

The United States Conference of Mayors

Crime and Policing in America's Major Cities

A 60-City Survey

September, 2025



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CONFERENCE OF MAYORS



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The United States Conference of Mayors is the official non-partisan organization of cities with each city represented in the Conference by its chief elected official, the mayor.



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Foreword

While many cities have seen a significant reduction in violent crime over the last year or so, it is clear that it remains a challenge in our communities. The President of the United States continues to discuss this issue and has indicated his intention to take further federal action to reduce violent crime, including sending the National Guard into more cities.

We reflect on 1992 when more crime was reported than ever before. Our nation coped with two million murders, rapes, robberies and aggravated assaults. Gun crime spiked to the highest point in 20 years. More than half a million total gun crimes were reported. Drive-by shootings were common. More than 850,000 children were victims of violent crimes and guns alone killed 5,379 children – an average of 15 each day. Cities struggled then to fight crime as we always do, but the federal response bogged down in partisan differences.

President Bill Clinton called us to the White House and asked the U.S. Conference of Mayors for recommendations to reduce crime. Then Conference President Louisville Mayor Jerry Abramson convened a national summit of mayors and police chiefs in Chicago to develop initial recommendations. Then Denver Mayor Wellington Webb led a small working group of mayors and police chiefs that used those recommendations to develop our plan. We brought that plan to the White House where mayors and police chiefs met with President Clinton, the Attorney General and other federal public safety officials.

President Clinton then provided the leadership along with our mayors to pass the 1994 crime bill with 100,000 police officers, to pass common sense gun legislation, including the Brady Bill and the assault weapons ban that lasted 10 years, and to develop and implement a comprehensive anti-drug strategy.

The federal/city partnership with President Clinton to reduce crime in our nation was a defining moment in the history of The United States Conference of Mayors. This was a time in history when the President of our nation sought the advice and had the total respect for mayors, police chiefs, and the thousands of men and women who serve as police officers in our police departments that are funded with local funds of city taxpayers.

Further, it was a time in our history in which the federal/city public safety working partnership resulted in bringing crime rates down in cities across our nation.

We learned then and we still know today that mayors working with their police chiefs know best what federal assistance would be most helpful to their cities. Therefore, for validation and proof, we conducted a survey of major cities this month to determine the types of federal support that would be most effective in further reducing violent crime. We sent the survey to 101 cities and in just over one week 60 submitted responses, an excellent return rate that indicates the importance of this issue to mayors.

This report contains the findings of the survey. It shows that while violent crime is down in a very high proportion of the survey cities and mayors and police departments have implemented many successful initiatives that have helped to achieve this, challenges remain and there is more work to do. Federal funding, new technology and other resources are needed to continue and build upon the progress that has been made.

This report details the progress made, the kinds of efforts underway in cities, and the kinds of federal assistance that would be most helpful. The United States Conference of Mayors, representing Republican, Democratic, and Independent mayors, who are constitutionally and legally charged with the fiscal responsibility of providing public safety in our cities, where the overwhelming majority of our people live, are today seeking a new partnership with the Administration and the Congress in our common effort of supporting our local police departments to reduce crime. We urge the Administration and the Congress to listen to what mayors and their cities have told us and take that into account as they develop their strategies to reduce crime and make our cities safer.



Tom Cochran
CEO and Executive Director
The United States Conference of Mayors

Executive Summary

Crime Trends

- 86% of the survey cities said that the number of reported violent crimes decreased during the first six months of 2025 compared with the same period in 2024.
- 77% of the cities said that the number of reported homicides decreased.
- 83% of the cities said that the number of reported shootings decreased.
- Crimes involving juveniles, shootings, homicides and robberies were identified as the biggest crime problems the survey cities face – in that order.

Juvenile Crime

- 59% of the cities consider the juvenile crime problem serious or very serious.
- Car thefts are the crime in which juveniles are most often involved in the survey cities, followed by crimes involving firearms, retail theft, and disturbing the peace.
- Leading the list of most effective programs in the survey cities to reduce juvenile crime are mentoring programs, followed by violence intervention programs, sports programs, and youth employment programs.
- Seven in 10 of the cities said they do not have adequate funding for youth programs.

Police Department Funding and Federal Assistance – Now and in the Future

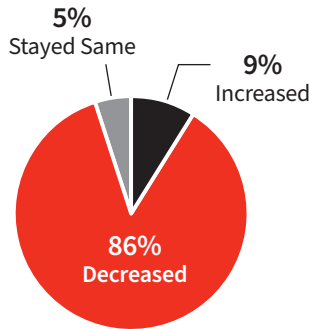
- On average, the survey cities allocated 27% of their locally raised revenue to their police department in 2024.
- On average, 3% of police department budgets in the survey cities came from federal funds during the last year.
- 29% of the survey cities have seen federal grants terminated or cut this year.
- 91% of the survey cities received Byrne JAG funding during the last year; 38% received community violence intervention or other crime prevention grants; and 36% received COPS hiring grants.
- All of the cities work in partnership with the FBI, 92% work in partnership with DEA, and 90% work in partnership with ATF.
- Going forward, 97% of the cities called for increased grants to purchase police department technology and other equipment; 95% of the cities called for additional funding for crime prevention efforts; 88% say they need increased support for mental health services and counseling; and 72% called for increased COPS grants to hire and retain police officers.
- Also going forward, 77% of the cities called for increased support from DEA agents, 75% called for increased support from the FBI; and 73% called for increased support from ATF agents.

Survey Findings

Following are the findings for the 60 cities that responded to the survey. Please note that all percentages reported are calculated using the number of cities that responded to the particular question.

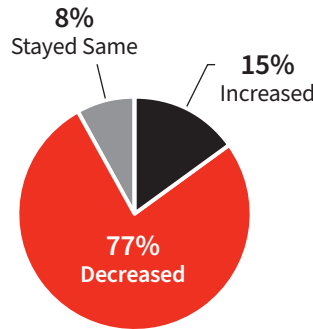
Crime Trends

During the first six months of 2025 compared to the same period in 2024, has the number of reported violent crimes, homicides, and reported shootings in your city decreased, increased or stayed the same?



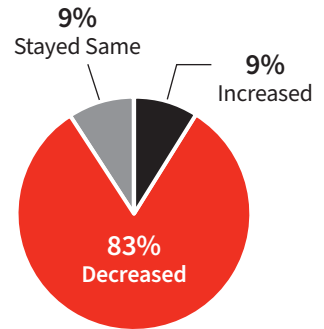
Violent Crimes

86% of the survey cities said that the number of reported violent crimes decreased; 9% said they increased, and 5% said they stayed the same.



Homicides

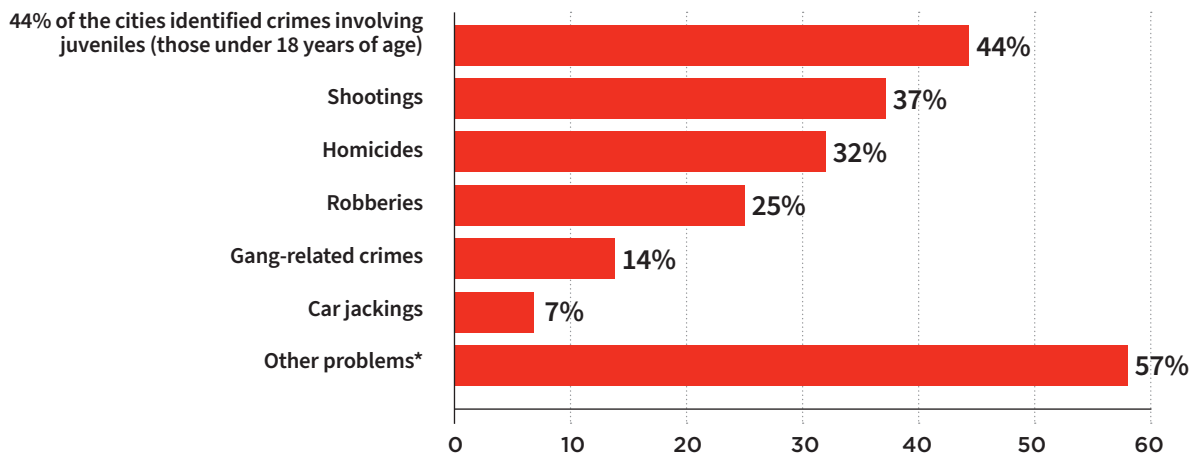
77% of the cities said that the number of reported homicides decreased, 15% said they increased, and 8% said they stayed the same.



