts today are soft on criminals. A criminal I inform on will soon be back on the street."

b. Crime Stoppers Provides Incentives for Moral Action

Crime Stoppers addresses these deterrents to moral action by two means: guaranteeing anonymity and providing financial rewards.

The promise of anonymity acts as a counterbalancing incentive to the prospective informant's fear of reprisal or involvement. However, this guarantee places a substantial moral obligation upon the officials of a Crime Stoppers program. If a program guarantees anonymity but does not actually provide it, not only would that program's reputation be hurt, but Crime Stoppers programs across the country would be discredited.

In a closed society, such as a prison, where an informant system is used by the authorities to identify and punish violators of prison rules, the affirmative obligation to protect anonymity is even greater. Disclosure of an informant there might well result in his death.

Financial rewards replace the community recognition which public-spirited citizens once received. In Anglo-Saxon England, it was prestigious to be called to participate in a grand jury, in which each juror informed the royal authorities of all the crime known by him. However, it is now considered a burden by many to be assigned to jury duty.

Capitalism has replaced those social rewards of yesteryear with financial ones. Crime Stoppers' payments are just one example of this trend. Another example is the social duty of voting. Recently in California \$5 million in prizes were given to people who voted -- and this giveaway was widely advertised before the election, to provide a strong incentive to vote. All the prizes -- ranging from a trip to Hawaii to a lifetime supply of french fries -- were donated by the companies providing them. Mr. Ed Shaw, the designer of the sweepstakes, said "There'll probably be a few letters to the editor saying, 'Isn't it disgusting that you have to reward people to vote.' But this is the American way."⁽¹⁷⁾

3. TWO FACTORS: AGE OF INFORMANT AND NATURE OF CRIME

Two factors identified by Crime Stoppers itself may have some influence on the ethics or morality of the payment of financial rewards to informants. These are the age of the informant and the nature of the crime.

a. Age of Informant

A mother will often want to know, "who ate all the cookies?" but she will also admonish her children, "don't be a tattletale." As a result of conflicting impulses and

loyalties, schoolchildren will develop their own code of silence. Grownups are to young children what law enforcement agencies are to society as a whole -- symbols of power and authority. Thus, between playmates, a bond of trust may develop which prevents children from "tattling," especially for minor offenses.

Critics might argue that it is somehow morally wrong to give a \$1,000 reward to an eight-year-old boy. One aspect of this argument is that we should teach our children to cooperate with the law enforcement authorities voluntarily rather than for money.

This criticism may have some validity. However, a few important points should be noted. One is that there is no practical way within the current Crime Stoppers' system of anonymity to limit the payment of rewards to those informants over a certain arbitrary age. A 25-year-old woman may sound exactly on the phone as a 10-year-old boy. It is impossible to determine how many rewards have been earned by young children, although the number is probably relatively small. Young children are less likely to know about Crime Stoppers and less likely to know how the program works than adults.

Another important point is that Crime Stoppers is generally limited to felony crimes. Society might have qualms about paying a young girl who turned in an offender for jaywalking -- but what about for murder?

b. Nature of The Crime

The example of jaywalking versus murder points out the fact that crimes vary greatly in severity and nature. Society would not necessarily want to pay anyone for turning in jaywalkers, regardless of age. The cost to Crime Stoppers and law enforcement personnel (in terms of time, energy, and money) would far outweigh the benefit society might derive from apprehending one jaywalker. Crime Stoppers generally limits its operation, and thus rewards, to informants in felony cases so that its resources are spent on serious crimes, such as burglaries, assaults, rapes, arsons, and murders.

Importantly, variations in the severity of felony crimes are indeed taken into account within the Crime Stoppers process. More specifically, the nature of the crime is an important factor which local Crime Stoppers boards use in determining the amount of the reward to be paid. Thus the actual nature of the crime, in this country's criminal justice system, has no real impact upon the morality of the Crime Stoppers' process itself.

In evaluating the effect that both age and nature of the crime have upon the morality of the Crime Stoppers process, it is important to keep in mind that no one is ever arrested (much less indicted or convicted) upon the strength of a Crime Stoppers tip alone. The tip only serves as a "starting point" from which law enforcement officials learn where to look for more information. Inaccurate or invalid information cannot be supported by other evidence and thus is not rewarded. The fact that a financial reward is only given upon indictment (with a few minor exceptions, such as the apprehension of a felon or recovery of stolen property) is a significant safeguard for both the accused and the reputation of the local Crime Stoppers program.

4. WHY DOUBLING THE REWARD FOR COURT TESTIMONY IS MORAL

Unless the informant's testimony is required for a conviction, it will not be sought. In those few cases where it would be admissible (usually the information is hearsay) and the informant agrees to testify, the payment of the additional reward is very logical. Crime Stoppers is simply providing an additional incentive to outweigh additional implicit "costs" borne by the informant. More explicitly, the informant gives up his anonymity, increases the risk to his person, and incurs the inconvenience of spending a day or more in court in return for additional payment.

There is no monetary incentive to the witness to lie. He will be paid for testifying whether or not the defendant is convicted.

Certainly, citizens should be willing to testify for no payment (other than the normal low witness fee), just as they should be willing to cooperate with law enforcement authorities by providing information voluntarily, but even some citizens who are willing to inform anonymously may not be willing to do it in a public forum because of the greater risk of reprisal or unwelcome notoriety.

D. CRIME STOPPERS AND THE MEDIA

Is it moral or ethical for the media to be so closely involved with Crime Stoppers -- for example, in its role of publicizing the "Crime of the Week?" The answer to this question is an unequivocal "yes." Again, looking at the program in its historical context, it is clear that the use of newspapers, radio, and television to broadcast information about

a crime is a modern-day equivalent of the "hue and cry." It is simply the best means possible at a given time for the mass communication of information. Media use is critical to the success of a Crime Stoppers program just as the horn was essential to the success of the hunt for a criminal in Anglo-Saxon times.

The media should not be paid to publicize the "Crime of the Week," or any other Crime Stoppers activity. Not paying makes media participation a public service, as well as a news story or dramatic presentation. If we assume that part of the reason for the existence of the media is to fulfill a "public service" role (The Federal Communications Act does more than assume this), then it is clear that media participation in a program like Crime Stoppers is the fulfillment of an implicit duty to the community -- and is thus, by definition, quite ethical.

E. AN ARGUMENT AGAINST THE ETHICS OF CRIME STOPPERS AND RESPONSES TO THE ARGUMENT

1. AN ARGUMENT AGAINST THE ETHICS OF CRIME STOPPERS

In examining the ethics and morality of any human activity, it is essential to take into account -- explicitly -- the major arguments, if any, against it. The following is a summary of the most common argument made against the morality of Crime Stoppers by its critics.⁽¹⁸⁾

From a Christian ethics standpoint, Crime Stoppers is immoral because it fosters impure motives on the part of some informants. In other words, providing information voluntarily to law enforcement authorities is inherently a moral act; however, doing so for a reward is inherently an immoral act, since an action is only moral if the motives behind it are pure. Given that the motives for Crime Stoppers informants may be civic-mindedness, greed, or a mixture of both, Crime Stoppers can lead to "immoral" action by this definition.

The usual way of expressing the argument is that the ends of a Crime Stoppers program (more effective law enforcement) simply do not justify the means (the payment of financial rewards). To take the point a step further, it is argued that if society uses an immoral means to catch criminals, then it is no better ethically than the criminals themselves.

2. RESPONSES TO THE ANTI-CRIME STOPPERS ARGUMENT

One response to the above criticism is simply the fact that a substantial percentage of Crime Stoppers' informants do indeed provide information voluntarily; that is, they refuse the reward.⁽¹⁹⁾ Thus, even by the Christian ethics definition of a "moral act," Crime Stoppers is providing an avenue through which such acts can be performed and is thus encouraging at least some amount of moral action.

The philosophic response to the argument is the doctrine of utilitarianism, best exemplified by the writings of John Stuart Mill (especially his "Utilitarianism," published in 1863).⁽²⁰⁾ Utilitarianism is the ethical theory which holds that an action is right, or moral, if it achieves the greatest good for the greatest number of people.⁽²¹⁾ The record of accomplishments of the Crime Stoppers programs demonstrate a very high rate of return per dollar spent in rewards. For example, in Albuquerque, for each dollar paid out in rewards (well over \$100,000), 12 dollars in narcotics and stolen property have been recovered.⁽²²⁾ There are other statistics which demonstrate the impact and efficiency of Crime Stoppers. Through January, 1983, the program nationwide, with more than 150 of its programs reporting, had assisted in the solution of over 25,000 crimes, over 95 percent of them felonies, the recovery of more than \$100,000,000 of narcotics and stolen property, and the conviction of 98 percent of the more than 7,600 Crime Stoppers-related defendants tried. This compares quite favorably with the U.S. District Court conviction rate of 73 percent on felony charges.⁽²⁸⁾

Thus from a utilitarian perspective, Crime Stoppers is an extremely moral program. The problem as to motives of the informants does not arise as a moral difficulty, because it simply is not included as part of what determines whether the program as a whole is ethical.

Another very important response to the "motives" argument is that giving information about crime is always a moral act, independent of the motives of the informant. In other words, this is simply a broader definition of just what constitutes a moral act. Giving information does help law enforcement authorities and thus society, independent of whether an informant is giving information for financial reward, public spiritedness, or a combination of both.

The foregoing "motives" argument is correct in that an ideal society would be one in which people would assist the police voluntarily rather than for pay, if in truth

there were police in an ideal society. However, an ideal society is not possible as long as human nature is imperfect, and one strength of the Crime Stoppers program is that it uses an imperfect aspect of human nature (greed) for socially desirable results.

It is misleadingly idealistic to say that Crime Stoppers should not pay informants because people should give information without pay. This is not an argument that the ends of Crime Stoppers justify "immoral" or controversial means; simply, it is an argument that the Crime Stoppers process is basically a moral one -- even if the motives of individual informants are not always totally selfless.

F. POSITIVE MORAL/ETHICAL ASPECTS OF CRIME STOPPERS

Having concluded that Crime Stoppers does not have any significant negative moral aspects, it must then be determined whether Crime Stoppers is morally "neutral," or a system that can be characterized as morally "positive." In other words, are there facets of Crime Stoppers which tend to encourage (according to our original definition) the "right conduct or duties of man."

The answer to this question is a clear "yes." Crime Stoppers encourages certain actions and ways of thinking which all would generally agree are "ethical," or at least in some way desirable. First, it enables the citizen to become directly involved in the law enforcement process, and one result of his increased knowledge about the system will probably be increased respect for criminal justice authorities. Crime Stoppers encourages a spirit of voluntarism -- of picking up the phone and doing something instead of just complaining about crime.

This spirit would be helpful in other areas of government administration, especially given the severe budget constraints many agencies face. As Ronald Reagan said in a telegram to the second Crime Stoppers national convention:

Selfless voluntarism such as yours substantially enhances the ability of local law enforcement authorities to combat crime in our communities. Today, more than ever, our nation needs the cooperation of individual citizens in the fight to make America a safe and secure environment in which our families may thrive. You can take great pride in your work and in the fine example you set for all Americans.⁽²⁴⁾

G. CONCLUSION

Thus, in terms of both morality and efficiency, Crime Stoppers certainly compares well with many private corporations and arms of government. One only needs to read the headlines to gain a sense of the "morality" or lack thereof of such institutions: Watergate, the conviction of Federal legislators in Abscam, officials of two major Japanese companies caught stealing computer secrets from IBM, ... the list, unfortunately, goes on and on.

Crime Stoppers is certainly not a perfect program, but is a relatively new one, and its officials are constantly looking for ways to improve it. This chapter has attempted to explore the questions it raises in as objective a manner as possible, and the author has found that Crime Stoppers is a remarkably ethical and moral example of the citizens' movement against crime.

As Milton G. Rector, President Emeritus of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, wrote in the foreword of the original Crime Stoppers Operational Manual:

The principles of Crime Stoppers are entirely ethical, moral, and legal. They conform to the fullest with the American precepts of criminal justice. The program is an excellent example of community involvement so necessary to help our overburdened law enforcement agencies attain some measure of success.(25)

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"Let reverence for the laws become the political religion for the nations."

--Abraham Lincoln

CHAPTER VIII: CRIME STOPPERS AND THE LAW

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Richard has been a member of the faculty of Baylor University, and has lectured at various colleges and universities on criminal law topics. He has spoken on the legal aspects of Crime Stoppers at the Texas Crime Prevention Institute's Crime Stoppers School, the Annual Conference of Crime Stoppers-USA, Inc., and other seminars. He is a contributing author of the four-volume TEXAS PROSECUTORS TRIAL MANUAL and the author of several other publications and articles.

CHAPTER VIII
CRIME STOPPERS AND THE LAW

A. INTRODUCTION

With the possible exception of state statutes creating a Crime Stoppers Advisory Council or a Commission (see Chapter IX), there is no body of law which applies exclusively to the operation of a Crime Stoppers Program, so general legal principles are applicable. This chapter will cover such general rules. Since even these rules may vary from state to state, it is imperative that local law be checked and legal counsel be consulted in order to ascertain whether there is a deviation from general law. Several forms are found in this chapter, and again a word of caution is appropriate. These forms are included as examples only. Although you may reproduce them and adopt them for your own use, you are encouraged to make any changes necessary to fit your own particular needs or local law.

B. INCORPORATION

There are several good reasons why a Crime Stoppers program should incorporate. By incorporating, the following advantages can result:

- (1) Limited liability. The acts and/or omissions would be those of the corporate entity. Any liability would be that of the corporation rather than that of the individuals. Only the assets of the corporation would be subject to a judgment for money damages, not the personal assets of the individual working for or with the corporation.
- (2) Continuity. Due to the formalities and procedures, incorporation encourages the perpetuation of the program.
- (3) Tax exemption. Incorporating as a nonprofit corporation enables the organization to attain federal (IRS) tax-exempt status more easily.
- (4) Separation from government. As a private corporation, the organization becomes independent of identification with and control by the Government. As will be seen later in this chapter, it is only because of this separation that some of the legal procedures necessary to the operation of Crime Stoppers are possible. Also, records will be free from government open records laws.

- (5) Reservation of corporate name. Incorporation under an approved name will reserve the right to use the corporate name to the exclusion of other groups or individuals. However, this reservation should not be used to prevent other communities from starting Crime Stoppers programs using the "Crime Stoppers" name.

It is not very difficult to incorporate a Crime Stoppers organization, and although an attorney is not necessary, most programs can find a local one who will donate his time and services.

The first important step in incorporating is the drafting of "Articles of Incorporation," which is the equivalent of a constitution. The articles are submitted to a state official, usually the secretary of state, who issues a corporate "Charter." Later, the corporation adopts its bylaws, or rules which are more detailed than the articles. These bylaws set forth the more detailed procedures by which the corporation is run. Of utmost importance is the securing of recognition as a tax-exempt corporation from both the state and federal government. Details of this procedure are found elsewhere in this manual (Chapter III), as are other forms relating to incorporation.

Once incorporated, the Crime Stoppers Program should be operated as a "business" in a business-like manner with appropriate minutes and records being kept. Incorporation is a serious matter and should not be used as a sham.

C. CRIME STOPPERS AND LIABILITY

The "persons" who could possibly be liable when things go wrong are: the governmental agency; public officials; law enforcement agencies; supervisors; employees; peace officers; agents; informants; nonprofit corporations; board members and officers of the corporation; broadcasters and publishers; owners and managers of photographed premises; etc. Perhaps most users of this manual are concerned with the potential liability of the board of directors of Crime Stoppers. Police and news media personnel are routinely trained regarding civil and criminal liability, so their exposure will not be treated here. It will be assumed that the local Crime Stoppers program is an incorporated entity.

As a general rule, the officers, directors, and shareholders of the corporation are neither personally liable nor are they insurers of the corporation. So long as there is a reasonable basis for making a certain decision and the board acts in good faith, courts are reluctant to impose liability for mistakes in business judgment. The degree of care

required is that of an ordinarily prudent man in managing his own affairs. This involves diligence, so the officers and directors must pay attention to corporate affairs.

Officers and directors, in order to show diligence and good faith in their decision-making, must regularly attend meetings, confer with fellow officers and directors at other times, examine the minutes and corporate records (especially financial statements), and let their views be known (preferably in writing). If management is pursuing improper policies and practices, a director cannot avoid responsibility on grounds of ignorance.

Should poor health, schedule conflicts, or other factors require absence regularly from meetings, the best thing for both the director and the corporation is for the director to resign. If such a director will not voluntarily resign, it is in the best interests of the corporation to employ a bylaw provision calling for automatic removal upon reaching a designated number of absences (excused or not).

Examples of the different types of action which might involve claims, and thus liability, include: criminal conspiracy, false arrest and imprisonment, defamation, invasion of privacy, personal injury, loss of earnings or income, failure to file tax reports or pay taxes, breach of contract, misappropriation or unauthorized use of protected properties such as copyrights, trademarks, tradenames, and service marks, theft of services or property from the Government, employment discrimination, advertising violations, legislative lobbying without registration when required, illegal fundraising activities such as lotteries, and solicitation when prohibited; and the list could go on and on.

Do not let this frighten you. Exposure to liability can be removed or reduced through: incorporation; use of governmental immunities; reliance upon the qualified (good faith) immunity of peace officers; insurance policies; bonds; and the use of waivers, releases, and other legal instruments.

Additionally, all persons involved in Crime Stoppers can reduce the likelihood of liability by becoming better educated about Crime Stoppers. This can be done by reading this manual and by attending Crime Stoppers schools, the annual Crime Stoppers-USA conference, and regional meetings.

D. PAYING CRIME STOPPERS' INFORMANTS

Not all Crime Stoppers informants are interested in receiving cash rewards, but it is a motivating factor for many. The promise of cash rewards is an important part of the Crime Stoppers success but perhaps not as important as the promise of anonymity.

Generally, the payment of Crime Stopper rewards to informants is not illegal. The reasons why such payments are not improper are:

- (1) The informant is being paid for "information" not for his testimony.
- (2) The reward is paid by the private organization of Crime Stoppers, not by the Government or the Government's prosecuting attorney.
- (3) The informant need only give information which leads to an indictment, not a conviction. By the time of trial (after indictment), the witness who chooses to testify receives an additional payment for waiving anonymity, but a conviction is not required so the payment is not an incentive to lie.
- (4) There are other reasons, in addition to the reward, why a person would want to give information to Crime Stoppers. These other reasons include: fear, vanity, revenge, repentance, jealousy, civic mindedness, gratitude, competition or the elimination thereof, and avoidance of punishment.
- (5) At least two states have enacted statutes creating Crime Stoppers programs. These statutes arguably create a "state policy" endorsing the use of cash rewards to informants.
- (6) Most states have always allowed private individuals and organizations to offer rewards.
- (7) The fact that a witness has been paid a reward for information or for waiving anonymity goes to the weight or credibility of the witness' testimony, not to admissibility or inadmissibility, assuming that the witness is otherwise competent.

On at least two occasions, defendants have attempted to appeal their convictions based on the argument that Crime Stoppers informants have had their credibility damaged because they have been paid.

In Arizona vs. Parker, 128 Arizona 107 (App. 1980) 624 p. 2d 304 (vacated on other grounds by Superior Court, 128 Ariz. 97 (1981)), the Second Division of the Arizona Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court's judgment in refusing to order the State to make an attempt to find the identity of an anonymous informant who called a "crime line" and gave information in return for money. The Appeals Court held that the information supplied by the caller was not contingent on the payment of any money. The reward was arranged after the tip had been received. Further, the Appeals Court said that the money was given in exchange for the information and not future testimony, so even if the informant was a witness at the trial, the money would have had no bearing on his credibility.

In Lovato vs. New Mexico, 580 p. 2d 138 (1978), the defendant claimed a violation of the Canon of Ethics based on the payment of a Crime Stoppers informant. The New Mexico Court of Appeals denied Lovato's request for a new trial, saying it would only have been a violation of the Canon of Ethics if the District Attorney's office had paid the witness. Since the witness was paid by an independent organization (Crime Stoppers) strictly as a result of Lovato's arrest and indictment and not for his conviction, no violation occurred. Lovato's conviction for second degree murder was upheld.

In order to avoid disputes and controversy over rewards offered or paid by Crime Stoppers, each program should have specific but flexible standing rules regarding the reward system. The rules should take into consideration the goals of Crime Stoppers. Goals include the solution of unsolved crimes; the recovery of stolen property or kidnapped or missing persons; the apprehension of fugitives; prosecution of criminals; the deterrence of crime; and confiscation of narcotics and other contraband.

There is no real problem with the payment of rewards for information solving crimes other than featured crimes. It is the "Crime of the Week" that may cause some problems if the rules for qualifying for the reward are not made clear to those persons who rely upon the representation or the apparent "offer." In most jurisdictions, one who relies upon the offer and acts unilaterally will be entitled to a reward pursuant to contract law if he has performed the task.

A 1977 Alabama case may be of some consolation to the news media carrying Crime Stoppers, even if it does not help the Crime Stoppers board. In Gadsden Times vs. Doe, 345 So. 2d 1361, the newspaper had published articles referring to reward money that had allegedly been offered by various concerned citizens and/or city officials in return for information leading to the arrest and conviction of a murderer. Information was received and a conviction obtained. Following the conviction, city officials stated that they had no knowledge regarding the reward money. The court held that the newspaper, as publisher, was not liable for payment of the reward.

The key in this area is to make it very clear that "Crime Stoppers" is offering the reward and that Crime Stoppers is a private organization, and not a newspaper, radio or television station, police agency, or governmental body.

E. FUND RAISING -- KEEPING IT LEGAL

One of the purposes of Crime Stoppers is to become such a successful tool in the fight against crime as to deter crime. It would be harmful to the cause and most

embarrassing if Crime Stoppers fundraising was illegally conducted. Any and all fundraising projects should not only be in good taste, but in accordance with applicable law.

The most common situations where fundraising crosses the thin line are in solicitations and drawings. Problems can arise when a solicitor does not comply with local ordinances or other laws regulating solicitation by mail, telephone, door-to-door, or at public places. Violations may result from failing to register with local officials or to secure a solicitation permit. Or, various methods used or the time of day or day of the week may make the fundraising illegal. As for "drawings," these are in many places considered to be "lotteries" or illegal gambling. Local and Postal law should be studied, for it would be a shock to have an anonymous person call Crime Stoppers to report an illegal gambling promoter and then have Crime Stoppers pay a reward to the suspect!

Methods of fundraising are covered in Chapter VI.

F. MAKING THE CRIMINAL PAY, EVEN IF THE CRIME DID NOT

There are several innovative programs and policies designed to aid Crime Stoppers by making convicted criminals pay. Some of these practices have yet to be tested by the applicable courts, so "proceed" with caution.

One method of making the criminal pay is to, by either Court Order or by agreement between the prosecutor and the defendant, have the criminal repay to Crime Stoppers an amount identical to the amount paid by Crime Stoppers to the anonymous informant who made it possible to prosecute the defendant. This is commonly known as "making restitution." Restitution can usually be required by making it a condition of one's probation.

Another method that is increasing in use is the ordering of defendants to make a monetary contribution to Crime Stoppers. Some judges are making the contribution a condition for one to receive probation. These judges often do not discriminate but make all offenders pay, whether they were apprehended through a Crime Stoppers tip or not, and whether probation is granted or not. There is a serious legal problem with this method which should be resolved under local law before implementation. The problem is that many jurisdictions have codes of judicial conduct which prohibit the judiciary from becoming involved in fundraising efforts. Raising money for Crime Stoppers through court orders or agreement may constitute a fundraising effort on the part of the judge.

A similar method, that avoids the judicial ethics and fundraising issue, is for a judge to order the defendant to contribute his services to the local Crime Stoppers program. This is a form of "community service" which is becoming more commonplace in sentencing. An offender might be used to wash cars at a fundraising car wash, or to stuff and seal envelopes in a fundraising involving a mail-out, for example.

Judges may be approached by Crime Stoppers participants in order to ascertain the judge's feelings about initiating such programs, but one should never discuss with a judge a particular case which is pending, for to do so would be unethical and maybe even illegal.

G. ANONYMITY -- A KEY TO CRIME STOPPERS SUCCESS

There is no question that one major reason for the success of Crime Stoppers throughout the nation is its ability to offer anonymity to informants. There is no hard and fast rule encompassing Crime Stoppers ability to accomplish this task. The easiest way for a Crime Stoppers informant to remain completely anonymous is simply not to volunteer his name when calling the program. However, there are occasions when a coordinator will learn of the informant's identity -- either from the informant himself, through subsequent investigation, by deductive reasoning, or otherwise. This creates a completely new set of circumstances.

The United States courts and most states have recognized what has become known as "The Privilege of Anonymity." Crime Stoppers program should always attempt to have the privilege used to protect the informer and the continuity of the program. It must be understood, however, that the privilege is not absolute. There are exceptions and circumstances where a court may order the disclosure of the name and identity of the informant. If so ordered, the disclosure must be made or one may be held in contempt of court. It is often better to have the prosecutor move to dismiss the case before getting to the point of forcing a choice between revealing the informant or being punished for contempt. Losing one case is preferable to losing the integrity of your program, the respect of your informant, and your good name for being law abiding.

Printed below, from the 1980 Crime Stoppers Operational Manual, is an excellent article on "The Privilege of Anonymity," written by R. E. Thompson, former United States Attorney for the District of New Mexico. The article should be supplemented by the law in your jurisdiction.

THE PRIVILEGE OF ANONYMITY

By R. E. Thompson

Law enforcement officers often learn of criminal conduct or the identity of the perpetrator of criminal conduct from communications by citizens. Communications of this kind are necessary techniques for effective law enforcement.

However, a citizen often conditions his communications upon anonymity because of fear or because of a desire to avoid involvement in legal controversy. Revelation of the identity of the person providing the information would discourage other citizens from assisting in law enforcement.

The common law has long recognized a privilege whereby law enforcement officers may refuse to disclose the identity of persons supplying information concerning the commission of crimes. In re Quarles and Tubler, 158 U.S. 532 (1894). This privilege is well established in federal court and is also widely recognized in the state courts throughout the United States. 3 Wharton's Criminal Evidence 580 (13th edition, 1973).

The scope of the privilege and its application was the issue before the United States Supreme Court in McCray v. Illinois, 386 U.S. 300 (1967). In that case petitioner McCray was convicted by the State of Illinois for possession of narcotics. McCray moved to suppress the heroin as evidence against him, claiming that the police had acquired it in an unlawful search and seizure in violation of the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments.

At the suppression hearing, Officer Jackson stated that he and two fellow officers had had a conversation with an informant on the morning of January 16 in their unmarked police car. The officer said that the informant had told him that the petitioner, with whom Jackson was acquainted, "was selling narcotics and had narcotics on his person and that he could be found in the vicinity of 47th and Calumet at this particular time." Jackson said that he and his fellow officers drove to that vicinity in the police car and that when they spotted the petitioner, the informant pointed him out and then departed on foot. Jackson stated that the officers observed the petitioner walking with a woman, then separating from her and meeting briefly with a man, then proceeding alone, and finally, after seeing the police car, "hurriedly walk(ing) between two buildings." "At this point," Jackson testified, "my partner and myself got out of the car and informed him we had information he

had narcotics on his person, placed him in the police vehicle at this point." Jackson stated that the officers then searched the petitioner and found the heroin in a cigarette package.

Jackson testified that he had been acquainted with the informant for approximately a year, that during this period the informant had supplied him with information about narcotics activities "fifteen, sixteen times at least," that the information had proved to be accurate and had resulted in numerous arrests and convictions. On cross-examination, Jackson was even more specific as to the informant's previous reliability, giving the names of people who had been convicted of narcotics violations as the result of information the informant had supplied. When Jackson was asked for the informant's name and address, counsel for the State objected, and the objection was sustained by the court.

Officer Arnold gave substantially the same account of the circumstances of the petitioner's arrest and search.

The Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the confidentiality of the informant and delineated the fundamental considerations in its opinion, stating:

"There can be no doubt, upon the basis of the circumstances related by Officers Jackson and Arnold, that there was probable cause to sustain the arrest and incidental search in this case. Draper v. United States, 358 U.S. 307. Unlike the situation in Beck v. Ohio, 379 U.S. 89, each of the officers in this case described with specificity "what the informer actually said, and why the officer thought the information was credible." 379 U.S., at 97. The testimony of each of the officers informed the court of "underlying circumstances from which the informant concluded that the narcotics were where he claimed they were, and some of the underlying circumstances from which the officer concluded that the informant . . . was 'credible' or his information 'reliable.'" Aguilar v. Texas, 378 U.S. 108, 114. See United States v. Ventresca, 380 U.S. 102. Upon the basis of those circumstances, along with the officers' personal observations of the petitioner, the court was fully justified in holding that at the time the officers made the arrest "the facts and circumstances within their knowledge and of which they had reasonably trustworthy information were sufficient to warrant a prudent man in believing that the petitioner had committed or was committing an offense. Brinegar v. United States, 338 U.S. 160, 175-176; Henry v. United States, 461 U.S. 98, 102." Beck v. Ohio, supra, at 91. It is the petitioner's claim, however, that even though the officers' sworn testimony fully supported a finding of probable cause for the arrest and search, the state court nonetheless violated the Constitution when it sustained objections to the petitioner's questions as to the identity of the informant. We cannot agree.

"In permitting the officers to withhold the informant's identity, the court was following well-settled Illinois law. When the issue is not guilt or innocence, but, as here, the question of probable cause for an arrest or search, the Illinois Supreme Court has held that police officers need not invariably be required to disclose an informant's identity if the trial judge is convinced, by evidence submitted in open court and subject to cross-examination, that the officers did rely in good faith upon credible information supplied by a reliable informant. This Illinois evidentiary rule is consistent with the law of many other States. In California, the State Legislature in 1965 enacted a statute adopting just such a rule for cases like the one before us:

'(I)n any preliminary hearing, criminal trial, or other criminal procedure, for violation of any provision of Division 10 (commencing with Section 11000) of the Health and Safety Code, evidence of information communicated to a peace officer by a confidential informant, who is not a material witness to the guilt or innocence of the accused of the offense charged, shall be admissible on the issue of reasonable cause to make an arrest or search without requiring that the name or identity of the informant be disclosed if the judge or magistrate is satisfied, based upon evidence produced in open court, out of the presence of the jury, that such information was received from a reliable informant and in his discretion does not require such disclosure.' California Evid. Code S 1042(c).

"The reasoning of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in judicially adopting the same basic evidentiary rule was instructively expressed by Chief Justice Weintraub in State v. Burnett, 42 N.J. 377, 201 A. 2d 39:

"If a defendant may insist upon disclosure of the informant in order to test the truth of the officer's statement that there is an informant or as to what the informant related or as to the informant's reliability, we can be sure that every defendant will demand disclosure. He has nothing to lose and the prize may be the suppression of damaging evidence if the State cannot afford to reveal its source, as is so often the case. And since there is no way to test the good faith of a defendant who presses the demand, we must assume the routine demand would have to be routinely granted. The result would be that the State could use the informant's information only as a lead and could search only if it could gather adequate evidence of probable cause apart from the informant's data. Perhaps that approach would sharpen the investigational techniques, but we doubt that there would be enough talent and time to cope with crime upon that basis. Rather, we accept the premise that the informer is a vital part of society's defensive arsenal. The basic rule protecting his identity rests upon that belief.

'We must remember also that we are not dealing with the trial of the criminal charge itself. There the need for a truthful verdict outweighs society's need for the informer privilege. Here, however, the accused seeks to avoid the truth. The very purpose of a motion to suppress is to escape the inculpatory thrust of evidence

in hand, not because its probative force is diluted in the least by the mode of seizure, but rather as a sanction to compel enforcement officers to respect the constitutional security of all of us under the Fourth Amendment. *State v. Smith*, 37 N.M. 481, 486 (1962). If the motion to suppress is denied, defendant will still be judged upon the untarnished truth.

'The Fourth Amendment is served if a judicial mind passes upon the existence of probable cause. Where the issue is submitted upon an application for a warrant, the magistrate is trusted to evaluate the credibility of the affiant in an ex parte proceeding. As we have said, the magistrate is concerned, not with whether the informant lied, but with whether the affiant is truthful in his recitation of what he was told. If the magistrate doubts the credibility of the affiant, he may require that the informant be identified or even produced. It seems to us that the same approach is equally sufficient where the search was without a warrant, that is to say, that it should rest entirely with the judge who bears the motion to suppress to decide whether he needs such disclosure as to the informant in order to decide whether the officer is a believable witness.' 42 N.M., at 385-388, 201 A. 2d, at 43-45.

