



# Solutions

for Safer  
Communities

FY 2005

Annual Report to Congress





# Solutions

for Safer  
Communities

FY 2005

Annual Report to Congress



**U.S. Department of Justice**  
**Office of Justice Programs**  
810 Seventh Street NW.  
Washington, DC 20531

**Alberto R. Gonzales**  
*Attorney General*

**Regina B. Schofield**  
*Assistant Attorney General*

**Domingo S. Herraiz**  
*Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance*

---

**Office of Justice Programs**  
Innovation • Partnerships • Safer Neighborhoods  
*www.ojp.usdoj.gov*

---

**Bureau of Justice Assistance**  
*www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA*

---

**NCJ 215665**

The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

**To the Speaker of the House of Representatives  
and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate:**

Pursuant to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690), in accordance with Section 522, I am pleased to transmit the Bureau of Justice Assistance Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2005.

Respectfully submitted,

Domingo S. Herraiz, Director  
Bureau of Justice Assistance  
Washington, D.C.  
February 2007

## Message From the Director

When the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and our local, state, and tribal partners dared great things in FY 2005, we accomplished great things for criminal justice nationwide.

BJA's early beginning as the "money shop" has been eclipsed by our policy and planning efforts, making extraordinary use of the resources entrusted to us through our many programs and projects. In fact, this Report to Congress is designed to provide not only a Congressional update, but also another tool to our law enforcement and justice partners as they implement their own strategies to reduce and prevent crime. Building on our priorities—emphasizing local control, establishing partnerships, advancing sound policy, streamlining grant programs, offering technical assistance and training, promoting accountability, encouraging innovation, and communicating the value of justice initiatives—we listened to our constituents in 2005 and delivered results.

This year, BJA raised the bar yet again with our partners and projects, offering a range of services that could rival the private sector. From an online National Sex Offender Public Registry—built on time and under budget—for parents and concerned citizens to high-quality capital case training for attorneys and judges to ensure reliable jury verdicts, BJA welcomed these projects and grew stronger with the possibilities that these new challenges offered.

What an honor it is as BJA's Director to see how America's communities request technical assistance or seed funding from BJA, then use it to build extraordinary projects tailored to local needs and conditions. Some of the most successful crime enforcement and prevention initiatives within this report highlight the good ideas, versus the funding, behind the project. Even in our "failures" we uncovered the key elements that led, with the next try, to success.

This report is and will always be about the individuals who comprise America's public safety community. Because at BJA we never forget that we still get the most accomplished through people. And that our work—the work of helping to keep America safe—is worthy of tireless pursuit and excellence.

Domingo S. Herraiz  
Director  
Bureau of Justice Assistance

## Contents

<b>SECTION 1.</b>	<b>An Overview of the Year</b> .....	1
<b>SECTION 2.</b>	<b>Fiscal Year 2005 Programs</b> .....	5
	Crime Prevention .....	6
	Law Enforcement .....	24
	Counter-Terrorism .....	43
	Adjudication .....	48
	Substance Abuse .....	65
	Corrections .....	78
	Justice Information Sharing .....	89
<b>SECTION 3.</b>	<b>State Successes</b> .....	107
<b>SECTION 4.</b>	<b>Appendixes</b> .....	165
	BJA Legislative Purpose Area Descriptions .....	166
	BJA Awards to States and U.S. Territories .....	167
	BJA Deliverables .....	187

The background of the slide features a grayscale image of classical architectural columns. The columns are fluted and have a prominent capital at the top. The lighting creates strong shadows and highlights, emphasizing the texture and depth of the stone. The columns are arranged in a row, receding into the distance.

# SECTION 1

An Overview of the Year



## SECTION 1. An Overview of the Year

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) was created in 1984 to further strengthen the nation's criminal justice system and help America's tribal, local, and state governments reduce violence and restore security to their neighborhoods, workplaces, and schools. In fiscal year (FY) 2005, BJA continued to serve as one of the nation's premier resources for justice assistance. The impact of BJA programs and initiatives in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the 5 territories—as well as thousands of local governments, organizations, institutions, and faith-based and community groups—was tremendous and further demonstrated the value of justice resources and efforts.

To streamline justice funding and grant administration, BJA administered a blended Byrne Formula and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program in FY 2005—the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. This new program provides local and state jurisdictions with a single funding mechanism and the flexibility to prioritize and place justice funds where they are needed most. As evidenced throughout this report, communities experienced tremendous successes in preventing and combating crime. Supporting these efforts was the JAG Program, which provided more than 1,400 grants totaling almost \$500 million dollars. BJA also administered \$335 million in State Criminal Alien Assistance Program and Southwest Border Prosecution Initiative funds, \$170 million for the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program, nearly \$70 million for the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, and \$40 million for the Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program, just to name a few. BJA clearly demonstrated its commitment to all its program areas, ensuring that crime prevention, law enforcement, counter-terrorism, adjudication, substance abuse, corrections, and justice information sharing programs and initiatives were supported and strengthened at every turn.

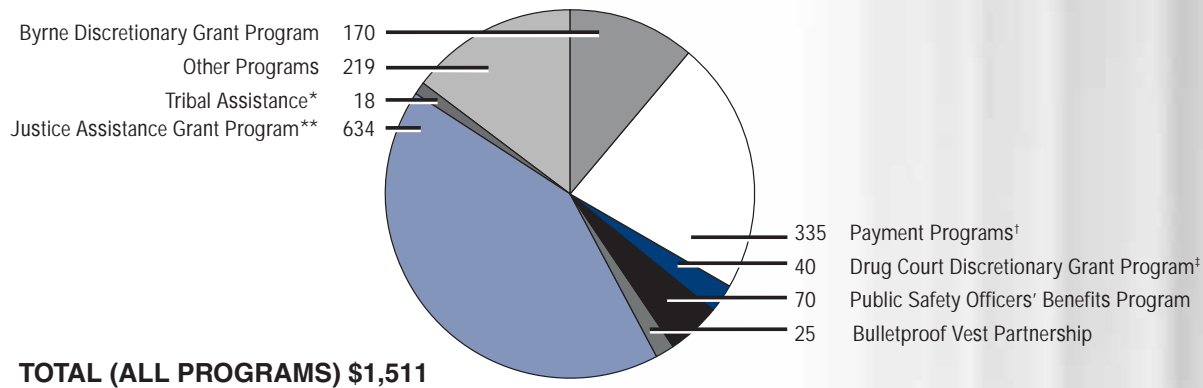
BJA's success depends on its ability to build relationships in the field and be responsive to the many issues impacting law enforcement and justice professionals today. Based on the feedback received from partners through progress reports and personal accounts, BJA is making a difference. And BJA will continue to support and promote the best crime enforcement, reduction, and prevention practices and provide updates to the field through its regional conferences, web site, publications, and annual report.

### BJA Priorities

- Emphasize local control.
- Build relationships in the field.
- Develop collaborations and partnerships.
- Promote capacity building through planning.
- Streamline the administration of grants.
- Increase training and technical assistance.
- Create project accountability.
- Encourage innovation.
- Communicate the value of justice efforts.



### Exhibit 1. FY 2005 Appropriations for BJA-Administered Programs (in \$ millions)



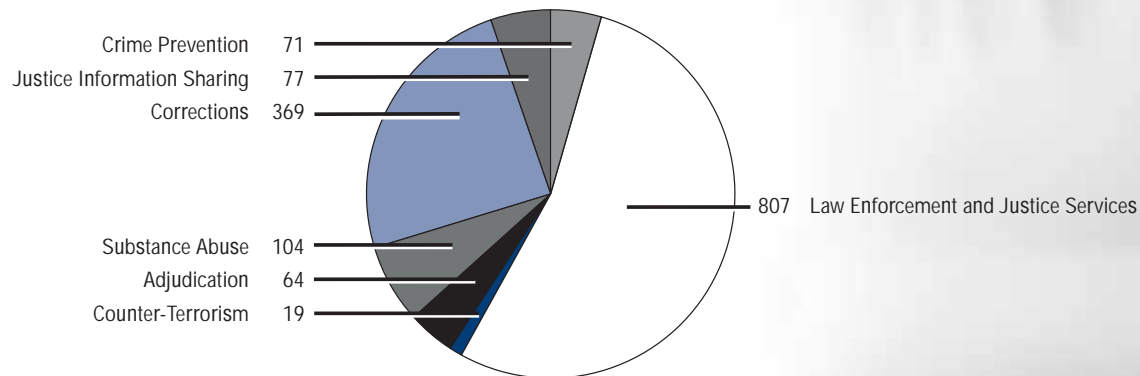
\*Includes the Tribal Courts Assistance, Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands, and Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Programs.

\*\*Includes funding for the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, Citizen Corps, and law enforcement technology.

†Includes the Southwest Border Prosecution Initiative and State Criminal Alien Assistance Program.

‡Includes funding for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's Juvenile and Family Drug Court Programs and BJA's National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program.

### Exhibit 2. FY 2005 Appropriations for BJA-Administered Programs, by Program Area (in \$ millions)



The background of the slide features a grayscale image of classical architectural columns. The columns are fluted and have a decorative capital. The image is slightly blurred, creating a sense of depth and a formal, institutional atmosphere.

# SECTION 2

Fiscal Year 2005 Programs

## SECTION 2. Fiscal Year 2005 Programs

### Crime Prevention

*In FY 2005, BJA was appropriated \$71 million to foster crime prevention programs and initiatives.*

When the rates of crime and violence decrease in this country, it is in part because citizens, law enforcement, and criminal justice agencies at all levels of government have worked together. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is one of the nation's premier leaders for justice assistance and resources, enabling communities and individuals to help protect their neighborhoods. BJA is committed to building public and private partnerships to plan, develop, and disseminate public awareness that focus people's attention on crime prevention and creating changes in their communities and providing the tools and support needed to reduce and prevent crime.

#### ■ ■ ■ USA Freedom Corps

To ensure a secure and safe homeland and safe and crime-free neighborhoods requires continued diligence in preparedness, training, and citizen involvement. Local and state government officials have increased opportunities for citizens to become an integral part of protecting the nation and supporting local first responders. Many of these opportunities have come about as a result of USA Freedom Corps, a national program launched by President George W. Bush in January 2002 to promote community service.

Citizen Corps ([www.citizencorps.gov](http://www.citizencorps.gov)), a vital component of USA Freedom Corps, is a locally driven initiative to have every individual assist in making communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to the threats of terrorism, crime, public health issues, and disasters of all kinds.

Membership includes first responder groups, emergency management entities, volunteer organizations, government agencies, and the private sector. Leaders of the organizations and their colleagues at the local and state levels collaborate to create local Citizen Corps Councils and promote Citizen Corps' mission. Tribal, local, and state Citizen Corps Councils coordinate Citizen Corps programs, develop community action plans, assess possible threats, and identify local resources. As of November 2005, there were 55 state and territory councils and 1,841 county/local/tribal councils serving more than 196 million people, or 68 percent of the total U.S. population.

Citizen Corps has the following five components, the first two of which BJA administers: the Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS) Program, National Neighborhood Watch Program, Community Emergency Response Team, Fire Corps, and Medical Reserve Corps.





- The VIPS Program is implemented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) on behalf of BJA and the White House Office of the USA Freedom Corps. The program's ultimate goal is to enhance the capacity of local and state law enforcement to use volunteers. The VIPS Program serves as a resource for all law enforcement volunteer programs and efforts. The foundation of this national initiative is its web site, located at [www.policevolunteers.org](http://www.policevolunteers.org), which, through FY 2005, has received nearly 15 million hits. The web site serves as a gateway to information and resources for law enforcement agencies and citizens. The VIPS Program offers print and multimedia resources, training, and technical assistance to agencies interested in establishing or enhancing a law enforcement volunteer program.
- Since the VIPS Program's implementation on May 30, 2002, nearly 1,300 programs have registered, thanks to the efforts of almost 83,000 volunteers who represent all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico.
- In FY 2005, a training DVD, *The Executive Perspective*, was created to introduce senior-level law enforcement and city managers to the VIPS Program. More than 1,400 copies of the DVD were distributed, along with two previously released training videos: *Introducing Volunteer Activities to Law Enforcement and Introducing Law Enforcement Volunteerism to the Community*. VIPS also disseminated approximately 1,000 CD-ROMs containing VIPS resource materials and 5,600 hard copies of the resource guide, *Volunteer Programs: Enhancing Public Safety by Leveraging Resources* ([www.policevolunteers.org/resources/guide/index.cfm](http://www.policevolunteers.org/resources/guide/index.cfm)), to law enforcement and volunteers.
- In FY 2005, 15 training sessions were conducted, introducing participants to resources offered by the program and providing them with the knowledge and skills necessary to implement a law enforcement volunteer program. The training sessions were held in Albuquerque, Atlanta, Boise, Boston, Cleveland, Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Antonio, San Francisco, Seattle, St. Louis, and Tampa. The program also hosted five senior-level seminars to assist law enforcement executives interested in the development of a volunteer program. The seminars were held in Denver, New Orleans, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and St. Louis.
- In FY 2005, the VIPS Program continued to provide technical assistance to local and state law enforcement agencies, providing the tools and guidance to develop and maintain successful volunteer programs. VIPS staff conducted 11 site visits, made a total of 100 presentations in 35 states, and exhibited at 16 law enforcement- or volunteer-related conferences in 12 states.