Reported Shootings

83% of the cities said that the number of reported shootings decreased, 9% said they increased, and 9% said they stayed the same.

What are the biggest crime problems your city currently faces?



* Other problems cited in an open-ended question include property crimes (by 9 cities), thefts (by 8 cities), drug-related crimes (by 6 cities), retail theft (by 5 cities), auto theft (by 3 cities), quality of life crimes (by 5 cities), aggravated assault (by 2 cities), and domestic violence (by 2 cities).

City Actions to Reduce Crime

The cities were asked to provide information on the actions they are currently taking to respond to crime problems. They describe a wide range of prevention, community-based, and enforcement strategies, often employing new technologies, as well as the comprehensive approach many cities are taking to prevent and reduce crime. Among the information they provided:

Gilbert, AZ: We have increased patrols and stationed decoy cars at commercial shopping centers.

Mesa, AZ: Mesa PD has implemented a range of strategies to reduce crime. These include the Violent Crime Initiative, Crime Gun Intelligence Squad, and Mission-Directed Proactive Patrol Assignments. The department partners with Arizona State University to contract two Crime Analysts, supporting crime-based research projects and augmenting the COMPSTAT process. The growth of the Real Time Crime Center, now equipped with live-911 integration and a first-responder drone program, and the citywide camera network has been expanded to cover public parks and garages, with future projects incorporating AI analytics. To increase officer availability and reduce response times, Mesa has expanded the Civilian Investigation Specialist and Public Safety Officer positions, opened a new district station, and maintained a low vacancy rate through strong recruiting efforts. Strategic planning is continuously refined in partnership with the City's performance management team, with progress measured through performance metrics. Automation and AI are being incorporated to speed up report completion and provide near real-time data analysis, while an enhanced community crime reporting system increases officer availability for priority calls. The department continues to prioritize School Resource Officers for their impact on youth and community safety, and accountability remains central through targeted missions, area-specific enforcement, and COMPSTAT review of strategies.

Phoenix AZ: The city partnered with Arizona State University in a study related to crime prevention. The Phoenix Community Safety Plan study brought together the Real Time Operations Centers within two police precincts, community, and other stakeholders to identify and prevent crimes, to include aggravated assaults and robberies. The study showed there was a reduction of 29%, 35%, 43%, and 38% in overall crime within each respective Community Safety Plan area.

Phoenix Police has also implemented detectives assigned to the Non-Fatal Shoot Team. These detectives respond to all shootings where someone was injured by gunfire. This response has allowed immediate follow-up, prompt analysis of evidence, specifically casings and the sharing of real time information with patrol officers. The collection and analysis of evidence have allowed detectives to identify specific suspects to multiple incidents where a handgun was used.

This summer Phoenix Police also implemented the Crime Prevention Summer Program specifically addressing large parties. Officers assigned to this program were responsible for responding to parties, gathering information related to parties/gatherings, and proactively addressing locations where these parties could take place.

Tucson, AZ: Our city is taking a multifaceted approach to put the right work in the right hands. We are diversifying our police force by adding Community Service Officers, Professional Scene Investigators, and others. We are expanding our VIVA sites which grew from our Place Network Investigation pilot, which was designed to concentrate resources and community involvement into disrupting criminal networks. This has significantly reduced gun violence in those specific areas.

Bakersfield, CA: The City is utilizing diverse partnerships and evidence-based strategies to deal with violence and low-level crimes.

Fremont, CA: Our Crime Reduction Unit, in close collaboration with our Detective Bureau, plays a crucial role in fostering a safer community. These units work hand in hand with our Strategic Intelligence and Analysis Unit, leveraging cutting-edge data analysis, advanced software, and innovative technology to stay ahead of criminal activities. Our dedicated patrol officers utilize this intelligence to increase surveillance and patrolling efforts, aiming to efficiently apprehend offenders and prevent crimes before they occur.

In addition to operational activities, we are making significant investments in new technology and resources. This includes securing dedicated grant funds, hiring specialized ORT investigators, promoting the installation of surveillance cameras throughout the city, establishing a Real-Time Information Center, Drone as First Responder, and deploying License Plate Reader Cameras to enhance investigative capabilities. These initiatives enable us to respond more swiftly and accurately to emerging crime patterns.

Furthermore, we work intimately with our Public Affairs Unit to ensure the timely sharing of real-time crime data, offender information, and trend analysis with the community. This partnership helps in engaging residents, raising awareness, and educating them on effective crime prevention strategies. Through these collaborative efforts, we believe we can reduce crime rates, boost public safety, and create an environment that discourages criminals from targeting our city. Our commitment remains steadfast in using innovative tools, data-driven strategies, and community partnerships to achieve our safety goals.

Fresno, CA: Murders, violent crime and gang violence are at near historic lows compared to the past 20 or so years. Immediate follow-up on non-fatal shootings, gang intelligence gathering, multi-agency partnerships and technology to include NIBRS, digital forensics, and ALPR are key to our reductions. By intervening in gang conflicts and solving shootings quickly, we have made a significant impact on reducing retaliatory shootings that previously drove our high numbers. Robbery is the only violent crime that has seen only a small decrease. Robbery stats are primarily driven by domestic violence and homeless encampment-related robberies, according to NIBRS reporting. Due to California laws, prosecution of juveniles is increasingly difficult. We are focusing on preventing gangs from recruiting juveniles to commit violent crimes due to the lack of legal consequences for their age group.

Irvine, CA: Our Crime Impact Team, Detective Bureau, Real Time Crime Center, Crime Analysis Unit, and patrol officers work collaboratively using data analysis and actionable intelligence from various law enforcement resources. We also leverage advanced software and technology to enhance situational awareness and direct patrol activities, helping to identify and apprehend criminals. Our Public Information Office shares crime trends and offender information to engage the community and promote effective crime prevention strategies.

By integrating these efforts, we believe we can reduce crime, improve public safety, and deter criminal activity in our city.

Long Beach, CA: Our department is responding to crime trends by staying current on legal changes, adapting operations to improve safety citywide, ensuring accountability across the justice system, and equipping our officers with the tools and information they need to serve effectively.

Oakland, CA: We are utilizing a focused deterrence strategy.

Riverside, CA: We have deployed a specialized team of officers partnered with behavioral therapists, and outreach workers. Outreach is a component. Enforcement is done when appropriate.

Sacramento, CA: We have a violent crimes strategy in which we work with CBOs, use the technology we have available and partner with the community, DA's office, FBI, DEA and ATF.

San Diego, CA: Our city is taking a multifaceted approach to put the right work in the right hands. We are diversifying our police force by adding community service officers, professional scene investigators, and others. We are expanding our VIVA sites which grew from our Place Network Investigation pilot which was designed to concentrate resources and community involvement into disrupting criminal networks. This has significantly reduced gun violence in those specific areas.

San Francisco, CA: The city is taking a proactive approach enabled by technology that serves as a force-multiplier. Officers can respond faster, investigate more efficiently and ultimately strengthen community safety, even amid staffing shortages. Additionally, the city is creating a reserve officer program, has recreated the hiring pipeline to get officers employed faster, and created outreach teams that integrate service workers with law enforcement.

San Jose, CA: We have increased enforcement and technology, and are advocating for accountability and treatment for repeat offenders.