What Illinois and her sister States have done is no more than recognize a well-established testimonial privilege, long familiar to the law of evidence. Professor Wigmore, not known as an enthusiastic advocate of testimonial privileges generally, has described that privilege in these words:

'A genuine privilege, on . . . fundamental principal . . ., must be recognized for the identity of persons supplying the government with information concerning the commission of crimes. Communications of this kind ought to receive encouragement. They are discouraged if the informer's identity is disclosed. Whether an informer is motivated by good citizenship, promise of leniency or prospect of pecuniary reward, he will usually condition his cooperation on an assurance of anonymity -- to preclude adverse social reactions and to avoid the risk of defamation or malicious prosecution actions against him. The government also has an interest in non-disclosure of the identity of its informers. Law enforcement officers often depend upon professional informers to furnish them with a flow of information about criminal activities. Revelation of the dual role played by such persons ends their usefulness to the government and discourages others from entering into a like relationship.

'That the government has this privilege is well established, and its soundness cannot be questioned.' (Footnotes omitted.) 8 Wigmore, Evidence S 2374 (McNaughton rev. 1961.)

"In the federal courts the rules of evidence in criminal trials are governed 'by the principles of the common law as they may be interpreted by the courts of the United States in the light of reason and experience.' This Court, therefore, has the ultimate task of defining the scope to be accorded to the various common law evidentiary privileges in the trial of federal criminal

cases. See *Hawkins v. United States*, 358 U.S. 74. This is a task which is quite different, of course, from the responsibility of constitutional adjudication. In the exercise of this supervisory jurisdiction the Court had occasion 10 years ago, in *Roviaro v. United States*, 353 U.S. 53, to give thorough consideration to one aspect of the informer's privilege itself having long been recognized in the federal judicial system.

"The *Roviaro* case involved the informer's privilege, not at a preliminary hearing to determine probable cause for an arrest or search, but at the trial itself where the issue was the fundamental one of innocence or guilt. The petitioner there had been brought to trial upon a two-count federal indictment charging sale and transportation of narcotics. According to the prosecution's evidence, the informer had been an active participant in the crime. He "had taken a material part in bringing about the possession of certain drugs by the accused, had been present with the accused at the occurrence of the alleged crime, and might be a material witness as to whether the accused knowingly transported the drugs as charged." 353 U.S., at 55. The trial court nonetheless denied a defense motion to compel the prosecution to disclose the informer's identity.

"This court held that where, in an actual trial of a federal criminal case,

'The disclosure of an informer's identity . . . is relevant and helpful to the defense of an accused, or is essential to a fair determination of a cause, the privilege must give way. In these situations the trial court may require disclosure and, if the Government withholds the information, dismiss the action . . .

'We believe that no fixed rule with respect to disclosure is justifiable. The problem is one that calls for balancing the public interest in protecting the flow of information against the individual's right to prepare his defense. Whether a proper balance renders nondisclosure erroneous must depend on the particular circumstances of each case, taking into consideration the crime charged, the possible defenses, the possible significance of the informer's testimony, and other relevant factors.' 353 U.S., at 60-61, 61. (Footnotes omitted.)

"The Court's opinion then carefully reviewed the particular circumstances of *Roviaro's* trial, pointing out that the informer's "possibly testimony was highly relevant . . .," that he "might have disclosed an entrapment . . .," "might have thrown doubt upon petitioner's identity or on the identity of the package . . ." "might have testified to petitioner's possible lack of knowledge of the contents of the package that he 'transported' . . .," and that the "informer was the sole participant, other than the accused, in the transaction charged." 353 U.S., at 63-64. The Court concluded "that, under these circumstances, the trial court committed prejudicial error in permitting the Government to withhold the identity of its undercover employee in the face of repeated demands by the accused for his disclosure." 353 U.S., at 65.

"What *Roviaro* thus makes clear is that this Court was unwilling to impose any absolute rule requiring disclosure of an informer's identity even in formulating evidentiary rules for federal criminal trials. Much less has the

Court ever approached the formulation of a federal evidentiary rule of compulsory disclosure where the issue is the preliminary one of probable cause, and guilt or innocence is not at stake. Indeed, we have repeatedly made clear that federal officers need not disclose an informer's identity in applying for an arrest or search warrant. As was said in United States v. Ventresca, 380 U.S. 102, 108, we have "recognized that 'an affidavit may be based on hearsay information and need not reflect the direct personal observations of the affiant,' so long as the magistrate is 'informed of some of the underlying circumstances' supporting the affiant's conclusions and his belief that any informant involved 'whose identity need not be disclosed . . . was "credible" or his information "reliable."' Aguilar v. Texas, supra, at 114. (Emphasis added.) See also Jones v. United States, 385 U.S. 206, 210.

"In sum, the Court in the exercise of its power to formulate evidentiary rules for federal criminal cases has consistently declined to hold that an informer's identity need always be disclosed in a federal criminal trial, let alone in a preliminary hearing to determine probable cause for an arrest or search. yet we are now asked to hold that the Constitution somehow compels Illinois to abolish the informer's privilege from its law of evidence, and to require disclosure of the informer's identity in every such preliminary hearing where it appears that the officers made the arrest or search in reliance upon facts supplied by an informer they had reason to trust. The argument is based upon the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, and upon the Sixth Amendment right of confrontation, applicable to the States through the Fourteenth Amendment. Pointer v. Texas, 380 U.S. 400. We find no support for the petitioner's position in either of those constitutional provisions".

A rule of evidence for Identity of Informers was proposed to the Congress in 1975 for use in federal court. Congress elected to allow common law development of privilege rules in criminal cases rather than to approve the specific privileges proposed as rules.

The Supreme Court then adopted "standards" which it believed reflected the current "reason and experience" of the common law. These standards, for the most part, restate the law currently applied in federal court. 2 Weinstein's Evidence S510(02).

Standard 510 states:

"IDENTITY OF INFORMER

(a) Rule of privilege. -- The Government or a state or subdivision thereof has a privilege to refuse to disclose the identity of a person who has furnished information relating to or assisting in an investigation of a possible violation of law to a law enforcement officer or member of a legislative committee or its staff conducting an investigation.

"(b) Who may claim.--The privilege may be claimed by an appropriate representative of the Government, regardless of whether the information was furnished to an officer of the Government or of a state or subdivision thereof. The privilege may be claimed by an appropriate representative of a state or subdivision thereof. The privilege may be claimed by an appropriate representative of a state or subdivision if the information was furnished to an officer thereof, except that in criminal cases the privilege shall not be allowed if the Government objects.

"(c) Exception.

"(1) Voluntary disclosure; informer a witness. -- No privilege exists under this rule if the identity of the informer or his interest in the subject matter of his communication has been disclosed to those who would have cause to resent the communication by a holder of the privilege or by the informer's own action, or if the informer appears as a witness for the Government.

"(2) Testimony on merits. -- If it appears from the evidence in the case or from other showing by a party that an informer may be able to give testimony necessary to a fair determination of the issue of guilt or innocence in a criminal case or of a material issue on the merits in a civil case to which the Government is a party, and the Government invokes the privilege, the judge shall give the Government an opportunity to show in camera facts relevant to determining whether the informer can, in fact, supply that testimony. The showing will ordinarily be in the form of affidavits, but the judge may direct that testimony be taken if he finds that the matter cannot be resolved satisfactorily upon affidavit. If the judge finds that there is a reasonable probability that the informer can give the testimony, and the Government elects not to disclose his identity, the judge on motion of the defendant in a criminal case shall dismiss the charges to which the testimony would relate, and the judge may do so on his own motion. In civil cases, he may make any order that justice requires. Evidence submitted to the judge shall be sealed and preserved to be made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal, and the contents shall not otherwise be revealed without consent of the Government. All counsel and parties shall be permitted to be present at every stage of proceedings under this subdivision except a showing in camera, at which no counsel or party shall be permitted to be present.

"(3) Legality of obtaining evidence. -- If information from an informer is relied upon to establish the legality of the means by which evidence was obtained and the judge is not satisfied that the information was received from an informer reasonably believed to be reliable or credible, he may require the identity of the informer to be disclosed. The judge shall, on request of the Government, direct that the disclosure be made in camera. All counsel and parties concerned with the issue of legality shall be permitted to be present at every stage of proceedings under this subdivision except at disclosure in camera, at which no counsel or party shall be permitted to be present. If disclosure of the identity of the informer is made in camera, the record thereof shall be sealed and preserved to be made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal, and the contents shall not otherwise be revealed without consent of the Government".

The New Mexico "CRIMESTOPPERS" program has utilized a similar New Mexico Rule of Evidence, "Identity of Informer," as a basis of its success. The identity of informants have remained anonymous if essential.

In the large majority of its cases, the courts have not required that the identity of the informers be disclosed. When disclosure has been ordered the informer has voluntarily elected to consent to the disclosure rather than see the prosecution dismissed.

In the appendix to this chapter is a copy of a motion prepared by U.S. Attorney for the District of New Mexico, James F. Blackmer, which was successfully used to prevent the court-ordered disclosure of an informer's identity.

H. THE "SPECIAL PROBLEM" WITH CRIME STOPPERS' INFORMANTS

Crime Stoppers owes much of its success to the program's use of information provided by persons whose identities remain "anonymous." There is a difference between "anonymous" and "confidential." If an informant is "anonymous," then his or her identity is unknown to Crime Stoppers. A "confidential" informant, on the other hand, is one whose identity is known to Crime Stoppers but is kept secret in order to protect the informant's safety and usefulness.

Law enforcement uses confidential informants almost routinely. The use of anonymous informants, however, is considerably more difficult. Many skeptics have been of the opinion that information from anonymous informants was worthless in supplying "probable cause" for the issuance of arrest and search warrants. Much of this skepticism was caused by the existence of the so-called "two-pronged test" by which an affidavit for a warrant was judged when it relied upon an informer's tip.

The two-pronged test was developed by the United States Supreme Court in the decisions of Aguillar v. Texas, 378 U.S. 108 (1964), and Spinelli v. U.S., 393 U.S. 410-11 (1969). Aguillar-Spinelli was understood to require that: (1) Facts be disclosed which allow a judicial officer making a probable cause determination to reach a judgment as to whether the informant has a basis for his allegation, and (2) Facts be provided the judicial officer by which he may determine either that the informer is credible or that his information is reliable.

Skeptics believed that if the informant was anonymous, i.e., his identity unknown, then it was impossible to prove the informer was credible. It is submitted, however, that the second spur of the second prong could have been used to show that the information itself was reliable. An example of the use of the "reliable" information portion of the second prong can be found in the Texas case of State v. Dow, 626 S.W.2d 93 (1983). In Dow, the defendant contended that the affidavit in support of a search warrant was defective because it failed to state sufficient underlying circumstances from which the affiant could have concluded that the unnamed information was credible. Although the affidavit made no mention of the informant's credibility, it did show underlying circumstances which can be looked to for corroboration of the information from the unnamed informant. Eleven items listed by the homeowner as stolen matched eleven items seen by the informant listed in the search warrant application. Because the details tended to corroborate and show the reliability of the information, the Texas Court of Appeals upheld the validity of the search.

On June 8, 1983, the United States Supreme Court decided the landmark case of Illinois v. Gates, ___ U.S. ___, 33 CrL 3109 (1983). Although not a Crime Stoppers case, the decision centered around the use of information received from an anonymous informant.

The Gates decision is important for the following reasons:

- (1) The majority of the Court recognized the need for being able to use anonymous information.
"....such tips, particularly when supplemented by independent police investigation, frequently contribute to the solution of otherwise 'perfect crimes.' While a conscientious assessment of the basis for crediting such tips is required by the Fourth Amendment, a standard that leaves virtually no place for anonymous citizen informants is not."
- (2) The Court did away with the two-pronged test, and in its place adopted a "totality of the circumstances" test¹¹ in which the basis of the informer's information, and the credibility of the informer or the reliability of his information are considered as intertwined considerations that may illuminate the probable cause issue, rather than as strictly separate requirements both of which must have been met.
"....we conclude that it is wiser to abandon the 'two-pronged test' established by our decisions in Aguillar and Spinelli. In its place we reaffirm the totality

of circumstances analysis that traditionally has informed probable cause determinations."

Irrespective of the fact that Crime Stoppers everywhere have reason to be elated with the Gates decision, there remains a need for caution. You should be aware of these facts:

- (1) The decisions of the United States Supreme Court "have consistently recognized the value of corroboration of details of an informant's tip by independent police work" (Gates). Even though an anonymous informant's tip may sometimes be sufficiently detailed to prove reliability, it will always be far better to couple the informant's tip with other information either already known or that is later developed.
- (2) Courts will continue to disagree as to whether "probable cause" exists, even where to most it may be "obvious" that an informer's tip is good. Remember that in Gates three of the Associate Justices (Brennan, Marshall, and Stevens) believed the tip still failed under the majority's new "totality of the circumstances" test."
- (3) Each individual State may, in interpreting its own State constitution, create or retain a more precise or restrictive test for the use of anonymous information. Gates decided only the federal issue under the Fourth Amendment to the United States Constitution. This was noted in Associate Justice White's concurring opinion.

A few final suggestions are in order.

- (1) Use as much information in your affidavit as possible without making it too easy for the suspect to identify your informant.
- (2) Do not allow forms to dictate to you how much information you will allege in your affidavit. If only four inches of space are provided for your allegations of facts constituting probable cause, and need seven inches, do not leave out facts that you think might not be so important. Instead, use an extra sheet of paper and continue. It is as simple as typing the words: "Continued on attached sheet of paper" and "Paragraph 5, continued." The additional facts you provide in the affidavit's attachment may make the difference between having a legal warrant and not having one.
- (3) Always be truthful in the information you provide and in the allegations contained in the affidavits for warrants. Not just your reputation, but the

reputation and credibility of the entire Crime Stoppers program is at stake. Not all warrants secured by law enforcement officers using Crime Stoppers information will be successful, just as there will be "dry runs" in executing search warrants, suppressed evidence, and "Not Guilty" verdicts in other cases from time to time. The law deals in "probabilities" not "certainties". As long as you are honest and any mistakes unintentional, you have nothing to be ashamed of, nor does Crime Stoppers.

**ARREST, SEARCH, AND SEIZURE -- INFORMERS AND
OTHER "PROBABLE CAUSE" SOURCES**

By James F. Blackmer

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GENERAL

This is not a detailed, comprehensive lawyer's dissertation on the law of arrest, search and seizure. Instead, it is intended as a guide and quick checklist for police, prosecutors, or other persons seeking valid warrants (or simply testifying in court about a "probable cause" arrest, search, seizure, or "stop") to show a judge that an informer or source of information is worthy of belief -- and thus to insure a valid arrest warrant, search warrant, or valid warrantless arrest, search, seizure, or "stop." Nevertheless, for the convenience of prosecutors or police officers seeking

to persuade a supervisor or prosecutor that a "stop," arrest, search, or seizure was lawful, some citations to appellate decisions that are "on point" and substantiate these checklists are provided. As an example, Thompson v. State, 298 A.2d 458 (Md., App., 1973) can be found in volume 298 of the Atlantic Reporter (2nd series) at page 458. It is a 1973 decision of the Maryland Court of Special Appeals and includes an excellent discussion about the reliability of an unwitting informant -- an informant who does not realize he is providing information to a true police informant or undercover police officer. Other excellent and brief discussions about reliability and credibility of informers appear in the following: Dawson v. State, 284 A.2d 861 (Md., App., 1971) -- Volume 284 of the Atlantic Reporter (2nd series), page 861; King and Mobley v. State, 298 A.2d 446 (Md., App., 1973); Stanley v. State, 313 A.2d 847 (Md. App., 1974); State v. Perea, 85 N.M. 505 or at 513 P.2d 128 (N.Mex., App., 1973); and State v. Austria, 524 P.2d 290 (Hawaii, 1974). For a more detailed analysis on the law of Search and Seizure, primarily for attorneys and judges reviewing cases in court, see the 3-volume masterpiece, Search and Seizure: A Treatise on the Fourth Amendment, by Professor Wayne R. LaFare. Professor of Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure (West Publishing Company, 1978, with pocket supplements). Also, see Judge Moylan's excellent, shorter 1-volume work, The Right of the People to be Secure: An Examination of the Fourth Amendment, available for \$10.50 (including shipping) from the National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, Texas, 77004. It contains and discusses all of the above cases, which can be found with the other references at any law school or other major law library.

It is suggested that detectives, police officers, or other persons preparing affidavits for arrest warrants or search warrants make and keep a copy of the Checklists as set forth below to help assure that the affidavit shows the reliability and credibility of an informant. Remember, 1) the reliability and credibility of an informant, or source, or hearsay source must actually be in the affidavit for an arrest warrant or search warrant -- or, if there is a warrantless "probable cause" arrest, search, or seizure, the police officer must actually testify at the motion hearing about why he believed the informant or source was reliable and credible. The below checklist will help him show, in court testimony (or in the affidavit for a warrant) why the informant is reliable and credible. 2) Then the affidavit must show (or in-court testimony in a warrantless arrest or search motion must show) how the informant knows or acquired the information. 3) Finally, in search or search warrant situations, show when the informant or source acquired the information, but not with an exact date; instead say; "within the past three days," etc.

CHECKLIST FOR "GOOD CITIZEN" INFORMANTS

NOTE: These can be used, at times, for other informants, but they most commonly apply when your informant is a "good citizen," and not a criminal working off his charges.

Use several of the following, if possible and applicable.

1. NAME THE SOURCE/Informant -- if he allows it. (i.e., "Jim Smith"; "Joe Serna"). (See United States v. Darenbourg, 520 F.2d 985 at 988-989 (CA5, 1975); Mobley v. State, 310 A.2d 803 (Md. App., 1973); People v. Glaubman, 485 P.2d 711 (Colorado, 1971); People v. Ramey, 545 P.2d 1333 at 1336 (Cal, 1976).
2. DESCRIBE HIS STATUS WITH RESPECT TO THE CASE (and name him, if he consents) -- i.e., "the victim of the burglary"; "An eyewitness to the robbery"; "an identified eyewitness to the murder"; or (best yet), "Joe Smith, a self-stated victim of the below-described beating and robbery", etc. (See the above-listed cases; also, United States v. Bell, 457 F.2d 1231 (CA5, 1972); United States v. Burke, 517 F.2d 377 (CA2, 1975). King and Mobley v. State 298 A.2d 446 (Md. App., 1973); Evans v. State 274 A.2d 653 (2nd. App. 1972); Knight v. State, 254 A.2d 379 (Md. App., 1969); Grim v. State, 251 A.2d 230 (2nd App., 1968); and Lomax v. State, 298 A.2d 454 (2nd App. 1973.)). Thompson v. State, 298 A.2d 458 (Md. App., 1973), involving "double hearsay" and an "unwitting informant" who did not even realize he was providing information about his drug dealer source to a police informant.
3. DESCRIBE HIS COMMUNITY STATUS: i.e., a school teacher, police officer, security guard, banker, etc. In short, show that he is an upstanding citizen with a job or profession, legal income, etc. . . United States v. Harris, 403 U.S. 573 599 91S. Ct. 2075 @ 2089 29 L.Ed.2d 723 (1971), and cases in 2 above, particularly People v. Glaubman, 485 P.2d 711 (Colo., 1971), and People v. Ramey, 545 P.2d 1333 (Cal. Supreme Court, en banc, 1976). U.S. v. Kennington, 635 F.2d 1387 @ 1390-91 CCA10, 1980). U.S. v. Flynn, 664 P.2d 1296 @ 1302-1304 (CA5, 1982).
4. Describe how you know that the source " . . . is a citizen of this community, a registered voter, owns a home or other real estate, is a middle-aged adult with no known criminal record, head of a law-abiding family, married . . ." (or such of the foregoing as do apply). In short, DESCRIBE HOW YOUR SOURCE IS AN UPSTANDING CITIZEN OF THE COMMUNITY, NOT A MEMBER OF THE CRIMINAL ELEMENT. (see above cases, especially United States v. Harris, King and Mobley v. State, People v. Glaubman, etc.).
5. THE SOURCE GAVE THE INFORMATION VIA "EXCITED UTTERANCES" OR "DYING DECLARATION." (i.e., moments after the crime,

- he excitedly told an officer or bystander who committed the crime, or described the vehicle or gun or offender, etc.) See King & Mobley v. State, 298 A.2d 446 (Md. App., 1973); See also Rule 803 (1) and (2) and Rule 804(b)(2) of the Rules of Evidence (Federal, and most states). Indeed, other "hearsay exceptions" under Rules 803 and 804 of the Federal (and most State) Rules of Evidence provide other exceptions, some of which are described below, tending to show your informant is "credible" under the circumstances.
6. THE SOURCE IS A CITIZEN PERSONALLY KNOWN TO AND TRUSTED BY (the affiant; affiant's fellow police or supervisors; a judge or D.A.; Governor or Mayor, etc.) AS A PERSONAL TRUSTED ACQUAINTANCE (or friend) OR BUSINESS ASSOCIATE, . . . (etc.) . . . (United States v. Harris, above, discussing a "prudent" citizen; People v. Glaubman).
 7. THE SOURCE/INFORMANT GAVE A SIGNED, WRITTEN STATEMENT TO (affiant; fellow police; the D.A., etc. . . .) ABOUT THE BELOW-DESCRIBED FACTS OF THE (burglary; robbery; theft; drug-dealing; etc. . . .). State v. Archuleta, 85 N.M. 146, 509 P.2d 134 (N. Mex. App., 1971). See, in general, Dawson v. State, 276 A.2d 680 (1971). EVEN BETTER, GET A SIGNED SWORN STATEMENT FROM WITNESS.
 8. MY SOURCE IS WILLING TO TESTIFY IN GRAND JURY OR AT TRIAL UNDER OATH. (Even better if the Source HAS testified under oath at Grand Jury or in trial -- or at least has given a signed, SWORN statement).
 9. MY SOURCE IS WILLING TO HAVE HIS/HER IDENTITY AND ADDRESS REVEALED TO THE JUDGE WHEN HE READS THIS AFFIDAVIT. (Even better if the Source has given a signed statement, and you point out in the Affidavit that the Source was willing to allow the judge to read the statement, or it was read by the judge.).
 10. The Citizen/source gave numerous details about the crime, many of which were CORROBORATED BY (affiant; fellow police, etc. . . .) AS FOLLOWS: (describe the details the source gave, and how they are corroborated by police, victim, etc. . . .) Draper v. United States, 358 U.S. 307, 79 S. Ct. 329, 3 L.Ed.2d 327 (1959); United States v. Alexander, 559 F.2d 1339 (CA5, 1977); United States v. Canieso, 470 F.2d 1224 (CA2, 1972); State v. Perea, supra, 85 N.M. 505, 513 P.2d 1287 (Ct. App., 1973). U.S. v. Campbell, 575 F.2d 505 (5th Cir., 1978).
 11. The Citizen -- although remaining anonymous (if so) -- made long-distance phone calls to (affiant; affiant's police department) AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, SPOKE AS A CONCERNED CITIZEN, DID NOT SEEK MONEY OR OTHER PHYSICAL REWARD FOR THE INFORMATION, AND SEEMED MOTIVATED ONLY TO HELP LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITIES ABOUT CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS. State v. Gerber, 241 N.W. 2d 720 (South Dakota, 1976); United States v. Afanador, 567 F.2d 1325 (CA5, 1978); United States v. Marcello, 570 F.2d 323 (CA10, 1978).

12. THIS CITIZEN ADVISES SHE/HE TESTIFIED UNDER OATH AT (Grand Jury) (Trial) (other Hearing or Deposition) CONCERNING THE BELOW INFORMATION. (Same would apply to a signed, sworn, notarized statement).
13. THE SOURCE WAS PERSONALLY INVESTIGATED BY (affiant; affiant's fellow police) AND FOUND TO HAVE NO OUTSTANDING CRIMINAL ARREST OR CONVICTION RECORD. (Even better, point out that the Source was not "under or working off any known criminal charges.") See generally, the above cases under paragraphs 1-4.
14. AFFIANT PERSONALLY ADVISED SOURCE THAT IF HIS/HER INFORMATION WAS A LIE OR FALSE OR INNACURATE, HE COULD BE SUED, AND/OR CRIMINAL CHARGES FOR FALSE INFORMATION TO POLICE COULD BE FILED AGAINST HIM. AFTER THAT WARNING, SOURCE STILL STOOD BY AND REITERATED THE BELOW INFORMATION. People v. Clark, 426 NYS 2.d 692 @ 696-697 (N.Y. Supreme Ct., 1980).
15. MY SOURCE IS A DOG TRAINED FOR MANY MONTHS -- AND HAS MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE -- IN (TRACKING PERSONS, DETECTING AND IDENTIFYING (marijuana; Cocaine; heroin; explosives). State v. Quatsling, 536 P.2d 226 (Ariz. App., 1975); State v. Harris, 547 P.2d 1394 (Ore. App., 1975); Annotation in 18 A.L.R.3d 1331; United States v. Venema, 563 F.2d 1003 (CA10, 1977). People v. Coleman -- N.W. 2.d -- (Md. App., 10/8/80).
16. MY SOURCE IS A CITIZEN WHO PROVIDED THE BELOW INFORMATION IN THE REGULAR COURSE OF HIS BUSINESS OR PROFESSION AS A (Department of Motor Vehicles records custodian/employee); (medical records custodian) (laboratory chemist or forensic chemist); (telephone company records custodian/employee). See also Rule 803(6)-(18), Federal Rules of Evidence, which are also adopted in most states. U.S. v. Flynn, 664 F.2d 1296 @ 1302-1304 (5th Cir., 1982).
17. MY SOURCE IS A CITIZEN AND/OR PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PROVIDING INFORMATION IN THE COURSE OF HIS DUTIES OR JOB REQUIREMENTS (i.e., doctor providing evidence on child abuse or gunshot wounds; fingerprint analyst; coroner; auditor; bank examiner; certified public accountant; building inspector; arson investigator . . .) U.S. v. Flynn, 664 F.2d 1296 @ 1303-1304 (5th C.A. 1982). U.S. v. Ventresa, 380 U.S. 102, 85 S. Ct. 741 @ 747, 13 L.ed. 2d 684 (1965); U.S. v. Hayles, 4th F.2d, 788 @ 793 (5th C.A. 1973); Brooks v. U.S., 416 F.2d 104 (5th C.A. 1969); U.S. v. Black 344 F. Supp. 537 @ 539 (N.D. GA, 1972), Aff'd 476 F.2d 267.
18. MY SOURCE IS A COMPUTER AT THE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES (or NCIC, or Master charge, or VISA, etc.) PROGRAMMED BY TRAINED, EMPLOYED PERSONNEL TO MAKE AND HAVE

ACCURATE RECORDS ABOUT (vehicles and their registered owners, addresses, license numbers) (aircraft) (stolen VISA cards) (stolen cars and firearms). THEY, IN TURN, RECEIVE THEIR INFORMATION FROM (car owners and citizens; DMV field officers issuing such records) (Courts and victims of crime) (Police departments obtaining their information from citizens, fellow police, and the Courts). United States v. Fendley, 522 F.2d 181 (CA5, 1975). U.S. v. Davis 568 F.2d 515. State v. VanBuren, 217 Kan 182, 535 P.2d 456 (1975); U.S. v. McDonald, 606 F.2d 552 (5th Cir., 1979) (NCIC and "Wanted" flyers).

CHECKLIST FOR "CRIMINAL" INFORMANTS

NOTE: the following are most useful to show the "reliability and credibility" of informants who are criminals or under criminal charges, drug users, drunks, etc. However, some of these can be used for "good citizen" or "CRIME STOPPER" informants too. If they apply to your particular informant, use them, whether your informant is a saint or a criminal.

1. NAME HIM, if he allows it. (Try to put in other truthful, applicable grounds to show his/her reliability or credibility). See cases at paragraphs 1-4, above.
2. MY SOURCE'S WORK WITH OR INFORMATION TO (me; fellow police; law enforcement officers) IN THE PAST (year; several months) HAS RESULTED IN POLICE RECOVERY OF SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS OF STOLEN PROPERTY (and/or ARRESTS OF SEVERAL WANTED FELONS) (and/or POLICE ARREST OF SEVERAL HEROIN DEALERS) (and/or INDICTMENTS (or trials or convictions) AGAINST SEVERAL BURGLARS AND DRUG DEALERS) (and/or POLICE CLEARANCE OF SEVERAL BURGLARIES AND ISSUANCE OF ARREST OR SEARCH WARRANTS FOR THE THIEVES, etc.). State v. Austria, 524 P.2d 290 (Hawaii, 1974); State v. Camargo, 530 P.2d 893 (Ariz. App., 1975); State v. Garcia, 90 N.M. 577, 566 P.2d 426 (1977). (ARRESTS or ISSUANCE OF SEARCH WARRANTS or INDICTMENTS RESULTING FROM AN INFORMANT ARE SUFFICIENT; there need not be proof of subsequent convictions -- State v. Austria, supra -- but if there were convictions, say so).
3. MY SOURCE MADE SEVERAL STATEMENTS AGAINST HIS/HER PENAL INTEREST (i.e., admitting he is a thief or drug dealer, especially if corroborated by needle marks or finding such drugs on him; admitting he was part of the below-described burglary; admitting he sold stolen property to the above-described defendant to be searched or arrested; buying "moonshine" whiskey from the defendant; admitting participation in gambling at the target premises, etc.). United States v. Harris, 403 U.S. 573. 91 S. Ct. 2075, 29 L.Ed.2d 723 (1971); State v. Perea, 85 N.M.

305, 513 P.2d 1287 (Ct. App., 1973); State v. Garcia, 90 N.M. 577, 566 P.2d 426 (N.Mex. App., 1977); State v. Austria, 524 P.2d 290 (Hawaii, 1974). See especially Thompson v. State, 298 A.2d 458 (Md. App., 1973). U.S. v. Ashley, 569 F.2d 475 (5th Cir., 1978).

4. MY SOURCE GAVE ME A (signed) (oral) STATEMENT ADMITTING PARTICIPATION IN THE BELOW-DESCRIBED (burglary) (robbery) (murder) AND STORING THE ABOVE (stolen goods) (murder weapon) (etc. . . .) AT THE ABOVE PREMISES TO BE SEARCHED. THIS ADMISSION CAN BE USED AGAINST THE SOURCE HIMSELF WHEN THE CASE (goes to the Grand Jury) (goes to Trial). State v. Perea, 85 N.M. 505, 513 P.2d 1287 (Ct. App., 1973); State v. Archuleta, 85 N.M. 146, 509 P.2d 1341 (N.M. App., 1971); United States v. Harris, supra; RULES 801 (D)(1) and (2) and 804(b)(3) of Rules of Evidence.
5. MY SOURCE MADE ADMISSIONS IMPLICATING HIS OWN RELATIVES OR CLOSE FRIENDS (or business associates) IN THE BELOW-DESCRIBED CRIMES. IN MY EXPERIENCE, PERSONS DO NOT USUALLY PROVIDE SUCH INFORMATION ABOUT RELATIVES OR FRIENDS UNLESS IT IS TRUE.
6. MY SOURCE IS NOT UNDER OR PENDING OR "WORKING OFF" ANY CRIMINAL CHARGES THAT I KNOW OF OR CAN FIND, IN PROVIDING ME THE BELOW INFORMATION. (If possible, put in other information, also; i.e., the informant is not seeking and will not receive money or other physical reward for the below information. Or, the Informant did not then know he was providing the information to a police officer to police informant, but, instead, apparently believes the informant (undercover officer, etc.) is a trusted criminal associate or drug dealer). Thompson v. State, 298 A.2d 458 (Md. App., 1973); United States v. Afanador, 567 F.2d 1325 (CA5, 1978).
7. MY SOURCE IS NOT SEEKING AND (hopefully, but only if true) WILL NOT RECEIVE MONEY OR OTHER PHYSICAL REWARD FOR THE BELOW INFORMATION. (NOTE: this can be used even if the informant IS "working off" criminal charges, or is pending those charges. Try to show other things showing credibility).
8. MY SOURCE GAVE A SIGNED WRITTEN STATEMENT (or tape-recording) TO POLICE ABOUT THE BELOW INFORMATION. (It is especially strong if he is willing to swear to it or testify about it at Grand Jury or trial, have it shown to the judge, or have it attached to the Affidavit or signed and notarized).
9. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION OR ADMISSIONS OF MY SOURCE IS INDEPENDENTLY CORROBORATED BY (myself) (my fellow police officers checking the informant's story). See Draper v. United States, 358 U.S. 307, 79 S. Ct. 329, 3 L.Ed2d 327 (1959), and cases cited at Paragraph 9, above. State v. Jones, 96 N.M. 14, 627 P.2d 409 (1981).

