

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE	2. DATE SUBMITTED	Applicant Identifier
1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION Application Non-Construction	3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE	State Application Identifier
	4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY	Federal Identifier
5. APPLICANT INFORMATION		
Legal Name City of Ann Arbor	Organizational Unit Police Department	
Address 301 E. Huron St. Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104-5522	Name and telephone number of the person to be contacted on matters involving this application Bazick, Greg (734) 794-6910	
6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN) 38-6004534	7. TYPE OF APPLICANT Municipal	
8. TYPE OF APPLICATION New	9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY Bureau of Justice Assistance	
10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: 16.738 CFDA EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE TITLE: ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM	11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT Implementation of a law enforcement specific, geospatial, crime mapping dashboard.	
12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT City of Ann Arbor.		
13. PROPOSED PROJECT Start Date: October 01, 2011 End Date: September 30, 2015	14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF a. Applicant b. Project MI15	
15. ESTIMATED FUNDING		16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS? This preapplication/application was made available to the state executive order 12372 process for review on 07/19/2011
Federal	\$27,996	
Applicant	\$20,518	
State	\$0	
Local	\$0	
Other	\$0	
Program Income	\$0	17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT? N
TOTAL	\$48,514	

18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT, THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS REQUIRED.

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Abstract

Name

Ann Arbor Police Department

Project Title:

Implementation of a law enforcement specific, geospatial, crime mapping dashboard.

Top 5 Project Identifiers:

Computer software/hardware, Crime Prevention, Geomapping, Policing, Strategic Planning.

Goals/Strategies:

The Ann Arbor Police Department continues to restructure as the result of staff reductions. With each change, assignment of daily tasks becomes increasingly challenging.

The focus of personnel deployment continues to be in the areas of uniformed patrol response and investigations.

One role that support staff has performed in the department is crime analysis, crime mapping and statistics generation.

This information helps to identify trends in criminal offences by variables such as hour of day, day of week, neighborhood, etc. although it lags near real-time availability due to the time intensive nature to generate the information.

As time has gone on, this task has been relegated to primarily one individual. That individual's role has changed over time requiring other tasks to be performed that are not related to crime analysis and mapping yet equally important to service delivery to the community.

No longer is the luxury available to totally dedicate staff whether sworn or non-sworn to a function as critical as analysis.

Even where agencies still have dedicated personnel performing that function, generally speaking, they cannot respond quickly enough to the variety of requests that they receive from within a police agency.

The AAPD intends to implement a LEID with the support of funding from the 2011 JAG.

Program Narrative

The Ann Arbor Police Department (AAPD) is submitting the 2011 JAG application for the solicitation purpose area “planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs”.

Specifically, the department is seeking to apply awarded funds to a technology implementation of a law enforcement specific, geospatial, crime mapping dashboard.

AAPD is aware of at least one such technology that is commercially available. It is currently deployed in at least one city police agency that is more than twice the population of the City of Ann Arbor. AAPD along with several other agencies within the police records information consortium that it belongs to, recently began automating distribution of current crime maps to the public through this same vendor.

While this is not the sole vendor of a dashboard product it is the only one currently know that has successfully deployed a law enforcement specific dashboard that is scalable and customizable to the unique needs of law enforcement personnel in various assignments of an organization. AAPD will continue to search for competent competitors of an application such to ensure the best product and best pricing. Knowledge of this one vendor is being highlighted simply to illustrate that the reason for this request can be successfully fulfilled.

Reasons for the necessity of pursuing such an application by AAPD are for the following reason.

The Ann Arbor Police Department continues to restructure as the result of staff reductions. With each change, assignment of daily tasks becomes increasingly challenging.

The focus of personnel deployment continues to be in the areas of uniformed patrol response and investigations. Both functions are currently performed exclusively by sworn personnel. Staffing assigned to support roles has been reduced or remained at decreased levels even though tasks assigned to these roles has not diminished to any notable level.

One role that support staff has performed in the department is crime analysis, crime mapping and statistics generation. This information helps to identify trends in criminal offences by variables such as hour of day, day of week, neighborhood, etc. although it lags near real-time availability due to the time intensive nature to generate the information. As time has gone on, this task has been relegated to primarily one individual. That individual’s role has changed over time requiring other tasks to be performed that are not related to crime analysis and mapping yet equally important to service delivery to the community.

The Ann Arbor Police Department has been working with peer agencies in Washtenaw County to identify internal tasks or service delivered to the public where the need is the same regardless of jurisdictional boundaries. Crime mapping and analysis is one of those areas. As mentioned earlier in this narrative, AAPD as well as all law enforcement agencies of Washtenaw County are members of the same consortium focused on providing a complete law enforcement records management system to its users. The name of the consortium is CLEMIS. It is based in Oakland County Michigan there are member agencies from several other Michigan Counties that are members of CLEMIS. Any crime mapping dashboard application AAPD pursues will be shared with the CLEMIS consortium with the intent of utilizing such a tool across multiple agencies.