Santa Ana, CA: The department has shifted personnel to uniformed patrol and other assignments which directly address narcotics offenses and associated quality of life criminal conduct and nuisance activity. We have also put an emphasis on line level and Investigative assignments, which Investigate and mitigate violent gang crime. We have acquired and continue to research new technologies to assist with mitigation of violent crime.

Stockton, CA:

Crime Suppression: We have fully launched our “See Something, Say Something” campaign. Since launching our campaign, we have seen a significant increase in calls to 911. In regard to crime, the YTD versus LYTD comparison is as follows: Violent crime decreased 13.3% compared to last year. Property crime decreased 15.4% compared to last year. Total crime decreased 14.8% compared to last year. It is important to note that officer-initiated activity has risen to a record 64.8% compared to last year, supporting the belief that officers feel valued and cared for. At the same time, homicides have decreased by 40% compared to the previous year. We do not accept any harm being done to any community member, and no number of homicides is acceptable. Our goal will always be to resolve all crimes and to continue this positive trend.

While there are many variables related to the increase in call volume, we believe our amplifying efforts related to our “See Something, Say Something” campaign have positively impacted this trend: Information related to our campaigns is readily available on our website, including details about “See Something, Say Something.” Weekly social media posts from our Public Information Officers (PIOs) feature the “See Something, Say Something” logo. Quarterly, we will continuously drop the edited version of the “See Something, Say Something” press conference on social media and mass email community members and our elected officials to message their constituents, keeping the campaign in everyone’s thoughts. Additionally, a new standardized PowerPoint presentation has been created for all staff to use during community and business presentations. This presentation includes slides related to engagement activities and information on all campaigns, including “See Something, Say Something.” All interviews with Chiefs and Public Information Officers incorporate messages that emphasize the importance of “See Something, Say Something.” We are collaborating with Crime Stoppers, an organization that supports our campaign and provides reward money.

We have integrated our “See Something, Say Something” campaign into everything we do and share, including the gaming shirts to be worn by those participating in the Public Safety Day gaming tournament. We have opened sign-ups for National Night Out, where we are promoting our “See Something, Say Something” campaign. We will also provide informational cards on “See Something, Say Something” to hosts for distribution in their communities.” During the launch of this campaign, our elected officials expressed the city’s commitment to designing an appealing logo for billboards and other strategically selected locations throughout the city.

Crime Prevention: In our efforts to prevent crime, we are creating a platform in which law enforcement historically hasn’t been present. Our discussions are centered around the collective responsibility of raising children, which is emphasized by our “Parenting with a Purpose” campaign. This initiative has gathered several resources that aim to positively impact the lives of youth, and we want to expand on those efforts. The next phase of our “Parenting with a Purpose” campaign will begin in July and consist of four parts:

- *Part 1:* A stakeholder meeting, co-facilitated by Dr. Troy Brown and SPD, is scheduled for July. The purpose of this meeting is to bring together key partners and a facilitator to define shared goals and develop a unified strategy for purposeful parenting.
- *Part 2:* After the stakeholder meeting, we will hold a directional meeting to solidify our collective messaging for parents and families in preparation for the Press Conference and Parenting Resource Fair.
- *Part 3:* The Press Conference and Parenting Resource Fair will take place.
- *Part 4:* We will continue to communicate the campaign consistently with all our initiatives, ensuring that our messages remain fresh in the minds of community members and encourage parents to support their children’s growth and success. The steps we are taking will lead to parental empowerment and commitment from community leaders to provide sustainable resources for parents to establish a safe environment for their youth.

Investing in Youth: Coaching directives were sent to all PD staff, encouraging them to coach youth teams, build trust with the young players, and participate in their guidance and development. More staff members are stepping up to the challenge of coaching these youth teams. The Stockton Police Department has recently dedicated a sergeant position specifically to expand and create new programs that allow department members to partner with youth groups. The goal is to broaden our offerings by providing additional athletic programs and activities to youth at no cost. The SPD and SUSD Summer Arts and Music program allows middle and high school student band members from the district to collaborate with law enforcement personnel. During various events, students participate as a marching or concert band, showcasing SPD logos at community gatherings.

The primary goal of this initiative is to strengthen the connection between students and our staff. SPD has established an ongoing paid Police Aide Program that connects youth with department personnel. This initiative provides opportunities for young people to explore careers in law enforcement and various professional staff roles across different divisions. The SPD has expanded our Junior Cadets program for youth interested in careers in law enforcement. We strive to develop positive relationships with the young people in our community. This program helps youth build responsibility, trust, teamwork, and other leadership skills, potentially guiding them to become future police officers. As we continue to shift the culture of this department, our commitment to the youth will be integrated into everything we do. We will continue to launch and expand our efforts to connect with them. While our primary function will always be to enforce laws, we are committed to helping our youth thrive. This is an opportunity for everyone to review and assess how they support youth empowerment and development.

Colorado Springs, CO: As it relates to juvenile crime, we have implemented and executed Intelligence Led Policing strategies utilizing a data-driven approach to crime specific trends, patterns, and prolific offender identification and focus. We also continue to foster a cohesive partnership with the District Attorney's Office Juvenile Offender Section, Probation, and Parole.

Denver, CO: Denver has been successful in dramatically reducing violent crime because of the city's all-of-the-above approach to addressing crime, including putting more officers on the streets, focusing on prevention, and building trust across diverse communities. Some key strategies include:

Place Network Investigations

- This framework is narrowly focused on places and criminal networks where violence is disproportionately concentrated.
- In 2021, the Denver Police Department implemented the PNI model as a pilot program and achieved meaningful reductions or stabilization of violence in each area. Currently, DPD is using PNI in five hotspot locations: Paco Sanchez Park, E. Colfax Ave./N. Verbena St., 800 block S. Oneida St., E. Mississippi Ave./S. Raritan St., and E. 47th Ave./ N. Peoria St.
- As examples of the whole-of-city approach in the PNI areas, Paco Sanchez Park has received additional lighting and security cameras, foot patrols done by DPD officers paired with Denver Parks and Recreation Rangers, soccer field line striping, soccer events conducted by a community partner to activate the area, wellness events, community barbecues, and more. Parallel to these accomplishments, DPD conducted numerous outreach and enforcement operations in the Paco Sanchez Park area resulting in nearly 200 arrests for drug trafficking, drug use, violent crime, trespassing and the seizure of more than 15,000 fentanyl pills.

Hot Streets

- The DPD "Hot Streets" program is a short-term violence interruption program utilizing 10-15 minutes of directed, high-visibility patrol in specific street segments – intersection to intersection – every two hours over a 10-hour period when violent crime is highest.
- Each of DPD's six districts participates, and utilizing crime data, will identify a new Hot Street location for these focused patrols every month.

Trust Patrols

- The Denver Police Department is enhancing its outreach to businesses through Trust Patrols, during which officers will stop by businesses for 10-25 minutes to chat with owners/employees about crime challenges and safety concerns.
- The primary goals are to build connections and trust, share crime prevention strategies, and provide a visible officer presence.

Group Violence Intervention

- The Denver Police Department is in the process of creating and launching its Group Violence Intervention (GVI) program, which according to the National Network for Safe Communities at John Jay College, is a model that “focuses on the groups at highest risk for violent victimization and offending, with the intention to keep those in them alive, safe, and out of prison. The GVI partnership communicates directly with group members, conveying a powerful community message about disapproval for violence and in support of community aspirations; concrete opportunities for both immediate and longer-term assistance and support; and clear prior notice of the legal risks associated with continued violence.”
- The Denver Police Department has utilized the GVI concept for several years, however, a team and program are being formalized to maximize success.
- DPD’s GVI outreach team will consist of a behavioral health clinician and a violence interruption specialist (both from the Office of Neighborhood Safety) and a DPD Community Resource Officer with a long track record of successful outreach to at-risk individuals, including gang members.

Orlando, FL: We have instituted proactive patrol and community interaction.