- In 2005, IACP and the Science Applications International Corporation recognized a number of local VIPs Programs through the annual “Outstanding Achievement in Law Enforcement Volunteer Programs Award.” Crime prevention efforts noted during the awards ceremony included stopping graffiti and helping homebound seniors.
- The National Neighborhood Watch Program ([www.USAonwatch.org](http://www.USAonwatch.org)), managed by the National Sheriffs’ Association (NSA), provides communities with a crime prevention and terrorism awareness infrastructure that brings together local officials, law enforcement personnel, and volunteers. Nearly 14,000 Neighborhood Watch programs from all 50 states, 3 U.S. territories, and 20 countries are registered with the BJA-funded program.
- The program’s web site allows law enforcement agencies to register as a National Neighborhood Watch program and receive the Neighborhood Watch “e-zine,” an electronic news update. In 2005, there were more than 12 million hits on the web site, with an estimated 31,700 hits a day.
- In FY 2005, the Neighborhood Watch Program’s goal was to reach out to law enforcement and crime prevention practitioners through training and technical assistance. To that end, NSA staff made 10 technical assistance site visits and exhibited at 16 events across the country to get the message out about the value of the Neighborhood Watch Program.
- A two-part curriculum was developed in 2005 to assist citizens and local law enforcement with learning the “ins and outs” of the Neighborhood Watch Program to reduce crime in their communities. Pilot trainings of the curriculum were conducted at the 7th National Conference on Preventing Crime in Washington, D.C. and for the State of Tennessee. The national Terrorism Awareness and Prevention (TAP) program curriculum also was initiated in 2005 to provide citizens with the critical information they need to protect themselves, their families, and their neighborhoods. With funding from BJA, NSA has scheduled five training sessions in FY 2006.

### ■ ■ ■ Project Safe Neighborhoods

Created in 2001 by President Bush, Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) links local, state, and federal law enforcement, prosecutors, and community leaders in a comprehensive strategy of deterrence, prevention, and prosecution of gun crime. The five core elements of PSN—partnerships, strategic planning, training, community outreach, and accountability—strengthen the success of the initiative across the country. PSN is committed to building effective local, state, and federal partnerships; using research tools to assist with guiding local strategies and measuring their impact; providing comprehensive training; conveying the initiative’s priorities, message, and results to the community and the media; and building a strong coalition with citizens for lasting change in their own communities. BJA administers the PSN grant funds allocated to the U.S. Attorney in each of the 94 federal judicial districts throughout the nation.



- While district funds were not appropriated in FY 2005, funding was provided to sustain the district task forces’ core activities. Task forces continued to work with research, media, community, and local and state law enforcement partners to implement their comprehensive plans to combat gun violence.
- These efforts were supported by the continued provision of training and technical assistance (T/TA) for prosecutors, law enforcement, researchers, PSN coordinators, outreach partners, probation and parole, and other members of the task forces. As of September 30, 2005, approximately 18,000 PSN task force members have received training as part of a series of ongoing, comprehensive T/TA activities conducted by BJA and its PSN partners since the program was launched. Through FY 2005, training has been provided to PSN task forces in every state through the T/TA providers’ onsite activities and BJA’s regional and national training events.
- During FY 2005, the PSN T/TA providers conducted 78 onsite training and technical assistance interventions to all but four task forces. This included 9 onsite community engagement trainings, 37 trainings for law enforcement, 6 trainings for prosecutors, and 26 onsite technical assistance visits.



- In addition, BJA collaborated with the Advertising (Ad) Council to launch three national public service announcement (PSA) campaigns communicating the PSN message to would-be offenders and their families, as well as the community at large, to deter and prevent gun crime. Focusing on the consequences of using guns illegally, the PSAs used the tagline “Gun Crimes Hit Home.”
- Through FY 2005, PSN has helped the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) increase the number of federal firearms cases filed by 73 percent. The number of defendants charged with federal gun crimes rose from approximately 10,600 in FY 2002 to more than 13,000 in FY 2005. In addition, defendants being charged with federal firearm offenses were sentenced to significant jail time. In FY 2005, more than 93 percent of these offenders received prison terms, with nearly 70 percent being sentenced to 3 or more years in prison. The program’s efforts have helped fuel historical lows in gun crime across America, as well as a 30-year low in the violent crime victimization rate.
- The Central District of Illinois is composed of 46 counties, the majority of which are rural. But the rural character of the District has not made it immune to urban-style crime. During the past several years, the District has seen a marked increase in gang, drug, and gun activity as Chicago gangs push south into new territories. These highly mobile offenders challenge law enforcement agencies across the District to adapt their small agencies to this new criminal activity. To combat this problem, the Central District’s PSN program funds local jurisdictions to participate in local/state/federal task forces that target the most serious offenders. In addition, the District supports programs like the successful Peoria Drug and Gun (DRAGUN) unit. Funded by FYs 2003–2005 PSN awards, the Peoria DRAGUN unit is composed of representatives from various organizations, including the Peoria City Police Department, the Peoria County Sheriff’s and State’s Attorney’s Offices, Weed and Seed, the U.S. Attorney’s Office, and the Peoria Metropolitan Enforcement Group (MEG). The Peoria MEG is itself a local drug and gun task force composed of members of the Illinois State Police and law enforcement from jurisdictions surrounding Peoria. In the last quarter of 2005, the Peoria DRAGUN unit reported 16 investigations undertaken, 20 arrests made, 27 charges filed, and 19 weapons seized.
- The Eastern District of Michigan PSN Task Force’s media partner has been successful in working with television and radio outlets, newspapers, and a local billboard company and in educating the public

on the importance of combating gun violence. During the past 2 years, just \$140,000 was expended to leverage more than \$1.2 million in donated media. Television and radio stations have aired local and national PSAs, and a local radio personality, who ranks number one among urban youth ages 12–17, has been an avid supporter at PSN events. The media partner worked with Weed and Seed partners to engage the community and get program activities featured on the news by promoting positive events, including town hall meetings, a rap contest for youth, and a back-to-school rally. A local billboard company produced advertisements—at no cost—for billboards and bus kings and provided donated and discounted space in Detroit, Flint, and Jackson. By working consistently and proactively with the media for the past 2 years, more than 85 articles and broadcast news stories, combined with PSAs, television spots, print ads, and billboards, have resulted in more than 110 million positive impressions of PSN in the region.

- The District of New Mexico used PSN funding to develop the Turning Point Initiative. This initiative reinforces that people can turn their lives around or face harsh consequences. Those who attend the program's educational sessions hear from people who have experienced similar difficulties and want to help prevent others from following the same path. The initiative focuses on prior violent offenders under age 35 and provides offender intervention meetings and increased supervision. The meetings offer social services to high-risk offenders and emphasize the consequences of continued involvement in crime. To date, 8 biannual interventions have been offered to more than 200 offenders. The key to this program is recognizing that offenders can change if given the structured opportunity to better their lives. The hope is to inspire former offenders to follow in the footsteps of those who may have faced similar hardships but made a positive life for themselves.
- The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands used PSN funding to train law enforcement officers from the Department of Public Safety (DPS), Armory Section, on firearms safety and maintenance. Prior to this training, more than 300 firearms requiring maintenance or repair were in DPS inventory because law enforcement officers were not certified to provide such services. Once DPS officers received firearms instructor and safety certifications, they were able to tend to the 300 firearms in inventory, train other law enforcement officers on gun handling and storage, and teach civilian gun owners about gun safety.

***“This [PSN] initiative has laid the foundation for some of the Department [of Justice’s] most significant triumphs in the fight against violent crime.”***

**—Alberto R. Gonzales,  
U.S. Attorney General**

*“These free gun locks constitute an invitation for citizens to play a role in the effort to better protect children.”*

—Mike Johanns,  
Secretary of Agriculture,  
while serving as  
Governor of Nebraska

### ■ ■ ■ Project ChildSafe

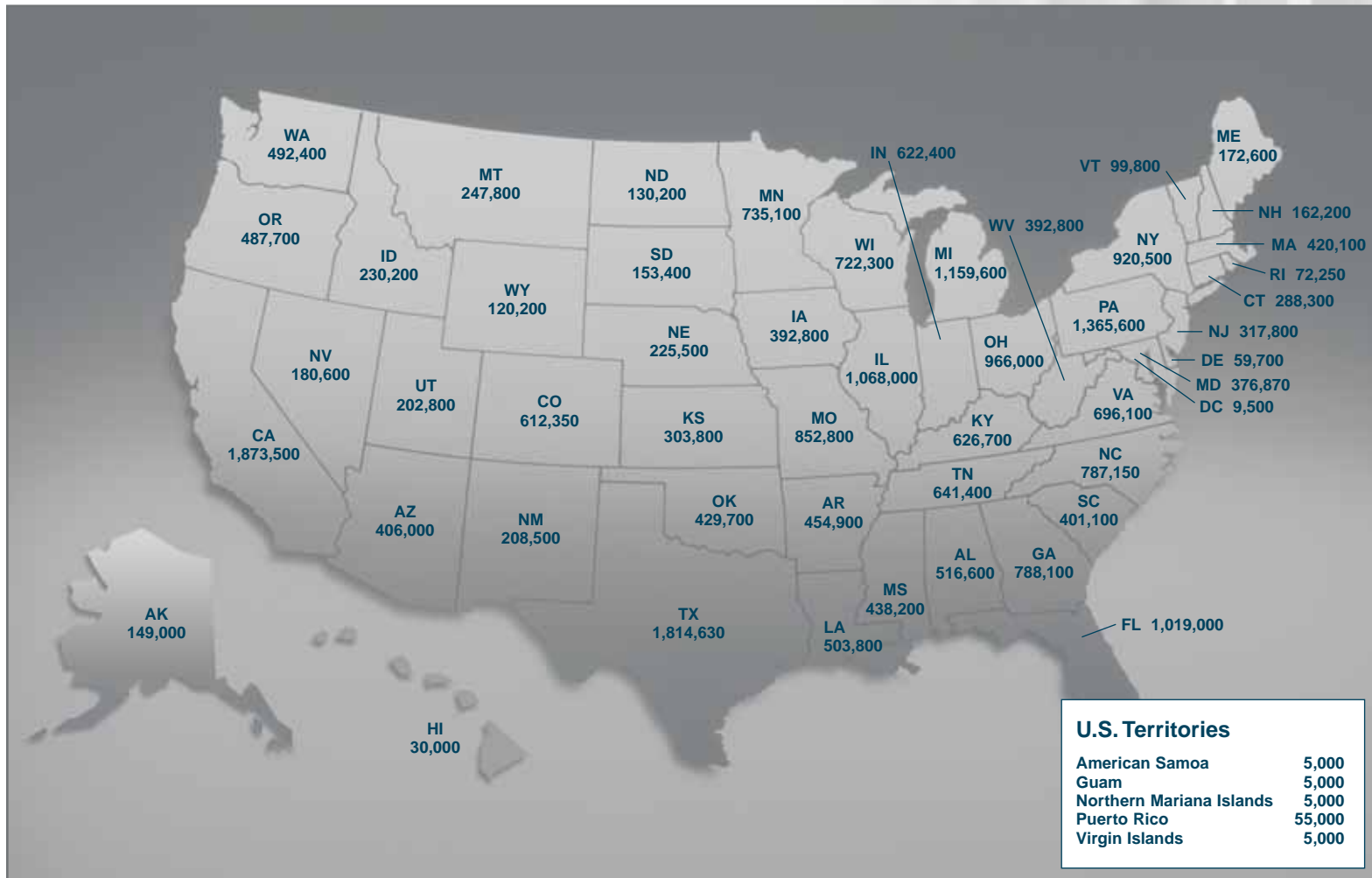
One component of PSN, Project ChildSafe ([www.projectchildsafesafe.org](http://www.projectchildsafesafe.org)), continued to expand greatly in FY 2005 to support efforts to reduce gun crime. This nationwide firearms safety program teaches firearms owners how to properly store and safely handle their weapons. Through the distribution of gunlocks and gun safety information, Project ChildSafe works to prevent children from accessing loaded firearms in the home. BJA continued its partnership with the National Shooting Sports Foundation ([www.nssf.org](http://www.nssf.org)), which administers the program and works with state Governors and local officials to raise awareness of firearms safety and promote the safety kits' availability.