All law enforcement agencies are facing a similar problem in regards to staffing. No longer is the luxury available to totally dedicate staff whether sworn or non-sworn to a function as critical as analysis. Even where agencies still have dedicated personnel performing that function, generally speaking, they cannot respond quickly enough to the variety of requests that they receive from within a police agency.

This point is illustrated in Chapter 3 of the 1999 U.S. Department of Justice publication “Mapping Crime: Principle and Practice”.

“The underlying assumption that “one map fits all” is inadequate because each audience has its own perspective on crime and how it can be prevented or controlled. Community leaders may have the latest notorious incident on their minds. Policymakers may be concerned about how to trim \$1 million–\$2 million from their budgets while making the community safer. Members of the court and corrections communities may be concerned with overloaded systems, overcrowding, and the ramifications of releasing offenders early. Investigators may need tools to help them organize place-related facts and processes. Police managers often worry about accountability, resource allocation, displacement problems, and the implications of demographic change. On the front lines where patrol and community officers operate, community information is a core resource rarely available in sufficient quantity or quality.

Patrol officers

Officers who spend time on the street are entitled to the most up-to-date and comprehensive data related to their patrol areas. These data should be easily accessible and user friendly.

The most useful kind of information should focus on recent area history, with an emphasis on change. Effective policing emphasizes patterns, and mapping and understanding change are key to understanding these patterns. The most basic information shows what happened and where. For example, what has happened during the past two shifts? Are new hot spots emerging? Have significant developments occurred in outstanding cases? Is it necessary to communicate with specific neighborhood watch or citizen patrol representatives?

Quick mapping systems that support patrol functions have been developed by several police departments. These include Chicago’s Information Collection for Automated Mapping (ICAM) program, which defaults to a map of reported offenses (based on the

user's selection of a crime type) during the previous 10 days in the district. Figure 3.3 shows an example.

Investigators

The documented applications of mapping as a support tool for investigation suggest several generalizations applicable to the use of maps.

Maps:

- Bring together diverse pieces of information in a coherent way.
- Provide vivid visualizations of case related data and descriptive patterns that may suggest answers to investigative questions.
- Provide opportunities for spatial analysis with selection and query tools.

(See chapter 4.)

- Serve as tools to persuade managers to deploy resources in a specific manner.

A recurring theme is that maps often reveal a whole picture that is greater than the sum of its parts. This happens when many small and seemingly isolated and insignificant pieces of evidence take on critical importance when viewed as part of a pattern. Without maps, data may be incomprehensible or available only in the form of a list. A list of suspects or pieces of physical evidence means little if key information is seen best in graphic form. Even a list of addresses may be hopelessly confusing in a metropolitan area with thousands of streets.

Police managers

Police managers are confronted with many challenges. Not only must they be aware of crime problems, but they also must be able to address problems involving labor relations, public relations, and political influences. The following are typical issues affecting police managers, which can be addressed by using mapping as a management tool. The five issues are analyzing calls for service (CFS), hot spot mapping, crime displacement, the implications of demographic change, and accountability as exemplified by the CompStat process in New York.”

Many examples of the emergence of data driven policing are available through Department of Justice Publications as well as contemporary law enforcement periodicals such as Police Chief magazine and Law and order magazine.

Chief Bence Hoyle is the Chief of Police in Cornelius, North Carolina. He wrote an article entitled “Dashboards Help Lift the ‘Fog of Crime’”. He describes a Law Enforcement Information Dashboard (LEID) in this way:

“The goal of these dashboard solutions is to provide law enforcement personnel with a consolidated, single screen, visual display of critical information required to make timely and effective decisions. Each of these LEID's is customizable for specific needs of first-line patrol operations, supervisory and command level interests, as well as task force operations where a particular type of information may be needed”

The AAPD intends to implement a LEID with the support of funding from the 2011 JAG. In the event that the JAG does not completely cover the cost of development and implementation costs associated with a LEID the balance would likely be funded through existing state or federal forfeiture funds that AAPD currently has budgeted. No specific funding currently exists in the AAPD general fund budget.

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Program Title: Implementation of a law enforcement specific, geospatial, crime mapping dashboard.

The Ann Arbor Police Department (AAPD) is aware of at least one such technology that is commercially available. It is currently deployed in at least one city police agency that is more than twice the population of the City of Ann Arbor. The itemization of project components described below is based on an initial quote from that vendor to implement the technology in the AAPD.

While this is not the sole vendor of a dashboard product it is the only one currently know that has successfully deployed a law enforcement specific dashboard that is scalable and customizable to the unique needs of law enforcement personnel in various assignments of an organization. AAPD will continue to search for competent competitors of an application such to ensure the best product and best pricing.

This budget will allocate 2011 JAG funds to the solicitation purpose area “planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs”.

Description	Cost
Software Subscription	\$ 16,800
Software Engineering	\$ 9,842
Implementation	\$ 11,480
Training	\$ 3,626
Project Management	\$ 4,766
Vendor Travel to AAPD	\$ 2,000
TOTAL	\$ 48,514
JAG Award	\$ 27,996
Balance from Federal Forfeiture Funds	\$ 20,518

Review Narrative

This JAG application was made available for review by members of the Ann Arbor City Council July 19, 2011.