St. Petersburg, FL: We work significantly with our state and federal partners to address violent crime and drug crimes. We have personnel assigned to several task forces, which allows for grants and funding to address overtime and operations. Our crime stats continue to decline significantly. In addition, we have concentrated on case management for detectives, thereby increasing our closure and arrest rates significantly.

Tampa, FL: We have instituted the re-distribution of tactical resources, intelligence lead policing, pro-active and preventive policing, partnering with the community, and the BJA Public Safety Partnership.

Honolulu HI: We have instituted a data-driven approach to “Hot Spot” policing to better police various locations in the City and County of Honolulu. We focus on illegal game room operations with various investigative units and community partners to direct, track, and report activity related to illegal game room operations. We focus on violent and property crime within areas of responsibility and develop a crime gun intelligence program. We practice prevention and persecution of agriculture crimes and have created a firearm reduction work group to coordinate enforcement responses and to address individuals who illegally possess and/or distribute illegal firearms. We are currently taking steps to determine the feasibility of implementing a School Resource Officer pilot program.

Boise, ID: We have increased overall patrol staffing to increase unallocated time. This allows officers free time to engage in proactive police work to address community issues.

Chicago, IL: The City of Chicago is investing in people. Through funding community violence intervention, youth employment, and transforming our police department through the promotion of 200+ detectives, reshaping community policing, and making progress in the Consent Decree, we have seen historic decreases in crime.

Additionally, the Mayor’s Office of Community Safety leads efforts in rapidly responding to specific community safety challenges through trauma-informed and community-based interventions. This includes activating a protocol to quickly coordinate resources for survivors and family members of violence (mass shootings, youth involved homicides, or officer-involved shootings), activating safe spaces for our communities, and bringing all city agencies together to discuss community safety data, opportunities for proactive cross-departmental response, and high-priority safety promotion initiatives consistent with a “whole of government” approach.

Simultaneously, the City of Chicago is taking a community-led approach to eradicate the root causes of crime, violence, and harm. To do so, we are advancing a public health framework and comprehensive strategy to community safety through the People’s Plan for Community Safety. This plan uses data and community

feedback to understand the needs of communities who have been disinvested in. In partnership with philanthropic, business and faith communities, city departments, and agencies, we work together to deploy resources to create safer communities in many areas: policing, community environment, health, education, economic opportunity, adults of highest promise, youth of highest promise, and victims/survivors. Our initiatives are dynamic and are tailored to address the people and places most acutely impacted by violence.

Fort Wayne, IN: We added patrol officers and changed our district policing areas.

Indianapolis, IN: We have a robust Gun Violence Reduction Strategy, currently in year four. This strategy includes law enforcement, the Office of Public Health and Safety, the Indy Public Safety Foundation, Indy Peace, and other community-based partners. The focus is on solving and preventing violence before it happens. There is a focus on stopping retaliation and interrupting violence in our neighborhoods.

Louisville, KY: We have more police. violence prevention programs and more.

New Orleans, LA: We have instituted better enforcement and collaboration with stores.

Baltimore, MD: Juvenile crime continues to be a challenge, with an escalation in the seriousness of offenses committed by young people. While we are encouraged by the sharp decrease in juveniles becoming victims of gun violence, our officers continue to make multiple arrests, and it is frustrating that some of these same juveniles are being arrested repeatedly. We are working closely with our law enforcement partners at both the local and state levels to better address juvenile crime. For lower-level offenses, it is critical that youth and families receive services tailored to their needs to help prevent further recidivism. We believe that both accountability and support must go hand in hand, and we are bringing all partners to the table to develop real solutions, including diversion programs and wrap-around services. We are also encouraged by the new leadership at the Maryland Department of Juvenile Services and look forward to discussions on monitoring violations and strengthening our partnerships to produce better outcomes for our youth and residents.

Boston, MA: We continue to address crime and fear of crime through intelligence-led community policing. Focusing deployments in our hot spot areas to address both violent crime and quality of life concerns with a visible uniformed presence. At the same time, we continue to build relationships with our community partners, strengthening the trust necessary to address the issues facing the city through partnership.

Kansas City, MO: The Kansas City Missouri Police Department (KCPD) has implemented a focused deterrence strategy known as SaveKC. This offender-based initiative is built on the well-established premise that a small percentage of individuals are responsible for a disproportionately large share of violent crime. SaveKC prioritizes identifying and addressing prolific or repeat offenders, many of whom are involved in gun violence or are affiliated with gangs or hybrid groups. By concentrating resources and interventions on these individuals, the program aims to reduce violent crime through strategic enforcement, community engagement, and support-based alternatives.

Additionally, Aim4Peace is a public health-based violence prevention program housed within the Kansas City Health Department. It focuses on reducing shootings and homicides through community-based interventions, conflict mediation, and support services for individuals at highest risk of involvement in violence. The program operates with a multidisciplinary team including street outreach workers, hospital responders, and youth violence prevention specialists who engage directly with individuals and neighborhoods most impacted by violence. Aim4Peace is guided by principles of prevention, healing, and community empowerment to foster safer, healthier communities.

The KCPD also deploys Risk Terrain Modeling (RTM), a place-based crime reduction strategy that analyzes environmental features that contribute to or generate problems, including crime. Kansas City has used RTM frequently and successfully since 2010 to address both violent and property crime, with its current iteration being a multi-disciplinary task force joined by the KCPD and various municipal departments. RTM provides much-needed understanding into the “why” behind why certain locations are more prone to certain events than others. This is achieved through RTM analyses modeling how risky features co-locate to create situational contexts that link the built environment to illicit or otherwise

problematic behaviors. Once those risk factors are identified, they can then be addressed by the appropriate partner or other stakeholders to both respond to existing problems as well as prevent future incidents from occurring.

Charlotte, NC: We are working with community stakeholders along with federal and state partners to craft policies to target and prevent violent offenses.

Raleigh, NC: We have strategic enforcement and intelligence-led policing, are focusing on prolific juvenile offenders, and are increasing communication between officers, detectives, and the court system, community camps, and community-based diversion programs.

Lincoln, NE: We are responding to these issues through a variety of means including: legislative efforts, partnering with the juvenile justice system (actively engaging juvenile probation, county attorney, and juvenile court) with a goal of increasing success for system involved youth, supporting the expansion of a juvenile diversion program (Project Restore), Operation Tipping Point (an outreach program for youth, ages 11 to 15, who exhibit at-risk behaviors consistent with current or potential gang affiliation), engaged SROs, and proactive investigation and enforcement. We welcome additional collaboration with our federal partners and other stakeholders to strengthen these efforts.

Albuquerque, NM: We have recently seen a decrease in all crime categories. APD is taking a multi-pronged approach to these issues with a focus on enforcement, technology, and community partnerships. Initiatives have targeted gun violence, retail crime, and property crimes with proactive policing and use of technology such as ShotSpotter, ALPRs, and cameras.

Henderson, NV: The City has a multi-pronged approach to crime prevention. It offers in-person resources and information to vulnerable populations like the elderly. Using data on repeat crime locations, the city develops specific plans to address these areas and provides support through a victim's advocate program to help individuals escape dangerous situations and prevent repeat victimization. Additionally, the city uses saturation patrols to increase police presence in high-crime areas to deter criminal activity.

North Las Vegas, NV: Dayshift and swing shift patrol squads employ additional officers working overtime specifically to address retail theft at frequently victimized businesses. Officers are establishing relationships with business employees and sharing their cell phone numbers so they can respond as quickly as possible to crimes in progress. Our Problem-Solving Unit partnered with business managers and owners to offer long-term suggestions that the business can implement to deter theft.

Reno, NV: We have a bi-monthly shooting and gun review and are collaborating with ATF on a crime gun information center.

Buffalo, NY: We have community engagement activities.

New York, NY:

Violence Reduction Zones /Precision Policing Strategy: In January, the Department launched a scalpel, data-driven strategy to reduce violent crime by sending targeted, hyper-local, daily deployments to 42 zones with the highest concentration of crimes. As a result, major crime in these zones declined 18% in the first six months of 2025, outpacing the citywide average, with murders down 55% and shootings decreasing by 19% when compared to the same period the previous year.