- From September 2004 through August 2005, Project ChildSafe operated under a \$25 million grant and distributed 12.4 million safety kits, bringing the total number of gun locks distributed since 2003 to 32 million.
- In 2005, the National Shooting Sports Foundation distributed gunlock safety kits at 193 events in 22 states.
- Demand from the public for gunlocks remained very high. Organizations such as sportsman's clubs and conservation groups that have frequent contact with firearms owners helped promote the safety message by providing locks for their members or events. Fish and wildlife agencies also distributed the safety kits to tribal communities. In addition, the program's education component, in which comprehensive, state-specific television, radio, and print media campaigns are implemented to reinforce firearms safety, played a significant role in the overall effort.



Exhibit 3. Project ChildSafe Safety Kit Allocations, 2003–2005



Source: National Shooting Sports Foundation. 2006. *Project ChildSafe: Putting a Lock on Safety in Your Home: A Report to Program Partners in 2003–2005*. Newton, CT: National Shooting Sports Foundation.

### ■ ■ ■ Gang Resistance Education And Training Program

In FY 2005, the Office of Justice Programs made \$20 million in funding available for several gang-prevention initiatives. Central to these initiatives was BJA's Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program, a school-based, law enforcement officer-instructed classroom curriculum. The program's primary objective is prevention and is intended as an immunization against delinquency, youth violence, and gang membership.

G.R.E.A.T. lessons focus on providing life skills to students to help them avoid delinquent behavior, involvement in gangs and substance abuse, and the use of violence to solve problems. The G.R.E.A.T. Program ([www.great-online.org](http://www.great-online.org)) consists of four components: a 13-week middle school curriculum, a 6-week elementary school curriculum, a summer program, and training for families. Five regional training centers provide training to sworn law enforcement officers to teach the G.R.E.A.T. curriculum in elementary and middle schools across the country. Through its training partner, the Institute for Intergovernmental Research, BJA provides national training coordination services and related tasks. Since the program's inception in 1991, more than 8,000 law enforcement officers have been certified as G.R.E.A.T. instructors and more than 4 million students have graduated from the G.R.E.A.T. Program.



- G.R.E.A.T. differs from most efforts to reduce gang problems. Many programs are directed at active gang members and target high-risk youth. The G.R.E.A.T. Program, in contrast, is presented to entire classrooms to help prevent risk factors leading to gang involvement. Uniformed officers teach students to set positive goals, resist negative pressures, resolve conflicts, and understand how gangs impact the quality of their lives.
- A longitudinal evaluation of the G.R.E.A.T. Program conducted by OJP's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) provided recommendations on how to update the program to make it even more effective. Recommendations included placing greater emphasis on engaging teachers in the lesson plan to enhance the reinforcement of lessons and skills learned, focusing more on active learning rather than a didactic approach, and providing booster sessions to reinforce skills students learned via the program in prior years.
- In FY 2005, 186 local law enforcement agencies applied for and received funding to implement the G.R.E.A.T. Program. Since the NIJ-funded program evaluation was completed, local and state law enforcement leaders who guide the national implementation of the program have successfully revised the program to meet the evaluator's recommendations for making the program even more effective.

- During 2005, 273 G.R.E.A.T. officers were certified to facilitate the G.R.E.A.T. Families component. Several agencies have established connections with school officials, faith-based organizations, and family/juvenile court agencies to promote the “families” approach in their communities.
- Local law enforcement agencies have used G.R.E.A.T. funding to leverage other funds and organization support to serve large numbers of youth in high-risk areas. For example, in 2005, the G.R.E.A.T. Program signed a formal partnership agreement with the Boys & Girls Clubs of America to encourage collaboration at the local level between law enforcement agencies offering G.R.E.A.T. and their local Boys & Girls Clubs, including making G.R.E.A.T. available as part of their afterschool programming.
- G.R.E.A.T. Officer Training was taken to the Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota in June 2005. In all, 19 American Indian law enforcement officers were certified as G.R.E.A.T. officers, greatly expanding the community’s ability to provide the program to more high-risk reservation youth.

#### ■ ■ ■ Law Enforcement and Youth Partnerships for Crime Prevention

The Law Enforcement and Youth Partnerships for Crime Prevention Initiative ([www.cpinitiatives.org](http://www.cpinitiatives.org)) is a partnership among BJA, the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, and many other national law enforcement and youth-oriented organizations to reinvigorate crime prevention efforts in local communities around the country. The partnership is designed to promote the value of engaging youth in community crime prevention activities. National conferences were held in 2004 and 2005, where teams of law enforcement, crime prevention, and youth organization leaders received training and developed a blueprint for action in their communities. Each community received up to \$15,000 to develop and implement crime prevention programs tailored for its area.



- To facilitate the awareness and technical support of the local teams from crime prevention professionals across the country, the 2005 Law Enforcement and Youth Conference was held in Washington, D.C. at the same venue and just prior to the 7th Annual National Crime Prevention Conference, which was hosted by BJA, the National Crime Prevention Council, and the Crime Prevention Coalition of America.

***“These partnerships represent the best of what are truly effective prevention efforts: law enforcement building positive relationships with youth—America’s future—for long-lasting results.”***

—Domingo S. Herraiz,  
Director, Bureau  
of Justice Assistance

- The 2005 national conference was attended by Boys & Girls Club executive leaders from 110 Clubs and 17 American Indian communities; nearly 130 senior law enforcement officials such as chiefs of police, captains, and commanders; and influential crime prevention leaders like city mayors, city council members, and representatives from state attorneys’ offices. Attendees formed Community Crime Prevention Teams, and after attending workshops on successful crime prevention programs, every local team developed an action plan to implement a new initiative involving youth in crime prevention.
- The 2004 conference held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania is already showing results at the local level. For example, in Mobile, Alabama, the Boys & Girls Club of South Alabama worked with the police department and a host of other agencies and organizations to create a “Kids and Cops” summer camp. The camp is a 3-week police academy program that targets youth in four public housing communities. The program teaches leadership skills, public speaking, and goal setting and focuses on building self-esteem. Officers estimate that the program has contributed to a 15 percent drop in the crime rate in South Alabama. And young people, who used to view public safety officers in a negative light, now see them as their friends.
- There also was a unique and innovative partnership between the Boys & Girls Clubs of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, and the crew of the Coast Guard cutter *Mustang*. In this program, Coast Guard volunteers, as well as volunteers from local law enforcement and the fire department, mentor 35 young people. The volunteers provide one-on-one tutoring, offer outdoor educational sessions, and participate in civic activities such as beach cleanup and senior citizen assistance. The volunteers instill confidence in the Club’s young members and serve as positive role models to youth from single-parent households.
- The Waterville Area, Maine, Boys & Girls Clubs and four local police agencies developed the Central Maine Public Safety Explorers to help prevent crime in their communities, introduce youth to public safety professions, and foster positive leaders among youth. The program sponsors a 2-day leadership training camp and includes two specialized components: a color guard unit and anti-underage drinking unit. It is now the largest collaboration for an explorer post in the state and is touted as an exemplary explorer program. Local police departments all proudly support their active members and openly recruit new members. Because of BJA’s seed funding, startup costs that could have been prohibitive to the program were defrayed. The end result is that more than 20 youth are involved in a positive partnership with law enforcement and the groundwork is laid for more youth to become engaged in positive activities.



## A Neighborhood Watch Program in Boys & Girls Clubs

As a result of their participation in the 2004 Law Enforcement and Youth Partnerships for Crime Prevention Conference in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, more than 30 community teams expressed interest in establishing a Neighborhood Watch Program. The following are examples of what some of these teams developed and implemented.

- **Harbor City, California.** The Boys & Girls Club of the South Bay has helped create law enforcement and youth partnerships for crime prevention that bring together more than 25 years of experience in crime prevention, community partnerships, and working with youth and community groups. Together, the team developed the Junior Block Captain Program, where more than 25 youth attended presentations and training sessions to become Junior Block Captains. The training sessions were developed in partnership with the Los Angeles Police Department and taught the young participants how to identify community blight and contact the appropriate city department to correct the situation. Once participants graduated and became Junior Block Captains, they worked in partnership with law enforcement to distribute literature to community residents about antiviolence, healthy communities, and community pride; participated in park and alley cleanups; and spoke at a community forum to address crime-related issues involving the general community. The program has strengthened relationships between youth and law enforcement and helped to increase community pride and safety.
- **Lancaster, Pennsylvania.** The Jack Walker Boys & Girls Club prides itself on civic and community responsibility. As part of their crime prevention initiative, a neighborhood committee asked Club members to help select and improve a targeted area of the neighborhood. In response, local law enforcement and a group of young people joined together to create a Crime and Grime Busters group. They met for 2 weeks with a mediator from the Lancaster Neighborhood Intervention group who helped facilitate discussion of ideas and made certain that all participants had an opportunity to be heard.

As a result of the discussions, the group agreed on what needed to be done to help make their neighborhood safer: provide more outdoor lighting to prevent graffiti, hold block parties to clean up the neighborhood, add trash cans and cameras throughout the neighborhood, and install additional sidewalk lighting. More than 80 youth received trophies and were recognized for their attendance and participation at an honorary banquet with family and community members. In addition, the Club hosted a series on safety in partnership with the Lancaster City police. During the sessions, police discussed child safety and protection issues and candidly addressed what to do in emergency situations. They also developed a "Kids in Control" program, where local police spent time at the Club facilitating and participating in activities such as reading and gym games.

*(Continued)*

*(Continued from previous page)*

- **Columbia, South Carolina.** The Boys & Girls Clubs of the Midlands worked with their citywide coalition to research, assess, and prepare recommendations to address the five community risk factors identified: friends engaging in problem behavior, low neighborhood attachment, family management problems, lack of commitment to school, and gang involvement. The collaborative effort included the Boys & Girls Clubs, city council, city youth commission, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, local school districts, city police, county sheriff's office, and The Salvation Army. They also expanded their three elementary school-based Clubs, opened a new teen center (the first Club to serve high-school-age youth), and received positive midyear results from the junior high school truancy program by reducing the average school absence rate of 47 case-managed youth from 23 to 7 percent.

### ■ ■ ■ Identity Theft

Identity theft is a serious crime, and individuals whose identities have been stolen can spend months or years trying to reverse actions that harmed their good name and credit record. In the meantime, victims may lose job opportunities; be refused education, housing, or car loans; or even be arrested for crimes they did not commit.

With its major impact on law enforcement and victims, the identity theft initiative has brought several DOJ components together for the Attorney General's Advisory Committee. This cross-cutting committee includes DOJ's Criminal Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Office of Justice Programs, and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office), as well as other federal agencies. The law enforcement and policy subcommittee helps to define future identity theft initiatives for tribal, local, state, and federal law enforcement and contributes to policymaking for identity theft nationwide. As a result, the collaboration of these agencies is a tremendous success for law enforcement and citizens alike.



- On June 13, 2005, the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) completed and released a BJA-funded identity theft PSA campaign. The PSA, containing the widely known McGruff the Crime Dog®, was distributed to 1,500 broadcast and cable television outlets nationwide. Since its distribution, the PSA has garnered more than \$6 million in donated media time. NCPC also created a booklet, *Preventing Identity Theft*, of which nearly 7,000 copies were distributed to individuals and conference attendees.
- In response to a need from crime prevention practitioners, NCPC created *Crime Prevention Presentations, Volume I*, a CD-ROM with PowerPoint presentations on several topic areas, including identity theft. This allowed local law enforcement and crime prevention staff to use the CD-ROM and present the material at local conferences. Through FY 2005, 3,300 copies of the CD-ROM were disseminated.
- In 2005, BJA also provided funding to the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) to conduct an identity theft research project in FY 2006 involving prosecutors nationwide. This project will convene two focus groups to help develop a curriculum for prosecutors on education/evidence on identity theft and survey prosecutors to ascertain the extent of identity theft nationwide.

### ■ ■ ■ National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign

The National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign is a partnership among BJA, the National Crime Prevention Council, the Crime Prevention Coalition of America (CPCA), and the Ad Council, Inc., that encourages citizens to participate in crime prevention through a public service advertising campaign, provides training and technical assistance to citizen and law enforcement organizations, coordinates demonstration programs, and produces publications and other resources. Even after 25 years, the campaign's McGruff the Crime Dog® still reaches children and teaches them about the basic tenets of crime prevention.