10. MY SOURCE'S BELOW DESCRIBED STORY IS INDEPENDENTLY CORROBORATED BY THE VICTIM (and, if applicable, the eyewitnesses) AT THE SCENE OF THE CRIME: (list some of the corroboration, such as method of entry, items stolen, location of wounds, number of persons involved, type of getaway car, clothing perpetrator wore . . .) (See Paragraph 9, immediately above, and "Good Citizen Informant" Paragraph 9).
11. MY SOURCE #1 IS INDEPENDENTLY CORROBORATED BY A SEPARATE RELIABLE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT (#2) WHO INDEPENDENTLY GAVE (me; my fellow officer) ALMOST IDENTICAL INFORMATION ABOUT (the Defendants; the stolen property in the above premises to be searched; the heroin in the above car to be searched; etc. . . .). If applicable, state in the Affidavit/Court that "SOURCE #2 PROVIDED THIS INFORMATION WITHOUT KNOWING THE IDENTITY OF SOURCE #1 OR THAT SOURCE #1 ALREADY GAVE POLICE THE SAME INFORMATION. State v. Garcia, 90 N.M. 577, 566 P.2d 426 (Ct. App., 1977); Huff v. Commonwealth, 194 S.E.2d 690 (Va., 1973); People v. Clark, 488 P.2d 565 (Colo., 1971). (Indeed, this is even stronger if one or both of the Sources is a "good-citizen" informer, or at least can be shown to be reliable by other methods too). U.S. v. Bruner, 657 F.2d 1278 @ 1297. U.S. v. Hyde, 574 F-2d 856 @ 963 (5th Cir., 1978) (Confidential informants in wiretap; U.S. v. McGlynn, 671 F.2d 1140).
12. MY SOURCE WAS PHYSICALLY SEARCHED BY (me; fellow police), FOUND TO HAVE NO DRUGS ON HIM OR IN HIS VEHICLE, AND WAS THEN PROVIDED WITH A SUM OF MONEY (don't specify the exact sum because this may reveal informant's identity) AND KEPT IN CONSTANT SIGHT AS HE/SHE ENTERED ABOVE PREMISES; STAYED A FEW MINUTES, AND THEN RETURNED WITH (heroin; marijuana; stolen television. . .). THE SOURCE SAID HE/SHE GOT THE (heroin, etc.) FROM INSIDE ABOVE PREMISES. WE AGAIN SEARCHED THE SOURCE, AND THE SOURCE HAD NONE OF THE MONEY WE GAVE TO SOURCE, AND HAD THE (heroin) HE/SHE DID NOT HAVE BEFORE GOING TO THE ABOVE (house; car; Defendant). State v. Camargo, 530 P.2d 893 (Ct. App., 1975); People v. Hitt, 401 NYS 2d 906 (NY App., 1978); State v. Gieseke, 328 So.2d 16 (Fla., 1976); State v. Jansen, 549 P.2d 32 (Wash. App., 1976).
13. MY SOURCE IS AN "UNWITTING" INFORMANT WHO DID NOT REALIZE HE/SHE WAS TALKING TO AN UNDERCOVER OFFICER (or a true police informant; or a person who would later tell the information to police). Thompson v. State, 298 A.2d 458 (Md. App., 1973); United States v. Carter, 337 F. Supp. 604 (D., Minn., 1971); United States v. Smith, 462 F.2d 456 (CA8, 1972); Neves v. State, 268 So.2d 890 (Miss., 1972); Tyler v. United States, 298 A.2d 224 (D.C. App., 1972); State v. Hartnell, 550 P.2d 63 (Wash. App.S 1976); State v. Hill, 550 P.2d 390 (Mont., 1976).

14. MY SOURCE IS AN "UNWITTING INFORMANT" WHO ADVISED HE HAD TO GO TO HIS SOURCE TO GET THE DRUGS. MY FELLOW OFFICERS ADVISE THEY FOLLOWED HIM AFTER HE LEFT ME UNTIL HE WENT INTO ABOVE PREMISES TO BE SEARCHED, STAYED BRIEFLY, THEN LEFT AND RETURNED TO ME. HE TURNED OVER (drugs; stolen property, etc. . .) TO ME. (Also, it is valid if he returns and says his source is still "cutting" the drugs or packaging them; or will get drugs in tonight; etc.) See Paragraph 13, above for cases. See also State v. Ashkar, 545 P.2d 912 (Ore., 1976).
15. EXCITED UTTERANCES, STATEMENT OF RECENT PERCEPTION, OR EVEN "DYING DECLARATIONS" BY THE INFORMANT. (I.e., The above Source came to me and stated very excitedly, "Man, you ought to see all the heroin I just saw in that car across the street!", and pointed to the above car to be searched. This situation likely will be more common to a warrantless arrest or warrantless search of a vehicle or person). See Paragraph 5 under "Good-Citizen Informants", above.
16. MY SOURCE HAS WORKED WITH MY FELLOW POLICE OFFICERS, AND THESE OFFICERS ADVISE ME THEY CONSIDER HIM VERY RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY (specify details or other grounds of reliability, if possible) -- SO MUCH THAT THEY ARE WHOLLY WILLING TO EXPEND THE MANPOWER AND EFFORT TO GET A SEARCH WARRANT AND EXECUTE IT ON THE INFORMANT'S WORD, FROM THEIR PAST RELIABLE EXPERIENCE WITH HIM. (This also can apply to the affiant himself if he is willing to put in the Affidavit that he himself would unhesitatingly trust the informant enough to expend that manpower and effort. If so, however, try to put in other above statements of reliability -- prior arrest, drug seizures, convictions, etc.).
17. MY SOURCE HAS WORKED WITH (me; my fellow officers) IN THE PAST (year; 2 years; several weeks; several months) AND I (or my fellow officers) HAVE NEVER KNOWN OR LEARNED OF OR FOUND THIS SOURCE'S INFORMATION ABOUT CRIME OR CRIMINALS TO BE A LIE OR INACCURATE. People v. Cruz, 244 Cal. App.2d 137, 53 Cal. Rptr. 354; U.S. v. Busner 657 F.2d 1278 @ 1298 (D.C. Cn, 1981).
18. MY SOURCE WAS ADVISED FORCEFULLY (by me; by my fellow police) THAT IF THE SOURCE'S BELOW INFORMATION WAS A LIE OR INNACURATE, HE COULD AND LIKELY WOULD BE PROSECUTED FOR PROVIDING FALSE INFORMATION TO POLICE (or, HE WOULD BE PROSECUTED FULLY ON A PENDING CHARGE) (or HE WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO WORK WITH POLICE IN ANY OTHER CASE) (or HIS IDENTITY COULD BE REVEALED) (HE COULD BE SUED . . .). People v. Clark, 426 NYS 2.d, 692 @ 696-697 (NY Supreme Court, 1980).
19. MY SOURCE SWORE ON A BIBLE THAT HE IS TELLING THE TRUTH IN GIVING ME THE BELOW INFORMATION AND (I know he is a Catholic or devout Christian) (I observed he wears a crucifix).

20. MY SOURCE (took) (is willing to take) A POLYGRAPH TEST TO VERIFY THAT THE BELOW INFORMATION HE/SHE GAVE TO ME IS TRUE (and, if applicable, THE TRAINED POLYGRAPHER VERIFIED THE INFORMANT WAS TRUTHFUL ABOUT . . .).
21. THE SOURCE IS NOT UNDER ARREST, AND MADE THE BELOW ADMISSIONS TO OR IN THE HEARING OF A (trusted confederate in his crimes) (a valued drug customer who might cease dealing with the Source if the Source lies to or cheats him), AND THUS THE SOURCE HAS NO KNOWN REASON TO LIE OR MISLEAD WHAT HE BELIEVES TO BE HIS TRUSTED (criminal confederates; drug customer; "fence" of his stolen property) (. . .). Thompson v. State, 298 A.2d 458 (Md. App., 1973); see other cases cited in paragraphs 13 and 14 of this section.
22. The Source provided the below information by speaking (in affiant's hearing) to the Source's (confederates in the crime) ("fence" while trying to sell stolen property) (drug source), in planning the below-described crime, or disposing of the fruits or evidence of the crime to (Defendant) (Defendant's above house). See paragraphs 13 and 14 of this section. This is usually the case where an agent is undercover (or he gets it from a real "police informer" present when the criminals were planning their crime).
23. (Undercover operations, generally:) MY SOURCE'S WORK WITH AND INFORMATION TO (me; my fellow police officers; me and my fellow officers; to undercover police officers working with me) HAS DIRECTLY RESULTED IN NUMEROUS POLICE ACQUISITIONS OR PURCHASES OF (heroin; stolen property; etc. . .) AND PENDING (arrests; Indictments, etc.) AGAINST (numerous; over 20; etc.) HEROIN TRAFFICKERS AND "FENCES" OF STOLEN PROPERTY. (CAUTION: using the above terminology -- especially in mentioning an undercover officer -- may alert your target of the warrant about an undercover operation, and he or his friends may flee thinking there is such an operation, whether or not there is such an operation). State v. Appleton, 297 A.2d 363 (Maine, 1972); State v. Austria, 524 P.2d 390 (Hawaii, 1974). U.S. v. Bruner, 657F.2d 1278 @ 1298 (D.C. Cn, 1981).
24. AFTER (searching) (surveilling) THE SOURCE TO (above-described premises to be searched) (above-described car to be searched) (above-described Defendant) MY FELLOW POLICE OBSERVED THE SOURCE EXIT AND RETURN TO (me) (my informant) (my fellow undercover officer) AND ADVISE HE WAS NOT ALLOWED TO REMOVE OR TAKE WITH HIM (heroin; a sample of stolen property, etc.), BUT MY SOURCE HAD (a still-bleeding needle mark, a wet cotton with blood and heroin residue; a detailed description of the stolen property, etc.). (This is especially valuable where the dealer or "fence" does not trust the informant and requires him to "shoot up" in the target house, or leave the property there for later delivery. If so, note the needle marks, any cotton/cookers, or other evidence if the informant is "high", unlike his

appearance when he was with the officer prior to informant's going to the target house). State v. Mireles, 84 N.M. 146, 500 P.2d 431 (Ct. App., 1972).

25. THE INFORMANT IS WILLING TO WEAR A TAPE RECORDER, MEET THE DEFENDANT (and, if applicable, introduce an undercover agent) TO VERIFY THE BELOW INFORMATION.
26. AFFIANT WATCHED AS THE SOURCE DIALED TELEPHONE NUMBER xxx-XXXX (which telephone company records show is the phone installed in the above premises to be searched?) AND AFFIANT LISTENED ON AN EXTENSION PHONE WITH SOURCE'S KNOWLEDGE AND PERMISSION AS SOURCE AND DEFENDANT DISCUSSED QUANTITIES OF (drugs; stolen property; etc.) DEFENDANT ADMITTED HE NOW HAS IN HIS POSSESSION (at above house; in above car; with him now). (indeed, if the call is taped, the tape will be admissible in evidence -- even without the informer -- if the officer heard at least the informant's side of the conversation, and, preferably, both sides of the conversation). United States v. Lemonakis, 485 F.2d 941 (CA, D.C., 1973).

"CRIME STOPPERS" INFORMANTS

NOTE: It will be particularly difficult to prove reliability or credibility for Crime Stoppers Informants who remain anonymous and are unwilling to testify in Court or Grand Jury. If they are willing to be named, or are named, or if they are willing to testify in Grand Jury or in Court, this itself will be enough to show reliability or credibility as a "good citizen" informant or even a "criminal informant."

However, many -- if not most -- "Crime Stoppers" informants will wish to remain anonymous, will call only by telephone, will not give a name or address, and may even be criminals. Thus, it will be harder to show their "reliability" and "credibility" because you are not likely to meet them, see their demeanor, question them face to face, etc. However, if you can show IN THE AFFIDAVIT FOR THE WARRANT -- or in court at a suppression hearing in a warrantless arrest or search -- AS MANY OF THE BELOW FACTS AS POSSIBLE, you will almost certainly show reliability or credibility sufficient in itself to have a valid warrant, warrantless arrest, search, etc. under the proper circumstances. If possible, proceed as follows:

- (1) Get your information first -- and in as much detail as possible. In doing so, you likely will learn the informant's personality, his motivation, any inconsistencies, etc. As a minimum, you will get a "lead" on the case, even if the informer suddenly changes his mind about giving the information.

- (2) Be sure and ask the Informant HOW HE KNOWS THE FACTS HE IS TELLING YOU. This is critical, not only to determine whether he should be believed, but also to show the "basis of knowledge" you must show for ANY informant IN THE AFFIDAVIT (or in your in-court testimony at the motions hearing if you act without a warrant).
- (3) Point out that the Informer's identity need not be made available to you or to the Court if the Informant so desires. However, if the Informant is willing to be identified and testify in Grand Jury or trial, the reward may double, or at least will help assure that the suspect is apprehended. Don't press him to identify himself, if he seems at all reluctant.
- (4) Try to obtain some information about why the informant is giving the information. Before you do, be sure to reassure him that you are not doing this to learn his identity, but merely trying to be sure the information is good enough for an arrest or search that will "stand up" in Court and assure a conviction. Ask the Source "DO YOU REALIZE THAT ONLY IF YOUR INFORMATION IS TRUTHFUL AND ACCURATE AND ACTUALLY RESULTS IN (an arrest) (Indictment) WOULD YOU RECEIVE ANY REWARD?" Then advise him that "IF YOUR INFORMATION IS FALSE, THIS NOT ONLY MEANS NO REWARD FOR YOU, BUT COULD RESULT IN A LAWSUIT AGAINST YOU) (ARREST OF THE WRONG PERSON).
- (5) ASK THE SOURCE IF HE IS TRYING TO "WORK OFF" ANY CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST HIMSELF IN GIVING THE INFORMATION (if not, this will be very helpful to you in showing the informer's reliability and credibility). Also, ask him if he has anything personal against the person he is informing on -- any "score" he is trying to settle, or if he is trying to "fix" the man or his family. If not, this is additional evidence you can use in your Affidavit to show the informer is reliable and credible. Do as much as possible to assure yourself that the source is being truthful and candid, and that anything other than the total truth would only prevent any reward from being paid or even considered for the informant.

CHECKLIST FOR "CRIME STOPPERS" INFORMANTS

NOTE: as in any other Affidavit for arrest or search warrants -- or in testimony at suppression hearings if you have acted without a warrant -- show IN THE AFFIDAVIT, for motions hearings testimony:

- (1) Why your source/"Crime Stopper Informant" should be believed. Use as many of the below methods as possible as long as they are applicable.

- (2) How your source/"Crime Stopper Informant" acquired his information (preferably in personally witnessing something, smelling something, touching something, or hearing the admissions of the target Defendant(s)).
- (3) WHEN your source/"Crime Stopper Informant" acquired his information or made his observation. Do NOT put down an exact date or time, except in the rarest of circumstances: you'll reveal your informant's identity to the target (even if you yourself do not know the identity of the informant). Use words such as ". . . within the past 3 days, informant observed . . .", or ". . . source advised that it observed . . . in the period 14-19 June 1980", etc. See State v. Garcia, 90 N.M. 577, 566 P.2d 426 (1977).

Use as many of the following as are applicable:

- (1) TWO DIFFERENT, INDEPENDENT (CRIME STOPPERS) INFORMANTS CALLED ME (or my fellow police manning the CRIME STOPPERS line) AND PROVIDED THE SAME INFORMATION DESCRIBED BELOW, INDEPENDENTLY OF ONE ANOTHER. EACH OF THE INFORMANTS THUS CORROBORATED ONE ANOTHER, APPARENTLY WITHOUT KNOWING THE OTHER HAD CALLED AND GIVEN SUCH INFORMATION (and -- if applicable -- without apparently knowing one another). Huff v. Commonwealth, 213 Va. 710, or at 194 S.E.2d 690 at 693-694 (Va., 1973), a 7-0 decision by the Supreme Court of Virginia. People v. Clark, 488 P.2d 565 (Colorado Supreme Court, 1971). State v. Garcia, 90 N.M. 577, 566 P.2d 426 (1977).
- (2) THE (CRIME STOPPER) SOURCE IS NOT WILLING TO BE NAMED IN THIS AFFIDAVIT, BUT DID GIVE ITS NAME TO AFFIANT AND IS WILLING TO ALLOW AFFIANT TO ORALLY ADVISE THE COURT OF THE INFORMANT'S IDENTITY WHEN CONSIDERING THIS AFFIDAVIT. (Other similar words may be used or may apply in this type of situation, such as: "AFFIANT PERSONALLY KNOWS THIS INFORMANT, AND KNOWS THE INFORMANT TO BE A PRIVATE, LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN AND RESIDENT OF (city, or county or State) WHO HAS A LAWFUL OCCUPATION (and, if applicable) NO KNOWN CRIMINAL CONVICTION RECORD. United States v. Harris, 403 U.S. 573, 91 S. Ct. 2075, 29 L.Ed.2d 723 (1971); King and Mobley v. State, 298 A.2d 446 (Md. App., 1973); Thompson v. State, 298 A.2d 458 (Md. App., 1973), and cases cited therein. United States v. Bell, 457 F.2d 1231 (CA5, 1972).
- (3) THE (CRIME STOPPER) INFORMANT IS WILLING TO TESTIFY UNDER OATH AT GRAND JURY (and/or trial) ABOUT THE BELOW INFORMATION.
- (4) ALTHOUGH THE (CRIME STOPPER) INFORMANT IS TOTALLY ANONYMOUS AND APPARENTLY WILL CONTINUE TO BE SO, NEVERTHELESS, THE INFORMANT ADVISED THAT IT (informant) IS NOT UNDER OR "WORKING OFF" ANY CRIMINAL CHARGES IN PROVIDING THE BELOW INFORMATION, DID NOT

ASK FOR ANY "BREAK" OR BENEFIT ON ANY CHARGES OR TRAFFIC TICKETS. (and, if applicable, advises that it (informant) is a resident of this community and trying only to help law enforcement officers solve felony crimes. Even better is the Crime Stopper is not seeking or does not want any money or other physical reward for the information). (See paragraph 2, above; also the cases cited in paragraphs 2-4 of "Good Citizen Informants").

- (5) THE ANONYMOUS (CRIME STOPPER) INFORMANT MADE (2, 3, 4, etc.) LONG-DISTANCE CALLS TO AFFIANT (or to affiant's fellow officer who gave the information to affiant, if applicable) AT INFORMANT'S OWN EXPENSE WITHOUT SEEKING REIMBURSEMENT OF THE COSTS. (Might show how you know it was long-distance, such as the "long-distance sound" or the informant saying they are calling long distance from out of state, etc.) (This is especially good if the information is corroborated, at least in part, by police). State v. Gerber, 241 N.W.2d 720 (South Dakota, 1976); United States v. Afanador, 567 F.2d 1325 (CA5, 1978); United States v. Marcello, 570 F.2d 323 (CA10, 1978).
- (6) THE ANONYMOUS (CRIME STOPPER) INFORMANT GAVE THE FOLLOWING DETAILS (about the crime; about the evidence he saw; about the perpetrator, his appearance, clothing, getaway vehicle, where he lives, etc.): (List details observed by the informant). MANY OF THOSE DETAILS ARE INDEPENDENTLY CORROBORATED AS FOLLOWS: (i.e., such as by other eyewitnesses, or the victim; by the pathologist about cause of death or number of wounds or caliber of gun; by fellow police investigating the crime scene and detecting the point of entry, method of entry, items stolen, etc.). (This is especially useful if you can put in above criteria of reliability in above paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, and/or 5, or other facets that lead you to believe the informant is being truthful and accurate. See the "Good Citizen Informants" list of credibility paragraphs or "Criminal Informers" lists of credibility, for such factors that may also apply here). United States v. Marcello, 570 F.2d 323 (CA10, 1978); Draper v. United States, 358 U.S. 307, 79 S. Ct. 329, 3 L.Ed.2d 327 (1959); State v. Perea, 85 N.M. 505, 513 P.2d 1287 (Ct. App., 1973); Thompson v. State, 298 A.2d 458 (Md. App., 1973); State v. Mireles, 84 N.M. 146, 500 P.2d 431 (Ct. App., 1972). State v. Jones, 96 N.M. 14, 627 P.2d 409 (1981).
- (7) THE ANONYMOUS (CRIME STOPPER) INFORMANT MADE ADMISSIONS AGAINST PERSONAL OR PENAL INTEREST: (describe them, such as admitting planning or participating in that crime, or buying or concealing evidence of it, hiding the perpetrators, etc.). (Better yet, if victims or eyewitnesses can corroborate part of CI's admissions, or he goes into great detail, this adds to the likelihood the informant is telling the truth). RULE 804(b) of the Rules of Evidence; State v. Perea, 85 N.M. 505, 513 P.2d 1287 (Ct. App., 1973); State v. Archuleta, 85 N.M. 146, 509 P.2d 1341 (N.M. App., 1971); United States v. Harris, 403 U.S. 573, 91 S. Ct. 2075, 29 L.Ed.2d 723 (1971).

- (8) THE ANONYMOUS (CRIME STOPPER) INFORMANT IS NOT SEEKING (and will not receive??) MONEY OR OTHER PHYSICAL REWARD FOR THE BELOW INFORMATION. (if applicable, also include the following, if true: INFORMANT APPARENTLY IS NOT UNDER OR "WORKING OFF" CRIMINAL CHARGES BY PROVIDING BELOW INFORMATION BECAUSE INFORMANT DID NOT ASK FOR ANY BENEFITS OR REDUCTION OR FAVORABLE ASSISTANCE ON ANY PENDING OR ANTICIPATED CHARGE.) (also, add the following, if applicable: AFFIANT ASKED THE INFORMANT IF IT WAS PROVIDING THE BELOW INFORMATION BECAUSE INFORMANT HAD A GRUDGE OR PERSONAL VENDETTA AGAINST THE ABOVE DEFENDANT, AND INFORMANT ADVISED IT HAD NO SUCH GRUDGE OR PERSONAL VENDETTA AGAINST THE DEFENDANT IN PROVIDING THE BELOW INFORMATION. ALSO AFFIANT ASKED THE INFORMANT IF IT WAS TRYING TO REDUCE OR "WORK OFF" ANY EXPECTED OR PRESENTLY OUTSTANDING CRIMINAL CHARGES OR TRAFFIC CITATIONS BY PROVIDING THE BELOW INFORMATION, AND INFORMANT SAID IT WAS NOT UNDER OR EXPECTING ANY CHARGES AND WAS NOT PROVIDING THE INFORMATION IN ORDER TO REDUCE OR "WORK OFF" CRIMINAL CHARGES). United States v. Afanador, 567 F.2d 1325 (CA5, 1978). Thompson v. State, 298 A.2d 458 (Md. App., 1973); United States v. Marcello, 570 F.2d 323 (CA10, 1978).

- (9) THE ANONYMOUS (CRIME STOPPER) INFORMANT IS SEEKING MONEY OR CRIME STOPPERS REWARDS FOR THE BELOW INFORMATION. HOWEVER, AFFIANT ADVISED THE INFORMANT THAT UNLESS THE INFORMANT'S INFORMATION WAS TRUTHFUL AND ACCURATE AND ACTUALLY RESULTED IN (seizure of the above-described evidence) (lawful arrest and indictment of the above defendant or other persons involved in the below-described crimes) (capture of the wanted fugitive) THE INFORMANT WOULD NOT AND COULD NOT BE PAID ANY REWARD OF ANY KIND. I ASKED THE CI IF, IN VIEW OF THAT WARNING, WHETHER IT (CI) WAS STILL WILLING TO PROVIDE AND VOUCH FOR THE TRUTH AND ACCURACY OF THE BELOW INFORMATION AND THE CI RESPONDED THAT THE INFORMATION WAS TRUTHFUL AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND WOULD STAND BY IT (and, hopefully, repeated it or parts of it to the affiant?)

Again, use as many of the above paragraphs (or parts of them) as truthfully apply. The more you have, the more "credible" the informant and his information is, and the more likely your warrant (arrest and/or search warrant) will be valid and upheld. As a very minimum, the information may provide you good "leads" which will ripen into enough for a warrant, or a valid "stop". See, e.g., Adams v. Williams, 407 U.S. 143 at 145-146, 32 L.Ed.2d 612 at 616-617, 92 S. Ct. 1921 at 1924-1925 (1972).

SAMPLES OF WARRANT AFFIDAVITS

NOTE: The below examples are actual samples of applicable parts of Affidavits for Search Warrants. Use the same procedure and rules for Arrest Warrant Affidavits -- except that you do not need to show that the sought-after evidence is located in a particular place, only that a crime was committed and this Defendant did it.

1. "Good Citizen" Informant.

On July 7, 1979, I was dispatched to the scene of a reported burglary, and met the victim, Ray Smith. Mr. Smith advised me that his apartment had been burglarized sometime between July 4 and July 5, 1979, and that the above-described property to be sought and seized was stolen from him in the burglary. The victim gave affiant the above detailed description of the property stolen from him in the above burglary.

On July 11, 1979, I met another citizen who had information to report about the above burglary. This citizen (who did not want to be named, yet, but is willing to testify in Court and gave me her name and address) advised me that she was personally inside the above-described Apartment 11 to be searched, located at 3914 Robe Court, N.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico, in the period 8-11 July 1979 (exact date not specified in order to protect the citizen's identity). She further advised that while she was inside above described residence to be searched, she personally observed in the residence several of the above-described items to be sought and seized in the Warrant, and described the above Zenith color television set with a scratch on the side, and stereo and speakers that match the description of those given me by the victim, Mr. Smith. She (informant) also observed other items generally matching the above items stolen from the victim, and says they were scattered throughout the house (3914 Robe Court, N.E.) when she was there in the period 8-11 July 1979. She also stated she saw a quantity of marijuana in said residence while she was there. I asked her why she thought it was marijuana, and she said she has seen marijuana many times before, and this marijuana was in clear plastic bags.

(Above Affidavit shows 1) Credibility of the TWO sources of information -- the victim, Ray Smith, and the informant; and 2) How these sources know or acquired their information; and 3) When the information was acquired, at least as to the confidential informant whose information is critical).

2. "Criminal Informant".

During the period 13-15 June 1977, affiant personally came into contact with a reliable confidential informant. This informant is reliable and credible because affiant worked with this informant for many months in 1977, and this informant's information about criminal activity to affiant and fellow police officers has resulted (directly as a result of informant's information) in police seizures of quantities of controlled substances, hundreds of dollars worth of stolen property, and the arrest (and some indictments) of persons possessing and/or selling controlled substances. Affiant has never known or found this informant's information to be a lie or mistake, and affiant greatly trusts this informant.

This informant advised affiant that during the period 12-15 June 1977, informant was personally inside the above-described premises to be searched, and observed persons known to informant only as "Bruce" and "Curtis" (described above; informant gave me their descriptions) in possession of quantities of marijuana, cocaine, and "crystal" methedrine (a type of amphetamine) and was offering these drugs for sale. Informant knows this by its (informant's) personal observations of such drugs at above-described premises to be searched during the period 12-15 June 1977, says informant. Informant knows the drugs are marijuana, cocaine, and methamphetamine because informant admits to affiant that it (informant) has observed and used such controlled substances on various occasions, and recently purchased some marijuana for personal use. Also, Bruce and Curtis were representing the above drugs in informant's presence (in 12-15 June 1977 period) as being "crystal" (methamphetamine or methedrine), marijuana, and "coke" or cocaine.

(The above is an actual portion of an actual Search Warrant Affidavit. Again, note that 1) the Affiant showed the informant's reliability/credibility immediately; and 2) the Affiant showed how the informant acquired his information (by personal observation and also by hearing the perpetrators themselves discuss the drugs -- either of which would be sufficient basis of knowledge for the informer); and 3) the affiant showed when the informant acquired the information. THIS AFFIDAVIT IS ESPECIALLY GOOD BECAUSE IT DOES NOT SPECIFY WHETHER THE INFORMANT IS A HE OR SHE -- making it more difficult for "Bruce" or "Curtis" to narrow the field of possible informants -- AND ALSO SHOWED A PERIOD OF TIME DURING WHICH THE INFORMANT WAS IN THE TARGET PREMISES, without specifying the exact date or time in that period that would endanger the informant's identity).

3. Double Hearsay "Good Citizen" Affidavit.

(See Thompson v. State, 298 A.2d 458 (Md. App., 1973); United States v. McCoy, 478 F.2d 173 (CA10, 1973), involving triple and even quadruple hearsay from citizens and FBI agents).

Affiant is a full-time, salaried Assistant District Attorney for the Second Judicial District and specializes in drug prosecutions. Affiant knows Detectives Baird and Brown of the Albuquerque Police burglary/narcotics division, by working and talking with them and seeing them testify and having them testify in criminal cases. Detective Brown has over 16 years narcotics experience, and both detectives say they have seen marijuana many times.

Detective Baird advised me that on 24 June 1977, a reliable confidential informant telephoned Detective Baird and advised Baird that it (informant) personally observed the above-described vehicle to be searched, located at the Phillips 66 Service Station at Lomas and San Pedro, N.E., Albuquerque. The informant, a private citizen (says Baird) and not a law enforcement officer, advised that it (citizen) looked inside the above described vehicle in the period 23-24 June 1977 and observed several pounds of marijuana inside said vehicle. The informant knows marijuana because (the above officers say) the informant has had personal contact with marijuana on various occasions in 1977 and the informant's information to Detective Baird and fellow APD officers within the past 18 months has directly resulted in several police seizures of stolen property, the police clearance of several burglaries and larcenies, and several

indictments at least; (I believe convictions occurred, but cannot be positive). Informant is reliable and credible for the above reasons. Also, Det. Baird says informant has given Baird information that resulted in police seizures of thousands of dollars of stolen property, some of which resulted in later indictments. Informant advised Detective Baird (who advised affiant) that informant observed the above vehicle now present at above service station at this time (24 June 1977), because informant was watching the vehicle from a distance while calling Detective Baird.

(This Affidavit is an example of an Affidavit prepared by an affiant near a court while the police are going to the scene or on surveillance at the scene waiting for the warrant, and sending another police officer to get the warrant once the judge signed the Warrant submitted by the Assistant D.A.)

(Again, NOTE that the Affidavit itself shows on its face 1) The reliability/credibility of the first "informers" (the named police officers) AND ALSO THE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMER (the citizen speaking to the officers); and 2) How the first "informers" (police) got their information -- from the hearsay statements of the Citizen, and thus not personal, first-hand information that they would have to have if they wanted to get the warrant WITHOUT the citizen; and also where the second informant ("citizen") got his/her information, and 3) when the citizen acquired it. Note again that the sex of the informant is not specified, nor is the exact date and time of the observation, and both help protect the identity of the informant who made the observation. RESULT: police seized 10 pounds of marijuana, over an ounce of cocaine, and seized and confiscated a \$9,000 brand new van. The offender was a PhD graduate).

4. "Crime Stoppers" Informant.

(The following is an example of how a "Crime Stoppers" anonymous informant can be shown to be credible enough for issuance of a warrant. This is not an ACTUAL affidavit, like the above, but is a synthesis of facts from actual cases).

On 16 September 1978, I was advised by Detective Jones -- who mans the "Crime Stoppers" telephone -- that on 16 September 1978, an anonymous "Crime Stopper" informant called on the telephone and spoke with Detective Jones. Jones told me the following.

The "Crime Stopper" informant advised Jones that it (informer) was an eyewitness to the shooting of a young negro male near Elm and Grand in Albuquerque on 13 September 1978. (Affiant has been advised by a violent crimes detective present at the shooting scene that there was in fact a gunshot killing of a young negro in the 700 block of Grand Ave., N.E., near Elm Street). The "Crime Stopper" informant advised that it (informant) is a citizen/resident of Albuquerque, living in the area of the crime, and was a citizen witness to the above shooting. Jones asked the "Crime Stopper" if he/she was under or "working off" criminal charges in giving the below information, and the Crime Stopper said that it (Crime Stopper) had "never been charged with any crime in my life", advised Jones, and there wasn't anything pending now. The Crime Stopper was seeking "Crime Stopper reward" money for the information, and Jones advised the informant that the

informant could not and would not receive any money or other reward unless the informant's information was truthful and accurate AND the murderer was in fact indicted as a result of this truthful information by informant. Informant said he/she realized this, and stated the following to Detective Jones:

It (informant) personally observed a person it (informant) knows as "Frito" or "Fredo" arguing with a young black male near Elm and Grand on 13 September 1978. Then informer says he/she observed "Frito" or "Fredo" pull out a short-barrelled pistol (CI thought it was a revolver but was not sure) and fired twice, and the victim fell to the sidewalk. The CI advised Detective Jones that CI then observed the assailant "Frito" or "Fredo" get into above-described vehicle to be searched (and photographed as evidence for trial), and sped off. The CI says it got the license number on said vehicle, but only partially: New Mexico License AXX-60 ().

CI advised Detective Jones that it (CI) knew where "Frito" or "Fredo" was living and drove by his residence in the period 13-15 September 1978 and observed the above-described car parked in the driveway of the residence, 11381 Grand, N.E., Albuquerque, where CI advises it has seen "Frito" or "Fredo" staying in July-August 1978. CI further advised that while CI was in the vicinity of above-described residence to be searched, 11381 Grand, N.E., Albuquerque, in the period 13-15 September 1978, it (CI) observed "Frito"/"Fredo" exit the residence, go to the mailbox, retrieve apparent mail, and re-enter the house without knocking -- i.e., showing (in affiant's experience) that "Frito/Fredo" was living at said residence, and likely keeping his personal belonging there (including above-described firearm and ammunition for it and evidence of ownership of it, such as holsters, boxes, parts, or warranty cards for it, etc.).

The CI advises it "might" be willing to testify in Court, but hasn't decided yet, and will wait to be sure it (CI) is safe from retribution if it decides to testify.