Transit Policing: NYPD's Transit Safety Plan overhauled the Department's approach to policing the subway system in response to rampant disorder and crime. Thousands of officers were deployed to platforms and trains across the system to prevent crime and restore order. In the first half of 2025, there was a 75% drop in subway shootings, a 67% decline in murders in the transit system, and an 8% decrease in robberies – an all-time low for the first half of the year. Violations that previously went unchecked, such as lying outstretched across multiple seats, smoking, drinking, and more are finally being enforced.

Gang Takedowns: Since the start of the Adams Administration, the department has carried out major takedowns of some of the most violent gangs in the city that drive major crime, traffic guns, and terrorize neighborhoods. These takedowns have resulted in the removal of 22,300 illegal guns from the street since they began in 2021. In 2025 alone, the NYPD carried out 42 gang-related takedowns, arresting 322 gang members and associates, and recovering 236 illegal guns.

Quality of Life Teams: The Department launched the first-of-its kind unit to address non-criminal offenses that drive a public feeling of growing chaos and disorder, such as rampant illegal parking, unreasonable noise levels, homeless encampments, and open-air drug markets. Specialized officers in every precinct are fully committed to addressing community concerns and 311 complaints. These quality-of-life teams, or “Q-Teams,” were launched as a pilot program in six precincts in April 2025 and are expanding to all citywide precincts in July 2025. In the program’s first 75 days, Q-Teams responded to over 11,000 911 and 311 calls in the six pilot commands.

Cleveland, OH: We have increased patrols in target areas, increased the presence of Real Time Crime Center and are identifying repeat offenders for arrest or diversion.

Columbus, OH: We have instituted collaboration between the juvenile justice system and law enforcement; community messaging; programing with the community; directed patrols/task force models; project development specifically for juveniles; a Domestic Violence Advocate program with prosecutors; and community collaboration.

Toledo, OH: The City of Toledo is investing millions in violence intervention and prevention efforts to address the upstream causes of violence: healing from exposure to violence, addressing lack of access to opportunity, bolstering community violence intervention capacity and resource availability, and improving neighborhoods. A 5-year comprehensive public safety plan was adopted early this year and we’re continuing to increase the size of the police force, have more police visible on the street, partner with state and federal agencies on targeted enforcement, and bolster court efforts to divert perpetrators where possible and more effectively prosecute domestic violence offenders.

Oklahoma City, OK: Our Violent Crimes Unit identifies and apprehends shooters quickly with the help of criminal analysts. Flock and CCTV cameras aid in the identification of violent crime suspects for faster apprehension. Youth outreach programs and community partnerships are utilized to steer juveniles away from violent crime. Special curfew hours have been adopted in specific areas known for juvenile crimes. NIBIN is utilized to tie violent crimes to firearms to ensure suspects are held accountable for all crimes committed.

Portland, OR: We have instituted coordinated response to gun violence including public safety and community partners; crime reduction missions to address street racing, retail theft, car theft, etc.; and dedicated increased investigative resources to homicide and gun violence.

Pittsburgh, PA: We have increased patrols and public education about how to make sure property is secured.

Providence, RI: The City of Providence funds a wide range of youth-focused programs that address both the immediate and long-term root causes of violence affecting youth in the city. In addition, the City has invested in a strong infrastructure of out-of-school and community-based initiatives to ensure that young people have access to learning opportunities, extracurricular activities, and employment.

Arlington, TX: APD has spoken to highly targeted shoplifting store management, leading driver is Walmart Corporate policy. Both items are thoroughly discussed in a weekly meeting, as is the use of decoy vehicles.

Austin, TX: We are implementing evidence-based policing to identify crime problems with weekly CompStat meetings. We have created a specific unit to address crime in our downtown area, implemented staffing reorganization to increase the number of officers on patrol, and increased collaboration with other city and county departments to address public safety challenges.

Irving, TX: We leverage data-driven analytics to strategically deploy patrol resources to identified high-activity areas across the city. Investigative teams are evaluating patterns of offenses to determine potential links among individuals or organizations, with the goal of addressing systemic issues and enhancing long-term public safety outcomes.

Plano, TX: Auto theft detectives have made several arrests and issued direct warnings to suspects, advising them to avoid engaging in auto thefts in Plano. These warnings have circulated among known offenders and have served as a deterrent to committing such crimes within the city. The unit is fully staffed, allowing detectives to maintain a strong, proactive presence in the field. Detectives consistently pursue investigative leads beyond city limits demonstrating a commitment to follow suspects wherever necessary. Several major cases have been successfully filed against key suspects involved in large-scale auto theft rings. As a result, word has spread within the criminal community, further discouraging similar crimes in Plano.

General Crimes detectives are conducting proactive operations related to shoplifting and organized retail theft rings. In addition, the detectives have built a strong partnership with various retail stores within the jurisdiction and metroplex. Several cases have been successfully filed against key suspects with an increase in apprehension of known offenders. Furthermore, detectives are engaging in retail theft BLITZ operations that target enforcement and surveillance in problem areas to prevent thefts and apprehend suspects. This involves coordinated efforts and collaboration between law enforcement and retailers to combat organized retail crime.

San Antonio, TX: We have an established Robbery Task Force to deal with the robberies. We are engaged with our Health Department working on a strategic plan to deal with juvenile issues.

Richmond, VA: In March 2025, Mayor Danny Avula launched Richmond's Office for Gun Violence Prevention to lead data-driven strategies to reduce violent crime, manage the Safer Communities Grant, and coordinate public safety policies. The office, in partnership with the Richmond Police Department (RPD), has begun analyzing firearm-related homicide data to inform future violence reduction strategies. RPD also uses crime data to support its "hot spot curve" initiative, conduct place network investigations, and feed daily analyses through the Real Time Crime Center.

Seattle, WA: Through Evidence-Based Policing, we are using micro-time hotspot analysis to target resources effectively. Through our Real Time Crime Center, we are deploying cameras in high-crime areas (15/20 in CID, 8/16 on Aurora, 24/29 in Belltown/Downtown). We have targeted operations, including counter-narcotics operations, retail theft operations, and traffic enforcement in hotspots. Through collaborative partnerships, we are working with community organizations, businesses, and other city departments. On gun violence reduction, our Gun Violence Reduction Unit conducted 185 missions, seized 120 firearms, and filed 145 cases. Through our nightlife emphasis, we have special patrols during weekend nights in entertainment districts. Community engagement includes regular safety walks, business outreach, and community meetings. Our Targeted Multi-Agency Intervention Strategy provides targeted services and enhanced patrols in high-priority areas (Aurora Corridor, CID, Downtown), resulting in significant decreases in violent crime.

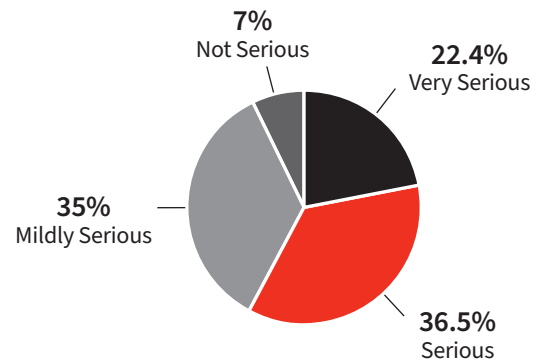
Madison, WI: We have constituted a team of detectives dedicated to solving exclusively property crimes and enhancing communication with property owners and victims; also evaluation of environmental conditions that contribute to crime.

Milwaukee, WI: We continued *Operation Summer Guardian 2025* as part of our commitment to enhancing public safety. In alignment with the *Violent Crime Reduction Plan 2025*, the Violent Crime Reduction Team executed targeted deployments within identified micro-hotspots to address and deter violent crime.

