use of force, resident contacts, response criteria to calls, pursuits, arrest procedures, prisoner transport procedures, reporting of crimes and workload, feedback procedures to victims, citizens complaint procedures, internal affairs investigations, towing of vehicle, authorized weapons and other equipment, radio procedures internally and with local police, training requirements, patrol procedures, scheduling of meetings with residents, record keeping and position descriptions on every post and assignment.

(G) If the housing authority police department collects officer activity information (which the Department recommends), a housing authority approved activity form must be used for the collection, analysis and reporting of activities by officers funded under this section. Computers and software may be included as an eligible item in support of this housing authority data collection

(H) Applicants for funding of additional housing authority police officers must have car-to-car (or other vehicles) and portable-to-portable radio communications links between housing authority police officers and local law enforcement officers to assure a coordinated and safe response to crimes or calls for services. The use of scanners (radio monitors) is not sufficient to meet the requirements of this section. Applicants that do not have such links must submit a plan and timetable for the implementation of such communications links.

(I) Housing authority police departments funded under this program that are not employing a community policing concept must submit a plan and timetable for the implementation of

community policing.

(1) Community policing has a variety of definitions; however, for the purposes of this program, it is defined as follows: Community policing is a method of providing law enforcement services that stresses a partnership among residents, police, government services, the private sector, and other local, state and Federal law enforcement agencies to prevent crime by addressing the conditions and problems that lead to criminal activity and the fear of this type of activity.

(2) This method of policing involves a philosophy of proactive measures, such as foot patrols, bicycle patrols, and citizen contacts. This concept empowers police officers at the beat and zone level and residents in neighborhoods in an effort to: reduce crime and fear of crime; assure the maintenance of order; provide referrals of residents, victims, and the homeless to social services and

government agencies; assure feedback of police actions to victims of crime; and promote a law enforcement value system on the needs and rights of residents.

(J) Housing authority police departments funded under this program that are not nationally or state accredited must submit a plan and timetable that may not exceed 24 months, from the execution of the grant agreement, for such accreditation. Housing authorities may use either their state accreditation program, if one exists, or the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) for this purpose.

(1) The law enforcement community developed a body of standards in 1981 against which law enforcement agencies could be evaluated. While some states have their own law enforcement accreditation program, the nationwide accreditation program is managed by the CALEA, which is located in Fairfax, VA. The purpose of accreditation is to reduce liability exposure of agencies and personnel, and to assure that law enforcement agencies meet a uniform

body of standards.

(2) The accreditation concept emphasizes a voluntary, self-motivated approach by which organizations seek to achieve and maintain objectively verified high quality operations through periodic evaluations conducted by an independent, non-governmental body that has established standards for its "clientele". In simple terms, "to accredit" means to recognize or vouch for an agency as conforming to a body of standards related to a specific discipline—in this instance, law enforcement.

(3) The process for CALEA consists of formal application, mutual aid contract, an in-depth self assessment, an on-site assessment by Commission-selected practitioner assessors from outside the state of the requesting agency, and final Commission review and decision. Selfassessment enables an agency to establish proofs of compliance with standards specific to the agency to review its organization, management, operations, and administrative activities to determine if it believes it meets the requirements. Certain standards are mandatory based on health, life, safety, and importance to the community and the agency.

(4) Use of grant funds for public housing police department accreditation

activities is permitted.

(5) Funding is not permitted to purchase or lease any military or law enforcement clothing or equipment, such as vehicles, uniforms, ammunition, firearms/weapons, military or police

vehicles; including cars, vans, buses, protective vests, and any other supportive equipment, etc.

(K) Expenditures for activities under this section will not be incurred by the grantee and/or funds released by the local HUD Field Office until the grantee has met all the above requirements.

(L) In order to assist housing authorities to develop and administer relevant, fair, and productive contracts with local law enforcement agencies for the delivery of effective services to public housing residents, a sample contract for law enforcement services is provided with the application kit.

(2) Reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies for additional security and protective services.

(i) Additional security and protective services to be funded under this program must be over and above the baseline services, as defined below, that the tribal, state or local government provides to the applying housing

(A) An applicant seeking funding for this activity must first establish a baseline by describing the current level of services (in terms of the kinds of services provided, the number of officers and equipment and the actual percent of their time assigned to the developments proposed for funding) and then demonstrate to what extent the funded activity will represent an increase over this baseline.

Baseline services are defined as those *law enforcement services* the locality is contractually obligated to provide under its Cooperation Agreement with the applying housing authority (as required by the housing authority's Annual Contributions Contract).

(ii) Communications and security equipment to improve the collection, analysis, and use of information about drug-related criminal activities in a public housing community, such as surveillance equipment (e.g., Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), software, cameras, monitors, components and supporting equipment), computers accessing national, tribal, state or local government security networks and databases, facsimile machines, telephone equipment, bicycles, and motor scooters may be eligible items if used exclusively in connection with the establishment of a law enforcement *substation* on the funded premises or scattered site developments of the housing authority.

(iii) If the local law enforcement agency collects officer activity information (which the Department recommends) for the housing authority, it must use a housing authority approved activity form for the