Affiant checked with the New Mexico Department of Motor Vehicles and talked with an employee there to see what the full license plate could be and to whom it was registered. The employee (whom I know by name) telephoned back today (16 September) and advised that according to his review of DMV registration records, there is a 1967 Ford Falcon, white in color (matching above CI's description of the car) with New Mexico License AXX-633 (i.e., first 4 characters match the description given by CI). Also, says the employee, such DMV records show that AXX-633 is registered to or in the name of "Wilfredo Smith" at a different address in Albuquerque.

I checked at that registered address, and learned from the landlord/manager of that apartment complex that according to their records "Wilfredo Smith" was nicknamed "Fredo" and moved out and left a forwarding address of 11381 Grand, N.E., in June 1978 -- further corroborating the above CI. Today I drove by 11381 Grand, N.E. and observed above-described car in the driveway. Also, I checked with the violent crimes detective and learned from him that when he checked the murder scene, he noted the victim had been shot at close range twice, and later recovery of the death slugs showed the bullets to be .38 caliber (which is almost always a revolver), further

corroborating the informant. In my experience, the assailant likely would keep such gun and evidence of it (ammunition for it, holster or box for it, etc.) in his personal vehicle or residence for easy access and use, and to keep it out of weather or away from thieves.

By James Blackmer

I. SAMPLE LIST OF QUESTIONS TO CRIME STOPPERS TIPSTERS

NOTE: This is just a sample of questions that convey a sense of thoroughness and politeness. These questions, when used with others, can tell you a lot about the reliability of the informant, such as his or her ability to remember details, etc.

- (1) Are you calling "Long Distance?"
- (2) Where did you first hear about Crime Stoppers?
- (3) On what television station or channel? (or radio/newspaper)
- (4) When did you see or hear the broadcast? (or read)
- (5) Did you watch the entire broadcast? (or read or listen)
- (6) What do you remember about the Crime Stoppers broadcast? (or article)
- (7) What information concerning the publicized crimes do you have?
- (8) Can you give me any more details?
- (9) Do you know this information as an actual eyewitness, or did you receive the information from someone else?
- (10) If you learned this information from someone else, do you think any other third party knows this information (other than the suspect)?
- (11) Even though you do not have to identify yourself or provide any additional information to Crime Stoppers, if you are rewarded by the Crime Stoppers Committee, would you under any circumstances or conditions be interested in either making your identity known to the Waco Police Department as a confidential witness or consider being a trial witness? If so, what conditions? (OPTIONAL?)
- (12) Do you have any questions or anything else that you would like to say?
- (13) Thank you for calling. You may telephone us again if you like.

J. TAPE RECORDING CRIME STOPPERS CALLS

Many questions are asked about the legality of tape recording in-coming telephone calls to Crime Stoppers. Some questions relate to the taping of conversations between

Crime Stoppers personnel and informants, while the others concern tape recorder answering service devices. Most Crime Stoppers veterans agree that it is better not to record Crime Stoppers calls. Callers will become inhibited if they know that their call is being recorded. Also, keeping tape recordings may lead to the disclosure of anonymous or confidential informants if the recordings fall into the wrong hands or if subpoenaed. As for answering machines using tapes, such devices are frowned upon. Answering machines are no substitutes for a live and thinking Crime Stoppers person. Many telephone callers refuse to talk to a machine, hang up, and never call again.

From a legal standpoint, tape recording a Crime Stoppers telephone line is not "wiretapping" because it is done with the consent of one of the parties to the conversation -- Crime Stoppers. The caller speaks at his own risk and must trust the recipient of the phone call. The tipster takes the risk that his call might be recorded by an instrument at Crime Stoppers office. To place a recording device on the caller's telephone or premises would be another matter entirely, and in most cases would be a federal offense that could result in imprisonment for up to five (5) years and/or up to a \$10,000 fine, if not done pursuant to court order.

Generally, if a telephone conversation is being recorded there must be a "beep tone" to warn the caller that he is being recorded. If the Crime Stoppers phone line is a law enforcement line, however, the beep is not required although it is usually used anyway. The beep tone requirement is a federal law and is also enforceable by telephone companies through their rules called "tariffs."

Again, tape recording calls, as well as the practice of attempting to "trace" telephone calls is not encouraged even when legal. To employ such practices will destroy the promise of "anonymity" which is a selling point and major reason for the success of Crime Stoppers.

K. USE OF HYPNOSIS

Many unsolved criminal cases require extreme and desperate efforts on the part of law enforcement officials. Occasionally, crimes publicized by or reported to Crime Stoppers lead to witnesses who have difficulty in recalling facts. Police, therefore, might consider hypnotizing the witness in an attempt to obtain the information they need. A very serious legal problem may arise later if the witness is needed to testify in court to the information he told police after being hypnotized.

The law regarding the admissibility of testimony from a witness whose recall was hypnotically induced varies greatly. A total prohibition on hypnotically induced recall evidence has been imposed on some jurisdictions. If a witness has been hypnotized then those jurisdictions do not allow the witness to later testify.

In other courts, rigorous standards have been established for the admissibility of hypnotically induced evidence. And, in some states, there is no definitive ruling on the admissibility of hypnosis-enhanced testimony.

In light of the lack of uniformity of the law on hypnosis, and because hypnosis is highly vulnerable to attack because of the alleged inherent problems with hypnotic sessions, the following suggestions are in order:

- (1) Research the law in your jurisdiction very carefully.
- (2) Even if hypnotically induced testimony is not prohibited in your jurisdiction, consult the office of the prosecutor who will handle your case before you attempt to hypnotize your witness.
- (3) If the decision is made to employ hypnosis, use every precaution possible to avoid suggestibility, make an appropriate audio or audio-video recording of the session.
- (4) Secure written releases from all persons placed under hypnosis.

Further up-to-date information regarding the legal status of hypnosis can be obtained from the International Association for Forensic Hypnosis, Box P.D., Bridgewater, New Jersey 08807.

L. PRETRIAL PUBLICITY PROBLEMS

Crime Stoppers is effective because it reaches the masses through the cooperation of the print and electronic media. A criminal defendant may try to establish that Crime Stoppers through pretrial publicity has damaged his ability to receive a fair trial. He may seek a "change of venue" to have the trial conducted elsewhere. Such a change can be very costly to the prosecution and an inconvenience to witnesses.

The following arguments can be used against a defendant seeking a change of venue:

- (1) The Crime Stoppers reward notice, information, or reenactment was used out of necessity, as a last resort to solve a crime.
- (2) The crime itself had already been made known to the public in prior news reports, the reenactment added nothing to the news.

- (3) The Crime Stoppers reenactment did not name or identify the defendant, therefore he could not be individually recognized or prejudiced.
- (4) It is unrealistic to believe that everyone in the community saw or heard Crime Stopper publicity about a case. Try as we do, we will never achieve such a degree of saturation.
- (5) Other judicial remedies are available before ordering a change of venue. These include: education of jurors during the "voir dire" or selection process; challenge or strike of prospective juror because of prejudice; peremptory challenge or strike of juror without reason; and instructions (verbal and written) to jurors.

Not only "Crime of the Week" type reenactments but other Crime Stopper activities can be the cause of concern. For example, comments by and interviews of Crime Stoppers' personnel or board members can possibly constitute prejudicial pretrial publicity. Statements should be carefully limited in their wording and scope. In some jurisdictions, a defendant may receive a change of venue if he can show that there exists a "combination" of powerful and influential local citizens who are prejudiced against him. As we know, Crime Stopper boards are often "blue ribbon" boards of local leaders having great prestige, influence, and power. Another potential problem is the defendant's allegation that the pretrial publicity from Crime Stoppers' stories and reenactments were overly suggestive in that they gave too many "facts" to witnesses or informants. This argument, although not to be taken lightly, is rarely successful. As a general rule, there is a legal presumption that a witness is "competent" or qualified to testify. Like any other competent witness, his testimony's credibility is to be weighed by the fact finder (judge or jury). The fact finder may believe "all, none, or some" of the witness' testimony. Identification of the defendants by the witness may be made independently of Crime Stoppers through in-court identification in most cases.

M. BRIEF BANK AND LEGAL INFORMATION

Crime Stoppers-USA, Inc., needs your assistance so that it can better serve you and other Crime Stoppers programs. Please mail in any legal briefs, court decisions, articles, or forms which relate to Crime Stoppers. By pooling our resources in a central depository, we can create a "brief bank" or legal information center which can provide information and loan copies.

N. THE USE OF RELEASE FORMS

In an effort to reduce potential liability for personal injuries, appropriation of likeness, trespass, and other civil and criminal wrongs, it is strongly urged that Crime Stoppers secure written documents from participants and concerned parties. These documents are often referred to as "releases," "waivers," "consent forms," "covenants not to sue," "assumption of risk," etc. What they are called is not as important as what they do. They do not prevent an injured or aggrieved person from suing, but they do serve as a deterrent and can in many cases provide a defense to liability.

Releases should be obtained from: all volunteer actors; owners of private property photographed or mentioned; and the victim or survivors of the crime victim.

The form examples in the appendix to this chapter are taken from forms actually used by Crime Stoppers programs. The text of some have been slightly revised for improvement, and all identifying names have been removed for your convenience in reproducing the forms or modifying them for your own use.

Examples of forms are:

- a. Authorization to Release Criminal Case Information to Crime Stoppers Program
- b. Authorization to Use Private Property in the Filming of the Crime Stoppers Crime of the Week
- c. Actor's Release Agreement for Crime Stoppers
- d. General Release given by Crime Stoppers Participant
- e. Consent to Hypnosis
- f. Consent to Search

**APPENDIX TO CHAPTER VIII
CRIME STOPPERS AND THE LAW**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff

Vs.

CRIMINAL NUMBER 80-198

KAS WARREN NELSON, et al.,
Defendants

RESPONSE TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION
TO IDENTIFY AND PRODUCE INFORMANT.

PLAINTIFF, United States of America, by and through undersigned counsel, respectfully submits and files the following response to the above-named Defendant's "Motion to Identify and Produce Confidential Informer", and respectfully moves this Court to DENY the motion in all respects alleged in the Motion or argued to the Court herein, and for cause states:

1. The United States Supreme Court Standard 510 provides:
SUPREME COURT STANDARD 510—
IDENTITY OF INFORMER

(a) *Rule of privilege.*—The government or a state or subdivision thereof has a privilege to refuse to disclose the identity of a person who has furnished information relating to or assisting in an investigation of a possible violation of law to a law enforcement officer or member of a legislative committee or its staff conducting an investigation.

(b) *Who may claim.*—The privilege may be claimed by an appropriate representative of the government, regardless of whether the information was furnished to an officer of the government or of a state or subdivision thereof. The privilege may be claimed by an appropriate representative of a state or subdivision if the information was furnished to an officer thereof, except that in criminal cases the privilege shall not be allowed if the government objects.

(c) *Exceptions.*

(1) *Voluntary disclosure; informer a witness.*—No privilege exists under this rule if the identity of the informer or his interest in the subject matter of his communication has been disclosed to those who would have cause to resent the communication by a holder of the privilege or by the informer's own action, or if the informer appears as a witness for the government.

(2) *Testimony on merits.*—If it appears from the evidence in the case or from other showing by a party that an informer may be able to give testimony necessary to a fair determination of the issue of guilt or innocence in a criminal case or of a material issue on the merits in a civil case to which the government is a party, and the government invokes the privilege, the judge shall give the government an opportunity to show *in camera* facts relevant to determining whether the informer can, in fact, supply that testimony. The showing will ordinarily be in the form of affidavits, but the judge may direct that testimony be taken if he finds that the matter cannot be resolved satisfactorily upon affidavit. If the judge finds that there is a reasonable probability that the informer can give the testimony, and the government elects not to disclose his identity, the judge on motion of the defendant in a criminal case shall dismiss the charges to which the testimony would relate, and the judge may do so on his own motion. In civil cases, he may make any order that justice requires. Evidence submitted to the judge shall be sealed and preserved to be made available to the appel-

EVIDENCE

510-

late court in the event of an appeal, and the contents shall not otherwise be revealed without consent of the government. All counsel and parties shall be permitted to be present at every stage of proceedings under this subdivision except a showing *in camera*, at which no counsel or party shall be permitted to be present.

(3) *Legality of obtaining evidence.*—If information from an informer is relied upon to establish the legality of the means by which evidence was obtained and the judge is not satisfied that the information was received from an informer reasonably believed to be reliable or credible, he may require the identity of the informer to be disclosed. The judge shall, on request of the government, direct that the disclosure be made *in camera*. All counsel and parties concerned with the issue of legality shall be permitted to be present at every stage of proceedings under this subdivision except a disclosure *in camera*, at which no counsel or party shall be permitted to be present. If disclosure of the identity of the informer is made *in camera*, the record thereof shall be sealed and preserved to be made available to the appellate court in the event of an appeal, and the contents shall not otherwise be revealed without consent of the government.

[Source: 2 Weinstein's Evidence,
"United States Rules 2" (1980)].

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2. The United States, by and through undersigned counsel and the law enforcement officers participating in the investigation of this cause, hereby invoke the aforesaid "Informer's Privilege" in this cause, in accordance with Standard 510(a) and 510(b), supra. See also Rule 501, United States Rules of Evidence.

3. The Defendant has not alleged or shown that any of the exceptions to the informer privilege [510(c), supra] apply to his case. He has not alleged nor shown any of the following, each of which is a pre-requisite to an *in camera* proceeding by this Court under Standard 510(c)(2) or 510(c)(3), above. The United States hereby moves the Court to DENY defendant's motion herein in all respects and grounds in the motion unless and until the Defendant and his counsel show each of the following to the Court, in the following order:

(a.) Defendant and his attorney(s) must show by affirmative evidence that neither the Defendant nor his counsel know (and cannot find out with reasonable diligence) the identity of the informant in this cause. Where the Defendant, and/or his counsel know the identity of the informant, or by reasonable effort can learn or discover the identity of the informant by themselves, there is no need to take the Court's time and effort to try to get that which he already knows and has. United States v. Herbert, 502 F.2d 890 at 892-893(CA10, 1974), cert. denied, 420 U.S. 931(1975). And see detailed discussions on this point in State v. Grady, 215 N.W.2d 213 at 214-215(Iowa, 1974(5-0 decision)); People v. Marquez, 546 P.2d 482 at 484-485(Colo., en banc, 1976); State v. Sheffey, 243 N.W.2d 555 at 560(Iowa, 1976), quoting from People v. Marquez and State v. Grady, supra, with approval. See also Roviaro v. United States, 353 U.S. 53 at 62, note 12, 77 S. Ct. 623 at 628, n. 12, 1 L.Ed.2d 639(1957), upholding 9th Circuit's refusal to reverse a conviction in US v. Sorrentino, 163 F.2d 627 at 629(CA9, 1947) where Defendant knew informant's identity and/or address. Accord with above cases: State v. Rigans, 262 S.C. 466, 205 S.E.2d 376(S.C., 1974); Johnson v. State, 54 Alabama Crim. App. 187, 306 So.2d 55, cert. denied, 306 So.2d

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56(Ala., 1975), cert. denied, 421 U.S. 990(1975); Jackson v. State, 307 So.2d 188(Fla. App., 1975).

(b.) Defendant KAS NELSON and his counsel each should be required to state under oath before the Court or by Affidavit filed of record in this cause that neither knows and cannot find out the informant's identity and location, if either of them represents to this Court that he/they do not know and cannot (with due diligence) learn the name/identity of the informant so they can subpoena him or at least interview him. The United States will not use any such oath(or motion hearing testimony of Kas Nelson) as substantive evidence at the trial of this Cause 80-198, or for any purpose herein other than impeachment at such trial(if the Trial Court allows it after the Government so moves out of the hearing of the jury before such impeachment evidence is elicited)--and not at all at the trial of 80-198 if the trial Court so orders. This specific procedure is approved and discussed in State v. Gradv, supra, 215 N.W.2d 213 at 215(Iowa, 1974), and in State v. Sheffey, 243 N.W.2d 555 at 560(Iowa, 1976), supra. The United States herein will also observe and be bound by the similar strictures of Simmons v. United States, 390 U.S. 377 at 394, 88 S. Ct. 967 at 976, 19 L.Ed.2d 1247 at 1259(1968)--prohibiting substantive use at trial by the Government of Defendant's testimony at pre-trial motions.

(c.) Roviaro v. United States, 353 U.S. 53 at 60-62, 77 S. Ct. 623 at 627-628, 1 L.Ed.2d 639(1957), supra, states:

[353 U.S. 60-61]: Where the disclosure of an informer's identity, or of the contents of his communication, IS relevant AND HELPFUL to the DEFENSE of an accused, or is ESSENTIAL to a fair determination of a cause, the privilege must give way. [353 U.S. 62]: We believe that NO FIXED RULE with respect to disclosure is justifiable. The problem is one that calls for balancing the public interest in protecting the flow of information against the individual's right to prepare his defense. Whether a proper balance renders nondisclosure erroneous must depend on the PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE, taking into consideration the CRIME CHARGED, the possible DEFENSES, the possible significance of the informer's testimony, and other relevant factors. [emphasis supplied]

Defendant, KAS NELSON, has not alleged nor shown what his defense is or likely to be--much less how the informant "...IS relevant AND HELPFUL to the DEFENSE...." Defendant makes a mere, unsupported declaration that he wants the informant's identity, without specifying how it would be relevant AND helpful to the

defense, or "...IS ESSENTIAL to a fair determination of a cause" The burden is upon the Defendant to show how the informer and his testimony would be useful to his defense, and that the informer privilege of the United States herein should be overruled. United States v. Hodges, 493 F.2d 11 at 12-13(CA5, 1974):

[493 F.2d at 13]. Indeed, it would seem, as a broad proposition, that to hold that need for an informer as a witness can be met purely by speculations of counsel would be to defenestrate Roviaro[v. United States, supra]. [brackets added]

See also People v. Pena, 37 N.Y.2d 642, 339 N.E.2d 149 at 151(NY, 1975):

Recently in [2 other New York Court of Appeals cases], ... we made it clear that the INITIAL BURDEN TO COMPEL DISCLOSURE IS ON THE DEFENDANT. As Judge Wachtler there put it(p. 169, 356 N.Y.S.2d p. 575, 313 N.E.2d p. 44), 'Bare assertions or conclusory allegations by a defendant that a witness is needed to establish his innocence will not suffice. Instead, he must SHOW a basis IN FACT to establish that his demand does not have an improper motive AND is not merely an angling in desperation for possible weaknesses in the prosecution's investigation.' (citation omitted). ... A less restricted rule than that [weakness in prosecution case against Defendant, or issue of identification of Defendant is close], would result in too ready resort to demands for disclosure, not because a defendant has genuine reason to believe that production or revelation of the identity of the informer would significantly aid rather than hurt his cause, but in pursuit of a STRATAGEM TO EXTRACT AN UNMERITED DISMISSAL FROM A PROSECUTOR WILLING TO PAY THAT PRICE TO PROTECT A RELIABLE INFORMER FROM EXPOSURE. [emphasis and [bracket material] supplied].

See also, State v. Gradv, State v. Sheffey, and People v. Marquez, supra(respectively, the unanimous decisions of the Supreme Courts of Iowa, Iowa, and Colorado).

(d.) Revelation of the informer's identity and requiring the Government to produce the informer in this case would end his or her usefulness in future investigations and ongoing investigations, and likely would endanger his/her life. The United States is prepared and willing to make this showing to the Court in camera (or by sealed affidavits to the Court from officers, the informer, and, possibly, other non-law-enforcement persons): to do so in open Court would likely reveal the informant's identity and reveal identity of other persons who know of efforts or statements of Kas Nelson or his associates to find and "get" (injure the informant or worse) this informant.

(e.) If the Court determines that Defendant Kas Nelson has met and shown all conditions precedent above, in above paragraph

the United States asserts that Defendant Kas Nelson still has another witness--a "friendly" witness--who can be called to testify at trial on Nelson's behalf: Larry Shryock, the co-Defendant herein. Shryock was present at and witness to the delivery of 9 ounces of cocaine (and witness to Nelson's delivery of another 1 ounce of cocaine) to the undercover agent at the McDonald's restaurant near Central and Tramway in Albuquerque, and was with Nelson when both were arrested. [The informant was not present at or witness to the delivery of these 10 ounces, or the arrest of Defendants, or post-arrest occurrences with the Defendants. Indeed, informant was at least a mile away in a motel room--where Defendant Nelson told him to stay while Nelson and the agent were gone]. Larry Shryock will be available as a witness for Nelson at Nelson's trial in either of two eventualities:

(1.) If Shryock enters a guilty plea before trial--which has a deadline of 2 Court days before jury selection--, he will be fully available to Nelson to call as his witness. If he invokes any Fifth Amendment right following such plea, (which the Government contends he would not be able to), the Government will move the Court to grant Shryock "use immunity" as to his testimony at Nelson's trial(s) in this particular case.

(2.) If Shryock does not enter a guilty plea, and elects to go to trial, the United States still will grant him "use immunity" on his testimony at the Nelson trial(s), to enable him to be available as a witness for Nelson. The United States is willing (if necessary) to allow a severance of Shryock's trial from Nelson's trial to accomplish this (if Nelson asserts he will call Shryock at his own Nelson trial(s)), and try Shryock first to avoid any possible violation of "use immunity" granted to Shryock when he testifies at Nelson's trial(s), thereafter.

The United States will keep the Court apprised of any such plea (with Nelson and/or Shryock) and any availability of Shryock as a witness for Nelson at Nelson's trial(s) in this cause.

(f.) The informant was not present at, or witness to, the delivery of Cocaine at the McDonald's restaurant near Central and Tramway, N.E., Albuquerque--the place where Shryock arrived in a vehicle and brought 9 ounces and delivered them for the undercover officer to inspect and buy, and where Nelson produced an ounce of Cocaine himself and added it to the 9 ounces that Shryock had just delivered. Indeed, as stated above, Informant was at least a mile away, in a motel room AT NELSON'S INSTRUCTION, when the Agent and Nelson departed for McDonalds and Cocaine arrived.

(g.) If the Court rules Nelson has prevailed in above paragraphs (i.e., he does not know and cannot find out identity or location of informant to interview or subpoena him, and he shows Defendant's defenses or possible defenses and informer's helpfulness to them, etc.), the United States hereby moves the Court to hold an in camera hearing with the officer(s) and/or the informant under standard 510(c)(2), as follows:

(1.) by AFFIDAVITS of the officers investigating this case; and/or by AFFIDAVIT of the informer.

(2.) by IN CAMERA testimony BEFORE THE COURT AND ITS COURT REPORTER ALONE--without the prosecutor, defense counsel, defendant, or any other persons present. In such event, the Government will supply its police offense reports to the Court (sealed, for the Court's review and use in camera), in order to propound questions to the informer and/or officers, obtain or pin down details, and otherwise help the Court to determine how "helpful" or "essential" the informer would be to Defendant's defense herein.

The Defendant and his counsel may submit written questions and/or subject areas to the Court (and not to the Government) to ask the informer and/or police in the in camera hearing--but answers and results of the hearing should not be made available to the Defendant, his counsel, the Government, or other persons. Such Government offense reports, Court questions, and defense questions should be used solely to enable the Court--in the in camera hearing with the officer(s) and/or informer--to determine whether the informer's testimony would be "...relevant and helpful to the DEFENSE of [Nelson] ..." and/or "...ESSENTIAL..." to a fair determination of Nelson's defense or alleged innocence.

(3.) If--and only if--the Court should determine by the above in camera affidavits (1., above) or hearing with the officer(s) and/or informer (2., above), that the informer's identity and testimony would be "...relevant AND HELPFUL to the [Nelson] defense.. or "... ESSENTIAL to a fair determination of the cause...", the Court should give the Government the following options:

(i.) Allow Nelson to have and to introduce the in-camera testimony (without naming the informant) of the informer, or his/her affidavit (deleting his/her name) at trial of this matter, and the United States waive its right of cross-examination of said informer and the testimony; or, if not acceptable to Court,

(ii.) Allow Government to have the informer telephonically talk with Defendant's counsel without revealing informer's name, family name, work or home address(es), etc. This telephone interview can be taped by defense counsel, if he/they so choose. If Defendant wishes to introduce the tape at trial (or relevant portions thereof), provide a copy of the proposed portion(s) of the tape--or entire tape--to United States, and United States likely will waive its right of confrontation/calling the informer at trial; or, if not acceptable to Court,

(iii.) Allow the Government to arrange a meeting and interview between Informant and

Nelson's Counsel and undersigned Assistant Attorney (or other AUSA in his stead) at a private, guarded location of the choice of the US Attorney, within New Mexico or Albuquerque. The interview can be taped by defense counsel, and offered in evidence at trial by defense counsel (if he so chooses) without having to call the informant to authenticate it or testify again about that information: the United States will allow admission of such tape (if it is relevant and not a waste of time or prejudicial under Rules 401 and 403, F. R. Ev.). The informant's true name, and the family and personal home and work address(es) should not be revealed in this interview--or (i.) and (ii) above--, especially in open Court.

(4.) If none of the above are satisfactory to the Court-- if, and only if, the Court has conducted aforesaid in camera hearing under "Standard 510" and has found the informant's testimony/information to be "relevant and helpful to the defense" or "essential" or "necessary" to a fair determination of alleged innocence--then the Court should give the United States its option of (i.) calling the informant to Court (but not necessarily as a Government witness) and thus making CI available to Defendant to interview, or call as a witness at trial, or (ii.) allowing the Defendant to subpoena the informant by giving such subpoena to undersigned counsel at this Court's order, for service upon the informant and having informant available at the Courthouse for trial in response to the subpoena; or (iii) giving Defendant's counsel a date and time and location where the informant can be served with a subpoena by Defendant's counsel's process server (without giving informant's name and home or work address or that of his/her family).

4. In all events, however, ^{to} the protect the safety and usefulness of the informant (and protect informant's family and employer(s)), the informant's name should not be revealed before trial (and at trial only if the Court so orders), and the specific home and/or work address(es) of the informant and informant's family should not be revealed at all.

R.E. THOMPSON
United States Attorney

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,
BY: James F. Blackmer
JAMES F. BLACKMER

^{ETS: 474-3341}; ⁽⁵⁰⁵⁾⁻⁷⁶⁶⁻³³⁴¹
Assistant U.S. Attorney
I hereby certify that on the date of filing hereof, a true and complete copy of this response was hand-delivered to the office of opposing counsel of record, at 335 Jefferson, S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87108. (505)-262-2444.

James F. Blackmer

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AUTHORIZATION TO RELEASE CRIMINAL CASE INFORMATION TO CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM

OFFENSE _____

DATE OF OFFENSE _____

CASE NUMBER _____

NAME OF VICTIM _____

I, _____, () victim, () witness, () business manager,
() property owner, () parent, () guardian; residing at _____
business location _____

hereby authorize any and all law enforcement agencies to release information about the above referenced criminal case to the news media. I release this information with the understanding that it will be used for the purpose of furthering the investigative effort.

DATE: _____

SIGNATURE

WITNESS _____

WITNESS _____

Original: Crime Stoppers File
cc: Complainant
cc: Case File

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AUTHORIZATION TO USE PRIVATE PROPERTY IN THE FILMING OF THE
CRIME STOPPERS CRIME OF THE WEEK

PROPERTY _____

CRIME OF THE WEEK _____

I, _____, owner of the above described property,
residing at _____, hereby
authorize Crime Stoppers the use of the above described property in the filming of the
Crime of the Week. I hereby release to Crime Stoppers, and participating news media full
permission to use films, slides, sound tracks, photographic prints, or other reproductions
from all negatives or master records involving the above described property.

DATED: _____

SIGNATURE

WITNESS _____

WITNESS _____

Original: Crime Stoppers File
cc: Property Owner

ACTOR'S RELEASE AGREEMENT FOR CRIME STOPPERS

DATE: _____

NAME: _____ PHONE: _____

ADDRESS: _____

As a volunteer actor in the production of the Crime Stopper "Crime of the Week," I
have prior to said date assumed and hereby do assume all risks of injury to my person
arising out of or in any way incident to mentioned Crime of the Week production; that my
role in the production of the Crime of the Week has been described and explained to me
and I understand clearly what I will be called upon to do, and with this knowledge I assume
whatever risk such production may entail to or accrue to my person; and that I, the
undersigned, for the abovementioned consideration have covenanted and hereby do
covenant never to sue or bring any legal or equitable action in any court whatsoever
against Crime Stoppers or any person working for or with Crime Stoppers, any
governmental unit, or any officer or employee of any governmental unit for any such
injury.

Executed this ____ day of _____, 19 ____.

SIGNATURE

WITNESSES:

GENERAL RELEASE GIVEN BY CRIME STOPPERS' PARTICIPANT

THE STATE OF _____ X

COUNTY OF _____ X

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

THAT I, _____

of _____, for and in consideration of the benefits to be derived by me from my participation in the Crime Stoppers program, and other good and valuable considerations, do hereby authorize Crime Stoppers, any and all participating news media, any and all participating law enforcement agencies and their respective agents, employees, and assignees to use my name, picture, voice, personal expressions for the purpose of producing public service Crime Stoppers programs to be broadcast and published. Any such photographs, film, or audio/video tapes produced in connection therewith may be edited without restriction to provide satisfactory material, which becomes the joint property of the Grantees of this Release for unlimited broadcast use and publication for an unlimited period of time.

I, furthermore, authorize the said grantees and their assignees the right to record audio-video tape and take photographs on, of, and in my home or business if such place was the scene of an unsolved crime which is the subject of the Crime Stoppers program. Such productions, my name and the name of my establishment, and the names of my employees (if applicable), may be used in the said program, but will in no way constitute a commercial endorsement either of me or my business, nor an endorsement by me or my business of the Grantees or their assignees who broadcast or publish such productions.

SIGNED this, the _____ day of _____, 198__.

GRANTOR

ADDRESS

BUSINESS NAME (If Applicable)

WITNESS

WITNESS

CONSENT TO HYPNOSIS

Investigator: _____

Witness: _____

Address: _____

Phone No. (Work): _____ Phone No. (Res.): _____

Date: _____ Time: _____

I, the undersigned witness, have been advised that Crime Stoppers and law enforcement officials are currently investigating the following described offense to which I may be a material witness:

I consent to investigative hypnosis to be performed by the undersigned criminal investigator. I am aware that the investigator is not a licensed physician, and that the hypnosis will not be for medical treatment or diagnosis.

I understand that the investigator will avoid post-hypnotic suggestions, and that the hypnosis will be confined to the following areas of injury:

I have been advised that a person with a history of heart trouble should not be hypnotized without direct medical supervision, and I do not have any history of heart trouble. I have also been advised that persons subject to hysterical seizures should avoid hypnosis without medical supervision, and I am not subject to hysterical disturbances.

I have been informed that I am free to refuse permission for hypnosis, but I voluntarily, intelligently, and freely consent to the investigative hypnosis to be performed by the undersigned investigator. I have been apprised of the risks and possible psychological side effects of hypnosis, and I have been warned that the session might reveal emotions and information of which I am not consciously aware and might wish to keep private.

I freely and voluntarily agree to undergo hypnosis and to be interviewed under hypnosis in order to assist Crime Stoppers and law enforcement officials with the above-described criminal investigation which is in progress. I hereby waive any claim of harmful effects which may be caused by this investigative hypnotic procedure.

WITNESS

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR

Above two signatures executed in presence of:

CONSENT TO SEARCH

STATE OF _____
COUNTY OF _____

I, _____, having been informed by the hereafter named law enforcement officer that I have a constitutional right to be free from having him or other officers make a warrantless search of the hereafter mentioned premises, buildings, or vehicles under my control and also a constitutional right to refuse to give him or any other officer consent to make such a search and that such rights are guaranteed to me both by the state and Federal Constitutions, do hereby voluntarily waive these rights and authorize the following named officer, to-wit: _____ and any other officers working with him to conduct a complete search of the following premises, buildings, and vehicles located in the above county and state, at and namely:

and to seize and take therefrom or from me any item of personal property they may believe to constitute evidence in a criminal investigation which is the subject of a tip to Crime Stoppers.

I have given this consent on my own free will and accord and without being subject to any threats, promises, compulsion, or persuasion of any kind. I know that any item of personal property seized by the above named officer or other officers with him and taken by them from such premises can and may be used as evidence against myself or others in criminal proceedings.

SIGNATURE

WITNESSES:

DATE: _____ TIME: _____

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By: Greg MacAleese

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"Still as in the days of Edward I, the citizenry may be called upon to enforce the justice of the State, not faintly and with lagging steps, but honestly and bravely and with whatever implements and facilities are convenient and at hand."

Benjamin Cardozo, In the matter of Barington v. Yellow Taxi Corp. (1870-1938) 250 N.Y. 14, 17

CHAPTER IX STATE AND REGIONAL PROGRAMS

State and regional Crime Stoppers networks are relatively new developments that owe their roots to the phenomenal growth of local programs throughout the United States and Canada.

Currently, two states have formal, legislated state-wide programs -- New Mexico and Texas. As of this writing, at least six more states have bills under consideration by their legislatures and Delaware has a state-wide program established by the Governor. Copies of the New Mexico Legislation and the Commission's procedures are in the Appendix.