Juvenile Crime

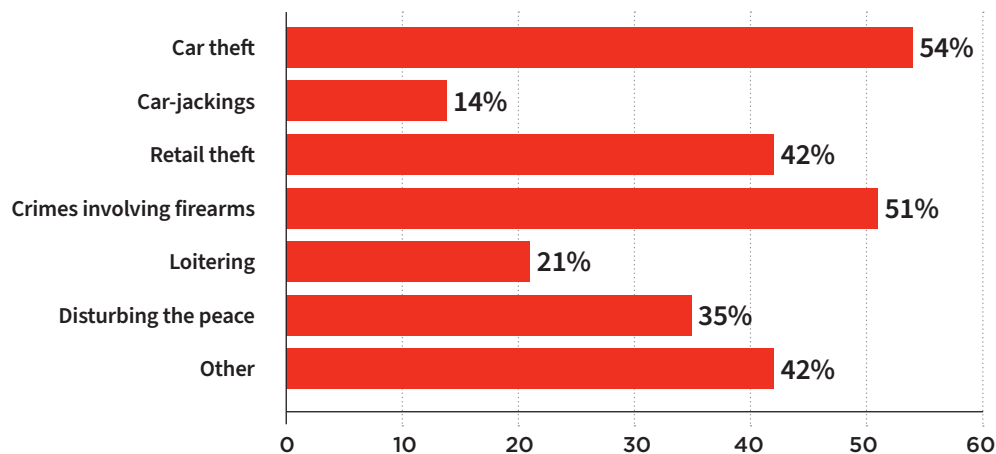
How serious do you consider the juvenile crime problem in your city?

59% of the cities consider the juvenile crime problem serious or very serious, with 36.5% saying it's serious and 22.4% saying it's very serious. 35% say it's mildly serious and 7% say it's not serious.



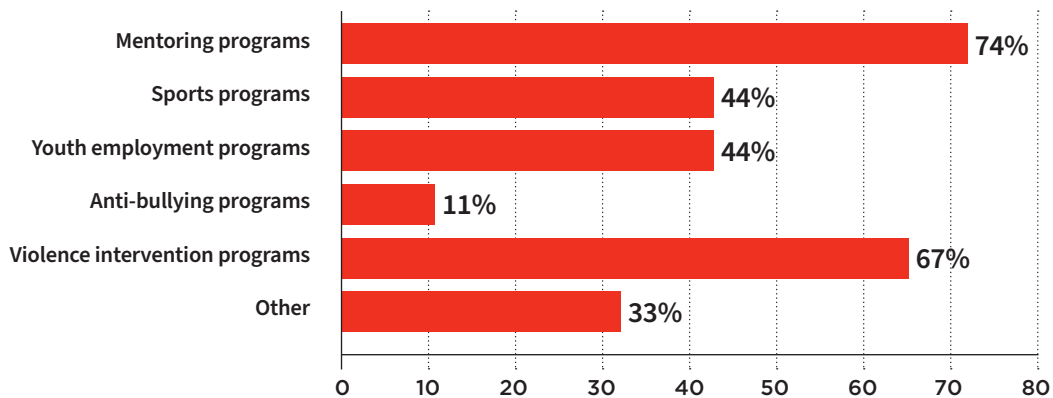
In what crimes are juveniles most often involved?

54% of the cities report that car thefts are the crime in which juveniles are most often involved; 51% say juveniles are most frequently involved in crimes involving firearms. These are followed by retail theft in 42% of the cities, disturbing the peace in 35%, loitering in 21%, and car-jackings in 14%. In an open-ended question, the cities reported that other crimes in which juveniles are involved include robbery and theft (in 9 cities), assault (in 5) and larceny (in 3).



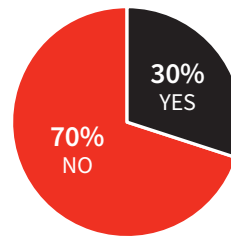
What have you found to be the most effective programs to reduce juvenile crime in your city?

Mentoring programs were cited by 74% of the cities as most effective at reducing juvenile crime. Two-thirds of the cities cited violence intervention programs as effective; 44% cited sports programs; 44% cited youth employment programs; 11% cited anti-bullying programs and 11% cited diversion programs. Among the other effective initiatives cited in an open-ended question were school resource officers or community relations officers teaching classes in the schools (by 5 cities) and curfews (by 2 cities).



Does your city have adequate funding for these programs?

70% of the cities said they do not have adequate funding for youth programs.



Programs to Prevent Juvenile Crime That Need More Funding

Some of the cities that don't have adequate funding for youth programs provided information on the kinds of funding that was needed and where it might come from.

Gilbert, AZ: We need funding for community engagement programs and mentoring programs. Any funding opportunities would be accepted.

Mesa, AZ: We need federal/state funding for youth employment programs and sports programs.

Phoenix, AZ: We need funding for youth employment programs, sports/mentoring programs, and violence intervention programs.

Tucson, AZ: Our city had been participating in the Public Safety Partnership programs funded through the Department of Justice. We are missing that funding. Our youth employment programs need additional funding - the best funding source in this case would be federal or state funding. We have also been working on violence interruption programs using local and federal funds, both of those remain good funding sources. However, the federal funding has not been renewed.

Bakersfield, CA: The City needs more funding across the board but strongly recommends additional funding for mentoring programs, violence intervention programs, and organized retail theft.

Fremont, CA: We need federal/state funding for the SRO Program.

Fresno, CA: Violence intervention when done in concert with gang intelligence is very effective. Advance Peace has worked well for us. Both state and federal grants would be welcome, although the program is NOT run by the police department.

Sacramento, CA: All of the programs need more funding. We could use funding from all available funding sources: federal, state, local government and private sector.

San Diego, CA: All of our youth programs could benefit from additional funding. The source of that funding is not as important as the stability of the funding. Initial funding or periodic funding can sometimes help launch a new initiative or pilot program, but without consistent support, even strong programs risk being shelved and the progress

that was made can be lost. Stable, predictable funding is what allows these programs to grow, build trust, and have a lasting impact.

Santa Ana, CA: We need funding for mentoring programs and sports programs.

Denver, CO: We need funding for violence intervention programs and have no preference on funding source.

St. Petersburg, FL: Providing funds for our agency to partner with non-profits to address youth unemployment, providing funds to participate in youth sports, drug rehab, and assistance to parents would go a long way to combat some of these issues.

Honolulu, HI: We need funding for the engagement of youth in the community, including at-risk and/or low-income youth susceptible to unlawful behaviors such as youth involvement in the community to become good citizens, mentoring and activities that foster good behavior and values, and gang diversion programs for youth. Any funding source would be appreciated as long as it is continuous and stable.

Boise, ID: We need funding for mentoring programs as that funding has been lost for FY26.

Chicago, IL: The federal administration or state can further support our efforts with the strategies that we know work to reduce violence. For example, increased investments in violence intervention, mentoring and youth employment programs. As well as, dedicated resources related to taking dangerous guns off the streets in our city.

Fort Wayne, IN: After school programming, summer programming and employment opportunities.

Indianapolis, IN: Mentoring and anti-violence intervention funding. There needs to be a greater focus on conflict resolution and conflicts starting on social media. Also, the easy access to guns continues to be a significant issue.

New Orleans, LA: All youth initiative programs require more funding either from state local or federal resources.

Baltimore, MD: We need funds for mentoring, sports programs, more programming for Rec and Parks with extended hours, youth employment (YouthWorks), and anti-bullying violence intervention.

Henderson, NV: The City seeks funding to support its youth programs, including the D.R.E.A.M.S. (Decisions, Responsibilities, Education, Achievements, and Motivations) program in schools and the “Every 15 Minutes” program, which aims to reduce underage drinking and DUIs. The City is open to all sources of funding.

Reno, NV: We need funding for mentoring programs such as our Blueprint 360 program that mentors and guides 4th-6th grade youth. We only have funding for 6 schools currently, but the data support many more locations and mentoring of additional students.