- In FY 2005, NCPC used a variety of strategies, including a multimedia forum, to provide crime prevention resources to children, adults, and families to make their neighborhoods and communities safer. As with prior years, NCPC addressed prevention by using the *Crime Prevention Month Kit* ([www.ncpc.org/cms/cms-upload/ncpc/files/NCPC%20Calendar%20Final.pdf](http://www.ncpc.org/cms/cms-upload/ncpc/files/NCPC%20Calendar%20Final.pdf)) to celebrate October as Crime Prevention Month. In all, 87,500 copies were produced and distributed. Designed as a 12-month calendar, the kit provides crime prevention tips for addressing hot-button issues such as telemarketing fraud, identity theft, and Internet safety. In addition, CPCA's third annual report, *Mobilizing the Nation To Prevent Crime, Violence, and Drug Abuse*, was printed, and 3,000 copies were distributed.
- NCPC released several new documents in FY 2005, including the re-release of the core of the Coalition's crime prevention principles, *A Call to Action*. To help combat new and emerging substantive trends, NCPC produced and distributed new brochures, documents, and CD-ROMs on *Responding to Methamphetamines* (10,000); *Taking a Stand Against Violence, Drugs, and Other Crime* (1,000); and *Preventing Identity Theft: A Guide for Consumers* (15,000). To reach juveniles, *McGruff the Crime Dog® Presents Winners Don't Use Drugs*, a comic-activity book, also was produced and disseminated (150,000 copies). All of these publications are available at [www.ncpc.org/new\\_ncpc/publications](http://www.ncpc.org/new_ncpc/publications).
- In addition to its publications and PSAs, NCPC has provided training and technical assistance to the field. In FY 2005, staff presented at six crime prevention association conferences, as well as oversaw and supported the National McGruff House® Network, a program that provides a temporary haven to children who find themselves in a frightening or dangerous situation. To further the crime prevention



message, McGruff's participation was secured in nearly two dozen citywide events (e.g., parades, community safety fairs, and school visits) around the country. And, to introduce a new generation to McGruff, 135,000 copies of McGruff® Collectible Trading Cards were disseminated.

- To further NCPC's mission of prevention and preparedness, 2005 saw the development and enhancement of partnerships with a wide range of state and national organizations, including the General Services Administration's Federal Citizens' Information Center (FCIC). From March to May 2005, FCIC distributed its spring catalog featuring NCPC's *Citizens' Preparedness Guide*; all 10,000 copies set aside for this purpose were distributed by FCIC following requests from the public, Congressional offices, and others who received the catalog.

### On the Forefront of Change: State and Local Initiatives

Grants provided through the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program fund many crime prevention programs and projects at the local level. These programs seek to be proactive in preventing crimes against the community, building collaborative relationships, and empowering citizens to protect themselves and their property. Using these goals as the foundation for their crime prevention programs, states experienced a wide range of successes in FY 2005.

- **District of Columbia: Positive Behavior Intervention and Support.** Only 1 month into the new school year, the principal at one of Washington, D.C.'s public charter middle schools resigned. What made this situation more difficult was this was the school's fourth principal in 4 years, and the lack of continuity was adversely affecting student behavior and achievement. When the fifth principal was hired, she asked for help in improving morale and the school climate. The District of Columbia's Justice Grants Administration was prepared for such a request, as it was already using JAG funding to support the Center for Student Support Services (CSSS)—an agency that employs evidence-based practices to reduce violence and substance abuse and increase student success. CSSS assessed the school's concerns and implemented the Positive Behavior Intervention and Support Program to address student behavior, morale, and achievement.

The first step was to address hallway congestion and misbehavior. Tape was placed down the center of the hallway to create "lanes" of student traffic, signs were posted instructing students on how to behave in the hallways, and faculty actively monitored the hallways between classes. Not only did hallway behavior improve, but learning time increased now that classes were able to start on time. The school's dean also set up a student-run store where students could spend reward certificates and planned bowling parties and lunches with the principal for well-behaved students. In addition,

*(Continued)*

*(Continued from previous page)*

the dean established a countermeasure for students who disobeyed the rules and were sent to him for detention or in-school suspension. These students are now required to read a problem-solving packet, develop an individualized plan to improve their behavior, and share the completed plan with their parents and teachers. Finally, to strengthen teachers' skill sets, CSSS staff observed the teachers and provided constructive feedback on what they saw. They also taught the principal observation and feedback techniques that she could use to continue providing her staff with feedback.

- **North Dakota: Children's Advocacy Center (CAC).** CAC coordinates a comprehensive, multidisciplinary team approach in the prevention, investigation, assessment, prosecution, and treatment of child abuse. Through onsite collaboration, professionals from law enforcement, social services, prosecution, victim advocacy, and the medical and mental health communities come together under CAC to protect and offer services to victims of child sexual abuse and physical abuse. The program provides forensic interviews and medical examinations, education/prevention, advocacy, and counseling services to children and their families. JAG funding helped families without medical insurance or other coverage receive medical services and forensic interviews.
- **Oregon: HomeWorks Program.** The HomeWorks Program was created in response to a need for an in-home family therapy program for youth ages 12–17 at high risk of involvement in juvenile crime in Washington County. The program uses Multisystemic Therapy (MST)—an empirically evaluated family-based intervention that addresses the known determinants of serious antisocial behavior in adolescents and their families—to reduce delinquency, alcohol and drug use, and school dropout. MST has been designated as a best practices program and has been shown to reduce the rates of antisocial behavior in adolescents, reduce out-of-home placements, and empower families to resolve future difficulties. In FY 2005, the program served 51 families, 70 percent of which successfully completed the program. Of the families who responded to a parent survey, 99 percent indicated that parents are using their new skills with the family outside of counseling sessions, and 92 percent responded that conflict had been reduced in the family.
- **Tennessee: Crime Prevention Through Codes Enforcement Program.** In FY 2005, the City of Chattanooga partnered with its police and code enforcement departments to create the Crime Prevention Through Codes Enforcement Program. These organizations formed teams to focus on various high-crime areas, which often have a large number of open or abandoned properties that offenders occupy to conduct criminal behavior. Teams have succeeded in cleaning up, condemning, or demolishing abandoned properties. In all, 1,385 locations in high-crime areas were inspected.

Because potential code violations were identified and addressed, fewer citations were made against homeowners—thus fewer code violation cases entered the court dockets. Most important, the program effectively cleaned up and eradicated code violations throughout many neighborhoods.

- **U.S. Virgin Islands: Operation Clean Sweep Program.** In FY 2005, the Virgin Islands Fire Department (VIFD) identified many lots and structures within the Frederiksted community as safety and fire hazards. To revitalize the community and discourage further neglect, the Operation Clean Sweep Program worked with VIFD, the Virgin Islands Public Works, and local property and home owners to clean up the identified sites. Using JAG funding, the program removed debris and overgrown shrubbery from 20 abandoned properties, displacing drug dealers and users who had once used these uninhabited properties and surrounding areas as a safe haven for illegal activities.
- **West Virginia: Prevention Resource Officers (PROs).** For FYs 2003–2005, West Virginia used JAG funding to place 45 PROs in middle and high schools throughout the state. These PROs are certified West Virginia police officers who have received specialized training conducted by the Division of Criminal Justice Services. The officers spend a minimum of 35 hours per week in their assigned school attending extracurricular activities, facilitating classes on nontraditional topics, working on safety issues and prevention, and learning more about youth and how to engage them in the prevention process. In FY 2005, 38 officers served in this capacity. From July through December 2005, PROs served nearly 9,000 youth, taught more than 1,000 classes to a total of 7,800 students, and responded to 41 drug-, 10 alcohol-, and 135 tobacco-related incidents.
- **Wisconsin: Safe & Sound.** Milwaukee's Community Partners outreach program, Safe & Sound, aims to reduce crime, uplift neighborhoods, and provide youth and their families with afterschool and weekend educational, social, and recreational activities. The program offers services to 20 local neighborhoods. These target areas have a combined population of 250,000 residents who are living in some of the highest crime and lowest income neighborhoods in Milwaukee. The areas account for an overwhelming majority of the city's violent felony offenses, weapons, and crime and gang activities. Since the program's inception in 1998, there has been a 30 percent decrease in violent crimes in the target areas. More than 150 block clubs have been formed, and nearly 150,000 residents have received information about crime prevention, available social services, community involvement opportunities, and other programs that address resident concerns. In 2005 specifically, more than 21,000 community members were served by this prevention-based program.

## Law Enforcement

*In FY 2005, BJA was appropriated \$807 million to support law enforcement programs and initiatives and provide justice services.*

Every day, this country's law enforcement officers serve as the front line in the fight against crime and violence, and they perform a difficult and dangerous job with courage, dedication, and skill. To honor their service and increase the safety and security of communities, BJA is dedicated to providing law enforcement with the support, resources, and training necessary to meet the needs of their areas. Ultimately, the greatest tool in the fight against crime is having each community's support. BJA will continue to help law enforcement agencies work with communities to prevent crime and build support for their enforcement efforts.

### ■ ■ ■ Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program

Proposed to streamline justice funding and grant administration, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program allows tribes, local governments, and states to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime based on their own needs and conditions. Established in FY 2005, JAG blends the Byrne Formula Grant and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) programs to provide agencies with a single funding mechanism and the flexibility to prioritize and place justice funds where they are needed most.

JAG provides grants to tribes, units of local government, and states for additional personnel, training, technical assistance, information systems, equipment, supplies, and contractual support for criminal justice. Funds may be used for law enforcement; prosecution and courts; prevention and education; corrections and community corrections; drug treatment; and planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs. Any law enforcement or justice initiative previously eligible for funding under Byrne or LLEBG is eligible for funding. Numerous successes have come out of the more than 1,400 grants totaling almost \$500 million that were awarded in FY 2005.

- During FY 2005, BJA established guidance on how units of local government and states were to apply for and administer their JAG grants. Overall performance goals and reporting mechanisms were established for JAG, and intensive training and technical assistance were provided to applicants and grantees to ensure successful implementation of the program through a series of regional conferences, focus groups, conference calls, e-newsletters, and program publications.





- **Alabama: Facial Recognition Technology.** The Jefferson County Sheriff's Department used JAG funding to support using biometric technology to measure and record numerous facial "landmarks." Such technology allows officials to take booking photographs and quickly compare them against a database to ascertain identification. When inmates are brought into the jail's prebooking area, they are photographed with a digital camera. The photo is stored and the image is matched against more than 500,000 photos already in the county database. Authorities immediately know whether an inmate has been in the system before, even if under an alias. Although authorities started using the system to prevent the mistaken release of offenders, it also has helped law enforcement identify suspects where investigators had a picture but no name and helped apprehend criminals with outstanding warrants. The county's 2 jails process 30,000 inmates annually, and 17 other cities send their booking photographs to the county and have access to the database for comparison. Even visitors to the jail are photographed to run their photos through the database to see if there is an outstanding warrant against them. If there is no match, their photographs are not retained. In 2005, officers arrested five visitors who had outstanding warrants. The goal is to one day put this technology in patrol cars and entry checkpoints at the county courthouse.
- **Arizona: Gila County Narcotics Task Force.** Marijuana plants are prevalent in Arizona's backcountry. These backcountry marijuana groves often are placed in rough, hard-to-access wilderness areas that have a water supply. In August 2005, the Gila County Narcotics Task Force located and shut down a marijuana farm in the Calf Pen Canyon area of the Coconino National Forest. The task force, funded through the JAG Program, had observed people patrolling the area with assault rifles and thus kept the area under surveillance. When the time was right, they moved in and made four arrests. What they found was one of the largest growing operations in Arizona history: the task force removed more than 102,000 marijuana plants valued at nearly \$85 million from a 6-mile area.
- **Florida: DNA Database and Analysis Enhancements.** Since 1998, Florida has dedicated more than \$19 million in Byrne and JAG Program funding to enhance its DNA databases and DNA analysis capabilities. Florida collects 45,000 samples each year and leads the nation in the number of DNA matches and number of times it has helped other agencies in their criminal investigations: matches made to Florida's DNA database account for 14 percent of the national totals and, since 1990, have provided assistance in nearly 4,700 investigations. In 2005, the DNA database matched offenders to 267 sexual assaults, 75 homicides, 134 robberies, 643 burglaries, and other criminal activities.

- **Georgia: Operation Arenal.** The Georgia Bureau of Investigation's State Drug Task Force (SDTF) provides undercover operatives and surveillance units to Georgia law enforcement agencies whose jurisdictions are grappling with drug-related and violent crimes. In FY 2005, at the request of the Athens/Clarke County Drug Squad and the Canton Regional Drug Enforcement Office, SDTF initiated Operation Arenal—Spanish for “quicksand” or “sandy ground”—to target street- and mid-level narcotics distribution. SDTF developed a strategic plan to identify and target mid- and upper-level dealers and their distribution networks in the Athens/Clarke County area. During the 6-month investigation, SDTF successfully identified and established narcotics purchases from a number of significant distributors of crack and powder cocaine. Within this short period of time, and without the assistance of informants, SDTF agents infiltrated the area's drug community and network and significantly affected the distribution of narcotics in the Athens/Clarke County area. In all, Operation Arenal charged 103 individuals as a result of 149 undercover narcotics transactions, of which 12 will be prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's Office for an array of violations ranging from distribution of crack cocaine to firearms violations.
  