Loosely-knit associations of local programs exist in five regions. And the State of Iowa has a Crime Stoppers organization currently operating out of the Iowa Public Safety Department's Crime Prevention Unit.

Clearly the trend appears to be heading toward the creation of state-wide or regional organizations. In this chapter, we will examine these types of programs, discuss their strengths and weaknesses, with a view to whether or not they can be applicable in your area.

A. NEW MEXICO CRIME STOPPERS COMMISSION

It's only natural that New Mexico, which had the nation's first Crime Stoppers program, would also have the first state-wide program.

The New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission was born out of a campaign pledge by Governor Bruce King. During his 1978 gubernatorial campaign, King noted that crime was increasing in the rural areas of the state. Seeing the success of the Albuquerque Crime Stoppers program, he decided that if he was elected to a second term he would initiate a state-wide operation.

Governor King contacted Greg MacAleese, founder of the Albuquerque program, and asked him for some advice about implementing such an operation state-wide. MacAleese told him that a program was feasible, but would have to be established in such a way that it would enhance and not harm existing local programs.

MacAleese suggested four goals for a state-wide effort:

- (1) The creation of new local or county-wide programs.
- (2) Establishing close ties with existing programs so that mutual projects such as training, fund-raising and publicity could be developed.
- (3) Creating a toll-free telephone exchange so that citizens from throughout the state could call the state-wide program with information about criminal activity -- with special priority on rural crime.
- (4) Establishing liaisons with other state investigatory agencies such as State Police, Organized Crime Commission, Attorney General's Office, Alcoholic Beverage Control, Human Services Department and the Livestock Board so their priority cases could be publicized by media throughout the state.

These remain the Commission's priorities to this present day.

Shortly after Governor King took office in January, 1979, he asked the City of Albuquerque to lend MacAleese to his staff. The governor said he wanted MacAleese to establish and direct the New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission.

The Commission was officially created through House Bill 361, sponsored by Rep. William O'Donnell, D-Dona Ana. The bill, enthusiastically supported by Governor King, called for the creation of a ten-member Crime Stoppers Commission with six of the members representing existing local Crime Stoppers programs. Four members were to be appointed at-large. All ten members would serve for two-year terms.

It was understood that members of the Commission would act in the same capacity as the board of directors of a local program. In that regard, Commissioners would establish policy for the operation of the state-wide program, raise a reward fund and determine amounts of rewards to be paid to informants. In addition, each Commissioner would be assigned specific areas of the state where they would stay in close contact with local programs and assist them with any problems they might have.

The legislation also contained an initial budget of \$85,000 to pay operational expenses for a three-person staff. The Commission was to be an independent agency with the director reporting directly to the governor. The measure passed by wide margins in both the New Mexico House of Representatives and Senate.

On March 28, 1979, Governor King signed the Crime Stoppers act into law. It began operation on July 1, 1979. Within two months, the Commission had hired a staff, established a toll-free telephone system, cajoled another state agency out of some office equipment and raised \$15,000 for its initial reward fund.

On September 2, 1979, the first state-wide "Crime of the Week" was publicized in 55 newspapers throughout New Mexico and broadcast on 60 radio stations.

In its first 46 months of operation, calls to the New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission had resulted in the solution of 577 cases and the recovery of \$9,046,025 worth of stolen property, narcotics and court-ordered restitutions in welfare fraud cases. Out of 146 defendants tried in court, 145 had been convicted.

B. TEXAS CRIME STOPPERS ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Texas Crime Stoppers Advisory Council was created on June 10, 1981, through House Bill 1681.

The legislation, which went into effect on September 1, 1981, created the Crime Stoppers Advisory Council within the Criminal Justice Division of the Governor's Office.

The Council consists of five members, appointed for two-year terms by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Texas State Senate. At least three members of the Council must be persons who have participated in local Crime Stoppers programs.

The Advisory Council is charged with the following responsibilities:

- (1) Advise and assist in the creation of local Crime Stoppers programs.
- (2) Foster the detection of crime and encourage persons, through the state program or otherwise, to come forward with information about criminal activity.
- (3) Encourage the news media to promote local Crime Stoppers programs and to inform the public on the functions of the Council.
- (4) Assist local Crime Stoppers programs in channeling information, reported to those programs concerning criminal activity, to appropriate law enforcement agencies.

In its first 22 months of operation the Advisory Council has received information leading to the arrests of 131 persons and the recovery of \$3,536,756 worth of stolen property and narcotics. The Council also has assisted in the creation of 45 new local Crime Stoppers programs in Texas.

C. OPERATING A STATE-WIDE PROGRAM

Obviously, there are some similarities and also some major differences between operating a local Crime Stoppers program as opposed to a state-wide program.

The internal operations of both the New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission and the Texas Advisory Council are very similar to those of local programs. Callers remain anonymous and are given code numbers. In order to differentiate between local Crime Stoppers code numbers and state code numbers in New Mexico, the Commission's staff allocates code numbers with the prefix "NM." Thus, NM-1400 is easily recognized by all coordinators as being a Commission code number. A sample log sheet is in the Appendix.

The report forms are remarkably similar to those used by local programs as is the questioning of informants by staff members. However, because of the scope of state-wide programs, it is very difficult to screen the calls for authenticity. Often, staff members must call a local law enforcement agency to verify the information it has received. Occasionally, information must be transmitted that cannot be verified at all. This is a potential problem that continues to plague state-wide programs and has not been satisfactorily resolved. New Mexico has recognized this problem and routinely advises everyone who receives one of its questionnaires that the information is unverified and should be treated strictly as "raw" intelligence. A copy of this cover letter is included in the Appendix.

A second problem concerns a rare informant who tries to "double dip" reward monies by calling both the state-wide program and a local program. This can be easily avoided by passing all information received by the state-wide program directly back through the local Crime Stoppers office. Most coordinators will quickly recognize the information as something they have already received.

The third problem involves feedback from investigators. This is a much more difficult situation than the same problem faced by local programs. Since both the New Mexico and Texas state programs deal with hundreds of local and state agencies, you can't always just pick up a telephone and talk directly with the prime investigator in a case. New Mexico has developed a procedure that is somewhat successful. After a one-month period, if no disposition has been noted on a case the Commission's staff will send out a brief memo asking the local coordinator or agency head to advise us about its status. A copy of the memo is included in the Appendix.

A fourth major difference is the payment of rewards. Both state-wide programs in New Mexico and Texas have noticed a large amount of their informants never pick up their rewards. In New Mexico, this amounts to a surprising 65 percent of all callers, as compared to about 25 percent in a majority of local programs. In order to avoid

competition between local and state programs, both Texas and New Mexico keep their reward amounts consistent with their brethren at a local level. This also prevents informants from "shopping around" to see where they can make the most money.

The reward fund for the Texas Advisory Council is comprised of money from a block grant using state funds. Because of this, a special payoff procedure has been developed. Rewards are technically viewed as contracts between the Governor of the State of Texas and the informant. Specific reward amounts have been established by the Advisory Council and approved by the Governor. For instance, in narcotics cases either a base reward amount or a percentage of the recovered narcotics is determined as the reward amount to be paid.

Payoffs are made through a contract with the Texas Department of Public Safety. Under this contract the Advisory Council staff sends a request for a reward to the Governor. Upon his approval, a written request is made to the Texas State Treasury for a check to be made payable to the DPS sergeant in the area where the informant lives. The sergeant selects another DPS officer as a witness, then cashes the check, is contacted by the informant for a meeting place and upon proper recognition through code numbers, etc., the payoff is made. The sergeant and witness sign a form indicating the payoff has been made and it is sent back to the State of Texas.

New Mexico's reward fund is comprised of tax-deductible contributions, making it very similar to local programs. However, the Commission takes great pains to avoid competing with local programs for contributions. Most fund raising is done through a solicitation letter from the governor to firms whose corporate offices are outside New Mexico and who conduct business within the state. If there are any fund raising conflicts with local programs, the Commission will defer to the local operation. This has worked out very well in New Mexico, but it takes a great deal of planning and communication to avoid complications.

Since most of the callers in New Mexico do not live in the same area where the state-wide program is located, special arrangements must be made for the payoffs. In New Mexico this often means that the Commission will mail a check for the appropriate reward amount to the nearest local Crime Stoppers coordinator, who then will make the payoff in cash using his program's payoff procedures. Occasionally, a member of the Commission's staff must make the payoff. And sometimes a money order is mailed to an informant, who can then cash it locally. No record is kept of this money order.

D. STATE-WIDE PUBLICITY

Differences between local and state-wide programs also surface in the area of publicity.

Due to its very nature, state-wide programs should concentrate on publicity that is of interest throughout the state. New Mexico and Texas approach this problem in different directions. The New Mexico State Commission selects an unsolved case every week as its "Crime of the Week." However the case must have state-wide implications or be tied to a case being worked by a local Crime Stoppers program. By tying a state-wide case with a local Crime Stoppers program, this accomplishes two objectives -- it continues to develop cooperation between the state and local programs and it also gives local programs additional publicity. We have found on more than one occasion that publicizing a local "Crime of the Week" on a state-wide basis produces information from a citizen living in a different locale. This can be especially true when dealing with transient criminals.

The Commission also concentrates on cases that fall within its state priorities, such as rural crime or cases that are being investigated by other state agencies such as welfare fraud, child abuse, corruption by public officials or organized crime-related.

The state-wide "Crime of the Week" is sent to some 60 daily and weekly newspapers throughout New Mexico. Two radio feeds -- one about two minutes in length and the other about 30 to 45 seconds -- are taped and then relayed to about 50 radio stations by telephone.

The Commission does not reenact its crimes for television because it is cost-prohibitive. However, the "Crime of the Week" is carried as a spot news feature by two Albuquerque television stations during their weekend news shows.

In Texas, the Advisory Council decided to publicize crimes on a monthly basis and use generic subjects in order to avoid the semblance of competition with local programs. The Council, through a contract with an advertising firm, develops a 60-second film spot of a particular type of crime such as narcotics smuggling, burglary or oil field thefts, as well as radio feeds ranging from 15 seconds to 60 seconds about the subject. These are sent to television and radio stations throughout the state for random airing throughout the month. A press release also is sent to the newspapers in the state, explaining the general crime subject in more detail.

Both approaches have worked well and coverage has been excellent. Copies of press releases and radio feeds are included in the Appendix.

E. DELAWARE CRIME STOPPERS

The Delaware Crime Stoppers program has been in existence since the spring of 1983. It is the only program in the state and is an excellent example of how an effective state or regional program can be started.

Sam McKeeman, Executive Director of the Delaware program, offers his thoughts on how a program of this magnitude should be developed:

"State-wide or large-area Crime Stoppers programs requires some additional efforts to increase the chances of success. These may vary according to the local circumstances.

"First, a civilian, not a police officer, will probably have to coordinate the planning as well as direct a large-area Crime Stoppers program. This will eliminate any inter-departmental jealousies or rivalries that can obscure the major goal of involving the whole community in a Crime Stoppers effort. It may be that the Crime Stoppers operational office, including the telephone, be in a neutral, non-police setting.

"It should be added that the telephone should be an 800 toll-free number. This allows free access from people outside the dialing range. Otherwise, people will have to pay long distance rates (and have a telephone record of the call) or call collect, which is both awkward and intimidating (the operator asks for a name or telephone number).

"The state or regional police or police chiefs organization should be contacted prior to approaching the media and made an ally. With this support, the media are much more inclined to cooperate with the development of the program and donate resources. It is also effective to be representing the state-wide police organization when seeking a planning board to help develop your program from the community at large. While the planning board is being formed, have meetings with the police community to determine operational procedures concerning the various departments. Consensus can be reached on such things as "Crime of the Week" submission forms, crime tapes to be submitted, recommended crime selection criteria, etc.

"Operational procedures for conference calls need to be agreed upon. Remember, with the telephone in a single, perhaps neutral, location, calls will have to be 'conferenced' to detectives in many different departments. Departmental wishes may vary on this procedure. Some may want all calls to come to a liaison officer, or desk

sergeant. Other departments may allow any detective to answer and take the call. Still others may choose to receive the information after the fact, not having a three-way conversation between informant, program director and detective at all.

"When approaching the media, remember that a large area program will exceed the broadcast range of most, if not all, television and radio stations. It will also probably exceed the coverage of any one newspaper. You might initially ask for some media coverage of the Crime Stoppers organizational efforts already underway. These can be used when seeking other media and business support.

"Seek, at least in the beginning, radio stations with different formats and target audiences. Then get newspaper coverage -- daily and weekly -- in all population areas. Finally, television coverage will follow naturally even if you only end up with one major network. Of course, this order of progression is not essential. It just seems that television coverage can often be difficult to arrange without displays of cooperation from the other types of media.

"Let the planning board evolve into the board of directors. It is important to argue effectively for one board of directors. You may want, or have thrust upon you, the idea of creating regional or local boards. But the central board should make basic policy on such things as reward payment criteria, reward amounts, 'Crimes of the Week' texts, and decisions on promotional and fund-raising literature. The single board should direct the staff to avoid the inherent problems of serving many masters. With several boards all demanding autonomy and trying to direct the staff, chaos can result.

"Since a large geographical area is involved with many police departments and media outlets, it is important to commence the program with a 'media event' such as a banquet, which is worthy of news coverage. This can serve to bring together people from the four corners of the area and allow the police, media, business community and the board of directors to notice each other's commitment to Crime Stoppers. It also allows the politicians who choose to come to the banquet, and many will, to monitor the level of support. While they should not be directly involved, it is wise to keep the politicians informed about the program and involved from the wings."

F. IOWA CRIME STOPPERS

The Iowa Crime Stoppers Program was officially created by then-Governor Robert D. Ray in January, 1982. The program was initially funded by a \$34,050 federal

grant and a \$15,950 supplement from the Iowa State Patrol to pay for operational expenses and staff salaries.

Beverly Richardson, coordinator for the Iowa program, tells about her operation:

"The state Crime Stoppers program has been organized to be a cooperative crime solution effort between the law enforcement agencies, the media and the citizens of Iowa. The program was organized under the combined auspices of the Iowa Crime Prevention Coalition, Inc., the Iowa Sheriffs and Deputies Association, and the Iowa Chiefs of Police and Peace Officers Association and is mandated to stimulate and help the organization of local Crime Stoppers programs in communities throughout the state.

"Our staff is located in the Crime Prevention Center of the Department of Public Safety, the Wallace State Office Building, in Des Moines, Iowa.

"In terms of operating procedures, I do the following:

- (1) Work along with our Community Services Officers of the Iowa State Patrol throughout the state.
- (2) Do presentations and technical assistance on local sites and by phone and mail throughout the state.
- (3) Keep a graph of monthly calls on the state Crime Stoppers telephone.
- (4) Do statistical analysis of types of crimes referred to us by our callers.
- (5) Keep a large map of local Crime Stoppers organizations throughout the state. Our aim is for county-wide programs throughout the 99 counties in Iowa.
- (6) Issue a basic packet of Crime Stoppers information each time an area expresses interest in the program.
- (7) Provide periodic press releases about Crime Stoppers.
- (8) Prepare quarterly video public service announcements in conjunction with the Department of Public Safety Training Department.
- (9) Submit a monthly activity report to the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety and to each Iowa Crime Prevention Coalition board member.

(Editor's Note: Although the Iowa State Crime Stoppers program has a toll-free hotline that citizens can call, its main purpose is the creation of local programs. To that end, the Iowa program has been extremely successful. In just 18 months, a total of 27 local Crime Stoppers programs have been created.)

G. REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OR NETWORKS

In the past two years, loose-knit associations or networks have sprung up in five states -- Maryland, North Carolina, Montana, Texas and Florida. Still another association of programs, Mid-American Crime Stoppers, was started last year and encompasses programs from Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

These organizations have several things in common -- they hold meetings to exchange ideas, communicate regularly about mutual cases or problems of interest and usually have no formal structure.

The Florida Association of CrimeLines Anonymous, Inc., is a little more exotic. The organization meets quarterly at various locations throughout Florida, has a newsletter called the "Crimeliner" and even has a set of bylaws. A copy of the newsletter is included in the Appendix.

The Florida group was formed in March, 1982, and encompasses all the reward programs throughout the state variously called Crime Watch, Crime Stoppers, Silent Witness, Crime Trac, etc.

Among the subjects covered at the quarterly meetings are fund raising activities, crime reenactments, procedures for determining reward amounts, and problems and solutions encountered by other programs. Another objective of the association is to assist other cities or counties in establishing programs of their own.

Member organizations maintain complete control of their own activities. However, they support the minor administrative costs of the association through a dues systems.

Associations like Florida CrimeLines Anonymous are an excellent avenue for coordinators and board members from different programs to get together to socialize and exchange ideas. We heartily recommend this type of organization to all Crime Stoppers programs in the country.

H. CRIME STOPPERS AND RURAL CRIME

The Montana Farmers Union, headquartered in Great Falls, has been very active in the spread of Crime Stoppers in rural areas of the state.

Sandra Ekberg, Editor of "Montana Grass Roots" -- the Union's monthly publication -- is a member of the Great Falls Crime Stoppers program and also serves on the

board of directors of Crime Stoppers-USA. In the following article, Ms. Ekberg discusses rural crime and how Crime Stoppers can help combat it:

"...Rural areas are experiencing some trends that should be of great interest and/or concern to the people who live there.

"For many years the population indicated that a migration was occurring from rural areas to urban areas, but the 1970 census and the more recent census clearly showed a marked return to rural America. Rural areas are growing at a 40 percent greater growth than urban America. They are also experiencing significant economic and demographic changes that create new demands and problems. One of the major changes that has occurred in rural areas in recent years has been a dramatic increase in the growth rate of crime.

"Statistics are often unavailable or unsuitable for comparison usage. There have been, however, several recent and important studies on rural crime published. The Federal Bureau of Investigation's statistics indicate that since 1973 the crime rate in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas has increased at the rate of 2.5 percent annually. In rural areas the crime rate has increased over 40 percent on an annual basis. Dr. Joseph Donnermeyer, Director of the National Rural Crime Prevention Center at Ohio State University, has indicated their studies have shown a 400 percent increase in rural crime since 1959.

"The National Rural Crime Prevention Center estimates the cost of vandalism, burglary, theft and arson to American farmers is from one to three billion dollars. Vandalism is the most frequently occurring crime and, in dollar value, makes it the number one problem. Property offenses are 90 to 95 percent. Larceny-theft is the second most frequently occurring crime in rural America, with fuel being the most popular target. Burglary rates approach, or are slightly higher, than that of large metropolitan areas. Then there is trespassing and littering -- which seems to be increasingly bothersome to landowners.

"The increase in crime does not yet seem to have reached a plateau. The study of rural crime has indeed been a neglected area of criminology. Given the dramatic increases, this crime at our back doorstep is clearly an emergent social problem that we must confront.

"The 'whys' of these dramatic increases include many factors: better transportation and greater accessibility to rural areas; consolidation of rural schools; extensive use of increasingly expensive farm machinery; increase of population; the relative geographic

isolation of rural residents; inadequate law enforcement resources and long response times; high absenteeism from rural residences; and the growing affluence of rural residents.

"Beyond that, the attitude of rural people also contributed to their own victimization. People felt immune to such problems so took little precaution to protect themselves....

"Who are these offenders? Well, 74 percent are under the age of 30; 16-19 year olds are the most often arrested age group; 87 percent are male; 27 percent are students; 45 percent are arrested in a group of two or more; 23 percent are intoxicated and 93 percent are white; 31 percent have previous records involving similar activities known to police....

"There needs to be an attitude change. There needs to be some strategy developed. Perhaps the criminal justice and the law enforcement system need to be reformed. Definitely, regarding law enforcement aspects, it is necessary to improve education and training for law enforcement people and to sensitize them to the needs and traditions of rural areas. Rural people have a tendency to rely on informal means to gain restitution and also informal means of social control..

"The most effective crime prevention program for rural crime is the creation of neighborhood or community watches. Crime Stoppers is the most widely recognized and successful law enforcement program. It can work effectively in rural areas....

"Major farm organizations including the Farmers Education and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union) and the American Farm Bureau Federation are well aware of these situations, what can be done and how to do it. They have instructional manuals on crime prevention programs and resource ties to other people and programs. Coordination of these programs on a state-wide basis would also speed the goal of reduced rural crime.

"The Montana Division of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America has helped host a state-wide leadership conference of Crime Stoppers chairmen, coordinators and law enforcement personnel. Their involvement was to suggest a focus on rural crime...

"Be aware that existing Crime Stoppers programs in towns and cities across the nation are there for the benefit of both rural and urban citizens. These programs work. They have outstanding success stories and will be proud to bring this program into the countryside."

APPENDIX TO CHAPTER IX STATE AND REGIONAL CRIME STOPPERS

The Legislature
of the
State of New Mexico

34TH Legislature, 1ST Session

LAWS 1979

CHAPTER 142

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE BILL 361, AS AMENDED

Introduced by

CHAPTER 142

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CRIME STOPPERS COMMISSION; MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. COMMISSION—CREATION—COMPOSITION—VACANCIES—SALARIES—

A. There is created the "CRIME STOPPERS commission." The commission shall consist of ten members, six of whom shall be appointed from local CRIME STOPPER programs and four of whom shall be members at large. All members of the CRIME STOPPERS commission shall be appointed by the governor for two-year terms. The commission shall elect from among its members a chairman and any other officers it deems necessary.

B. Any vacancy on the commission shall be filled for the unexpired term by the governor. A vacancy on the commission shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise all the powers of the commission.

C. Members of the commission shall receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

Section 2. PURPOSE OF COMMISSION.—The purpose of the commission is to assist in the creation and maintenance of local CRIME STOPPER programs and in their promotion and exposure through the media, and to help law enforcement agencies detect and combat crime, by increasing the flow of information to law enforcement agencies and by stimulating and encouraging such flow between and among law enforcement agencies and personnel.

Section 3. POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMISSION—SURETY BONDS.—

A. The powers and duties of the CRIME STOPPERS commission shall be to:

(1) formulate, approve and adopt policies and rules under which it will carry out its purpose;

(2) appoint, with the approval of the governor, an executive director who shall be the chief executive and administrative officer of the commission;

(3) advise and assist in the creation and maintenance of local CRIME STOPPER programs;

(4) foster the detection of crime and encourage the citizenry, through a reward program or otherwise, to come forward with information which will promote the prosecution of criminal activity;

(5) encourage the media of this state to promote the functions of state and local CRIME STOPPER programs;

(6) arrange for the channeling of information collected through the various CRIME STOPPER programs to proper law enforcement agencies and personnel; and

(7) accept, with the approval of the commission, gifts, endowments or bequests. Funds received pursuant to this paragraph may be deposited in one or more banks and expended by checks drawn by the executive director with the approval of the commission. Funds received pursuant to this paragraph may be expended without submission of vouchers, purchase orders or contracts to the department of finance and administration as otherwise required by Section 6-5-3 NMSA 1978. Such funds are not subject to audit or to the provisions of the Public Purchases Act.

B. Each member, officer and employee of the commission shall give bond as provided in the Surety Bond Act. The commission shall pay the costs of such bonds.

Section 4. CONFIDENTIALLY—PENALTY.—

A. It is unlawful for any member, officer or employee of the commission, except in furtherance of its purpose, to reveal to any individual, other than the proper law enforcement agencies, any information of a criminal nature gained through the commission's activities.

B. Any member, officer or employee of the commission who reveals to another individual any information which he is prohibited from lawfully revealing by provision of Subsection A of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, together with costs of prosecution, and shall not be employed by the state for a period of five years after the date of the conviction.

C. The records, reports and files of the commission are not subject to the provisions of the Public Records Act or Sections 10-15-1 through 10-15-4 NMSA 1978.

D. The records, reports and files of the commission shall not be subject to subpoena except by order of the supreme court of New Mexico.

Section 5. APPROPRIATION.—Eight-five thousand dollars (\$85,000) is appropriated from the general fund to the CRIME STOPPERS commission for expenditure in the sixty-eighth fiscal year for administrative expenses in carrying out the provisions of this act. Any unencumbered or unexpended balance remaining at the end of the sixty-eighth fiscal year shall revert to the general fund.

Section 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.—The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 1979.

Reward Program

OF THE
NEW MEXICO STATE CRIME STOPPERS COMMISSION

GENERAL POLICY

The State CRIME STOPPERS Reward Program is established for the purpose of obtaining information, which might not otherwise be obtained, about criminal activity and fugitive felons throughout the state. It is designed to assist local CRIME STOPPER programs and law enforcement agencies. Care will be taken to

preclude an informant from obtaining more than one reward, for the same information, from different programs, and an informant will be discouraged from "shopping" among reward programs in an effort to obtain a higher reward.

The Commission recognizes that, under ideal conditions, all citizens would report information about crimes to the proper authorities. It also recognizes, that for a variety of reasons - fear of involvement and apathy being paramount among them - many citizens do not come forth with such information. Programs which preserve the anonymity of the caller and also provide financial rewards go far to counteract these reasons. Since obtaining this information is one of the Commission's primary purposes, it has adopted this reward program.

I CRIMINAL ACTIVITY INVOLVED

- A. Felony crimes.
- B. Fugitive felons.
- C. Other crimes or violations of state or federal law as determined by the Commission.

II ELIGIBILITY FOR REWARD

A. Any person, except as restricted below, who directly and initially contacts State CRIME STOPPERS and gives information which leads to:

- 1. The arrest and indictment of an adult for a felony, or the equivalent in the case of a juvenile, or
- 2. The arrest of a fugitive felon, or
- 3. A successful solution to a case as determined by the Commission, will be eligible for a reward.

B. Commissioned law enforcement officers and members of their immediate families, the victim of the crime and the fugitive felon are not eligible for a reward.

C. If two or more persons have furnished information relative to the same crime, the Commission shall determine whether a reward shall be paid to one or more persons, based on the relative merits of the information received.

D. The reward shall be doubled if a recipient testifies in court in the case involved.

III AMOUNT OF REWARDS - PAYMENT

A. At each regular board meeting the Executive Director shall present to the Commission pertinent data concerning cases where individuals are eligible for rewards. The Commission shall determine if a reward shall be paid and in what amount. Rewards shall range from \$25 to \$5,000, and shall be predicated on the nature of the crime, the quality of the information, the value of the property or narcotics recovered, the number of other crimes solved as a result of the information, and the recommendation of the Executive Director.

B. Payment of rewards shall be made in such manner and under such circumstances as the Commission shall direct.

IV WEEKLY REWARD

A. Each week the Executive Director is authorized to select a crime or a fugitive felon as the target for the reward program. The amount of the reward shall be established by the Executive Director within

guidelines determined by the Commission. This reward may be coordinated with a local CRIME STOPPERS program.

B. Efforts will be made to have the weekly state crime widely publicized.

NEW MEXICO CRIME STOPPERS COMMISSION

Standing Committees

Purpose and Responsibilities

1. CRIME STOPPER Programs in New Mexico

To maintain list of programs, key personnel, addresses and phone numbers.

To assist programs in operating effectively by receiving and transmitting data relative to fund raising, organization, media use and relations with local law enforcement agencies.

To assist in creation of programs in new areas.

2. Law Enforcement Personnel

To maintain list of local, state and federal law enforcement agencies, key personnel, addresses and phone numbers.

To assist such agencies in their relations with local and state CRIME STOPPERS programs by receiving and transmitting pertinent data.

To encourage the key personnel to support and participate in existing programs and help in the creation of new ones.

3. Fund Raising

To raise funds to be used in carrying out the purposes of the Commission, and in exercising its powers and fulfilling its duties; and, in so doing, as practicable, to avoid being directly competitive with fund raising activities of local programs.

To arrange for appropriate acknowledgment to all donors, for whom records shall be maintained.

To recommend and arrange for presentation of awards to donors, and others, who have made unique contributions, in helping the Commission carry out its purposes.

4. Legislative Liaison

To bring to the attention of appropriate legislators the accomplishments and needs of the Commission.

To advise the Commission of any Legislative activity that might affect the Commission's operation.

5. State Government Liaison

To assist in the establishment of effective relationship between appropriate personnel in State Government and the Commission, particularly from those agencies working with the Commission on a regular basis.

To advise the Commission of activities in the government and in such agencies that might affect the activities of the Commission.

6. Media

To assist in publicity and promotion of local CRIME STOPPERS programs through all of the media.

To assist in the publication of monthly CRIME STOPPERS Bulletin.

NEW MEXICO STATE CRIME STOPPERS COMMISSION

(Created by: 34th Legislature, 1st Session
Laws 1979 - Chapter 142)

Policies and Rules

I. MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION

- A. The Commission consists of ten members, six of whom are from local CRIME STOPPER programs and four of whom are members at large. All members of the Commission are appointed by the Governor for two-year terms, or, in the case of a vacancy, for the unexpired term.
- B. If a member is absent from three consecutive regular meetings, or from five regular meetings out of any twelve consecutive meetings, the Commission shall automatically recommend to the Governor that such member's appointment be terminated. However, such member may file a petition with the Commission at or before its regular meeting, next following the third or fifth absence, setting forth the reasons for the absences and requesting that the recommendation not be made. If six members, not counting the petitioner, vote in favor, the petition shall be granted.
- C. Each member shall perform the duties of any office to which he is elected and shall serve on such committees to which he may be appointed.

II. MEETINGS OF THE COMMISSION

- A. The Commission shall hold no less than ten regular meetings during each fiscal year. An effort will be made to hold these meetings throughout the state so that local CRIME STOPPER representatives can attend.
- B. Special meetings of the Commission may be called by the Chairman or by the Executive Director with at least forty-eight hours notice, or by any three members with at least five days written notice. Such notices, whether oral or written, shall include the purpose of the meeting as well as the date, time and place.
- C. A quorum shall be a majority of the Commission, excluding vacancies.

III. POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

- A. The Commission shall appoint, with the approval of the Governor, an Executive Director who shall be the chief executive and administrative officer of the Commission (Sec. 3 A(2), Enabling Legislation) and an ex-officio, non-voting member of each committee. Any designee of the Executive Director may attend any committee meeting.
- B. The other powers and duties of the Commission are set forth in Section 3, Chapter 142, New Mexico Laws 1979.

IV. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

- A. The officers of the Commission shall be a Chairman, a Vice Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

- B. A term of office shall begin on July 1st, or when the officer is elected, and shall end the following June 30th, or when a successor is elected. An officer may serve two or more consecutive terms.
- C. Because of the necessity for the Commission and the Executive Director to work closely together, the Executive Director, after consultation with the members of the Commission, shall present a candidate for each office to the Commission at its July meeting in odd-numbered years, and at its June meeting in even-numbered years. Any three Commissioners may nominate, at that meeting, an additional candidate for each office. Vacancies among officers shall be filled promptly in the same manner. The election for any contested position shall be by secret ballot.

V. POWERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS

A. The Chairman shall:

- 1. Preside at all meetings of the Commission and the Executive Committee.
- 2. Create such special committees as he may deem necessary.
- 3. Appoint the chairman and members of all committees.
- 4. When required, co-sign, with the Executive Director, all checks on funds deposited in Commission accounts.
- 5. Be an ex-officio member of each committee.
- 6. Co-sign, with the Executive Director, all contracts not involving appropriated funds.

B. The Vice-Chairman shall:

- 1. In the absence of the Chairman, preside at all Commission and Executive Committee meetings.
- 2. Assume such duties as may be assigned by the Chairman.
- 3. Be an ex-officio member of each committee.

C. The Secretary shall:

- 1. Record the proceedings of all meetings of the Commission and the Executive Committee and provide each member of the Commission with a copy of the minutes of each meeting.
- 2. Assume such duties as may be assigned by the Chairman.

D. The Treasurer shall:

- 1. Be custodian, with the Executive Director, of all funds accepted by the Commission under Section 3. A. (7) Chapter 142, New Mexico Laws 1979.
- 2. Make a financial report at each regular meeting of the Commission.
- 3. When required, co-sign, with the Executive Director, checks on funds deposited in Commission accounts.
- 4. Disburse rewards in such manner as the Commission may direct.

VI. COMMITTEES

A. There shall be standing committees to deal with:

- 1. CRIME STOPPER programs in New Mexico.
- 2. Law enforcement personnel.
- 3. Fund raising.
- 4. Legislative liaison.
- 5. State government liaison.
- 6. Media coordination.

- B. Special committees may be created by the Chairman.
- C. Only the Chairman of each committee need be a member of the Commission.
- D. The Chairman of each committee shall, after consultation with the Chairman and Executive Director of the Commission, submit to the Commission, for adoption, the purposes and responsibilities of the committee.
- E. There shall be an Executive Committee, composed of the four officers and one additional Commission member appointed by the Chairman, which, in an emergency declared by the Chairman or the Executive Director, shall have all the powers of the Commission between regular meetings. A majority shall constitute a quorum and meetings may be called by the Chairman, or by any two other members of the Executive Committee.