Toledo, OH: Federal ARPA funding made possible \$6 million of investment in summer youth programming over the last three years, including sports, arts, education, mentorship, and more. We have used general fund dollars to help fill that gap but continue to look for alternate funding sources to continue what we know has been a wildly successful program, keeping tens of thousands of kids engaged in productive opportunities over the summer when violence can spike. Additional funding has been invested in youth-oriented violence intervention programs, which have reduced youth violence over the past three years, and we are piloting new workforce development programs that pay teens while teaching them job skills. We can't maintain this level of investment in the long term and would welcome any sort of support, from federal grant funds to private donations.

Oklahoma City, OK: When you take temptation out of a juvenile's hand, you have to put an opportunity in it. To close the opportunity gaps requires funding. All funding sources would be beneficial.

Pittsburgh, PA: All prevention and intervention programs are lacking funding and could use more funding from the federal and state governments. Not all issues are caused by juveniles in the city. Many are from other counties and even other nearby states. Many less-populated areas have little to no support for the prevention services.

Providence, RI: We need federal grants for recruitment and salaries for new hires and for innovative technology and tools. We need state grants for mental health initiatives.

Richmond, VA: We need funding for mentoring, youth employment and violence intervention programs. A combination of state and federal funding would be beneficial to expanding enrollment and services to individuals with specific needs.

Madison, WI: We need state funding to target and support vulnerable populations who may fall victim to crime and who may engage in crime.

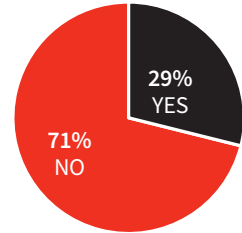
Milwaukee, WI: We need funding for mentoring, youth employment and violence intervention, a combo of all three.

Police Department Funding

- Across the survey cities, 27% of locally raised city budget revenue went to the police department in 2024.
- A total of \$20 billion in locally raised revenue went to the police departments last year in the 56 cities that responded to this question.
- On average, 3% of police department budgets in the survey cities came from federal funds during the last year. A total of \$634 million in federal funding was received during the last year by the 47 cities that responded to this question.

Have any of your federal grants been terminated or cut this year?

29% of the cities report that federal grants have been terminated or cut this year.



Federal Grants That Have Been Cut This Year

Some of the cities that have seen federal grants cut or terminated provided information on the specific grants affected.

Fremont, CA: The Notice of Funding Opportunity for the JAG award has not yet been issued, so our agency is currently unaware of whether the funds will be available in FY25.

Long Beach, CA: The UASI 2025 grant was reduced by \$20,731,123 for the Los Angeles/Long Beach region compared to the UASI 2024 allocation of \$59,395,378, which is the largest historical decrease our region has seen. In addition, the NOFO for the JAG award has not been released and, therefore, our agency is not aware if the funds will become available in FY25. This potential cut in funding is critical for our agency to support services of a DNA criminalist, which plays a critical role in turning biological evidence into actionable investigative leads for our agency.

Chicago, IL: The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) is set to expire at the end of this year. Consequently, ARPA-funded violence prevention programs in Chicago will be terminated. This grant expiration will have a significant impact on our city. Chicago's Department of Public Health (CDPH) and the Department of Family Support Services (DFSS) have already been negatively impacted by the federal administration's cuts to the Department of Justice and Department of Education. Furthermore, cuts related to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI), the Center for Disease Control (CDC), and Workforce initiatives will affect Chicago's various departments and agencies.

The USAI grant for the state of Illinois was reduced by 44%. FY 24 USAI funding for the state of Illinois was \$59,395,378, of which the City of Chicago received \$36,021,583. The 44% cut would reduce Chicago's USAI funding to roughly \$17,000,000. This funding supports public safety training, anti-terrorism resources, and several other key public safety infrastructure needs. The Chicago Department of Public Health is at risk of losing over \$300 million in federal support.

Baltimore, MD: While none of BPD's grants were terminated. Our partner agencies did receive cuts: The OJP CVIPI awards made to ROCA, Greater Baybrook Alliance, and the Center for Hope were cut.

Lincoln, NE: Our VOCA funds have been decreasing in recent years, impacting the operational ability of our Victim Assistance Unit.

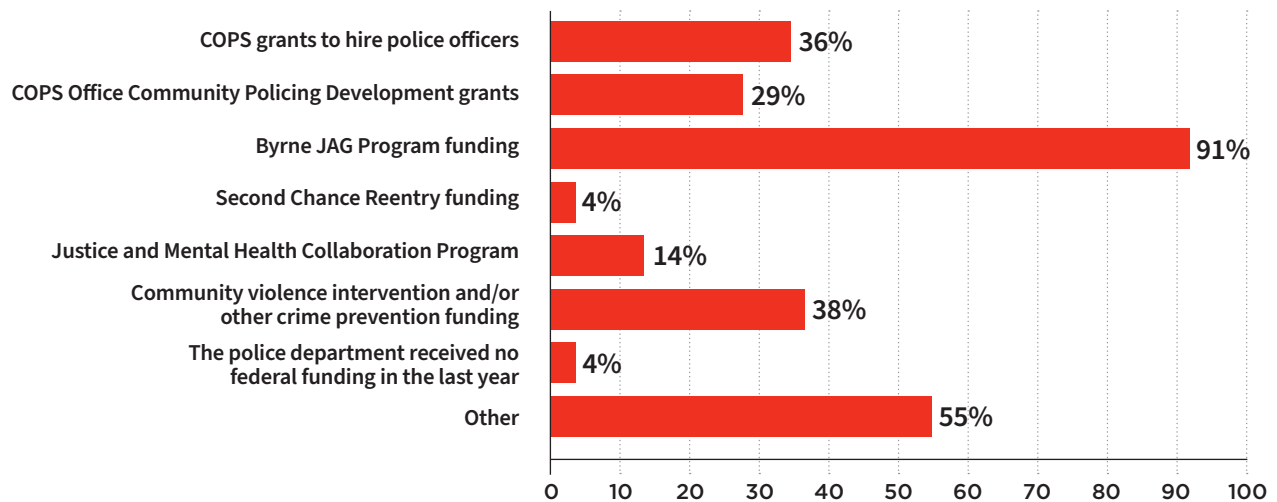
North Las Vegas, NV: VOCA (Victims of Crime Act) funding decreased by \$39,000, OTS (Office of Traffic Safety) funding decreased by \$102,354.

Toledo, OH: Our Neighborhood Access and Equity Grant for \$28 million was rescinded in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act. The investment would have made a significant investment in a major corridor in East Toledo, providing safety improvements for pedestrians and motorists. Business leaders and partners made strategic decisions to invest in East Toledo based on the promise of improved access, safety, and infrastructure. Currently, Front and Main streets remain outdated corridors that limit access and discourage further development.

Federal Assistance

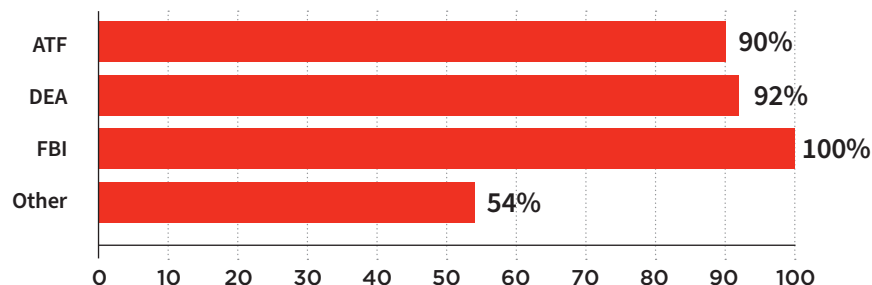
During the last year, what kinds of help has your city received from the federal government to support your police department's crime prevention and enforcement efforts?