- **Hawaii: Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit.** With the increased availability of computers and Internet connectivity comes an increase in computer-related crimes. The State of Hawaii lacked the resources to address computer crimes statewide, as only three detectives from the Honolulu Police Department White Collar Crime Unit were trained to properly investigate computer-related crimes and perform forensics analysis of suspected computers. It became evident that a computer crime unit at the state level was necessary to help all counties as computer crimes continued to increase. The Hawaii Department of the Attorney General used JAG funding to establish the Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit (HHTCU) to increase the investigative capabilities of local law enforcement in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of computer-related crimes. HHTCU has educated nearly 175 law enforcement officers through individual forensic software, legal, and first responder trainings. The Unit has investigated and/or prosecuted several high-publicity cases involving illicit use of the Internet to seduce minors, as well as investigated many Internet fraud, e-mail harassment, and identity theft cases. Memoranda of Understanding have been executed to create a statewide high technology task force composed of 22 county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies. In addition, the unique, state-of-the-art forensic laboratory now assembled within HHTCU is available to members of the task force for their training and high-tech criminal prosecution.

- **Kansas: Wichita Police Department.** The Wichita Police Department received JAG funding to assist with its cold case investigation of the “Bind, Torture, Kill” (BTK) serial killer. The fear and pain the BTK killer inflicted on the Wichita community was devastating, and the investigation consumed much of the police department’s resources. In addition to helping the police department, the grant assisted the Sedgwick County Forensic Science Center and the Kansas Bureau of Investigation with their investigative expenses. On February 26, 2005, Dennis Rader was arrested in connection with the investigation; on June 27, 2005, he confessed to the crimes; and on August 18, 2005, BTK serial killer Dennis Rader was sentenced to 10 consecutive life sentences for a string of murders that had terrified Wichita residents for decades.
- **Maryland: Behavioral Emergency Services Team (BEST).** Maryland’s BEST project is part of a national response to the increasing number of individuals with mental illness in crisis becoming involved with law enforcement, often repeatedly and sometimes resulting in tragedy. This initiative teaches officers how to respond to individuals who are having a psychiatric crisis that requires police intervention to decrease the likelihood of arrest and increase the likelihood of diversion into the mental health system. In the program’s 2 years of operation, it has trained 93 Baltimore Police Department officers, 34 Baltimore City sheriff’s deputies, and 42 downtown partnership safety guides. In all, these officers had 129 encounters with their target population, 39 of which resulted in a referral to psychiatric crisis service or treatment and only 1 of which resulted in an arrest. The remaining 89 individuals either received a warning or citation, depending on the circumstance.
- **Mississippi: Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force Program.** Mississippi used JAG funding to support its Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force Program, which is composed of 15 drug units. These drug task forces have directly brought about improved coordination and cooperation among local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and reduced duplicative investigative efforts. In FY 2005, Mississippi’s drug task force units reported more than 7,000 initiated investigations, nearly 5,700 arrested offenders, almost 1,600 convictions, the seizure of more than \$2.5 million in nondrug assets and more than \$750,000 in nondrug forfeited assets, and the seizure of 300 weapons and 550 vehicles.
- **Montana: Big Muddy River Drug Task Force.** Many times children are found in homes where methamphetamine and other illegal substances are produced. Drug Endangered Children (DEC) programs coordinate efforts by law enforcement, medical services, and child welfare workers to support children found in these environments. The Big Muddy River Drug Task Force (BMRDTF) of

Northeastern Montana has implemented a DEC program's approach by combining efforts by tribal and county law enforcement officers, the FBI, social service agencies, medical professionals, and others. In FY 2005, the task force responded to a call in Sheridan County. The local sheriff made the call at 10 a.m., reporting he had discovered a methamphetamine laboratory. By 11:30 a.m., the task force had acquired search warrants and put their raid team in place. Five children were on the scene when officers arrived. An officer immediately called child protection workers, as well as decontamination and medical screening personnel, to the scene. This collaborative effort has allowed more laboratories to be dismantled, while still taking into account the physical and psychological well-being of drug endangered children.

- **Nebraska: Multijurisdictional Drug and Violent Crime Task Forces.** Nebraska's one state and nine local multijurisdictional drug and violent crime task forces arrested nearly 6,000 individuals for illegal drug activities in FY 2005. Investigators in one rural task force, for example, discovered that high school students were using Internet chat rooms to publicly share their drug activities. In doing so, these students were identifying associates involved in drug use and dealing. The task force monitored the chat rooms, and in turn investigators were able to develop several meaningful drug cases.
- **Oklahoma: Drug Task Forces.** In FY 2005, Oklahoma made drug enforcement a priority. In turn, Oklahoma's drug task forces and cooperating agencies were responsible for making more than 3,200 drug-related arrests. They also made more than 300 nondrug arrests, including weapons violations, knowingly concealing stolen property, identity theft, and fugitive warrants. The majority of the 3,200 drug-related arrests involved methamphetamine-related violations:
  - 285 arrests, possession with intent to distribute.
  - 101 arrests, trafficking.
  - 177 arrests, distribution of controlled dangerous substances (CDS).
  - 210 arrests, manufacturing.
  - 100 arrests, attempting to manufacture.
  - 74 arrests, conspiracy.
  - 652 arrests, possession.



Other drug-related arrests involved marijuana (1,031 arrests); cocaine and crack cocaine (448 arrests); and prescription drugs, ecstasy, PCP, hallucinogens, and other forms of CDS (140 arrests).

- **South Dakota: South Dakota Highway Patrol's Canine Program.** Initiated in 1991, the South Dakota Highway Patrol's Canine Program began with two Labradors trained in drug detection. Since then, the Police Service Dog Unit was created and now includes 12 dogs. The South Dakota Highway Patrol's Police Service Dog Unit is an indispensable asset to the state's law enforcement agencies and has been responsible for the interception of millions of dollars worth of illegal drugs and the confiscation of several million dollars in currency, weapons, and vehicles.

Police service dogs are paired with troopers and trained together in either narcotics or explosive detection. If the team is going to be a patrol dog team, they are required to take additional training after their chosen detection coursework is complete. The Police Service Dog Unit actively seeks out drug couriers transporting drugs throughout South Dakota and is routinely invited into schools throughout the state to look for illegal drugs. These unannounced visits include an educational program about the dangers of drug use, along with a demonstration of the dog's capabilities. The Highway Patrol also periodically conducts unannounced visits to prison facilities across the state, provides protective sweeps of large areas in advance of visiting dignitaries and special events, and responds to bomb threats and other associated security items around the state.

- **Washington: Spokane Regional Drug Task Force.** The Spokane Regional Drug Task Force (SRDTF) is one of Washington State's oldest multijurisdictional narcotics interdiction efforts, made up of 20 local, state, and federal investigators. In FY 2005, SRDTF received information about a major methamphetamine drug trafficking organization in the greater Spokane area. During the next 6 months, investigators gathered evidence that culminated in the service of 7 search warrants and arrest of 13 members of the organization. In all, 7 pounds of crystal methamphetamine (street value of nearly \$185,000), seven load vehicles, two houses, and more than \$30,000 in drug proceeds were seized. Among those arrested was the organization's leader—an Idaho resident. After his arrest, he boasted that his organization distributed more than 80 percent of the methamphetamine in the Spokane and northern Idaho regions. Investigators noted that for several weeks following the dismantling of this organization, street prices of methamphetamine rose from \$650 per ounce to \$1,200 and drug deliveries were significantly delayed.

## Remembering Police Officer Edward Byrne

In 1988, New York City, like many other cities, was facing a drug war that was escalating daily. Citizens were harassed, threatened, or even killed if they stood in the way of drug deals, making it difficult for communities and law enforcement to stand united. That would all change, however, on February 26, 1988.

Rookie Edward Byrne, who recently had been assigned to the 103d Precinct, was sitting in his patrol car guarding the home of a family who was willing to testify against local drug dealers by talking about what they saw and had experienced firsthand in their neighborhood every day. At approximately 3:30 a.m., four armed men approached Police Officer Byrne's vehicle, opening fire and fatally wounding him. The four suspects were members of a gang and had been instructed by a jailed drug kingpin to kill a police officer—any police officer. At the age of 22, Officer Byrne had made the ultimate sacrifice.

In tribute to Officer Byrne's memory, the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program was created as a result of the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act, which increased criminal penalties for offenses related to drug trafficking and created new federal offenses and regulatory drug control requirements. Edward Byrne program grants were intended to strengthen and improve the criminal justice system by addressing the problems of crime, violence, and illegal drugs. In FY 2005, the Byrne Formula Grant Program evolved into the new Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, combining Byrne with the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, to help further law enforcement and justice initiatives throughout the country.

BJA remembers Officer Byrne and his heroic efforts to keep his community safe. His efforts will live far beyond that fateful morning of February 26, 1988 through the law enforcement and criminal justice programs and practices bearing his name.

### ■ ■ ■ Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) Program protects the lives of public safety officers by assisting tribal, local, and state governments in equipping their officers with armor vests. The program pays up to 50 percent of the cost of each vest purchased by applicants. Eligible law enforcement officers include police officers, sheriff deputies, correctional officers, parole and probation agents, prosecutors, and judicial officials. Applicants may select and purchase any ballistic- or stab-resistant vest that meets OJP's National Institute of Justice's (NIJ's) applicable standards.



- In FY 2005, BJA made nearly \$24 million in BVP payments to more than 4,000 agencies to support the purchase of more than 181,000 vests for public safety officers during a 4-year period. The projected number of vests to be purchased with these funds has increased by more than 6,500 over the FY 2004 projections.
- The FY 2005 appropriation allowed BJA to cover the full 50 percent match for jurisdictions with populations under 100,000 and nearly 15 percent of the amount requested by jurisdictions with populations greater than 100,000. The amount awarded to the larger jurisdictions increased by 4 percent over the amount provided to larger jurisdictions in FY 2004.
- In November 2003, in response to concerns from the law enforcement community regarding the effectiveness of bullet-resistant armor, the Attorney General directed NIJ to initiate an examination of Zylon®-based bullet-resistant armor (both new and used) and to review the existing program by which bullet-resistant armor is tested. In August 2005, NIJ announced new interim vest standards. In addition, BJA accepted applications for an additional \$10 million in funds, which were designated solely for the replacement of recently deployed Zylon® vests. A total of 1,146 jurisdictions with populations under 100,000 and 197 jurisdictions with populations greater than 100,000 applied for funds to replace 72,711 Zylon® vests.
- OJP continued to maintain BVP's Body Armor Safety Initiative web site ([www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi)) to keep the public safety community up to date on the most recent official statements and research findings on vest reliability.
- NIJ's *Third Status Report to the Attorney General on Body Armor Safety Initiative Testing and Activities* (available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi)) was released in August 2005, providing the latest data on vest reliability.

### ■ ■ ■ Less-Lethal Technology

In the past 2 years, conducted energy devices (CEDs) have gained the interest of law enforcement agencies as manufacturers have increased their marketing of the technology. With little information about such products beyond that from the manufacturers themselves, the law enforcement community needed independent assistance, and BJA—along with its partners—answered the call by identifying key issues in shaping national policy on less-lethal issues.



- In April 2005, BJA, NIJ, and the COPS Office convened a national symposium to engage more than 200 researchers and senior leaders from tribal, local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies to discuss the use of less-lethal technologies in law enforcement/citizen encounters. This important forum provided the opportunity to address and build consensus on issues like where to place less-lethal weapons on the use-of-force continuum, how to integrate agency policy with training, adoption strategies associated with less-lethal technology, best practices for the review of incidents, and the significance of safety concerns.
- The success of this meeting led to the creation of a working group that has continued to make recommendations that affect national policy, practices, and procedures regarding less-lethal issues in law enforcement and correctional agencies. This working group is composed of representatives from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Fraternal Order of Police, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Major City Police Chiefs Association, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, National Sheriffs' Association, Police Executive Research Forum, and Police Foundation.
- Recommendations resulting from this crucial collaboration have contributed to the development of guidelines, agency policies, and training for use of CEDs. In addition, a web site for law enforcement has been created to serve as a clearinghouse on issues regarding the use of less-lethal technologies. The web site ([www.less-lethal.org](http://www.less-lethal.org)) includes best practices, current uses, policy samples from local and state jurisdictions, and research regarding the technology's safety and effectiveness.



## 9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor

Reflecting the honor and respect of a grateful nation, Congress authorized and the President signed into law the “9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor” in FY 2005. On July 1, 2005, U.S. Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales certified a list of 442 public safety officers who, on September 11, 2001, made the ultimate sacrifice. On that day, firefighters, law enforcement officers, and others performed their jobs with extraordinary distinction—to the point of disregard for their own personal safety—in the face of unspeakable terror.

On September 9, 2005, on the South Lawn of the White House, President George W. Bush presented the 9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor to surviving families of these great men and women, and he thanked the nearly 1,400 attendees for each hero’s sacrifice. Representatives of each fallen public safety officer were presented with a numbered Medal of Valor, as well as accompanying Medal of Valor lapel pins and a certificate.

The White House honored OJP and BJA with the privilege of facilitating the Medal of Valor ceremony. BJA staff were involved in many logistical assignments, from contacting survivors to arranging transportation and lodging for each hero’s loved ones, to ensure that the needs of the officers’ families were met, furthering the message that the memories of these fallen heroes will never be forgotten.