VII. FUNDS - ACQUISITION AND DISBURSEMENT

- A. All gifts, endowments or bequests accepted by the Commission shall be deposited in banks and may be expended by checks drawn by the Executive Director with the approval of the Commission. Such checks shall be countersigned by the Chairman or the Treasurer.
- B. The Commission shall raise funds to be used in carrying out its purposes, exercising its powers and fulfilling its duties. In this process, the Commission shall, as practicable, avoid being directly competitive with fund-raising activities of local CRIME STOPPERS programs.
- C. One specific use of the funds may be to pay rewards for information related to criminal activity. Such payments shall be made in accordance with a Reward Programs which shall be promulgated and adopted by the Commission.

VIII. PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

Robert's Rules of Order, newly revised, shall be the parliamentary authority for all matters or procedures not covered by legislation or policies and rules adopted by the Commission.

IX. AMENDMENTS

These Policies and Rules may be amended by the Commission at any regular meeting, or at any special meeting that is called for that purpose.

Approved and adopted by the Commission.

CHAIRMAN

SECRETARY

Dated

CONTINUED

3 OF 4

CRIME STOPPERS COMMISSION

LOG SHEET # 77

1982

CODE NUMBER	DATE	INFORMANT INFORMATION		NATURE OF CALL			REFERRED TO		FOLLOW UP	REWARD AUTH/PAIL CLEARED RECOVERED
	TIME	NAME	TELEPHONE NO.	TYPE	LOCATION	SUSPECT	AGENCY	NAME		
NM-1167	9/27	ALB C.S. # 1135		COUNTERFEIT MONEY			Sec. Ser.	Pickle	-	UNFOUNDED
NM-1168	9/27 0830	---		NARCO - SOCORRO		X	NMSP - JONES		-	2 ARRESTS
NM-1169	9/27 1015	---		ARSON - ARTESIA		X	SFM - DABBS		-	
NM-1170	9/27 1640	---		LARCENY - LUNA		X	NMAG - Wilson		-	UNFOUNDED

IX-23



TONY ANAYA
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
CRIME STOPPERS COMMISSION
4137 MONTGOMERY N.E.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87109
841-6556 — TOLL FREE: 800-432-6933



GREG MACALEESE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 20, 1983

Captain Miller
NMSP
Narcotics Division
P.O. Box 1628
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Dear Captain Miller:

Enclosed please find a copy of a questionnaire containing information called in to the State Crime Stoppers Commission. This information pertains to a case under your agency's jurisdiction.

This information should have already been passed on to your agency by telephone.

It should be stressed that this information is unverified by the State Crime Stoppers Commission and should be treated strictly as raw intelligence. If an informant's name or telephone number appears on the questionnaire, your personnel may feel free to contact him.

We would appreciate hearing back from your agency as soon as possible with a disposition on the information so that we can determine if a reward is to be paid.

If you have any further questions, please feel free to contact us at 1-800-432-6933.

Sincerely,

Greg MacAleese

GREG MacALEESE
Executive Director

Enclosure - NM-1363



TONY ANAYA
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
CRIME STOPPERS COMMISSION
4137 MONTGOMERY N.E.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87109
841-6556 — TOLL FREE: 800-432-6933



GREG MACALEESE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 8, 1983

Mr. Sammy Martinez
ABC
Executive Plaza
Albuquerque, NM 87109

Dear Mr. Martinez:

So that we may up-date our records and evaluate our information for possible payment of rewards, would you inform us of the dispositions of your investigations in which informants NM-1177 and NM-1224 may have played a part? Enclosed are copies of the original questionnaires.

For your convenience, a disposition form is enclosed for each case. Please complete and forward them to our office immediately. Or, phone us with the dispositions.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Greg MacAleese

GREG MacALEESE
Executive Director

Enclosures - NM-1177 and NM-1224



TONY ANAYA
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
CRIME STOPPERS COMMISSION
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GREG MACALEESE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

STATE CRIME STOPPERS COMMISSION
INFORMATION DISPOSITION RECORD

DATE: 5/27/83

CASE NUMBER NM- 1219

IS CLEARED _____ BY ARREST
_____ INDICTMENT
_____ CONVICTION
_____ AWAITING TRIAL

INVESTIGATION IS CONTINUING _____

OTHER _____

COMMENTS: Drug related info was passed on to
Narcotics - no results. Info. ref. the robbery
was passed on to Det. C. Padilla, but
the allegations could not be substantiated.
(This was done when you first sent us the
info.)

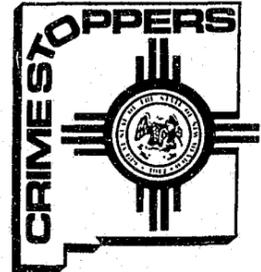
WHO SHOULD WE CONTACT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION?

NAME _____ TELEPHONE _____



TONY ANAYA
GOVERNOR

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
CRIME STOPPERS COMMISSION
4137 MONTGOMERY N.E.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87109
841-6556 — TOLL FREE: 800-432-6933



GREG MACALEESE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PRESS RELEASE

CRIME OF THE WEEK
7/20/83
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CERILLOS, N.M. -- It was like a page out of the past.

A trio of armed robbers recently turned back the clock to the wild and woolly days of Billy the Kid and Pat Garrett when they robbed the Gold Fields Mining Company of Cerillos on June 30.

Police believe it was the first major gold robbery in more than a century in New Mexico.

The well-planned caper began about 3:30 a.m., when a pair of armed men surprised Richard Madrid, who was working in the gold processing house at Gold Field's Ortiz Mine.

Madrid said he was standing on a ladder washing out a gold recovery tank with a garden hose when someone yelled at him from behind to get his attention. He said when he turned around, he saw two persons standing below him with pistols pointed in his direction.

Madrid was ordered to get down from the ladder and was forced to lie flat on the floor. His hands were tied and then he was taken to another part of the processing building and told to lie face down again. The offenders bound his legs and hands to a pipe and he was told to remain quiet.

At about this time, security guard Charles Blanton arrived at the processing house for a routine check.

Blanton said three armed men wearing ski masks, gloves and jackets confronted him just as he entered the building through an open back door. After a short struggle, Blanton was taken into a bathroom and his hands and legs were bound with rope.

The security guard said he could hear the offenders pounding on the door to the gold recovery room with some type of heavy object.

After forcing open the door, the offenders collected some 756 ounces of gold that had been processed in sheet or foil form. Company officials say the gold was about 80 to 90 percent pure.

ANYONE WHO COULD HELP POLICE SOLVE THIS CASE, OR ANY OTHER SERIOUS CRIME COMMITTED IN NEW MEXICO, IS ASKED TO CALL STATE CRIME STOPPERS AT ITS TOLL-FREE NUMBER, 1-800-432-6933, OR THEIR LOCAL CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM.

IN ALL CASES, CALLERS DO NOT HAVE TO REVEAL THEIR IDENTITIES.

THIS IS GREG MACALEESE OF THE STATE CRIME STOPPERS COMMISSION.

SHORT RADIO FEED:

THIS WEEK THE STATE CRIME STOPPERS COMMISSION IS OFFERING A \$1,000 REWARD FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE SOLUTION OF THE JUNE 30TH ARMED ROBBERY OF THE GOLD FIELDS MINING COMPANY ORTIZ MINE IN CERILLOS.

THREE ARMED MEN WEARING SKI MASKS, GLOVES AND JACKETS SURPRISED TWO EMPLOYEES AT THE MINE AROUND 3:30 A.M. WITHIN TEN MINUTES, THE EMPLOYEES HAD BEEN TIED UP AND THE OFFENDERS HAD BROKEN THROUGH A DOOR WHERE THE GOLD WAS SECURED.

THE OFFENDERS ESCAPED WITH 756 OUNCES OF GOLD THAT HAD BEEN PROCESSED IN THIN SHEETS OR FOIL FORM. THE GOLD WAS ABOUT 80 TO 90 PER CENT PURE.

ANYONE WITH INFORMATION ABOUT THIS CRIME IS ASKED TO CALL STATE CRIME STOPPERS ANONYMOUSLY AT ITS TOLL-FREE NUMBER, 1-800-432-6933, OR THEIR LOCAL CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM.

THE MINING COMPANY IS OFFERING A \$10,000 REWARD OF ITS OWN IN THIS CASE.

THIS IS GREG MACALEESE OF STATE CRIME STOPPERS.

PRESS RELEASE



FEBRUARY CRIME OF THE MONTH

Felony fugitives cost Texans millions of dollars each year and untold amounts of sorrow.

A fugitive is an individual who has an outstanding Felony Warrant for his arrest. Felonies can include such violent crimes as Murder, Rape, Armed Robbery and Aggravated Assault, along with other crimes such as Burglary, Auto Theft and the selling of Illegal Narcotics.

These fugitives may still be hiding in the same area where the crime was committed or may have fled to another city in Texas. Wherever they are hiding, fugitives are in constant fear of being arrested and often commit more crimes to support themselves.

Because of the potential danger to citizens, the Governor's Crime Stoppers Advisory Council is focusing its efforts for the month of July on felony fugitives.

Any citizen with information concerning the whereabouts of a felony fugitive is asked to call their local Crime Stoppers program or Texas Crime Stoppers at 1-800-252-TIPS. Cash rewards are available for information leading to the apprehension of felony fugitives. Citizens do not have to give their names, and all calls are kept strictly confidential.

Local Crime Stoppers programs and Texas Crime Stoppers also offer rewards for the arrest and felony indictment of individuals involved in other criminal activity.

Drug traffickers are robbing our kids of their future. Over 17,000 Texas high school seniors are daily drug users . . . an alarming statistic that merely scratches the surface. Kids from age twelve to seventeen are the victims. Their innocence earns these criminals easy money. Now is the time to shut down this business in Texas. It won't be easy. Dealers are just the bottom of the drug dealing pyramid. These pushers get their drugs from the kingpins . . . those at the top of the network . . . the drug traffickers.

Drug dealing to minors is a hideous crime and those criminals must be stopped. A joint effort by law enforcement and concerned citizens is necessary in declaring war on drug traffickers.

There are no absolute answers but a major step has been taken. A statewide anti-

crime hotline is answered 24-hours a day. This hotline is designed to aid law enforcement in a crackdown on drug traffickers.

For the month of February, the Crime Stoppers Advisory Council is focusing its statewide "Crime of the Month" on drug trafficking. Any citizen having information about major drug trafficking is asked to call Texas Crime Stoppers at 1-800-252-TIPS. Cash rewards are available for information leading to the arrest and indictment of criminals. Citizens do not have to reveal their names, just their information, and they will be given a unique code number for identification purposes.

Call 1-800-252-TIPS today with any information on major drug trafficking in Texas. Help stop this growing menace to young people of our state.

Month of July
Fugitives

RADIO FEED

Client: <u>Texas Crimestoppers</u> Medium: <u>Television/Radio</u> Title: <u>Drug Smuggling</u> Length/Size: <u>:30</u> Writer: <u>BT</u> Date: <u>May 10, 1983</u>	Client: <u>Texas Crimestoppers</u> Medium: <u>Television/Radio</u> Title: <u>Fugitives</u> Length/Size: <u>:30</u> Writer: <u>BT</u> Date: <u>May 10, 1983</u>
Each year, hundreds of tons of illegal drugs are smuggled into Texas. Drug smuggling is a multi-million dollar business in our state. A business whose cost in human lives is a price too high for Texans to pay. If you have information on the transport of illegal drugs in Texas, call Crimestoppers. You don't have to reveal your identity. Crimestoppers will pay for information leading to arrest and felony indictment of drug smugglers in Texas. Call 1-800-252-T-I-P-S or your local Crimestoppers program.	Many criminals avoid punishment by running - running from the law, running from justice. They hide, sometimes in plain sight. Desperate, they are likely to commit more crimes to keep hiding. Ultimately, all Texans suffer. If you have information concerning the location of a fugitive from justice, call Crimestoppers. You don't have to reveal your identity. Crimestoppers will pay for information leading to the apprehension of felony fugitives. Call 1-800-252-TIPS, or your local Crimestoppers Program.

POLICY STATEMENT

IOWA CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAM
 Crime Prevention Center
 Department of Public Safety

The Iowa Crime Stoppers Program was established in January, 1982, under the auspices of the Iowa Crime Prevention Coalition, Inc., The Iowa Sheriffs and Deputies Association, and the Iowa Chiefs of Police and Peace Officers Association. The program is located within the Crime Prevention Center of the Department of Public Safety in the Henry A. Wallace Building, Des Moines.

PURPOSE

The program has been organized to be a cooperative effort between the law enforcement agencies, the media, and the citizens of Iowa to increase the solution of crimes and the apprehension of criminal offenders.

THE STAFF

The staff of the program is composed of a Coordinator, and a Secretary. From it will come the information and technical assistance to help the formation of a network of Crime Stoppers programs in local communities throughout the state of Iowa. Also, if necessary, the state program will extend some financial aid in the form of posters and other media materials in the development of fund raising campaigns for local reward systems.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the State Crime Stoppers Program shall be composed of the members of the Executive Board of the Iowa Crime Prevention Coalition, Inc. The members of the Crime Stoppers Board of Directors shall serve terms concurrent with their terms of office on the Executive Board of the Iowa Crime Prevention Coalition, Inc.

The members of the Crime Stoppers Board will use their business expertise to stimulate the receipt of funds from the private sector, and to encourage adequate media coverage of the activities of the program. They also will be responsible for decisions on the amounts of rewards to be paid to eligible informants.

Meetings between the staff of the Crime Stoppers Program and the Board of Directors shall be convened only as needed.

Each member of the Board will receive a monthly report from the program Coordinator.

The

CRIMELINER



Volume 1, Number 2

DECEMBER 1982

MARK YOUR CALENDARS!

As you have been informed, the next meeting of the Florida Association of Crime Lines Anonymous will be held in Orlando at the Sheraton Twin Towers on Thursday and Friday, January 13 and 14. The meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m. SHARP on Thursday. The first session will be about an hour in length, so let's not waste time! Let's get the job done, and then be ready for the surprise we have planned.

If you haven't already sent in your registration materials, please do so immediately! Call Peg or Jim (305) 894-2461 if you have any questions.

If any of you have some dynamite fund-raising ideas, bring them to the meeting (in writing -- with enough copies for each program). Also, if you have experienced some problems in this area, let's talk about it.

Here's a challenge: Has anyone come up with a good way to get police agencies to report back to us with results of our calls to them?

CRIME STOPPERS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY and Sgt. Pam Stanley report that, as of September 30, their program (a little over a year old) has cleared 96 cases with the arrest of 51 criminals, recovered \$165,378 worth of stolen property and \$131,235 in drugs. Nice going, guys!

CRIMEWATCH (ORLANDO) -- Jim Bishop will fill in everyone on the big stolen car ring which one of our callers helped to break up. Luxury autos were stolen in one state, titled in another, and then sold in a third state. CRIMEWATCH received a lot of good publicity in the local paper and on television.

CRIME SCAN (WALTON COUNTY) -- Captain Tom Pagels, an old friend of the Orlando program as cartoonist and former board member, reports that CRIME SCAN is responsible for the big marijuana bust in Red Bay, Florida. We hope to see Tom at the January meeting.

WE ALL SHOULD HAVE THIS PROBLEM -- Houston, Texas, CRIMESTOPPERS Board members have to raise \$25,000 EVERY MONTH just to keep up with the reward monies needed by their program!

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA CRIMESTOPPERS PROGRAM -- Congratulations from all of us for your successful first year's celebration in September. Community support of this program was very evident; everyone seemed to be pleased with the progress which Dennis Duffala and his board has made.

PROGRAM STATISTICS -- Pam sent hers in -- where are yours? We'll come up with a special form to distribute to everyone when we start receiving statistics from all of you. Let's share our successes with each other.

Thomas O. Morgan, Editor
University of Central Florida
P.O. Box 25000
Orlando, Florida 32816

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By: H. Coleman Tily

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"American citizenship should be a sure guaranty of safety...in which every citizen of the United States might stand erect in every portion of its soil, in the full enjoyment of every right and privilege belonging to a freeman, without fear of violence of molestation."

Justice Joseph Bradley (1831-1892) Slaughter House Cases, 16 Wall. (83 U.S.) 36, 123

**CHAPTER X
CRIME STOPPERS - USA, INC.**

A. WHAT IS ITS PURPOSE?

Crime Stoppers-USA, Inc. is a nonprofit corporation, formed in August 1979 under the laws of the State of New Mexico, with 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status from the United States Internal Revenue Service. (Copies of the Articles of Incorporation, bylaws and IRS status letter are in the Appendix.)

The purpose of Crime Stoppers - USA is twofold:

- (1) To furnish services to existing Crime Stoppers programs.
- (2) To help in the creation of new ones.

Initially, this twofold purpose was carried out in several different ways. The first way was to hold a national Crime Stoppers conference in Albuquerque from October 8-11, 1980. Among the 228 attendees from 38 states and Canada were officials from state and local governments, many law enforcement persons including police coordinators from existing programs, and members of the media.

Because the Crime Stoppers' concept properly involves citizens in the law enforcement effort of apprehending criminals, the conference was able to attract as its guest speakers: William H. Webster, Director of the FBI, who has written the Foreword to this Manual; John Evans, Regional Director of DEA; and Milton G. Rector, President of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, now President Emeritus of that Council and Chairman of the Advisory Board of Crime Stoppers - USA.

When this conference was held there were perhaps 60 programs in operation throughout the country and thirty-four of these were in New Mexico. At this writing -- two conferences and less than three years later -- there are close to 400 programs operating in the U.S. and Canada, with new ones starting every week. In the Appendix there is a chart showing the growing accomplishments of the collective programs which report their statistics to the USA office. Also included is a list of those programs which are now in operation or are expected to begin before October of 1983.

Two other major ways of carrying out the purpose of Crime Stoppers-USA were the publication of the first Operational Manual and the production of a 30-minute video tape documentary. These were introduced at the first conference. More than 1200 copies of this manual have since been distributed. There has been great demand for the video tape, and even more for a shorter presentation prepared by station KVUE-TV of Austin, Texas,

in October 1982. The manual and the new tape continue to be great aids in starting new programs and in training persons who become involved in Crime Stoppers. Each board member should have easy access to a manual, perhaps his own copy. The video tape is excellent for use in fund raising.

Two other successful conferences have been held. Austin Crime Stoppers was the host program for the second one in October 1981, followed by Maryland's Montgomery County Crime Solvers in Washington, D.C. Atlantic County Crime Stoppers will welcome all of us for the 1983 conference in Atlantic City, New Jersey. There have been two successive conferences on the east coast because of the need to increase the number of programs in the Northeast, where representation has been relatively low. The 1984 conference is planned for Tucson, Arizona, with 88-CRIME, our Associate Program there, as host.

Since 1976, Greg MacAleese and Coleman Tily have helped indoctrinate coordinators and others in the operation of a program. They have visited many individual cities to explain to local and regional representatives how Crime Stoppers works. Some of the cities and states which have received this indoctrination are:

<u>U.S. CITIES</u>	<u>U.S. CITIES</u>	<u>STATES</u>	<u>CANADA</u>
Anchorage	New York City	Delaware	Calgary
Atlantic City	Omaha	Idaho	Edmonton
Austin	Ontario, CA	Illinois	Hamilton-Wentworth
Cleveland	Phoenix	Iowa	
Dallas	Rochester, NY	Kansas	
Denver	Rockford, IL	Montana	
Durango, CO	Rockville, MD	Nebraska	
El Paso	South Bend	North Carolina	
Houston	Stockton, CA	Wyoming	
Lake Charles	Tacoma		
Miami	Waterbury		
Minneapolis	Waukegan		
Nashville	Wichita		

Similar activity has been carried out by individual programs throughout the country.

They and others have appeared on five occasions at the Texas Crime Prevention Institute in San Marcos, Texas, to help instruct in the twenty-hour Crime Stoppers course

presented there. They have also made presentations to both the Crime Prevention group and the Legal Officers Section of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Tily has made a presentation to the Coupon Security Committee of the American Society of Industrial Security (18,000 members) and has been asked to participate as one of three panelists in a seminar at the Society's national conference in September 1983. The subject of the seminar is "Coupon Fraud - It's a Crime." And it is a crime which may cost manufacturers alone over \$250 million a year.

Crime Stoppers - USA is a member of and supports the Crime Prevention Coalition, the national organization which promotes "McGruff" and his "Take a Bite Out of Crime" message.

B. CRIME STOPPERS IN SCHOOLS

Crime Stoppers has long recognized the serious problem of crime in schools, particularly in the areas of narcotics, vandalism and petty crime. The solution of this problem is seriously hampered by the existence, among students, of a code of silence. This code, which dictates that it is wrong for students to report a crime, inhibits students from doing their civic duty, not only while in school, but in later life. This problem will be solved only through the education of students in their responsibility to society in the solution of crimes.

There may be a great logical temptation to adopt the Crime Stoppers concept in schools. This has been done in perhaps a dozen instances, with varying degrees of success.

However, strong words of caution are in order. Two major principles must be followed in any such effort:

- (1) The individuals receiving the calls from informants should be law enforcement personnel or directly under their control. Students and school administrators should not be used for this purpose. It is recommended that the calls be made to the regular Crime Stoppers phone number.
- (2) In a somewhat closed society, such as a school, it is critical that rules for maintaining the anonymity of the informant be developed and strictly observed.

If a school wishes to have a program, it should try to develop it in conjunction with a local Crime Stoppers program. It is recommended that the school program include a board composed of students, administrators and parents. One of these board members, perhaps a student, should serve on the local Crime Stoppers board as well as on the school's.

The school board should perform the following functions: publicity and promotion; selection and publication of a school "Crime of the Week" (occasionally generic subjects such as drug dealing or vandalism); recommendation to the local board of the amount of reward when earned; and fund raising with proceeds to the local program.

Often, the mere existence of a program in a school has a deterrent effect on criminal activity, and a positive effect on those individuals who want to help make their schools safer places in which to live and learn.

C. ASSOCIATION OF CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAMS

Crime Stoppers - USA has been a natural and logical entity to organize and serve Crime Stoppers programs throughout the continent. Any program which is operated substantially in accordance with the principles outlined in this manual may become an Associate Program of Crime Stoppers - USA, Inc., at no charge.

An application form to become an Associate Program is in the Appendix. It may be reproduced and submitted to the Crime Stoppers-USA office. Separate forms may be requested. Also included is a statistical form which an Associate Program agrees to complete and submit on a monthly basis. The keeping of accurate and consistent statistics on the operation of Crime Stoppers is the best method of measuring its effectiveness.

Being an Associate Program of Crime Stoppers - USA carries with it the following advantages:

- (1) An individual program is able to identify itself as associated with Crime Stoppers - USA and capitalize on the continental publicity it generates. For example, 88 CRIME of Tucson uses the phrase on its letterhead: "Associated With Crime Stoppers - USA."
- (2) The right to receive monthly publications of "THE CALLER" with national statistics. Samples of this publication and the statistics released with it are in the Appendix. There is also provision for submitting especially interesting data about local happenings for publication. Each program is urged to duplicate "THE CALLER" for wider local dissemination.
- (3) Individuals involved with Associate Programs have the right to call and discuss questions about Crime Stoppers with the USA office. It will do its best to find and give satisfactory answers.
- (4) Information about other local programs is available and periodic lists will be furnished.

- (5) Programs will receive special reports on such items as new law (e.g. information about the U.S. Supreme Court opinion of June 8, 1983 in Gates v. Illinois, dealing with anonymous informants and the issuance of search warrants, was mailed soon after the decision), fundraising successes and expected national publicity.
- (6) Reduced prices on items such as manuals and video tapes.
- (7) A central source of data related specifically to Crime Stoppers and other criminal justice matters.

As of this writing, many of these services are being furnished to all programs, whether or not they have become associates. With ever-increasing demands for the services offered, it may soon become necessary to limit them to Associate Programs.

D. ADVISORY BOARD OF CRIME STOPPERS - USA

Crime Stoppers - USA has been extremely fortunate in putting together a highly talented and well respected Advisory Board. Each member has special expertise in the criminal justice field. These members are:

Milton G. Rector, Chairman - President Emeritus, National Council on Crime and Delinquency.

Maurice Acers - Chairman, Texas Crime Stoppers Advisory Council.

Jerry N. Jensen - Director, National Training Institute, Drug Enforcement Administration.

John E. Otto - Executive Assistant Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for Law Enforcement Services.

The Honorable Orm J. Ketcham - Retired Superior Court Judge, Washington, D.C. and Senior Fellow, Washington Law Institute, The American University.

William F. Quinn - President International Association of Chiefs of Police (1980-81).

Brigadier General P. Neal Scheidel - Chief, United States Air Force Security Police.

The cooperation and support of these individuals and the organizations which they represent have added greatly to the credibility and acceptance of Crime Stoppers - USA and to the local programs associated with it.

E. NATIONAL PUBLICITY

Since it has the most data about the operation of local Crime Stoppers programs, the USA office is best able to furnish information to media representatives who want to

publicize Crime Stoppers. For example, MacAleese and Tily have met on two occasions with a writer for Readers Digest and it is anticipated that an article will appear in the November or December issue.

Likewise, discussions are currently being carried on which might result in a national Crime Stoppers television show with Crime Stoppers-USA acting as the technical consultant on criminal justice matters. Such a show might feature solved cases from a number of different local Crime Stoppers programs and USA would play an important role in identifying and selecting those cases.

It has been largely through the USA office that publicity has been generated in national print and TV media. (TV Guide, Elks magazine, The FBI Law Enforcement magazine, The Wall Street Journal, Police Chief, Kiwanis magazine and The Richard Simmons Show, CBS News, Today Show, Good Morning America, Nice People and PM Magazine.)

F. WHAT ARE THE SOURCES OF USA FUNDS?

For almost four years, the main operation of Crime Stoppers - USA has been in Albuquerque, New Mexico in the same small office (450 square feet) that houses the New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission. At no charge, the State of New Mexico has furnished USA with space, clerical, telephone and other office services.

Some of the substantial amount of time spent by Greg MacAleese, Director of the Commission, has been contributed by the State, and the balance has been donated by him as a volunteer. It is estimated that the total contribution from the State of New Mexico, if purchased, would have been in the six-figure range.

Since it began in 1979 total cash net income to Crime Stoppers has been approximately \$66,000 from the following sources:

Contributions

BDM Corporation, Exxon-USA, Junior League of Albuquerque, Marriott, McGraw-Hill Foundation, Mobil Foundation, RCA and three individuals	\$42,500
16 Local Crime Stoppers Programs	4,650
Miscellaneous	<u>2,850</u>
	\$50,000

Other Income (net)

Receipts from manuals, video tapes, 1980 Conference and for services in connection with contract to develop national television show	\$16,000
TOTAL	\$66,000

Crime Stoppers - USA has been able to operate on this small net income (\$15,000 per year) because of substantial contribution in kind from the State of New Mexico, from others in the development and production of the original manual and video tape, and from the volunteer services of its original President and Chairman.

The need for an assured source of funding for USA is clear. Where and when that source will be found is not so clear. Funding has been a major topic of discussion at the last several USA board meetings and a number of options are being explored. Suggestions are encouraged.

The subject of whether or not dues should be charged for local programs has been aired at a number of conferences and meetings. The general consensus has been that support from individual programs should be on a voluntary basis. However, there has not been a concerted effort to advise local programs of the continuing benefits they receive from a strong and effective Crime Stoppers-USA with a national headquarters, nor to elicit financial support from them. This will be pursued.

G. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Two of the three original incorporators and board members, MacAleese and Tily, are still members of the board of directors of Crime Stoppers-USA. The other present board members are listed in the Appendix as are all of those who have served.

Board members have been elected and agree to serve because they have a strong belief in the principles of the Crime Stoppers program. The selections made by the nominating committee of the board take into consideration the need for appropriate geographic distribution, and for the expertise needed in the fields of law enforcement, media and business.

Nominations usually are the result of recommendations received from local program representatives. Candidates should have the time, the interest, and the local support, financial and otherwise, necessary to serve the interests of Crime Stoppers-USA. Board

members are expected to attend two meetings a year, none of which is generally held at the time of the national conference. There is presently a need for board members with national fund-raising capability. The practice of the nominating committee has been to solicit such nominating information from all Crime Stoppers programs. Suggestions for nominations are welcome at any time.

The board has the responsibility for selecting the site of the national conference and this is done based on: a) the amount of support offered by the local Crime Stoppers program; b) the nature and cost of convention facilities and rooms; c) ease of transportation to the site; d) probable attraction of site for existing and potential Crime Stoppers. An effort is being made to have the site selected two years in advance. A site selection committee has been appointed to make recommendations to the board.

**APPENDIX TO CHAPTER X
CRIME STOPPERS - USA, INC**

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION
OF
CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC.

FILED IN OFFICE OF
STATE CORPORATION COMMISSION
JUL 19 1979
CORPORATION AND
FRANCHISE TAX DEPTS.

In compliance with the requirements of the "Nonprofit Corporation Act", Section 51-14-43, et seq., New Mexico Statutes Annotated (Supp. 1975), the undersigned, all of whom are of lawful age, have this day voluntarily associated themselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation not for profit, and do hereby certify as follows:

ARTICLE I

The name of the corporation is CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC.

ARTICLE II

DURATION

The duration of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE III

PURPOSES

The purposes for which CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. is founded are to promote the welfare of communities throughout the country and to lessen the burdens of federal, state and local governments a) by assisting their respective law enforcement agencies in the apprehension and conviction of criminals, primarily through the establishment and support of new and presently existing state and local Crime Stoppers Programs, modeled after the Albuquerque Crime Stoppers Program, Inc., which programs will make funds available for use in offering rewards for information about crimes; b) by training and advising law enforcement personnel and others who participate in such programs; c) by helping

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to motivate members of the public to cooperate with their respective law enforcement agencies; d) by stimulating and encouraging the flow of information to, among and between various law enforcement agencies; e) by creating and circulating films, video and sound tapes, and printed material about crime prevention and Crime Stoppers Programs, and otherwise promoting such programs; and f) by visiting places where existing or potential Crime Stoppers Programs are located to advise concerning the operation thereof.

ARTICLE IV

REGISTERED OFFICE

The registered office of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. is located at 5208 Chambers Place, NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico, 87111.

ARTICLE V

REGISTERED AGENT

The registered agent of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC., whose address is the same as that of the registered office of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC., is H. Coleman Tily.

ARTICLE VI

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The affairs of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. shall be managed by a Board of Directors, the number of members of such Board of Directors to be fixed from time to time by the Bylaws, but at no time shall the Board be less than three (3) members nor more than twenty-five (25). The names and addresses of the persons who are to act as the initial Board of Directors and Officers of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC., and until their successors shall have been selected are:

H. Coleman Tily, Chairman
5208 Chambers Place, NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111

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Gregory B. MacAleese, President and Secretary
4137 Montgomery, NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

Arnold E. Olson, Vice President and Treasurer
6705 Barnhart, NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

The selection process for Board members as well as their terms,
removal and duties shall be as provided for in the Bylaws of CRIME STOPPERS-USA,
INC.

ARTICLE VII

INCORPORATORS

The names and addresses of the incorporators are as follows:

H. Coleman Tily
5208 Chambers Place, NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87111

Gregory B. MacAleese
4137 Montgomery, NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

Arnold E. Olson
6705 Barnhart, NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109

ARTICLE VIII

DISSOLUTION

CRIME STOPPERS may be dissolved upon the affirmative vote of two-thirds (2/3)
of the members of the Board of Directors of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC., then in
office, taken at a meeting of the Board of Directors called for that purpose,
or upon the written consent of all members of the Board of Directors entitled
to vote thereon. Upon the dissolution or other termination of CRIME STOPPERS-USA,
INC., no part of the property of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC., nor any of the proceeds
thereof, shall be distributed to, or inure to the benefit of, any of the members
of the Board of Directors of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC., but all such property and
proceeds shall, subject to the discharge of valid obligations of CRIME STOPPERS-USA,

INC. and to applicable provisions of law, be distributed, as directed
by the Board of Directors of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC., to or among any one
or more corporations, trusts, community chests, funds or foundations described
in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code or any successor provision.

ARTICLE IX

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to these Articles shall require the affirmative vote of
seventy-five percent (75%) of the members of the Board of Directors of
CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC., then in office voting at a special meeting of the
Board of Directors called for that purpose.

ARTICLE X

FUNDING

In order to carry out its purposes, CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. shall be
funded primarily by private donations of money, goods, or services from
members of the public, including individuals, corporations, clubs, associations
and other organizations. When deemed appropriate by the Board, CRIME STOPPERS-USA,
INC. may also receive funding in the form of money, goods or services from
federal, state and local governments as long as the receipt of such funding does
not violate any law or cause CRIME STOPPERS to lose its tax-exempt status under
the United States Internal Revenue Code then in effect.

ARTICLE XI

ORGANIZATION

The affairs of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. shall be managed by its Board
of Directors and a majority of the number of directors then fixed by the Bylaws,
excluding vacancies, shall constitute a quorum; provided, however, a quorum shall
not be less than one-third (1/3) of the number of directors then fixed by the
Bylaws. The officers of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. shall be a chairman, a

president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer, and such other officers as may be provided for in the Bylaws.

CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. shall use reasonable efforts to have a person, with law enforcement experience, assigned or employed to provide professional advice.

ARTICLE XII

RESTRICTIONS

No part of the net earnings, if any, of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. shall inure to the benefit of or be distributable to its directors, officers, or other private persons, except that CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. shall be authorized and empowered to pay reasonable compensation for services rendered to it by employees or otherwise, and to make payment of rewards and awards in furtherance of the purposes set forth in Article III hereof. No substantial part of the activities of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, and CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office. The income of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. for each taxable year shall be distributed at such time and in such manner as not to be subject to tax under Section 4942 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. shall not engage in any act of self-dealing (as defined in Section 4941(d) of such Code), retain any excess business holdings (as defined in Section 4943(c) of such Code), make any investments in such manner as to subject CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. to tax under Section 4944 of such Code, or make any taxable expenditures (as defined in Section 4945(d) of such Code).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, for the purpose of forming CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC. under the laws of the State of New Mexico, the undersigned, constituting the incorporators of CRIME STOPPERS-USA, INC., have executed these Articles of Incorporation this 20th day of August, 1979.

H. Coleman Tily -
H. COLEMAN TILY

GREGORY B. MacALEESE
GREGORY B. MacALEESE

Arnold E. Olson
ARNOLD E. OLSON

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
) ss.
COUNTY OF BERNALILLO)

The foregoing Articles of Incorporation were acknowledged before me this 20th day of August, 1979, by the above individuals.

Gregory B. MacAleese
Notary Public

My Commission Expires:
11/10/82

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BYLAWS
OF
CRIME STOPPERS - USA, INC.

ARTICLE I GENERAL

Section A--MEMBERS. Crime Stoppers - USA, Inc. shall have no members.

Section B--BECOMING AN ASSOCIATED PROGRAM. A state or local Crime Stoppers program which is organized and operated substantially in accordance with the format and methods recommended in the "Crime Stoppers Manual" shall, upon application on the form provided, become an Associated Program of Crime Stoppers - USA and will be entitled to:

1. A certificate stating that it is an Associated Program,
2. Identify itself as associated with Crime Stoppers - USA on its stationery and in other promotional material,
3. Receive mailings of "The Caller" and other periodic publications, which will include national and local statistics and information about new programs, fund-raising successes, and matters of legal interest.
4. Seek and receive assistance in problem solving from the employees, officers, and Board members of Crime Stoppers - USA, and
5. Discounts on materials offered for sale, such as manuals and video tape cassettes.

Section C--ADVISORY BOARD. An Advisory Board is hereby established and shall consist of individuals who have special expertise in areas useful to Crime Stoppers - USA. Persons who agree to serve shall become members, upon invitation, with the approval of the Executive Committee or the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE II BOARD OF DIRECTORS - MEETINGS

Section A--MANAGEMENT. The affairs and the property of the Corporation shall be managed by the Board of Directors (hereinafter sometimes referred to as the Board). The Directors shall act only as a Board and individual Directors shall have no power as such.

Section B--ANNUAL AND GENERAL MEETINGS. An annual meeting of the Board for the election of Directors and officers shall be held at such place and at such time as may be fixed by the Board, usually in March, but preferably not at the same time as the Crime Stoppers national conference, when a general meeting may be held.

Section C--SPECIAL MEETINGS. Special meetings of the Board shall be called at any time by the Secretary upon the request of the Chairman or no less than one-quarter of the Directors then in office.

Section D--PLACE OF MEETINGS. The Board may hold any meeting at such place within or out of the state of incorporation, as shall be specified in the notice of the meeting or waiver thereof.

Section E--NOTICE OF MEETINGS. Notice of every meeting of the Board shall be given each Director as far in advance as practicable, but not less than 3 (three) days before the meeting. Annual and General meetings of the Board shall be open for the transaction of any business within the powers of the Board without notice of any matter which may come before the Board except to the extent notice of a particular matter is otherwise required by law, by the Articles of Incorporation or by the Bylaws. Notice of special meetings shall state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. The notice of every meeting shall state the time when and the place where it is to be held.

Section F--QUORUM. A majority of the number of Directors then in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by the Board. The act of a majority of the Directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board unless the act of a greater number is required by applicable law, the articles of incorporation or these Bylaws.

Section G--VOTING. Except for election of Officers and Directors, when an absentee ballot may be used, a Director must vote in person and not by proxy. Any Director may participate in a Board meeting by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other at the same time. Participation by such means shall constitute presence in person at the meeting.

Section H--NUMBER OF DIRECTORS. The number of Directors on the Board shall be not less than fifteen (15), subject to Article IV, Section B-5, nor more than twenty-five (25), as the Board may determine from time to time, by resolution or by the actual election of members.

Section I--ELECTION OF DIRECTORS. A term of office, starting with the annual meeting in 1984, shall begin upon the election of a director and shall normally be for a period of three (3) years. At the 1984 annual meeting, and thereafter, the term of each candidate nominated for Director shall be specified as one (1), two (2), or three (3) years by the Nominating Committee, the objective being to have no more than one-third (1/3) of the Directors' terms end at any one time. A Director may serve as such for two or more consecutive terms and may vote for his own reelection, provided, however, that the number of directors nominated, at any annual election of Directors, to serve consecutive terms shall, not equal 100% of the number of Directors to be elected at that time. Each person elected a director shall continue in office until the annual meeting next after his election and until his successor shall have been duly elected and qualified, or until his earlier death, resignation or removal in accordance with the Bylaws. At any meeting of the Board called for the purpose, the Board may elect a Director to fill a vacancy caused by an increase in the number of Directors or by the death, resignation or removal of a Director.

Section J--RESIGNATION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS. Any Director may be removed at any time, with or without cause, with at least three (3) days notice at any meeting by a vote of the majority of the Directors. Any Director may resign at any time.

Section K--NO MEETING REQUIRED. Any action which is required or permitted to be taken at a meeting of the Directors, or a committee, may be taken without a meeting if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, is signed by all of the Directors, or members of the committee. The consent shall have the same effect as a unanimous vote. Such action shall be effective as of the date specified in the consent.

Section L--COMPENSATION. The Directors shall not receive compensation for their services as such but the Board may authorize reimbursement for expenses incurred by Directors in connection with the performance of their duties; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to preclude any Director from serving the Corporation in any other capacity or receiving compensation for any such services.

Section M--INDEMNIFICATION. Any person made a party to any action, suit or proceeding by reason of the fact that he is or was a director, officer, or employee of the Corporation, or of any corporation for which he served as a director or an officer at the request of the Corporation, shall be indemnified by the Corporation against the reasonable expenses, including attorneys' fees, actually and

necessarily incurred by him in connection with the defense of such action, suit or proceeding, or in connection with any appeal therein, except in relation to matters as to which it shall be adjudged in such action, suit or proceeding that such person is liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of his duties. The foregoing right of indemnification shall be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which any such director, officer or employee may be entitled as a matter of law.

ARTICLE III OFFICERS

Section A--NUMBER OF OFFICERS. The officers of the Corporation shall be a Chairman of the Board, a President, one or more Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, and such Assistant Secretaries and Assistant Treasurers as the Board may determine, from time to time, are needed by the Corporation. One person may hold two or more offices, except that the same person may not be both President and Secretary. With the exception of the Chairman of the Board, no officer need be a Director.

Section B--ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The officers shall be elected annually at each annual meeting of the Board, from a slate presented by the Nominating Committee as provided in Article IV Section 2 hereof, and they may succeed themselves in office. Each person elected an officer shall continue in office until the next annual meeting after his election and the election of his successor or his earlier death, resignation or removal. Vacancies caused by death, resignation, removal or the creation of a new office may be filled at a special meeting of the Board called for that purpose or at any general meeting of the Board.

Section C--REMOVAL OF OFFICERS. Any officer may be removed at any time, with or without cause, with three (3) days notice, by a vote of the majority of the Board at any meeting of the Board.

Section D--CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD. The Chairman of the Board shall be the principal officer of the corporation and shall preside at all meetings of the Board. Subject to the provisions of Article V Section 4 of these Bylaws the Chairman shall have the authority, when approved by the Board or Executive Committee, to execute any deed, mortgage, bond, contract or other instrument for the Corporation. The Chairman shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to him by the Board or as prescribed by these Bylaws and shall generally do and perform all acts incident to the office of the Chairman of the Board.

Section E--PRESIDENT. The President shall be the chief administrative officer of the Corporation and shall have general supervision over the affairs and property of the Corporation and over its several officers, and shall generally do and perform all acts incident to the office of President. In the absence of the Chairman of the Board, the President shall preside at all meetings of the Board and shall have such other powers and duties as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Board or its Chairman or prescribed, by these Bylaws. When expressly authorized by the Board, the President may execute deeds, mortgages, bonds, contracts or other instruments for the Corporation.

Section F--VICE-PRESIDENT. The Vice-President shall be the Chairman of the Nominating Committee and shall perform all the duties of the President at his request or in his absence or disability, and if more than one Vice-President is elected, they shall serve in the order designated by the Board, or by the President if no order has been specified by the Board. When so acting, a Vice-President shall have all the powers of and be subject to all the restrictions upon, the President. A Vice-President shall perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him by the Board, its Chairman or the President.

Section G--TREASURER. The Treasurer shall be responsible for the funds of the Corporation and shall keep, or cause to be kept, accurate and adequate records of the assets, liabilities and transactions of the Corporation. He shall be responsible for safeguarding the funds and for proper controls on their disbursement. He shall perform all the duties normally incident to the office of Treasurer and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Board, its Chairman or the President. If required by the Board, the Treasurer shall give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in such sum and with such surety or sureties as the Board shall determine. The expense of such bond shall be paid by the Corporation.

Section H--SECRETARY. The Secretary shall act as secretary of, and keep the minutes of, all meetings of the Board and whenever required by the President, he shall perform like duties for any committee; provided that in the absence of the Secretary, the majority of the Directors present at any meeting thereof may designate any person to act as Secretary for such meeting. The Secretary shall see that all notices are given in accordance with these Bylaws and as required by law. If the Corporation adopts a seal, the Secretary shall be custodian of it and shall affix and attest the seal to any document for which the Board shall have authorized execution by the Corporation under its seal. The Secretary shall have charge of the books, records and papers of the Corporation relating to its organization as a

Corporation and shall see that all reports, statements and other documents required by law are properly kept or filed, except to the extent that the same are to be kept or filed by the Treasurer. He shall perform all the duties normally incident to the office of Secretary and such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Board, its Chairman or the President.

ARTICLE IV COMMITTEES

Section A--EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. At each annual meeting, the Board shall appoint an Executive Committee consisting of not less than five Directors, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Board and, the election of its successor. One of the members of the Executive Committee shall be the Chairman of the Board, and a second shall be the President provided he is a Director. The other members shall be from a slate presented by the Nominating Committee. If the President is not a Director, he shall nonetheless be entitled to notice of all meetings of the Executive Committee and to attend and participate in them; but he shall not be a member of the Executive Committee, shall not be entitled to vote on any matter before the Executive Committee and shall not possess or exercise any authority or powers of it or its members. Vacancies on the Executive Committee may be filled by the Board at any meeting. Any vacancy on the Executive Committee may be filled by the Board at any meeting. Any member of the Executive Committee may be removed from membership on the Committee at any time, with or without cause, by a vote of the majority of the whole Board at any meeting of the Board.

The Executive Committee shall, during the intervals between meetings of the Board, possess and exercise all of the powers of the Board in the management of the affairs and property of the Corporation except as otherwise provided by law, the Bylaws or resolution of the Board denying or limiting the Executive Committee's exercise of such power. The presence of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute a quorum, and the act of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall keep full and fair records and accounts of its proceedings and transactions. All actions by the Executive Committee shall be reported to the Board at its next meeting succeeding such action and shall be subject to revision and alteration by the Board, except that no revision or alteration, shall affect any right or interest which has already accrued to a third party by reason of the Executive Committee's action.

Section B--NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

1. MEMBERSHIP. The Nominating Committee shall consist of a Vice-President as Chairman and two (2) other members of the Board of Directors, one (1) selected by the Chairman and one (1) selected by the President, with the approval of the Board.

2. INPUT ON CANDIDATES. At appropriate times the Committee shall solicit from Board members their desires concerning reelection. It shall also solicit from Board and Advisory Board members, and from Associated Programs, and others it may select, the names and biographical material of proposed candidates for Board membership and/or offices. At least one member of the Board shall be a law enforcement officer who is or has been directly associated with the operation of a Crime Stoppers Program as a police coordinator. (See Article XI, Paragraph 2 of the ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION which reads: "CRIME STOPPERS - USA, INC. shall use reasonable efforts to have a person with law enforcement experience, assigned or employed to provide professional advice.")

3. NOTICE OF PROPOSED SLATES. At least fifty (50) days prior to the annual election the Committee shall submit to the Directors a notice setting forth the following:

a. A proposed single slate of candidates for any Office position to be filled.

b. A proposed slate with at least one candidate for each Directorship to be filled.

c. Biographical material for each new Board member and a statement that the nominee is aware of the commitments involved in attending two (2) meetings annually and that the nominee has agreed to arrange for payment of his own expenses, unless, in a particular case, the Board has decided otherwise.

4. ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS. Additional nominations for Directorship may be made by petition signed by three (3) Directors and submitted to the Nominating Committee at least twenty-five (25) days prior to the annual election. The petition shall include the material set forth in (c) immediately above. All such nominees shall be included on the slate presented to the Board for election. The same three Directors may jointly sign any one such petition for any one election.

5. LACK OF QUALIFIED CANDIDATES. If the Nominating Committee, in its judgment, after including the nominees submitted by other Directors, does not have sufficient appropriately qualified candidates to make a slate of the number of Board members which may then be fixed by Board resolution, it shall submit a slate with less candidates.

Section C--STANDING COMMITTEES. There shall be standing committees to deal with the following subjects:

1. Associated Programs
2. Fund Raising
3. Publicity and Promotion

4. Bylaws
5. National/Regional Conferences
6. Awards

Section D--OTHER COMMITTEES. The Board, or the Executive Committee, may from time to time constitute such other committees as the Board or Executive Committee determines may be needed or helpful, giving each such other committee the functions, powers and duties as the Board or Executive Committee shall determine; except that no such other committee shall possess or exercise any power of the Board to manage the affairs and property of the Corporation.

Section E--COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP. The Chairman of the Board shall appoint the Chairman and members of standing and other committees and these persons shall not be limited to Directors, officers or employees of the Corporation.

ARTICLE V MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section A--OFFICES. The Board may establish, from time to time, one or more offices of the Corporation at any place or places within or out of the State of New Mexico and may maintain such office or offices for such period or periods of time as it may deem expedient.

Section B--FISCAL YEAR. The fiscal year of the Corporation shall end on November 30 in each year.

Section C--EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS. Unless so authorized by these Bylaws or by the Board, no officer, employee or agent shall have any power to bind the Corporation by any contract or engagement or to pledge its credit or to render it liable pecuniarily for any purpose or in any amount.

Section D--LOANS. no loan shall be contracted on behalf of the Corporation unless authorized by the Board.

Section E--NOTICES. Except as may otherwise be required by law, any notice required to be given under these Bylaws shall not be construed to mean written, hand-delivered notice; but such notice may be given by mail, by depositing the same in the U.S. mails, in a sealed postpaid wrapper or envelope, addressed to the person entitled thereto at his last postal address appearing on the records of the corporation, and such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the day of such deposit. In addition, such notice may be given by telegram to such person at such address, by telephone, or by speaking directly with such person. Any notices required to be given under these Bylaws may be

waived by the person entitled thereto in writing (including telegraph, cable, radio or wireless), whether before or after the meeting or other matter in respect of which such notice is to be given, and in such event such notice need not be given to such person.

ARTICLE VI AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS

These Bylaws or any of them may be altered, amended or repealed, or new Bylaws may be made, only by a majority of the vote of the Board at a regular or special meeting, provided that notice of such alteration, amendment or repeal shall be included in the notice of such meeting.

ADOPTION OF BYLAWS

The foregoing Bylaws have been duly adopted by the Board of Directors of the Corporation on the 26th day of March, 1983.

/S/ Roy L. Soloff

Chairman

/S/ H. Coleman Tily

Secretary

X-26

Internal Revenue Service District Director

Department of the Treasury

Date: APR 30 1982

▷ CRIME STOPPERS USA INC.
5208 CHAMBERS PLACE NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87111

Our Letter Dated:
FEBRUARY 11, 1980
Person to Contact:
EO TECHNICAL ASSISTOR
Contact Telephone Number:
(214) 767-2728
EO:7215:713:JH
DAL:EO:82-1383

This modifies our letter of the above date in which we stated that you would be treated as an organization which is not a private foundation until the expiration of your advance ruling period.

Based on the information you submitted, we have determined that you are not a private foundation within the meaning of section 509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, because you are an organization of the type described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi). Your exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the code is still in effect.

Grantors and contributors may rely on this determination until the Internal Revenue Service publishes notice to the contrary. However, a grantor or a contributor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act that resulted in your loss of section 509(a)(1) status, or acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from classification as a section 509(a)(1) organization.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your private foundation status, please keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown above.

Sincerely yours,



R. C. Voskuil
District Director

1100 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas 75242

rj

X-27

Letter 1050 (DO) (7-77)

Internal Revenue Service
District Director

Department of the Treasury

Date: FEB 11 1980

Crime Stoppers USA, Inc.
5208 Chambers Place, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87111

Employer Identification Number:
85-0275170
Accounting Period Ending:
November 30
Foundation Status Classification:
170(b)(1)(A)(vi) and 509(a)(1)
Advance Ruling Period Ends:
November 30, 1981
Person to Contact:
Judy Hitchcock
Contact Telephone Number:
(512) 397-5716
AUS:EO *80-265*

Dear Applicant:

Based on information supplied, and assuming your operations will be as stated in your application for recognition of exemption, we have determined you are exempt from Federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Because you are a newly created organization, we are not now making a final determination of your foundation status under section 509(a) of the Code. However, we have determined that you can reasonably be expected to be a publicly supported organization described in section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) and 509(a)(1).

Accordingly, you will be treated as a publicly supported organization, and not as a private foundation, during an advance ruling period. This advance ruling period begins on the date of your inception and ends on the date shown above.

Within 90 days after the end of your advance ruling period, you must submit to us information needed to determine whether you have met the requirements of the applicable support test during the advance ruling period. If you establish that you have been a publicly supported organization, you will be classified as a section 509(a)(1) or 509(a)(2) organization as long as you continue to meet the requirements of the applicable support test. If you do not meet the public support requirements during the advance ruling period, you will be classified as a private foundation for future periods. Also, if you are classified as a private foundation, you will be treated as a private foundation from the date of your inception for purposes of sections 507(d) and 4940.

Grantors and donors may rely on the determination that you are not a private foundation until 90 days after the end of your advance ruling period. If you submit the required information within the 90 days, grantors and donors may continue to rely on the advance determination until the Service makes a final determination of your foundation status. However, if notice that you will no longer be treated as a section 509(a)(1) organization is published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin, grantors and donors may not rely on this determination after the date of such publication. Also, a grantor or donor may not rely on this determination if he or she was in part responsible for, or was aware of, the act or failure to act that resulted in your loss of section 509(a)(1) status, or acquired knowledge that the Internal Revenue Service had given notice that you would be removed from classification as a section 509(a)(1) organization.

360 E. 8th St., Austin, Tex. 78701

(over)

Letter 1045(DO) (6-77)

X-28

If your sources of support, or your purposes, character, or method of operation change, please let us know so we can consider the effect of the change on your exempt status and foundation status. Also, you should inform us of all changes in your name or address.

Generally, you are not liable for social security (FICA) taxes unless you file a waiver of exemption certificate as provided in the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. If you have paid FICA taxes without filing the waiver, you should call us. You are not liable for the tax imposed under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA).

Organizations that are not private foundations are not subject to the excise taxes under Chapter 42 of the Code. However, you are not automatically exempt from other Federal excise taxes. If you have any questions about excise, employment, or other Federal taxes, please let us know.

Donors may deduct contributions to you as provided in section 170 of the Code. Bequests, legacies, devises, transfers, or gifts to you or for your use are deductible for Federal estate and gift tax purposes if they meet the applicable provisions of sections 2055, 2106, and 2522 of the Code.

You are required to file Form 990, Return of Organization Exempt from Income Tax, only if your gross receipts each year are normally more than \$10,000. If a return is required, it must be filed by the 15th day of the fifth month after the end of your annual accounting period. The law imposes a penalty of \$10 a day, up to a maximum of \$5,000, when a return is filed late, unless there is reasonable cause for the delay.

You are not required to file Federal income tax returns unless you are subject to the tax on unrelated business income under section 511 of the Code. If you are subject to this tax, you must file an income tax return on Form 990-T. In this letter, we are not determining whether any of your present or proposed activities are unrelated trade or business as defined in section 513 of the Code.

You need an employer identification number even if you have no employees. If an employer identification number was not entered on your application, a number will be assigned to you and you will be advised of it. Please use that number on all returns you file and in all correspondence with the Internal Revenue Service.

Because this letter could help resolve any questions about your exempt status and foundation status, you should keep it in your permanent records.

If you have any questions, please contact the person whose name and telephone number are shown in the heading of this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. McKeever
Robert M. McKeever
District Director

Letter 1045(DO) (6-77)

X-29

**PROGRESS CHART - NATIONAL STATISTICS STARTING 9/8/1976
(CUMULATIVE)**

PERIOD ENDING	CASES SOLVED	STOLEN PROPERTY & NARCOTICS RECOVERED	PROSECUTIONS/ CONVICTIONS
9/1980	4,683	\$ 12,870,633	1838/1826 - 99%
6/1982	16,526	\$ 53,533,879	4517/4438 - 98%
6/1983	32,373	\$ 128,178,654	9055/8867 - 98%

- In the first four years approximately 60 Crime Stoppers programs had helped attain the results in the first row.
- Less than two years later, those figures had quadrupled in two categories, with about 300 programs operating.
- One year later the figures had virtually doubled, with about 390 programs operating.

NOTE: The difference between the number of cases solved and the number of prosecutions is caused by three factors: a) a number of cases are solved or cleared, but there isn't enough evidence to prosecute, b) an average of 3 to 4 cases are solved or cleared for each defendant tried, and c) some of the programs do not report prosecutions and convictions.

CRIME STOPPERS PROGRAMS AS OF JULY 31, 1983

The city where the coordinator is located is shown even though the program may have a different name and cover a larger area. A few programs may not be operational at this time.

ALABAMA (4)					
Birmingham	205/254-2129	Craig	824-3535	GEORGIA (2)	
Florence	764-7271	Denver	575-2378	Atlanta	404/588-1770
Montgomery	834-7187	Durango	247-1112	Macon	912/744-7500
Tuscaloosa	349-2121	Fort Collins	224-2424		
		Grand Junction	243-0024	HAWAII (4)	
		Gunnison	641-1242		
ALASKA (4)		Hot Sulphur Springs	725-3344	Honolulu (city)	808/955-8208
Anchorage	907/274-7867	La Junta	384-2525	Honolulu (county)	961-2264
Fairbanks	456-8205	Morgan County	867-2461	Kauai	245-9740
Juneau	586-4243	Pagosa Springs	264-2131	Mauai	242-6966
Kodiak	486-3113	Pueblo	542-7867		
		Westminster	428-1546	IDAHO (5)	
ARIZONA (4)		CONNECTICUT (2)			
Flagstaff	602/779-6111	Hartford	203/527-1866	Boise	208/377-6677
Phoenix	261-8600	Waterbury	574-5131	Idaho Falls	522-1983
Tucson	792-8887			Nampa	466-4682
Yuma	782-7463	D.C. (1)	202/727-4883	Pocatello	232-4311
				Twin Falls	733-0860
ARKANSAS (1)		DELAWARE (1)	302/571-3436	ILLINOIS (14)	
Little Rock	501/371-4636				
		FLORIDA (13)		Bloomington	309/828-1111
CALIFORNIA (9)		Chipley	904/638-TIPS	Crystal Lake	815/459-4800
Manteca	209/823-4636	Defuniak Springs	904/892-3033	Des Plaines	312/699-7867
Ontario	714/988-6481	Ft. Lauderdale	305/765-8084	Freeport	815/235-9831
Palm Springs	619/323-8137	Ft. Myers	813/332-5555	Joliet	815/740-2200
Placerville	916/622-7828	Gainesville	904/374-2441	Moline	309/762-9500
Sacramento	916/449-5635	Jacksonville	904/633-6059	Naperville	312/420-6006
San Jose	408/277-4133	Kissimmee	305/847-0176	Peoria	309/673-9000
Stockton	209/946-0600	Miami	305/326-8477	Rochelle	815/562-5000
Tracy	209/835-4550	Orlando-Central	305/849-2461	Rockford	815/987-5863
Upland	714/946-7867	Panama City	904/785-4351	Springfield	217/788-8427
		Tallahassee	904/222-0765	Sterling	815/625-4505
COLORADO (16)		Tavernier	305/852-3211	Sycamore	815/895-3272
Alamosa	303/589-4111	West Palm Beach	305/689-TIPS	Waukegan	312/336-0990
Bayfield	884-2300			INDIANA (1)	
Boulder	440-STOP				
Colorado Springs	634-7867			South Bend	219/288-7867

IOWA (28)

State 515/281-8395
 Altoona 515/967-5131
 Ames 515/232-9366
 Anamosa 319/462-4371
 Atlantic 712/243-2204
 Clarinda 712/542-5193
 Clinton 319/242-9211
 Council Bluffs 712/328-4780
 Davenport 319/324-8888
 Dubuque 319/589-4422
 Fairfield 515/472-4146
 Glenwood 712/527-4871
 Johnston 515/278-2345
 Leon 515/446-4313
 Maquoketa 319/652-2212
 Mason City 515/423-3512
 Muscatine 319/263-3131
 Onawa 712/423-1379
 Osceola 515/342-2914
 Oskaaloosa 515/672-2557
 Red Oak 712/623-5107
 Rockwell City 712/297-8332
 Sidney 712/374-2424
 Sioux City 712/279-6353
 Storm Lake 712/732-5366
 Tama 515/484-3223
 Tipton 319/886-2121
 West Des Moines 515/224-4000

KANSAS (4)

Manhattan 913/537-1234
 Salina 913/825-0571
 Topeka 913/234-0007
 Wichita 316/267-2111

KENTUCKY (3)

Covington/Cincinnati 513/352-3040
 Lexington 606/254-4447
 Louisville 502/588-2014

LOUISIANA (7)

Alexandria 318/993-7867
 Baton Rouge 504/389-3310
 Bossier City 318/746-0252
 Jennings 318/824-0423
 Lake Charles 318/491-1320
 New Orleans 504/527-6900
 Shreveport 318/226-6170

MARYLAND (24)

Baltimore 301/337-9770
 Belair 879-2101
 Berlin 641-3101
 California 863-5557
 Cambridge 228-3101
 Centreville 758-1101
 Easton 822-3101
 Forestville 735-1111
 Frederick 663-3101
 Great Mills 994-2773
 Hagerstown 739-2101
 Hollywood 373-2350
 La Plata 932-6909
 Lavale 729-2101
 Leonardtown 475-8001
 Lexington Park 862-2001
 North East 398-8101
 Pikesville 486-3101
 Prince Frederick 535-1400
 Princess Anne 651-3101
 Ridge 872-4392
 Rockville 840-2585
 Salisbury 749-3101
 Westminster 398-8101

MASSACHUSETTS (2)

Taunton 617/822-1111
 Worcester (pending) 754-3208

MINNESOTA (6)

Bemidji 218/751-9111
 Brainerd 218/829-2805
 Buffalo 612/682-5976
 Minneapolis/St. Paul 612/379-7050
 St. Cloud 612/255-1301
 Willmar 612/235-3888

MISSISSIPPI (1)

Laurel 601/428-1010

MISSOURI (2)

Columbia 314/875-5050
 Kansas City 816/421-8102

MONTANA (24)

Anaconda 406/563-8477
 Billings 245-6660
 Boulder 225-3323
 Bozeman 586-1131
 Butte 782-7336
 Chester 334-3161
 Chinook 357-2010
 Dillon 683-4355
 Fort Benton 622-3225
 Glasgow 228-4333
 Glendive 265-8111
 Great Falls 727-8477
 Hamilton 363-6666
 Hardin 665-2050
 Havre 265-4444
 Helena 442-9440
 Kalispell 257-8477
 Missoula 721-4444
 Polson 883-2022
 Scobey 487-2691
 Shelby 434-5585
 Sidney 434-6666
 Superior 822-4654
 Wolf Point 653-2811

NEBRASKA (11)

Belleue 402/393-1999
 Chadron 308/432-2121
 Cozad 308/784-1234
 Fremont 402/727-4000
 Kearney 308/237-3424
 Lincoln 402/475-3600
 Nebraska City 402/873-7496
 North Platte 308/532-3210
 Omaha 402/444-5595
 Scotts Bluff 308/632-7176
 West Point 402/372-5802

NEVADA (2)

Las Vegas 702/386-3213
 Reno 702/322-4900

NEW HAMPSHIRE (2)

Hanchester 603/624-4040
 Merrimack 424-2424

NEW JERSEY (5)

Atlantic County 609/625-2276
 Bergenfield 201/385-7340
 Middle Township 609/465-7803
 Plainfield 201/533-1650
 Vineland 609/691-4111

NEW MEXICO (36)

State 505/841-6556
 Operation Game Thief 827-7934
 Alamogordo 437-2505
 Albuquerque 842-8000
 Artesia 706-2704
 Aztec 334-9456
 Belen 865-5443
 Carlsbad 885-2111
 Carrizozo 520-3226
 Chimayo 374-9800
 Clayton 769-1921
 Clovis 546-3011
 Deming 753-7385
 Espanola 355-7752
 Ft. Sumner 722-2321
 Gallup 285-4627
 Grants 397-2431
 Hobbs 526-0207
 Las Cruces 425-7504
 Las Vegas 542-8827
 Lordsburg 662-4176
 Los Alamos 396-2813
 Lovington 728-6221
 Mora 356-4405
 Portales 445-9727
 Raton 586-0212
 Red River 892-0113
 Rio Rancho 622-5511
 Roswell 257-7365
 Ruidoso 988-9601
 Santa Fe 538-3724
 Silver City 835-1150
 Socorro 483-2404
 Springer 758-2216
 Taos 461-2160
 Tucumcari

NEW YORK (2)

New York City 212/577-TIPS
 Rochester 716/428-6790

NORTH CAROLINA (22)

Asheboro 919/629-1590
 Asheville 704/255-5441
 Burlington 919/229-7100
 Chapel Hill 704/929-9000
 Charlotte 704/334-1600
 Durham 919/683-5223
 Elkin 919/835-2231
 Gastonia 704/861-8000
 Goldsboro 919/735-2255
 Greensboro 919/373-1000
 Highpoint 704/889-4000
 Lenoir 704/758-5141
 Lexington 704/243-2400
 Monroe 704/283-5600
 Mooresville 704/663-7066
 Mt. Airy 919/786-4000
 Rockingham 919/349-9683
 Smithfield/Selma 919/934-8660
 Statesville 704/873-1981
 Wadesboro 704/694-2525
 Wilmington 919/763-3888
 Yadkinville 919/468-2500

NORTH DAKOTA (1)

Williston 701/572-3778

OHIO (8)

Bowling Green 419/352-0077
 Cincinnati 513/352-3040
 Cleveland 216/871-8338
 Columbus 614/222-4700
 Greenville 513/547-1661
 Marietta 614/374-2583
 Middletown 513/425-7766
 Toledo 419/247-6238

OKLAHOMA (5)

Lawton 405/355-4636
 Muskogee 918/683-0381
 Oklahoma City 405/235-7500
 Tulsa 918/585-5209
 Woodward 405/254-5999

OREGON (2)

Klamath Falls 503/884-4188
 Portland 248-5610

PENNSYLVANIA (1)

Chambersburg 717/264-4131

RHODE ISLAND (2)

Ashton 401/333-2222
 Cranston 944-0333

SOUTH CAROLINA (7)

Charleston 803/577-7434
 Conway 922-STOP
 Columbia 799-9001
 Florence 665-3177
 Greenville 232-7463
 North Charleston 534-5700
 Sumter 773-1100

TENNESSEE (4)

Brownsville 901/772-2274
 Jackson 901/424-TIPS
 Memphis 901/528-2244
 Nashville 615/742-2274

TEXAS (96)

STATE 512/475-3001
 Abilene 915/676-8477
 Alpine 915/837-3333
 Amarillo 806/374-4400
 Anderson 409/873-2000
 Austin 512/472-8477
 Ballinger 915/365-3591
 Bastrop 512/321-3927
 Baytown 713/422-8371
 Beaumont 713/833-8477
 Bedford 817/283-5531
 Beeville 512/358-0042
 Big Spring 915/263-7311
 Bonham 214/583-2141
 Brownsville 512/541-TIPS
 Brownwood 915/646-5170
 Bryan 409/775-TIPS
 Burnet 512/756-TIPS
 Canyon 806/656-3691
 Center 409/598-4244

Clarksville	214/427-3836	San Angelo	915/653-5961
Conroe	713/750-0571	San Antonio	512/225-STOP
Corpus Christi	512/888-TIPS	San Marcos	512/353-TIPS
Dalhart	806/249-5544	Sherman	214/848-CLUE
Dallas	214/670-3192	Slaton	806/828-6211
Del Rio	512/775-0505	Snyder	915/573-3558
Denison	214/465-2422	Stafford	713/499-1695
Edinburgh	512/383-7411	Sundown	806/229-8241
El Paso	915/543-6000	Tahoka	806/998-5145
Farmers Branch	214/247-3131	Temple	817/774-8477
Floydada	806/983-5200	Texarkana	214/793-1141
Fort Stockton	915/336-8525	Tyler	214/597-2833
Fort Worth	817/469-TIPS	Vernon	817/552-5011
Fredericksburg	512/997-7585	Victoria	512/573-2727
Freeport	409/239-1211	Vidor	409/769-4561
Galveston	409/762-6666	Waco	817/753-4357
Garland	214/272-TIPS	Waxahachie	214/937-8522
Georgetown	512/255-0522	Weatherford	817/594-8733
Gorman	817/734-2317	Webster	713/480-STOP
Grand Prairie	214/264-2222	West Columbia	409/345-5121
Greenville	214/455-5310	Wharton	409/532-TIPS
Groesbeck	817/729-5760	Wichita Falls	817/322-9888
Groves	713/962-4471		
Harlingen	514/425-8477	VERMONT (2)	
Hereford	806/364-3700	-----	
Houston	713/222-8477	Burlington	802/862-7777
Killeen	817/634-4047	Montpelier	802/223-5300
Kingsville	512/592-4311		
La Marque	409/935-2455	VIRGINIA (9)	
Lampasas	512/556-3644	-----	
Lake Jackson	713/238-2374	Alexandria	703/838-4858
Laredo	512/727-1151	Fairfax County	703/691-2918
League City	713/332-2566	Falls Church	703/241-5055
Levelland	806/894-5500	Hampton	804/727-6556
Liberty	409/336-5666	Leesburg	703/471-6050
Lockhart	512/398-FREE	Martinsville	703/632-7463
Longview	214/236-STOP	Norfolk	804/441-2316
Lubbock	806/741-1000	Portsmouth	804/625-1616
Lufkin	409/634-6611	Virginia Beach	804/427-4101
McAllen	512/687-TIPS		
Midland	915/685-1190	WASHINGTON (4)	
Mineral Wells	817/325-3322	-----	
Monahans	915/943-3254	Centralia	206/736-3375
Nacogdoches	409/564-0404	Mercer Island	206/232-7463
Nederland	409/722-4965	Spokane	509/456-2206
Orange	409/883-8477	Tacoma	206/588-5959
Palestine	214/729-2254		
Pampa	806/669-2222	WEST VIRGINIA (1)	
Pearsall	512/334-3311	-----	
Pecos	915/455-4911	Keyser	304/788-1101
Pharr	512/781-2454		
Port Arthur	409/983-7171	WISCONSIN (2)	
Richmond	713/342-6116	-----	
Rising Star	817/643-3324	Beloit	608/362-7963
		New Berlin	414/679-3292

WYOMING (5)

 Casper 307/235-8259
 Cheyenne 637-6506
 Douglas 358-4000
 Kemmerer 877-3971
 Powell 754-2212

CANADA (4)

 Calgary, Alberta 403/268-8735
 Edmonton, Alberta 403/433-5881
 Hamilton, Ontario 406/522-TIPS
 Lethbridge, Alberta 403/320-8477

VIRGIN ISLANDS (1)

 St. Thomas 809/776-4444

416 Programs
 in 46 States*,
 D.C., Virgin Islands
 and Canada.

*(None in Maine, Michigan,
 S. Dakota or Utah.)