91% of the survey cities report that they have received Byrne JAG funding during the last year to support the police department's crime prevention and enforcement efforts. 38% have received community violence intervention or other crime prevention grants; 36% have received COPS Hiring grants; 29% have received Community Policing Development grants; and 14% have received Justice and Mental Health Collaboration grants. Two of the cities report that their police department received no federal funding during the last year.



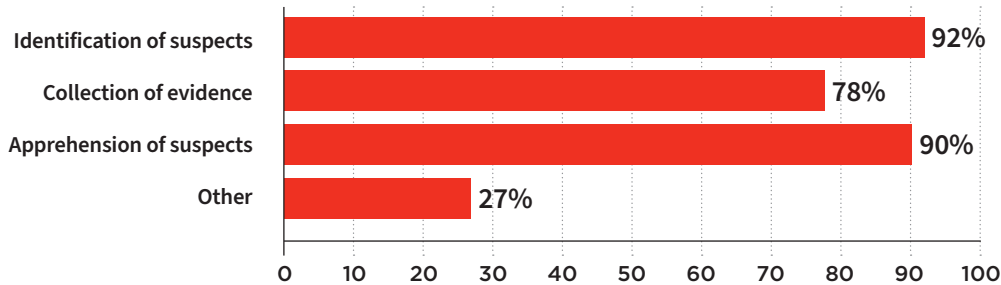
Partnerships with Federal Law Enforcement Agencies

All of the cities work in partnership with the FBI, 92% work in partnership with DEA, and 90% work in partnership with ATF. In an open-ended question, the cities identified other federal enforcement agencies with which they work, including the U.S. Marshals Service (14 cities), Homeland Security enforcement agencies such as HSI and Secret Service (9 cities), and U.S. Attorney's offices (2 cities).



The partnerships with federal law enforcement agencies have assisted with the identification of suspects in 92% of the cities, apprehension of suspects in 90%, and the collection of evidence in 78%. In an open-ended question, the cities provided examples of specific ways in which they have worked in partnership with federal law enforcement agencies, including:

- Participating in joint task forces to investigate, charge and arrest criminal suspects;
- Solving cases;
- Sharing intelligence;
- Processing evidence;
- Interdicting drugs;
- Prosecutions; and
- Assessing threats;
- Preventing violence.

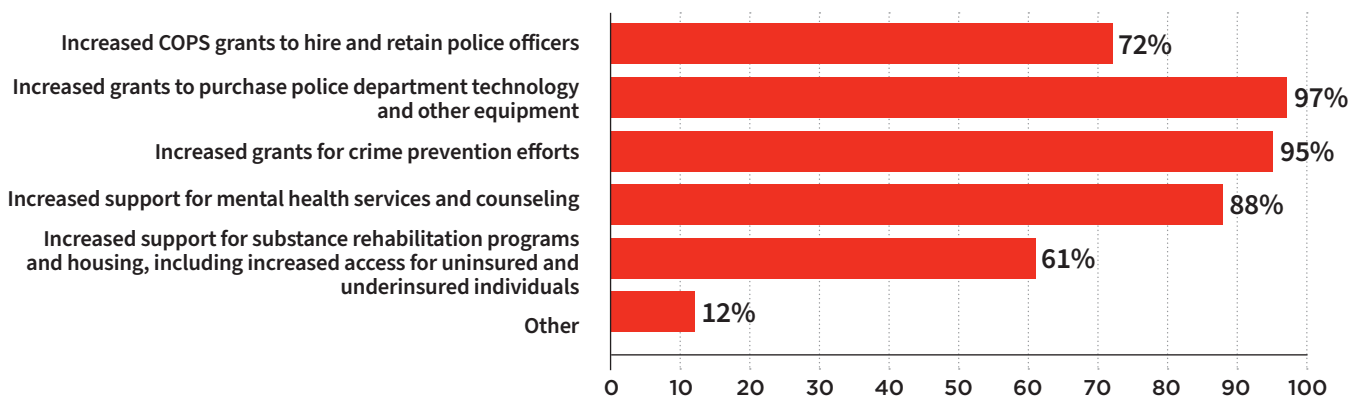


Federal Help Cities Need

Going forward, the cities identified the kinds of help they need from the federal government to assist in their response to their crime problems:

Relating to funding:

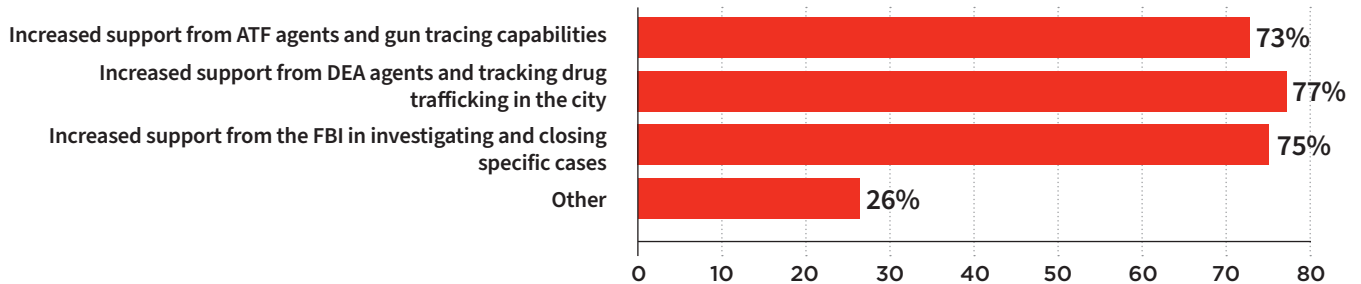
97% of the cities called for increased grants to purchase police technology and other equipment. 95% called for additional funding for crime prevention efforts. 88% say they need increased support for mental health services and counseling. 72% called for increased COPS grants to hire and retain police officers. 61% say they need increased support for substance rehabilitation programs and housing, including increased access for uninsured and underinsured individuals.



In response to an open-ended question about what other assistance would be helpful, individual cities called for grant funds to be used to purchase drones, cover the ongoing subscription costs of technology and provide wellness programs. In addition, they called for funding community organizations for youth programs that promote education, opportunity and emotional regulation skills and reasonable federal gun laws.

Relating to partnerships:

77% of the cities called for increased support from DEA agents and tracking drug trafficking in the city. 75% called for increased support from the FBI in investigating and closing specific cases. 73% called for increased support from ATF agents and gun tracing capabilities.



In response to an open-ended question about what other assistance would be helpful, several cities commented that their relations with federal partners were continuous and terrific. Areas in which they indicated additional assistance that would be helpful include:

- Human trafficking;
- Computer crimes, with internet crimes against children mentioned specifically;
- Threat assessments focused on the specific city and increased communication about them; and
- Stricter firearms regulations.

Survey Cities

Gilbert	AZ	Santa Ana	CA	New Orleans	LA	Toledo	OH
Mesa	AZ	Stockton	CA	Boston	MA	Oklahoma City	OK
Phoenix	AZ	Aurora	CO	Baltimore	MD	Portland	OR
Tucson	AZ	Colorado Springs	CO	Kansas City	MO	Pittsburgh	PA
Bakersfield	CA	Denver	CO	Charlotte	NC	Providence	RI
Fremont	CA	Orlando	FL	Raleigh	NC	Arlington	TX
Fresno	CA	St. Petersburg	FL	Lincoln	NE	Austin	TX
Irvine	CA	Tampa	FL	Albuquerque	NM	Irving	TX
Long Beach	CA	Atlanta	GA	Henderson	NV	Plano	TX
Oakland	CA	Honolulu	HI	North Las Vegas	NV	San Antonio	TX
Riverside	CA	Boise	ID	Reno	NV	Richmond	VA
Sacramento	CA	Chicago	IL	Buffalo	NY	Seattle	WA
San Diego	CA	Fort Wayne	IN	New York	NY	Spokane	WA
San Francisco	CA	Indianapolis	IN	Cleveland	OH	Madison	WI
San Jose	CA	Louisville	KY	Columbus	OH	Milwaukee	WI



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