*“On one of the worst days  
our country has ever  
witnessed, we witnessed  
the courage of some  
of the finest people our  
country has ever produced.  
And their sacrifice will  
always be remembered.”*

—George W. Bush, President of the  
United States, speaking at the  
9/11 Heroes Medal of Valor  
Ceremony, September 2005

## ■ ■ ■ National Forensic Academy

The issue of clearance rates (i.e., the percentage of crimes cleared by arrest) for violent crimes, including homicide, is one of significant importance within the law enforcement community. Efforts to provide law enforcement with the tools and techniques necessary to improve clearance rates continue within DOJ.

Through BJA support to the University of Tennessee’s Law Enforcement Innovation Center, and in partnership with Oak Ridge National Laboratory and several public safety agencies, the National Forensic Academy (NFA) offers an intensive 10-week training program designed to meet the needs of law enforcement agencies in evidence identification, collection, and preservation, including the handling of critical DNA evidence. The NFA program is offered in-residence and uses curriculum developed by leading forensic practitioners across the United States.



- Participants are challenged in the various disciplines through classroom instruction, laboratory activities, and field practicums in specialized courses. The Academy's goal is to prepare the crime scene investigator to recognize key elements and improve the process of evidence recovery and submission. NFA uses world-class trainers and facilitators from across the country.
- The 10-week NFA curriculum provides 400 hours of training per session: 150 hours of in-class work, 240 hours of field practicums, and 10 hours of skills assessment and evaluation. Many modules are offered, including "Theft Investigation"; "Bloodstain Pattern Analysis"; "Bullet Trajectory and Reconstruction"; "Computer Sketching and Mapping"; "DNA, Emerging Trends in Forensic Technology"; "Latent Fingerprint Processing"; and "Weapons of Mass Destruction."
- This training is unique and critical for law enforcement investigators responsible for case closure. Through 2005, NFA has graduates from 41 states and the District of Columbia, representing 127 different law enforcement agencies.

#### ■ ■ ■ National White Collar Crime Center

The National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) continued to provide a nationwide support system for local and state law enforcement and related agencies involved in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of economic and high-tech crimes. NW3C supports efforts across state boundaries, bringing agencies together through training and critical support services and equipping agencies with skills, tools, and resources—many of which are available online at [www.nw3c.org](http://www.nw3c.org).



- NW3C's enhanced management structure and reorganization of efforts to build resources drove outcomes to record highs. Satisfaction was captured by findings in such documents as the Institute for Law and Justice's *Extended Evaluability Assessment of the National White Collar Crime Center*, which will be released in summer 2006. The assessment states that 99.5 percent of the students who took NW3C's training would "recommend the course to others." It also concluded that NW3C's investigative support services and analytical services were very worthwhile to every investigator and prosecutor who received the services.

- In FY 2005, the number of member agencies grew by 207 to 1,808, and NW3C conducted 149 classes. Computer crime and digital evidence training was provided to nearly 2,400 students via economic crime training, two regional economic crime summits, three outreach events that provided insight into identity theft and elder fraud issues, and NW3C's program support centers, which collaborated with partners such as Purdue University to reach additional students with economic and cybercrime training. Since 1995, more than 25,000 people have attended NW3C's courses.
- The accelerated membership growth in the last 3 years and increased demands on services warranted NW3C to redevelop its 10-year strategic plan to aggressively execute its current activities, expand to meet member needs, and correlate prudent spending with outcomes and deliverables.
- Use of NW3C Investigative Support Services reached an all-time high in 2005. The number of analytical service requests increased by 167 percent (2,490 products), and public record searches increased by 7 percent (28,320 searches) over the last year.
- Members' need for data sharing was addressed with the modification of NW3C's Criminal Information Pointer Database. The Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3) logged 216,695 complaints in FY 2005, and NW3C launched a new member web site that allowed members instant access to training materials, DVDs, CD-ROMs, white papers, and other resources online.

### ■ ■ ■ Center for Task Force Training Program

BJA supports the Center for Task Force Training™ (CenTF) Program to provide specialized narcotics task force commander training and methamphetamine investigation management training to law enforcement personnel nationwide. Through the CenTF Program, BJA collaborates and provides training in coordination with State Administering Agencies, Regional Information Sharing Systems® (RISS) Centers (see page 98 for more information about the RISS Program), U.S. Attorneys' Offices, state narcotics officers associations, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs), and tribal, local, county, and state/territory law enforcement agencies. In addition to delivering training, the CenTF Program supports a web-based resource center ([www.iir.com/centf/resource\\_center](http://www.iir.com/centf/resource_center)) that provides law enforcement practitioners with current narcotics investigative information—including relevant articles, available training, and grant funding information—in a secure environment.



- The 3-day “Narcotics Task Force Commanders Workshop” focuses on multiagency response training, concentrating on the investigation and prosecution of narcotics trafficking conspiracies. This training is designed to increase the effectiveness of multijurisdictional narcotics task force management and enforcement efforts throughout the United States by addressing administrative and operational issues affecting multijurisdictional enforcement efforts. In FY 2005, 13 workshops were held, during which more than 950 commanders and law enforcement practitioners received training.
- The 3-day “Methamphetamine Investigation Management Workshop” addresses operational aspects of managing complex methamphetamine drug investigations. Training addresses critical issues involved in these types of efforts, including investigation techniques, raid issues, first responder issues, health hazards, child endangerment issues, and the environmental and financial impacts of methamphetamine laboratories. In FY 2005, 8 workshops were held, during which more than 600 commanders and other law enforcement practitioners received training.
- Training was provided by subject-matter experts currently working in the drug enforcement field. There was no registration fee for the training, and participants were eligible to receive continuing education credit for their attendance.

#### ■ ■ ■ International Association of Chiefs of Police

With more than 20,000 members, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) is the world’s oldest and largest nonprofit membership organization of police executives from tribal, local, state/territory, federal, and international agencies of all sizes. Its goals are to advance police services; develop and disseminate improved administrative, technical, and operational practices and promote their use in police work; foster police cooperation and the exchange of information and experience among police administrators; enhance recruitment and training in the police profession; and encourage adherence of all police officers to high professional standards of performance and conduct. BJA funded and partnered with IACP on a number of IACP key programs in FY 2005.





- In collaboration with IACP, BJA continued to provide assistance to law enforcement in smaller agencies and to mentor police chiefs of smaller departments. An ongoing newsletter, *Big Ideas for Smaller Police Departments* ([www.theiacp.org/documents/pdfs/RCD/RCDBigIdea%2Epdf](http://www.theiacp.org/documents/pdfs/RCD/RCDBigIdea%2Epdf)), was distributed to provide information and resources for smaller agencies nationwide. In FY 2005, nearly 11,500 agencies with 25 sworn officers or less received this newsletter. In addition, BJA funding supported production of three new best practice guides: *Building Police-Community Partnerships in Small Towns*, *Budgeting in Small Police Agencies*, and *Recruitment and Retention of Qualified Police Staff*. These guides, as well as other previously published guides, are available at [www.theiacp.org/research/RCDBestPracticesGuides.htm](http://www.theiacp.org/research/RCDBestPracticesGuides.htm).

A new mentoring manual for smaller departments also was completed in FY 2005, providing IACP with a model for mentoring support to new police chiefs. BJA funding also supported 48 conferences, trainings, and meetings in which approximately 4,000 people received training on the smaller agency mentoring of new police chiefs. Office-based technical assistance was provided via telephone (nearly 900 telephone calls received/completed), the Internet (nearly 3,000 requests completed), and written correspondence (more than 50 letter requests received/completed).

In September 2005, the International Association of Fire Chiefs contacted IACP to help develop a mentoring program for new fire chiefs. Using tools funded by BJA, IACP consulted with committee members and offered technical assistance and guidance from lessons learned and successes achieved. This new program for fire chiefs will be completed in FY 2006.

- In 1987, IACP entered into a cooperative agreement with BJA to establish a National Law Enforcement Policy Center ([www.theiacp.org/pubinfo/PolCtr.htm](http://www.theiacp.org/pubinfo/PolCtr.htm)). The Center's objective is to assist law enforcement agencies across the country in the critical and challenging task of developing and refining law enforcement policy. In FY 2005, the National Law Enforcement Policy Center updated and released eight important policies on the following topics: Electronic Control Weapons, Executing Search Warrants, Use of Force, Investigating Sexual Assaults, Mobile Video Recording Equipment, Mutual Aid, Transportation of Prisoners, and Knife Safety and Usage. In addition to these national policies, the Center also published a quarterly newsletter, *Policy Review*, which highlighted recent court decisions and trends in the field that had direct bearing on policy development and implementation.

## Hurricane Katrina Recovery Efforts

In September 2005, the Office of Justice Programs' (OJP's) Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) administered 33 supplemental Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG) to local and state agencies in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi to support immediate law enforcement needs resulting from Hurricane Katrina. To support these devastated areas, BJA also issued 6-month, no-cost extensions for all grants in Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi scheduled to end between the date of the hurricane (August 25) and the end of the calendar year (December 31). In addition, BJA reviewed all grants and, where allowable, updated programmatic special conditions from affected FY 2005 JAG awards to ensure that access to grant funds was not disrupted for grantees in serious need of their funds.

Finally, BJA Policy Office advisors with law enforcement expertise were designated to represent DOJ and OJP as part of a Rapid Assessment Team, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) Office of State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness. The focus of these teams was to assist local and state law enforcement agencies in conducting assessments necessary to the reconstitution of services in the areas severely affected by Hurricane Katrina. DOJ/DHS teams were deployed to Louisiana and Mississippi to meet directly with law enforcement agencies and other members of the criminal justice system.

The teams worked tirelessly to engage key local and state officials to identify pressing needs to rebuilding law enforcement capabilities, as well as resource gaps in meeting those needs. Teams also met with related partners within the criminal justice systems to identify their needs and to include these needs in the overall recommendations to DOJ and DHS.

In the wake of such a devastating natural disaster, BJA was available, providing whatever support was necessary to address questions about existing programs, troubleshoot problems accessing funds, and rebuild program files—often anticipating customer needs even before jurisdictions asked.

### ■ ■ ■ Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program

Enacted in 1976, the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Act assists in the recruitment and retention of qualified public safety officers in America, establishes the value communities place on the contributions of those who are willing to serve their communities in potentially dangerous circumstances, and offers peace of mind to men and women seeking careers in public safety.

A unique effort of DOJ; local, state, and federal public safety agencies; and national organizations, the PSOB Program provides death, education assistance, and disability benefits to those eligible for the program. BJA's PSOB Office is responsible for reviewing and processing hundreds of cases each year, works with national law enforcement and first responder groups to educate public safety agencies about the program, and offers support to families and colleagues of fallen officers. Between FYs 2000 and 2005, the PSOB Program provided more than \$350 million to survivors of approximately 1,530 law enforcement officers, firefighters, and first responders who died as a result of injuries sustained in the line of duty. (This number includes September 11, 2001 deaths.)

In FY 2005, changes were made to make the PSOB Program even more responsive to the needs of America's public safety community.



- A computerized database of active PSOB cases was redesigned to capture and track critical details on claims, allowing PSOB Benefits Specialists to search records and respond to inquiries on cases. This database not only provides better service to agencies and survivors today, but also will become the foundation for a new web-based PSOB claims system to be completed in FY 2006, ensuring that PSOB claims are turned around in 90 days from the date all required documents are received.
- Law enforcement agencies need accurate and consistent updates on PSOB benefits. The PSOB web site ([www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/psob/psob\\_main.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/psob/psob_main.html)) was refined to share practical details of the program. An easy-to-use *PSOB Information Card* and *Checklist* will be distributed by BJA to public safety agencies and organizations throughout the country in 2006.
- Since its enactment, the PSOB Act has undergone many amendments, further expanding the program and its benefits to public safety officers and families. The PSOB draft regulations were completely rewritten and in turn published in the *Federal Register* for public comment from July 26 to September 26, 2005 to bring the regulations up to date with today's PSOB law.

### ■ ■ ■ Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor

America depends on public safety officers every day for its safety and security. To honor that commitment, Congress passed the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor Act of 2001, which created the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor, the highest national award for valor by a public safety officer. The medal is awarded annually by the President to public safety officers who have exhibited exceptional courage, regardless of personal safety, in the attempt to save or protect human life. A public safety officer is defined as a person (living or deceased) who serve(d) in a public agency, with or without compensation, as a firefighter, law enforcement officer (including a corrections or court officer or a civil defense officer), or emergency services officer, as determined by the U.S. Attorney General. More information about the Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor, including how to nominate a public safety officer, is available online at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/medalofvalor](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/medalofvalor).