CRIME STOPPERS - USA, INC.
 4137 Montgomery NE
 Albuquerque, NM 87109

APPLICATION TO BECOME AN ASSOCIATE PROGRAM

Name of Program _____

Address _____

Phone Number _____

Law Enforcement Agency(ies) involved _____

Geographic Location _____ Population _____

Name of Police Coordinator _____

Are you incorporated? _____ (Please attach copies of documents governing your operation, e.g., Constitution or Articles of Incorporation, bylaws, Standing Rules, etc.)

Do you have a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt status letter from the IRS? _____

Date program began _____ Number of Board Members _____

Name of Chairman _____

Address _____

Phone Number _____

What is the source of funds for rewards _____

What is the name and network affiliation of the TV station(s) handling Crime Stoppers?

What is the name of the radio station(s) handling Crime Stoppers?

What is the name of the newspaper(s) handling Crime Stoppers?

Will you be willing to compile and furnish on a monthly basis to Crime Stoppers - USA statistics and other material pertaining to your operation? _____

It is understood that upon approval of this application you are entitled to identify yourself as being associated with Crime Stoppers - USA, Inc., and to receive its assistance. There is no charge for this.

SUBMITTED BY: _____ APPROVED BY: _____
 Chairman Date Crime Stoppers - USA, Inc.
 Coordinator Date Date

ASSOCIATED PROGRAMS

Required Criteria:

- (a) Non-profit corporation, whose purposes are substantially in accord with those of the Albuquerque Crime Stoppers, Inc. (see Operational Manual).
- (b) Anonymity for sources.
- (c) Rewards, if sources wish, where information leads to the solution of felony (or misdemeanor at discretion of board), apprehension of a fugitive, or recovery of stolen property or narcotics. Solution should not mean conviction, but might be arrest, indictment, or administrative action.
- (d) Furnishing of data and cooperation with Crime Stoppers - USA, Inc., and other affiliated programs.
- (e) Rewards should come from the private sector.
- (f) Over half of the Board of Directors should be from the private sector, and it is strongly recommended that candidates or holders of public offices not be on the board.
- (g) It is strongly recommended that the coordinator be a member of an involved law enforcement agency.

COORDINATORS ARE REQUESTED TO SEND THIS MONTHLY REPORT BY THE 10th DAY OF THE MONTH TO: CRIME STOPPERS-USA, 4137 MONTCOMERY, NE, ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87109



MONTHLY REPORT
 for _____, 19__

COORDINATOR: _____ TELEPHONE NO.: _____
 PROGRAM NAME: _____ CHAIRMAN: _____
 (STATE)
 STARTING DATE OF PROGRAM: _____ POPULATION COVERED: _____

	MONTH	TOTAL (FROM INCEPTION)
NUMBER OF CODE NUMBERS ISSUED	_____	_____
<u>CASES SOLVED:</u>		
HOMICIDE	_____	_____
RAPE	_____	_____
ARMED ROBBERY	_____	_____
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	_____	_____
BURGLARY	_____	_____
LARCENY/THEFT	_____	_____
AUTO THEFT	_____	_____
ARSON	_____	_____
NARCOTICS	_____	_____
FORGERY/FRAUD	_____	_____
FUGITIVES	_____	_____
OTHER (SPECIFY)	_____	_____
TOTAL CASES SOLVED	_____	_____
TRIALS/CONVICTIONS	_____/_____	_____/_____
\$ VALUE RECOVERED PROPERTY	_____	_____
\$ VALUE RECOVERED NARCOTICS	_____	_____
\$ TOTAL	_____	_____
\$ REWARDS PAID	_____	_____
CASES SOLVED - NO REWARDS	_____	_____

PLEASE USE THE SPACE BELOW FOR ANY QUESTIONS, PROBLEMS OR COMMENTS. IF YOU HAVE HAD AN INTERESTING CASE OR A STORY YOU FEEL WOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR OUR NEWSLETTER, PLEASE WRITE A BRIEF SYNOPSIS AND ATTACH NEWS CLIPPINGS.

EXPLANATION:

1. **CASES SOLVED:** Include all crimes which are solved or "cleared," under regular police procedures, with the help of information from Crime Stoppers. One call might account for many "cases solved."
2. **TRIALS/CONVICTIONS:** Record the number of defendants who are tried with the help of information from Crime Stoppers. Do not enter the number of counts or charges on which the defendant is tried or convicted. This will require liaison with the prosecutor's office.
3. **\$ VALUE RECOVERED NARCOTICS:** Use wholesale value as published by the Drug Enforcement Administration.

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CALLER



ISSUE NO. 12

JUNE 1983

"STOPPER" OF THE MONTH

One of the very few heroin labs in operation in the United States is out of the business now -- thanks to a "nosy" janitor and his call to Crime Stoppers in Boulder, Colorado. Boulder County Coordinator, Larry Weida, said about \$7 million worth of opium and heroin was seized in May when police raided a home in Longmont, Colorado, owned by Ronny Lynn Jones, 38.

Police say they knew about three months ago that there was a lab in Longmont that was converting opium to heroin, but did not know its exact location until the Crime Stoppers informant came forward.

Weida said the informant told him he had been hired to clean Jones' house with the exception of a basement "photo lab." Curiosity got the best of the janitor and he gained entry to the "photo lab" and discovered a large amount of drugs. After calling Boulder Crime Stoppers, the janitor took a sample of the narcotics to the Longmont Police Department. A search warrant was issued the next day.

Police seized 267 grams of heroin that was tested as 85 to 95 per cent pure and more than a pound of raw opium. An arrest warrant has been issued for Jones. Indications are that the opium had been smuggled into the United States from India.

Federal Drug Enforcement Administration officials say the heroin lab was the first ever discovered in the Rocky Mountain area and one of the few in operation in the United States.

Congratulations to Larry Weida and Boulder County Crime Stoppers on one of the major busts in Crime Stoppers history!

CROOK READS HIS PRESS CLIPPINGS . . .

Obviously, Antonio Rubio was proud of his work. When Palm Springs, California, police raided Rubio's residence in March after receiving a Crime Stoppers tip, they found two newspaper clippings of "Crimes of the Week" underneath his mattress. The clippings implicated him in two rapes.

At the time they were publicized, it was thought the two rapes were unrelated. Then on March 15, the Crime Stoppers film crew was getting ready to re-enact a residential burglary. But prior to filming the case, Crime Stoppers received a tip implicating Rubio in one of the earlier rapes that had been featured as "Crime of the Week." The information was good enough to obtain a search warrant. When the warrant was executed, police found evidence connecting Rubio to several other rapes. They also found property from the yet unfilmed residential burglary.

Oh well, back to the drawing board, says Detective Fred Donnell, the Palm Springs Crime Stoppers coordinator. And back to prison for Mr. Rubio, who will be serving 16 years for three counts of rape, one count of attempted rape and one count of burglary. He'll have plenty of time to read his clippings.

THE LONG ARM OF THE LAW . . .

Two recent cases highlight the cooperative nature of the national Crime Stoppers network.

A tip to Boise, Idaho, Crime Stoppers in April led to the arrest of an 18-year-old Belen, New Mexico, man and two juveniles wanted in connection with the March 1983 burglary of the Belen Cream Queen Restaurant.

Belen police said Boise Crime Stoppers provided information that led to the arrest of Damiah Gardner, 18; Daniel Saiz, 16; and Robert Sowash, 16, all of Belen.

In the burglary, \$250 in cash and \$45 worth of goods were taken by the offenders. Why Boise Crime Stoppers received the call about a crime some 850 miles away, no one is saying. But the folks in New Mexico sure appreciated the help!

The same kind of situation occurred recently in Rockford, Illinois. Detective Chuck Jackson of the Rockford Crime Stoppers program reports that a local auto parts store suffered a burglary in which several thousand dollars worth of equipment was taken.

The case was highlighted as a "Crime of the Week" on February 28, 1983, and resulted in a quick call that identified Donald L. Richardson Jr. as a suspect. On March 28, Richardson again was the subject of a "Crime of the Week." A short time later, Rockford Crime Stoppers received a tip that Richardson was hiding out in Lufkin, Texas.

Det. Jackson quickly contacted Lufkin Crime Stoppers and Richardson was apprehended the same night. The fugitive also was implicated in several cases in Lufkin.

"This just reaffirms my belief in the great organization we are all involved with," Det. Jackson says. "I'm extremely proud to be a part of it."

We're proud to have you, Charlie. And good work, y'all, in Lufkin.

GOOD CITIZEN HONORED . . .

The 88-CRIME program in Tucson, Arizona, has been doing something very unique for the past few years. Coordinator Susan Moore says that her program honors outstanding citizens who go out of their way to get personally involved to stop a crime or assist in the apprehension of a felon.

Such an "Outstanding Citizen" was Jack Solano, 28, who helped save the life of one of his employees at the Kinney Shoe Store he managed in Tucson.

On June 23, 1982, an armed robber entered the shoe store and demanded that the safe be opened. Solano refused until the robber produced two steak knives and ordered the manager and his employee to lie face down on the floor.

The offender than stabbed the employee, Robin Clark, in the back. Solano attacked the robber with his bare hands and shoved Clark out of the way. Solano suffered six stab wounds, including one that pierced an artery in his heart and another that collapsed his lung. But he kept on fighting, until the offender fled the scene.

A tip to 88-CRIME a few days later led to the arrest of Greg Stanhope, 19, of Tucson. He was convicted of armed burglary, two counts of kidnapping, two counts of armed robbery and two counts of aggravated assault in connection with the case.

Solano was presented with the "Outstanding Citizen" award by the board of directors of 88-CRIME at a recent meeting. He received a plaque and a \$100 check.

This type of award has given 88-CRIME an excellent image as a community-based program. You might want to consider it for your program.

RICHARD SIMMONS SUPPORTS CRIME STOPPERS . . .

Richard Simmons, the darling of the daytime TV exercise set, has become the latest fan of Crime Stoppers. Simmons, famous for his diet recipes and strenuous exercises, recently devoted 10 minutes of his show to tell his viewers about Crime Stoppers. Using a clip of a Rockford, Illinois, "Crime of the Week" to explain the program, Simmons then talked to Crime Stoppers founder Greg MacAleese by telephone.

Following his interview with MacAleese, Richard produced a check for \$250 to be used "to publish your Crime Stoppers Operational Manual." He also provided viewers with the Crime Stoppers - USA address and telephone number so they could call if they were interested in getting a program started in their area. To date, more than 75 inquiries have resulted from this publicity.

Thanks, Richard.

By the way, the manual will be completed -- finally -- by summer's end. Bids are now being taken from printers for the massive job. This is a total revision of the old manual and is much more comprehensive. Greg MacAleese and Coleman Tily have been heading the project. Greg, for one, says the day the manual is printed, he's going to be popping the cork on the largest champagne bottle he can find!

IS YOU THE REAL TEX MARTIN?

The new coordinator of the Texas Crime Stoppers Advisory Council is Tex B. Martin, who earned his spurs as co-coordinator of the Montgomery County Crime Stoppers program based out of Conroe, Texas.

Tex is a veteran police officer and well-known and respected by his fellow Crime Stoppers coordinators throughout Texas.

He's the third person to take on the demanding task of running the state-wide program. Everyone we've talked to says Tex was an "excellent" choice.

Since the Texas Crime Stoppers Advisory Council began operation in late 1981, a total of 2,341 calls have been received, resulting in 124 arrests and the recovery of \$3.4 million worth of stolen property and narcotics. But even more important, there now are 92 Crime Stoppers programs in operation throughout Texas.

Incidentally, the Texas Crime Prevention Institute will be holding its three-day Crime Stoppers Seminar once again in July with another seminar planned for December. Sgt. George Vanderhule of Austin Crime Stoppers; G.G. Lively of Houston Crime Stoppers; Richard Carter, Legal Officer of the Waco Police Department; Judge Olen Underwood; and Roy Faires, Special Projects Director at KVUE-TV in Austin join Greg Mac Aleese in putting on this informative training session.

For more information, write to:

Texas Crime Prevention Institute
 Institute of Criminal Justice Studies
 Southwest Texas State University
 San Marcos, TX 78666-4610
 512/392-0166

ODDS 'N ENDS . . .

HOUSTON CRIME STOPPERS just finished solving their 2,000th case and passed the \$20 million mark in recoveries, becoming the first program in the country to achieve these milestones . . . There's a familiar face on a Crime Stoppers brochure being distributed in Houston. It's Houston Oiler running back Earl Campbell, who says "Crime Stoppers works." Earl should know. One of his brothers is a police officer . . . Lt. Ron Frost is the new coordinator of the ATLANTIC COUNTY CRIME STOPPERS program. And already Ron is producing some amazing results. The county-wide operation services some 25 police agencies in the Atlantic City area and in updating the program's results, Ron discovered that since September, 1982 through June 1, 1983 a total of 137 cases had been solved and \$243,000 worth of stolen property and narcotics had been recovered. That more than doubles Atlantic County's output in the previous four years. Keep up the good work, Ron . . . Speaking of Atlantic City, don't wait too late to register for our NATIONAL CRIME STOPPERS CONFERENCE scheduled October 9-13. We're expecting a record turnout this year . . . Did I mention NEW YORK CITY? No, but I will now. It looks like the Big Apple will kick-off its Crime Stoppers program in August. WABC-TV in New York will handle the television end of the operation, with the New York City Partnership -- a non-profit corporation comprised of business and civic leaders who are trying to do something to make New York a better place to live -- acting as the spearhead to get the program started . . . We're in the process of revising our Crime Stoppers statistical summary. Dave Lane, Deputy Director of the New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission, has developed a new computer program that should facilitate matters. Dave has been an unsung hero of Crime Stoppers. One of the original members of the Board of Directors of ALBUQUERQUE CRIME STOPPERS, he joined Greg MacAleese in operating the State of New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission when it started up on July, 1979. You can thank him for the current statistics. By the way, speaking of stats, did you send yours in . . .

CRIME STOPPERS - USA, INC.
 4137 Montgomery NE
 Albuquerque, NM 87109
 505/841-6556

NATIONAL CRIME STOPPERS STATISTICS

JUNE 1983

PROGRAM	CASES SOLVED	STOLEN PROPERTY AND NARCOTICS RECOVERED	PROSECUTIONS /CONVICTIONS
ABILENE, TX (3/81)	311	284,763	155 / 155
ALAMOGORDO, NM (6/81)	40	36,650	29 / 27
ALEXANDRIA, LA	69	51,474	0 / 0
ALBUQUERQUE, NM (9/76)	1,712	2,469,560	340 / 338
AMARILLO, TX (7/79)	479	631,522	0 / 0
ANCHORAGE, AK (9/81)	121	1,730,200	21 / 21
ARTESIA, NM (2/81)	3	6,000	2 / 2
ATLANTIC COUNTY, NJ (10/78)	195	704,305	44 / 44
AUSTIN, TX (10/79)	1,645	3,039,660	381 / 379
BATON ROUGE, LA (11/82)	79	35,638	5 / 5
BAYTOWN, TX	65	63,200	0 / 0
BEAUMONT, TX (11/81)	470	358,629	18 / 18
BELOIT, WI (4/82)	119	21,219	23 / 23
BIRMINGHAM, AL (1/81)	213	706,338	11 / 11
BLAINE CNTY, MT (3/82)	3	4,500	1 / 1
BOISE, ID (7/81)	176	139,198	215 / 178
BOULDER VALLEY, CO (9/82)	74	7,637,930	10 / 10
BRAZOS COUNTY, TX (2/82)	83	293,584	0 / 0
BROWARD COUNTY, FL (08/81)	342	10,184,200	0 / 0
BROWNSVILLE, TX	9	420,270	0 / 0
BURLINGTON, NC (3/81)	103	24,244	78 / 78
BURLINGTON, VT (1/81)	43	56,000	27 / 25
CALDWELL COUNTY, TX	2	5,100	0 / 0
CALGARY, ALBERTA, CANADA (8/82)	378	560,770	0 / 0
CARLSBAD, NM (9/78)	76	27,813	39 / 39
CASPER, WY (8/82)	116	79,825	41 / 41
CENTRAL FLORIDA/ORLANDO (7/77)	723	5,364,170	175 / 173
CHEYENNE, WY (12/81)	53	150,000	0 / 0
CINCINNATI, OH (2/81)	605	619,311	184 / 180
CLEVELAND, OH (10/81)	19	25,760	10 / 10
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO (8/81)	174	180,000	0 / 0
COLUMBIA, MO (3/82)	47	20,450	29 / 29
COLUMBIA, SC (5/82)	315	7,290,630	24 / 23
COLUMBUS, OH	230	0	50 / 46
CONROE, TX (3/82)	83	144,034	14 / 14
CORPUS CHRISTI, TX (12/81)	471	478,912	58 / 58
CRANSTON, RI (7/82)	18	75	0 / 0
CURRY COUNTY, NM (3/80)	67	79,050	41 / 35
DALLAS, TX (10/80)	428	772,945	0 / 0
DARKE COUNTY, OH	3	1,400	2 / 2

CRIME STOPPERS NATIONAL STATISTICS
JUNE 1983

Page Two

PROGRAM	CASES SOLVED	STOLEN PROPERTY AND NARCOTICS RECOVERED	PROSECUTIONS /CONVICTIONS
DEKALB COUNTY, IL (4/82)	44	47,520	30 / 30
DELAWARE STATE-WIDE (4/83)	17	1,000	0 / 0
DEMING, NM (9/79)	46	23,541	46 / 42
DENVER, CO (1/82)	19	16,155	0 / 0
DURANGO, CO (4/78)	51	11,250	25 / 23
EL PASO, TX (9/78)	632	7,250,770	219 / 212
ESPANOLA, NM (1/79)	8	20,075	3 / 3
FAIRBANKS, AK (11/81)	0	0	0 / 0
FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA (10/79)	352	343,508	170 / 170
FAIRFIELD, IA (12/81)	3	500	1 / 1
FALLS CHURCH, VA	8	4,375	3 / 3
FLAGSTAFF, AZ (4/78)	52	72,795	11 / 11
FORT BEND COUNTY, TX	0	60,000	0 / 0
FORT WORTH, TX	290	200,231	0 / 0
FT. COLLINS, CO (3/82)	11	131,000	11 / 11
FREMONT, NE (12/81)	13	10,175	6 / 6
GALLUP, NM (1/79)	22	7,460	29 / 28
GOLDSBORO-WAYNE CO, NC (11/82)	46	34,457	17 / 17
GRAND COUNTY, CO (2/83)	3	6,500	0 / 0
GREAT FALLS-CASCADE CO, MT (11/8)	114	79,686	41 / 41
GREENSBORO, NC (1/81)	649	631,811	206 / 206
GREGG CO, TX (8/81)	61	119,220	31 / 31
GRIMES COUNTY, TX	5	375	0 / 0
GUNNISON, CO (2/82)	10	6,390	11 / 11
HAMPTON, VA (7/82)	20	9,800	0 / 0
HIGH COUNTRY, NM (1/81)	8	7,800	2 / 2
HOBBS, NM (1/80)	83	51,236	3 / 3
HONOLULU, HI (4/81)	61	172,000	40 / 40
HOUSTON, TX (1/81)	2,155	23,128,400	779 / 779
IOWA STATE-WIDE (1/82)	18	7,973	3 / 3
JACKSON, TN (4/83)	32	13,950	9 / 9
JACKSONVILLE, FL (8/79)	107	54,723	89 / 89
JEFFERSON COUNTY, TX	35	61,625	3 / 3
JENNINGS, LA (12/81)	13	1,900	0 / 0
KANSAS CITY, MO (10/81)	111	5,422,300	15 / 15
KILLEEN, TX (00/00)	108	53,439	0 / 0
KINGSVILLE, TX	19	5,950	0 / 0
LAKE CHARLES, LA (9/80)	255	116,546	81 / 77
LAREDO, TX (3/81)	24	83,000	1 / 1
LAS CRUCES, NM (1/78)	288	282,994	131 / 131

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CRIME STOPPERS NATIONAL STATISTICS
JUNE 1983

Page Three

PROGRAM	CASES SOLVED	STOLEN PROPERTY AND NARCOTICS RECOVERED	PROSECUTIONS /CONVICTIONS
LAS VEGAS, NM (1/79)	110	76,621	107 / 106
LAWTON, OK (5/81)	156	357,867	50 / 50
LINCOLN, NE (9/80)	155	363,548	4 / 4
LORDSBURG, NM (1/81)	1	800	1 / 1
LOS ALAMOS, NM (1/81)	1	0	1 / 1
LOUISVILLE, KY (00/00)	0	0	0 / 0
LOVINGTON, NM (1/81)	3	2,000	3 / 3
LUBBOCK, TX (4/79)	743	1,068,680	241 / 231
LUFKIN, TX	34	8,350	0 / 0
MANCHESTER, NH	72	72,000	0 / 0
MANHATTAN-RILEY CO, KS (10/82)	16	10,000	0 / 0
MANTECA, CA (12/81)	8	600	1 / 1
MAQUOKETA, IA (8/81)	30	6,485	22 / 22
MARTINSVILLE/HENRY COUNTY	29	38,700	21 / 20
MARYLAND CRIME SOLVERS	94	18,389	1 / 0
MEMPHIS, TN (8/81)	781	767,764	128 / 125
MERCER ISLAND, WA (1/82)	37	135,946	24 / 24
MESA COUNTY, CO (1/83)	104	27,455	49 / 41
MCCALLEN, TX (4/82)	100	76,358	0 / 0
MCCULLOCH, TX	20	0	0 / 0
MCCLEAN CO, IL (1/79)	190	20,355	101 / 100
MIAMI, FL (9/81)	250	3,653,000	93 / 92
MIDDLE TOWNSHIP, NJ (4/82)	1	4,000	4 / 4
MINNESOTA CRIME STOPPERS	394	604,309	79 / 78
MOFFAT COUNTY, CO (2/82)	19	8,690	0 / 0
MOLINE, IL (3/82)	81	40,480	42 / 42
MONAHANS, TX	12	5,800	0 / 0
MONTANA CRIME STOPPERS	276	665,578	125 / 124
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD	401	658,300	107 / 106
MOORESVILLE-SOUTH IREDELL, NC (8)	77	17,260	13 / 13
MORA COUNTY, NM (1/81)	7	3,000	3 / 2
MUSCATINE, IA (00/00)	22	1,100	8 / 8
NACOGDOCHES, TX	4	16,000	0 / 0
NAMPA, ID (2/81)	12	6,500	9 / 8
NASHVILLE, TN	47	27,318	2 / 2
NEW HANOVER, NC (5/82)	133	19,785	22 / 22
NEW MEXICO COMMISSION (9/79)	565	9,010,030	146 / 145
NEW MEXICO GAME THIEF	532	140,430	472 / 464
NEW ORLEANS, LA (1/82)	86	13,467	15 / 15
NORTH OLMSTED, OH (2/82)	3	20,260	4 / 4

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Page Four

PROGRAM	CASES SOLVED	STOLEN PROPERTY AND NARCOTICS RECOVERED	PROSECUTIONS /CONVICTIONS
NORTH PLATTE, NE (10/81)	151	41,000	43 / 43
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK (8/79)	955	4,715,740	267 / 264
OMAHA, NE (3/82)	121	195,805	64 / 55
ONTARIO, CA (5/81)	32	177,075	1 / 1
ORANGE, TX	18	43,627	0 / 0
PAGOSA SPRINGS, CO (1/80)	11	0	0 / 0
PALM SPRINGS, CA (7/82)	41	17,000	11 / 7
PEORIA, IL (5/82)	55	116,827	11 / 10
PHOENIX, AZ (3/79)	679	3,182,850	0 / 0
PORTALES, NM (9/78)	15	3,700	3 / 3
PORTSMOUTH, VA (8/81)	525	728,016	132 / 126
PRINCE GEORGE'S CO., MD(11/79)	191	203,255	0 / 0
RATON, NM (1/80)	4	5,000	1 / 1
RIO RANCHO, NM (9/80)	3	14,000	0 / 0
ROCKFORD, IL (1/81)	561	480,037	223 / 202
ROSWELL, NM (1/78)	195	29,060	85 / 85
SACRAMENTO, CA (00/00)	0	0	0 / 0
SAN ANGELO, TX (6/81)	353	739,251	139 / 133
SAN ANTONIO, TX	7	4,960	4 / 3
SAN MARCOS, TX	14	15,935	0 / 0
SANTA FE, NM (1/77)	323	917,300	201 / 201
SANTA ROSA, NM (1/81)	3	16,500	2 / 2
SAN JUAN COUNTY, NM (9/77)	689	800,875	154 / 151
SHREVEPORT, LA (3/81)	247	1,148,050	0 / 0
SILVER CITY, NM (1/79)	98	27,572	14 / 14
SLATON, TX	16	6,225	0 / 0
SOCORRO, NM (1/78)	20	31,800	1 / 1
SPRINGER, NM (6/79)	4	3,000	3 / 3
STATESVILLE, NC (12/80)	51	20,175	6 / 6
STEPHENSON COUNTY, IL	179	43,350	179 / 179
ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD	17	7,600	16 / 16
STOCKTON, CA (4/81)	176	224,000	107 / 106
SUMTER, SC (10/81)	191	37,555	35 / 35
TACOMA, WA (9/81)	200	162,368	48 / 48
TADS, NM (1/78)	43	384,270	17 / 16
TARRANT COUNTY, TX	16	60,654	0 / 0
TAUNTON, MA (1/82)	24	57,908	15 / 15
TEXARKANA, TX	29	121,428	0 / 0
TEXAS CRIME STOPPERS	148	3,450,960	0 / 0
TOLEDO, OH (8/81)	977	352,950	139 / 133

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CRIME STOPPERS NATIONAL STATISTICS
JUNE 1983

Page Five

PROGRAM	CASES SOLVED	STOLEN PROPERTY AND NARCOTICS RECOVERED	PROSECUTIONS /CONVICTIONS
TOPEKA, KS (9/81)	52	236,270	3 / 3
TRI-COMMUNITY, NJ (10/82)	12	28,050	12 / 12
TUCSON, AZ (7/80)	447	6,474,710	3 / 3
TUCUMCARI, NM (10/79)	238	203,426	55 / 53
TULSA, OK (2/79)	797	1,904,950	131 / 130
TYLER, TX (3/81)	289	199,409	75 / 74
UNION COUNTY, NC (7/81)	10	6,985	3 / 3
UNION COUNTY, NM (1/82)	1	0	0 / 0
URANIUM COUNTY, NM (1/80)	37	32,550	27 / 27
VALENCIA COUNTY, NM (1/79)	14	20,750	2 / 2
VERNON, TX	3	8,200	0 / 0
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA (5/82)	593	224,832	203 / 203
WACO, TX	183	236,159	0 / 0
WATERBURY, CT (11/82)	40	29,574	0 / 0
WAUKEGAN, IL (5/81)	563	639,817	252 / 248
WEST POINT/CUMING COUNTY, NE	22	648	2 / 2
WHARTON, TX	8	18,118	0 / 0
WICHITA, KS (6/80)	679	1,066,390	235 / 229
WICHITA FALLS, TX (2/81)	229	382,471	0 / 0
WINSTON-SALEM, NC (4/81)	829	363,263	428 / 426
YUMA, AZ (5/81)	22	43,827	7 / 6
TOTALS	34,011	131,929,044	9,294 / 9,101

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PAST AND PRESENT BOARD MEMBERS

PAST:

"Gus" Gustafson (1981-82)
Montana Crime Stoppers

Duncan Jennings (1980-81)
Phoenix Silent Witness

Jim Leinen (1981-82)
Houston Crime Stoppers

Richard Mathys (1980-81)
Austin Crime Stoppers

Betty Anne McDermott (1980-82)
V.P. C/E Corp., Albuquerque

Gail M. Meiering (1980-81)
Albuquerque Junior League

Susan L. Moore (1980-82)
88-Crime, Tucson

Arnold E. Olson (1979-82)
Albuquerque Crime Stoppers

Herb Rolph (1980-82)
El Paso Crime Stoppers

Charles L. Saunders (1980-81)
Rodey Law Firm, Albuquerque

Jay M. Silverman (1980-82)
Minneapolis Crime Stoppers

PRESENT:

Dr. Roy L. Soloff - Chairman
Atlantic County Crime Stoppers, NJ

Lt. Col. Thadeus L. Hartman - Pres.
Fairfax County PD, VA

Marvin Guth - Vice Pres.
Lake Charles Crime Stoppers, LA

H. Coleman Tily - Sec./Treas.
Albuquerque Crime Stoppers, NM

Richard W. Carter, Esq.
Waco PD, TX

Sandra Clark Ekberg
Great Falls Crime Stoppers, MT

Stanley E. Harrison
BDM Corporation, VA

G. Daniel Hearn
Statesville Crime Stoppers, NC

Charles E. Jackson
Rockford Crime Stoppers, IL

Joe Jerkins
Austin Crime Stoppers, TX

H. Stuart Knight, Director
U.S. Secret Service (1973-82)

Lawrence C. May
Minneapolis Crime Stoppers, MN

Dr. Thomas O. Morgan
Central Florida Crime Watch

Al Sledge
Montgomery County Crime Stoppers, MD

Greg MacAleese, Director
New Mexico Crime Stoppers Commission