A notice will be published in the Washtenaw County Legal News at a date yet to be determined, informing the public of the application and advising that it may be reviewed at the City Clerk's Office.

A resolution will be presented to City Council for a formal vote to approve the application. The meeting date for this resolution has not yet been set. The public will have an opportunity to make comments to City Council prior to their formal vote.

A revised review narrative will be submitted once the date of publication in the Washtenaw County Legal News has been confirmed as well as the scheduled date the resolution is to go before City Council.



STANDARD ASSURANCES

The Applicant hereby assures and certifies compliance with all applicable Federal statutes, regulations, policies, guidelines, and requirements, including OMB Circulars A-21, A-87, A-102, A-110, A-122, A-133; Ex. Order 12372 (intergovernmental review of federal programs); and 28 C.F.R. pts. 66 or 70 (administrative requirements for grants and cooperative agreements). The applicant also specifically assures and certifies that:

1. It has the legal authority to apply for federal assistance and the institutional, managerial, and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay any required non-federal share of project cost) to ensure proper planning, management, and completion of the project described in this application.
2. It will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest, or personal gain.
3. It will give the awarding agency or the General Accounting Office, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all paper or electronic records related to the financial assistance.
4. It will comply with all lawful requirements imposed by the awarding agency, specifically including any applicable regulations, such as 28 C.F.R. pts. 18, 22, 23, 30, 35, 38, 42, 61, and 63, and the award term in 2 C.F.R. § 175.15 (b).
5. It will assist the awarding agency (if necessary) in assuring compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. § 470), Ex. Order 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. § 469 a-1 et seq.), and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. § 4321).
6. It will comply (and will require any subgrantees or contractors to comply) with any applicable statutorily-imposed nondiscrimination requirements, which may include the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 3789d); the Victims of Crime Act (42 U.S.C. § 10604(e)); The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 (42 U.S.C. § 5672(b)); the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. § 2000d); the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. § 794); the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. § 12131-34); the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. §§1681, 1683, 1685-86); and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. §§ 6101-07); see Ex. Order 13279 (equal protection of the laws for faith-based and community organizations).
7. If a governmental entity:
 - a. it will comply with the requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. § 4601 et seq.), which govern the treatment of persons displaced as a result of federal and federally-assisted programs; and
 - b. it will comply with requirements of 5 U.S.C. §§ 1501-08 and §§ 7324-28, which limit certain political activities of State or local government employees whose principal employment is in connection with an activity financed in whole or in part by federal assistance.

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CERTIFICATIONS REGARDING LOBBYING; DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS; AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS

Applicants should refer to the regulations cited below to determine the certification to which they are required to attest. Applicants should also review the instructions for certification included in the regulations before completing this form. Acceptance of this form provides for compliance with certification requirements under 28 CFR Part 69, "New Restrictions on Lobbying," 2 CFR Part 2867, "DOJ Implementation of OMB Guidance of Nonprocurement Debarment and Suspension," and 28 CFR Part 83, "Government-wide Debarment and Suspension," and Government-wide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants)." The certifications shall be treated as a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed when the Department of Justice determines to award the covered transaction, grant, or cooperative agreement.

1. LOBBYING As required by Section 1352, Title 31 of the U.S. Code, and implemented at 28 CFR Part 69, for persons entering into a grant or cooperative agreement over \$100,000, as defined at 28 CFR Part 69, the applicant certifies that:

(a) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the making of any Federal grant, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal grant or cooperative agreement;

(b) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal grant or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form - LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions;

(c) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subgrants, contracts under grants and cooperative agreements, and subcontracts) and that all sub-recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

2. DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS (DIRECT RECIPIENT)

As required by Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension, and implemented at 2 CFR Part 2867, for prospective participants in primary covered transactions, as defined at 2 CFR Section 2867.20(a):

A. The applicant certifies that it and its principals:

(a) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, sentenced to a denial of Federal benefits by a State or Federal court, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

(b) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(c) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of this certification; and

(d) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, or local) terminated for cause or default.

B. Where the applicant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, he or she shall attach an explanation to this application.

3. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (GRANTEES OTHER THAN INDIVIDUALS)

As required by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, and implemented at 28 CFR Part 83, Subpart F, for grantees, as defined at 28 CFR Sections 83.620 and 83.650:

A. The applicant certifies that it will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

(a) Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;

(b) Establishing an on-going drug-free awareness program to inform employees about

(1) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

(2) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;

(3) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and

(4) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;

(c) Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph (a);

(d) Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph (a) that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will

(1) Abide by the terms of the statement; and

(2) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;

(e) Notifying the agency, in writing, within 10 calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to: Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, ATTN: Control Desk, 810 7th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

(f) Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2), with respect to any employee who is so convicted

(1) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or

(2) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;

(g) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I hereby certify that the applicant will comply with the above certifications.

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