- During the 2004–2005 nomination period, OJP received more than 170 nominations from police departments, fire departments, sheriff departments/offices, correctional agencies, and federal law enforcement agencies.
- The nominations were sent to the 11-member Medal of Valor Review Board, which was appointed by the President, the Majority and Minority Leaders of the U.S. Senate, and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives, to recommend five public safety individuals or teams for the medal.
- The recipients of the 2004–2005 Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor were awarded the medals by President George W. Bush in a White House ceremony in the Oval Office. Immediately following the White House ceremony, a special reception was held at DOJ's headquarters to honor the recipients.
- The 2004–2005 Public Safety Officer Medal of Valor recipients were *Officer Timothy Greene*, Rock Hill, South Carolina, for his exceptional composure, presence of mind, and concern for fellow officers during a bank robbery; *Firefighter Edward F. Henry*, Charleston, South Carolina, for his dedication to protecting and saving others, as was demonstrated when he placed his own safety aside to save the life of a victim trapped in a house fire; *Officer Bryan S. Hurst*, Columbus, Ohio (posthumous), for his exceptional courage and persistence—in spite of having received mortal wounds—in protecting the lives of bank employees and patrons during an attempted bank robbery; *Officer Peter Alfred Koe*, Indianapolis, Indiana, for his remarkable composure and control while protecting his fellow officers during a standoff with gunmen; and *Battalion Chief Gene F. Large, Jr.*, Fort Walton Beach, Florida,



for his quick thinking and exceptional courage when he saved five people trapped in treacherous waters during an ocean surf rescue.

### ■ ■ ■ Victims of Trafficking

BJA partners closely with local and state law enforcement agencies to organize human trafficking task forces so agencies can better identify victims of human trafficking; proactively investigate businesses where human trafficking may be occurring; conduct local public awareness campaigns; and work collaboratively with trafficking victim service providers, federal investigative agencies, and U.S. Attorneys to rescue victims of trafficking and prosecute traffickers. These multidisciplinary task forces are vital to incorporate a victim-centered approach, not only because of the inherent humanitarian principle behind the identification and rescue of victims, but also because these victims are key to the successful investigation and prosecution of traffickers.



- In late FY 2004, BJA and OJP's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) jointly issued the Law Enforcement and Service Provider Multidisciplinary Anti-Trafficking Task Forces solicitation, which resulted in 22 local and state law enforcement agencies being funded up to \$450,000 each for a period of 3 years to work collaboratively with U.S. Attorneys, federal law enforcement, and victim services agencies to rescue victims of human trafficking and prosecute traffickers.
- In FY 2005, BJA and OVC issued another joint solicitation for concept papers to continue coordinated law enforcement task forces and victim services initiatives. Local and state law enforcement agencies and victim services agencies were invited to apply for federal funds to help (1) form collaborative human trafficking task forces or (2) supplement trafficking victim service provider funding in areas where a BJA-funded task force already existed. BJA funded 10 additional anti-human trafficking task forces as a result of this effort, bringing the total to 32 task forces; OVC supplemented trafficking victim services or funded new comprehensive service providers so all 32 human trafficking task forces had OVC-funded trafficking victim services.
- During FY 2005, BJA supported the delivery of a Human Trafficking Train-the-Trainer Program to 113 law enforcement trainers from 27 COPS Regional Community Policing Institutes. BJA funded the Institute for Intergovernmental Research to help design the train-the-trainer program and provide the training—which was developed with the assistance of experts in every aspect of human trafficking and widely vetted by law enforcement, prosecution, and trafficking victim services providers—to stress a victim-centered approach.

### ■ ■ ■ Homicide Investigation Standards

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports show that during the past 30 years, the national homicide clearance rate has decreased significantly from nearly 80 percent to just over 60 percent; in some of the more violent jurisdictions, investigators are hard pressed to clear half of their murder investigations. BJA partnered with the International Homicide Investigators Association to develop model training standards for entry-level homicide investigators. These standards address crime scene management, witness interviews, suspect interrogations, forensic techniques, and other important topics relating to homicide investigations. Copies of the standards are available and can be requested by sending an e-mail to "Ask BJA" ([askbja@usdoj.gov](mailto:askbja@usdoj.gov)).



# Counter-Terrorism

With the right tools, residents throughout the nation have proved their value in supporting law enforcement and other partners in preventing and preparing for terrorism. In addition to the right tools, communities need procedures for disseminating threat information and alerting first responders in case of an incident. And law enforcement officers need specialized training and resources to prevent and respond to future acts of terrorism.

BJA works with all levels of government to offer resources that help prevent terrorist acts before they occur. In FY 2005, BJA; the FBI; the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Preparedness Directorate; and DOJ's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), NIJ, and Executive Office for United States Attorneys continued to coordinate counter-terrorism training efforts to avoid duplication, meet emerging needs, and ensure consistent and appropriate training information.

*In FY 2005, BJA was appropriated \$19 million to develop and enhance counter-terrorism programs and initiatives.*

## ■ ■ ■ State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program

Funded by BJA and coordinated by the Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR), the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program ([www.iir.com/slatt](http://www.iir.com/slatt)) is a training and research initiative that provides preincident awareness, preparation, investigation, prevention, and interdiction training and information to local and state law enforcement in the areas of terrorist and criminal extremist activity. The SLATT Program was created in 1996 in response to the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. SLATT was redesigned after September 11, 2001 to be even more responsive to the needs of local and state law enforcement and other first responders in preparing for their role in securing the homeland.

A distinguishing feature of the SLATT Program is its capacity to tailor training to meet very specific needs of requesting agencies. The Program also provides extensive ongoing anti-terrorism research and disseminates findings to law enforcement via resources and secure law enforcement web sites.



***During FY 2005, nearly 31,000 additional law enforcement officers received terrorism prevention information from graduates of SLATT's Train-the-Trainer Program.***

- In FY 2005, the SLATT Program trained more than 9,000 officers in over 100 events. The program provided specialized training and technical assistance, developed curriculum updates, and disseminated near real-time terrorism information describing vital trends and emerging threats.
- Training efforts also responded to specific requests, such as the possibility of suicide bombings in a specific area. This particular training was requested by the U.S. Attorney's Office in the District of Hawaii for state and local law enforcement agencies. In addition, SLATT staff provided technical assistance to the U.S. Air Force training unit at Vandenberg Air Force Base in Lompoc, California, where more than 450 officers participated in 1 of the 9 SLATT "Train-the-Trainer Workshops." During FY 2005, nearly 31,000 additional law enforcement officers received terrorism prevention information from graduates of SLATT's Train-the-Trainer Program.
- Training topics were continually updated to keep information relevant and timely. For example, anticipating emerging challenges of tribal land border control, undocumented immigration, and jurisdiction issues, SLATT developed—through consultation with a wide range of tribal, state, and federal law enforcement—an Indian Country terrorism curriculum. The first pilot of this curriculum was held in January 2006 in Reno, Nevada at the Washoe County Public Safety Training Center; more than 40 tribal, local, state, and federal officers attended.
- SLATT partners also began developing an anti-terrorism distance learning tool. Available on a secure web site, this tool will provide curriculum updates, access to a database of terrorist/extremist incidents, and updates regarding the changing nature of acts of terror and terror groups. The SLATT online resource tool will be available in FY 2006.
- New reference materials were developed and distributed to training event attendees and in response to requests by law enforcement agencies. For example, more than 4,600 stand-alone reference CD-ROMs were distributed during the period, and 800 copies of the *Terrorist Pre-Incident Indicators* brochure were sent to the Georgia Emergency Management Agency in Atlanta for distribution to Georgia State Patrol troopers and Atlanta police officers.



### ■ ■ ■ Law Enforcement in the Post-9/11 Policing Era

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, a tremendous amount of attention has been focused on the need for effective management strategies for American law enforcement based on the changing nature of crime. In response, BJA, in partnership with the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and other national organizations, released four dynamic monographs in FY 2005 resulting from the Post-9/11 Policing Project.



- Part of the *New Realities: Law Enforcement in the Post-9/11 Era* series, these monographs allow tribal, local, and state agency leaders to speak to the prevention factor in the homeland security equation. The monographs address the following topics: (1) *Intelligence-Led Policing: The New Intelligence Architecture*; (2) *Assessing and Managing the Terrorism Threat*; (3) *Mutual Aid: Multijurisdictional Partnerships for Meeting Regional Threats*; and (4) *Engaging the Private Sector To Promote Homeland Security: Law Enforcement-Private Security Partnerships*.
- These resources were very well received in FY 2005 at the 112th IACP Conference in Miami, Florida and were made available at the National Sheriffs' Association Mid-Winter Meeting.
- In addition, a summary report, entitled *Post 9-11 Policing—The Crime Control-Homeland Security Paradigm: Taking Command of New Realities*, was completed and disseminated. Approximately 4,000 copies of the monographs and summary report were distributed; the documents also were posted on IACP's web site at [www.theiacp.org/documents/pdfs/post911briefs.pdf](http://www.theiacp.org/documents/pdfs/post911briefs.pdf).
- The Post 9-11 Policing Initiative has been used to launch the "taking command" initiative at IACP to address critical needs the law enforcement community has identified, including prevention, response plans, hiring and training, and resources. In addition, local law enforcement have taken the policies set forth in these documents (i.e., public-private partnerships) and started to address their own needs by planning regional conferences on these issues for FY 2006.

### ■ ■ ■ Other Counter-Terrorism Projects

BJA plays a vital role in efforts to maximize federal counter-terrorism training resources for local and state efforts. This has become especially important as states and their residents want to do whatever they can to help provide the best domestic security possible. To provide the necessary tools and training, BJA has worked with many of its partners to examine what is currently available to law enforcement and first responder communities.



- In FY 2005, BJA grants totaling nearly \$9.3 million supported counter-terrorism and domestic preparedness projects.
- Facilitated by BJA, the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group (CTTWG) was established shortly after September 11, 2001 to coordinate counter-terrorism training resources and initiatives at the tribal, local, state, and federal levels. The working group's goal is to maximize the use of limited resources by ensuring that counter-terrorism training offered conveys a consistent, quality message to meet the needs of law enforcement and first responders. CTTWG is composed of policy-level agency representatives from varying federal organizations and national law enforcement constituent organizations that meet on a regular basis to explore innovative training techniques and share information and ideas regarding counter-terrorism training tools and programs. During FY 2005, CTTWG held briefings on issues such as Presidential Executive Order 13356: "Strengthening the Sharing of Terrorism Information to Protect Americans" and on counter-terrorism training programs available through the U.S. Departments of Energy and Homeland Security.
- The working group participated in a wide range of collaborative programs and initiatives and facilitated the leveraging of resources and coordination of efforts at the federal level in counter-terrorism training. CTTWG's current initiative is to expand the working group's focus to include the coordination of intelligence training through the Criminal Intelligence Training Coordination Strategy Working Group (CITCS), established by CTTWG in furtherance of recommendations outlined in DOJ's Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global) *National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan* (NCISP). CITCS's mission is to improve the national criminal intelligence capabilities of tribal, local, state, and federal territorial intelligence and public safety communities by encouraging resource sharing, reducing unnecessary duplication, and facilitating coordination and consistency of intelligence training and education services. In fall 2004, CITCS developed minimum training standards for five training

classifications identified in NCISP; the standards were vetted through CTTWG and subsequently adopted by Global. The final publication, *Core Criminal Intelligence Training Standards for United States Law Enforcement and Other Criminal Justice Agencies*, is already being adopted by criminal justice agencies for use as minimum standards in their training courses.

- The Counter-Terrorism Training and Resources for Law Enforcement ([www.counterterrorismtraining.gov](http://www.counterterrorismtraining.gov)) portal web site serves as a single point of access to counter-terrorism training opportunities and related materials available across the federal government and from private and nonprofit organizations. These resources help law enforcement decisionmakers develop strategic plans for professional training and local emergency response. In FY 2005, the web site received more than 500,000 hits and logged nearly 96,000 different visitors. Web pages containing information about training and technical assistance and planning/risk assessment were among the most accessed on the site.

# Adjudication

*In FY 2005, BJA was appropriated \$64 million to further adjudication programs and initiatives.*

BJA's adjudication-related initiatives help the justice system operate seamlessly, providing training and technical assistance to improve pretrial service agencies, prosecutors' and indigent defenders' offices, courts, and correctional services. Dedicated to reducing crime and recidivism, BJA and the justice field recognize that crimes involving drug abuse, sex offenses, and mental illness require innovative approaches to ensure that offenders are brought to justice and receive treatment to prevent rearrest once they return to their communities. BJA acts in a support capacity to provide courts at the local and state levels with the resources they need to make decisions and design strategies based on local needs and conditions.

## ■ ■ ■ Mental Health Courts

One of the most challenging crime concerns confronting communities today is caused when individuals with mental disabilities or illnesses enter the criminal justice system. Mental health courts were designed to respond to the problem of mentally ill misdemeanants and, in some jurisdictions, low-level nonviolent felony offenders who repeatedly cycle through the criminal justice system without receiving treatment and community services for their mental illness.

BJA coordinates its Mental Health Courts Program with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA's) Targeted Capacity Expansion Grants for Jail Diversion Programs. BJA provides resources to practitioners in the field of mental health, substance abuse, housing, and related systems to identify offenders with mental illness who enter the criminal justice system; determine which individuals would be appropriately served in the community and link them to the services they need; provide effective treatment for individuals who are detained or incarcerated; and plan for their safe and successful transition back into the community to decrease recidivism while improving public safety. Through effective communication practices, collaboration, and intergovernmental partnerships, BJA continues to aid communities across the nation as they strive to improve the lives of adult and juvenile offenders with mental illness.



- Through cross-discipline training efforts launched in FY 2005, BJA successfully supported jurisdictions involved in mental health problem-solving courts and hosted a national conference, *Mental Health Courts and Beyond*, in Los Angeles, California on June 21–22, 2005. Designed for mental health court officials, the conference also addressed broader issues of people with mental illness who come in contact with law enforcement and criminal courts. It was open to BJA mental health court grantees and nongrantees alike, as well as court-based diversion programs. Approximately 400 criminal justice and mental health professionals from across the country met for the conference.
- In May 2005, BJA announced the availability of three valuable publications for justice practitioners seeking to improve outcomes for people with mental illness: *A Guide to Mental Health Court Design and Implementation*; *Navigating the Mental Health Maze*; and *A Guide to Collecting Mental Health Court Outcome Data*. These documents are available online at <http://consensusproject.org/infocenter/news/may-2005/policy-briefs>.
- In FY 2005, BJA expanded its efforts beyond mental health courts to provide training and technical assistance to law enforcement via the Law Enforcement/Mental Health Partnership Program. This BJA-funded program was launched by the Council of State Governments' Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project (<http://consensusproject.org>)—with guidance from the Police Executive Research Forum—to build on the successes of communities across the country in effectively addressing law enforcement encounters with people with mental illness. The program provides resources for law enforcement leaders and their community partners to develop and enhance initiatives that make it easier to connect people with mental illness to much-needed services—not only to decrease law enforcement encounters, but also to intervene at the earliest possible point in the justice continuum.
- In April 2005, BJA created its Interactive Mental Health Courts Forum that focused on identifying the essential elements of a mental health court. The forum elicited feedback from the field on successful and promising strategies and created a resource for communities interested in developing or improving their existing mental health court. The forum examined the working document, *Essential Elements of a Mental Health Court*, which the Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project drafted following a year of interviews and site visits. The forum enabled reviewers to analyze the draft language for each of 10 essential elements and rate each element's accuracy and relevance. Reviewers also were encouraged to suggest additional or emerging elements.

***“By ensuring access to appropriate services and necessary supports, especially housing, and by developing and utilizing mechanisms to ensure ongoing contact, community mental health providers can play an important role in successful community reintegration of former prisoners who have mental illness.”***

—Council of State Governments,  
Criminal Justice/Mental Health  
Consensus Project Report



### ■ ■ ■ Tribal Courts Assistance Program

The Tribal Courts Assistance Program (TCAP) is one of DOJ's primary initiatives for providing court-related support to tribal justice systems. First announced in FY 1999 through a competitive application process, BJA has awarded approximately 300 grants totaling more than \$40 million to federally recognized tribal communities to plan and implement single and intertribal court systems and to enhance the operations of small, medium, and large tribal justice systems.



- In FY 2005, BJA awarded 26 grants to tribal communities, including 2 grants in Alaska to plan and implement an intertribal and single tribe court system; 11 grants to small tribes in 8 states (Alaska, Colorado, Michigan (2), Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington (3), and Wisconsin) to enhance or continue the operation of existing tribal courts; 11 grants to mid-size tribes in 8 states (Alaska, Arizona, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Washington) to enhance or continue the operation of existing tribal courts; and 2 grants to 2 large tribes in Arizona and North Carolina to enhance or continue the operation of existing tribal courts.
- BJA also collaborated with other state and federal agencies and national organizations to meet the evolving needs of tribal justice systems and maximize the program's delivery of court-related technical assistance and training services. In 2005, BJA provided resources to the National American Indian Court Judges Association to enhance mentoring and training opportunities throughout its 11 regions and continued its cooperative agreement with the Tribal Judicial Institute at the University of North Dakota Law School and its consortium of providers to serve tribal communities via local, national, and regional training and technical assistance. Accomplishments included the delivery of 35 local and regional training events that reached out to 450 tribal justice personnel. Attendees included judges, clerks, probation officers, prosecutors, and public defenders representing 134 tribes, of which 91 tribes were BJA grant recipients. Other tribes were able to send representatives because of scholarships BJA provided to nongrantees.
- Onsite needs assessments of tribal justice systems were conducted in Alaska and California; 365 people attended the National Training Conference for Criminal Justice and Community Leaders Training held in Green Bay, Wisconsin; and 3 Gatherings for Tribal Justice Leaders involving representatives from 300 American Indian and Alaska Native communities were conducted in Anchorage, Alaska; Washington, D.C.; and Green Bay, Wisconsin.

### ■ ■ ■ Tribal Justice Gatherings and Listening Conferences

In FY 2005, BJA and the Tribal Courts Assistance Program, in collaboration with the Tribal Judicial Institute at the University of North Dakota Law School, the Alaska Native Justice Center, and Fox Valley Technical College, undertook a historic effort to “listen” and learn through a series of three meetings entitled *Pathways to Justice*. The meetings were “Gatherings” of tribal justice leaders and local, state, and federal decisionmakers. The chief judge and tribal chairman/president of each federally recognized tribe in Alaska and the lower 48 states were invited to attend and represent the diverse needs of American Indian tribes. BJA provided scholarships to help defray the costs associated with participation.



- The first Gathering was held in April 2005 in Anchorage, Alaska. It was followed the next month in Washington, D.C. by the National Gathering of Tribal Justice Leaders. Representatives of more than 200 American Indian and Alaska Native communities attended these events. The third Gathering, held in July in Green Bay, Wisconsin and attended by more than 300 tribal, local, state, and federal judges and criminal justice representatives, was entitled *Walking on Common Ground: A National Gathering for Tribal-Federal-State Court Relations*. It fulfilled one of the key recommendations of the first two Gatherings: to bring together state and federal judges with tribal judges to identify specific ways of envisioning and implementing judicial cooperation across jurisdictional lines to foster respect and comity, mitigate intergovernmental conflicts, and reduce or forestall unnecessary, duplicative, or divisive litigation.
- The Gatherings' participants voiced many visions, ideas, and models for strengthening tribal justice systems. Although the focus was on identifying challenges and opportunities for advancing justice in Indian Country, comments provided insight on how the integration of social norms, traditional dispute resolution practices, and core values are influencing the evolution of modern tribal justice systems.
- Publications from the Gatherings tell the full story of an intense process designed to encourage heartfelt, creative thinking while sharing solutions to help overcome criminal justice challenges facing tribal communities. A record of the Gatherings, including key findings and policy guidance, will be available in FY 2006.

### ■ ■ ■ Southwest Border Prosecution Initiative

Prior to 1994, most southwest border counties in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas did not adjudicate drug cases resulting from the importation of controlled substances at U.S. ports of entry or federally monitored interior U.S. border checkpoints. As these cases usually were viewed as a federal responsibility, they were prosecuted exclusively in federal courts by U.S. Attorneys. In late 1994, local jurisdictions began entering into agreements with their U.S. Attorneys, whereby county attorneys would prosecute certain drug smuggling cases, particularly if the defendant resided in the county, drove a locally registered vehicle used for smuggling, or possessed drugs that were destined for local delivery.

As counties and states began to support increased prosecutions and incarcerations of federally referred criminal cases, the counties experienced financial and resource burdens. Funds were appropriated to reimburse the state and county prosecution and detention of federally referred criminal cases along the southwest border. Any southwest border county or state government that prosecuted or detained defendants in federally referred criminal cases was eligible to apply for reimbursement under the Southwest Border Prosecution Initiative (SWBPI).

- Over the life of this prosecution program, BJA has made SWBPI payments totaling nearly \$113 million, representing 23,078 eligible cases across the country. Almost \$30 million was available at the beginning of FY 2005 to fund payments for additional cases.
- Applications are received quarterly, and available funds are divided evenly between the quarters at the beginning of each fiscal year. By the end of 2005, a total of \$14 million had been awarded to 71 applicants.
- For the first two quarters of FY 2005, actual award amounts were approximately 45 percent of the total dollar amount of the submitted requests. The total number of cases for which payments were made in the first two quarters of FY 2005 was 4,602, an increase of 15 percent from the same period in FY 2004, demonstrating the importance of federal case referrals to local and state courts.



### ■ ■ ■ Telemarketing Fraud Technical Assistance

Illegal telemarketers steal an estimated \$40 billion from Americans each year. The consequences for victims can be financially and emotionally devastating. In FY 2005, BJA continued to support a number of prevention, education, and prosecution projects to thwart fraudulent telemarketers. A major component of the project has been the Telemarketing Fraud Training Task Force, a multiagency committee funded by BJA and led by its many partners. Members of the task force provide trainings and publications about investigating and prosecuting, both civilly and criminally, fraudulent telemarketers. The task force also educates seniors and the general public about telemarketing fraud and develops strategies for crime prevention specialists working to combat this issue.



- In June 2005, in Phoenix, Arizona, the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) used BJA funding to hold a focus group composed of 62 people between the ages of 57 and 80 to understand their attitudes toward telemarketing fraud and related crimes and to assess the kinds of circumstances that would move them to take active steps to protect themselves. NCPC also began developing an 8-hour training curriculum for delivery to crime prevention and law enforcement practitioners on telemarketing fraud and related scams against seniors.
- In August 2005, one of BJA's partners, the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG), distributed copies of a monograph entitled *Tracing the Money* to prosecutors and investigators. The monograph, drafted by the Ohio Attorney General's Office, assists investigators and prosecutors in recovering funds for restitution purposes by tracing the ill-gotten gains of fraudulent telemarketers. NAAG also operated the Telemarketing Fraud Trial Practice Academy in St. Louis, Missouri and Chicago, Illinois, which benefited from the expertise of 40 Assistant Attorneys General and 15 Attorney General Office-based instructors.
- In September 2005, the National Consumers League (NCL) created new tips in English and Spanish for the Telemarketing Fraud Education Toolbox ([www.fraud.org/toolbox/members.htm](http://www.fraud.org/toolbox/members.htm)) about Medicare prescription drug plan scams. These tips were put in the toolbox to coincide with the start of solicitations for the new Medicare drug plans. Also, NCL began formulating a survey for seniors who have contacted the agency's telemarketing fraud hotline; updating its seniors and telemarketing video, *They Can't Hang Up*; and developing plans for a stipend program to support telemarketing fraud educational projects for seniors.

## Funding at Work: The CASE Partnership

The CASE (Communities Against Senior Exploitation) Partnership is a unique and successful elder fraud prevention program for both urban and rural communities in which prosecutors and law enforcement partner with faith communities. CASE provides a faith-based program for elder fraud prevention, crime detection and reporting, and victim support. The CASE Partnership was originally funded in 2002 as an elder fraud prevention demonstration project of the Office of Justice Programs' Office for Victims of Crime, in the Denver District Attorney's Office. The project has since been transferred to BJA for oversight and management.

Due to the success of the CASE Partnership in metropolitan Denver, CASE was selected to serve as a national model for program replication, training, and technical assistance. To demonstrate this success, within 1 year of implementing the CASE Partnership, the Denver District Attorney's Office had (1) recruited 210 faith-based community partners; (2) trained more than 340 clergy and other community leaders on elder fraud and exploitation to increase awareness, assist in detecting and reporting elder exploitation, and support victims; (3) presented 120 faith-based "Power Against Fraud" seminars to more than 4,500 seniors, their families, and caregivers; and (4) assisted more than 200 seniors, their families, and caregivers with victim and fraud prevention assistance.

The following elder fraud case received a great deal of media attention and serves as an example of the CASE Partnership's success. "Grace," an 81-year-old woman who worked her entire life, entrusted a man she met at her church and deemed to be a good person to assist her with the sale of her house. With his assistance, Grace sold her home. The man transferred all of the sale proceeds, \$331,000, into accounts he controlled. Within 1 month, the man squandered most of Grace's money for his benefit. When the man grew ill later that year, Grace appointed the man's son as her successor attorney-in-fact, who in turn proceeded to steal what his father had not been able to squander. Once Grace discovered what was going on, she reported the crime to leaders in her church community, who in turn reported the crime to the Denver District Attorney's Office. As a result, the father and son were prosecuted for felony theft. The father pleaded guilty to Class III felony theft and was sentenced to 2 years in prison. The son was convicted by a jury of felony theft and conspiracy. And because the son was on probation at the time of the crime, he was sentenced to 14 years in prison.



### ■ ■ ■ Community Justice and Courts

In FY 2003, BJA convened a focus group to discuss the Problem-Solving Court movement and the opportunity for BJA to support a Problem-Solving Criminal Justice Initiative. The focus group, which included key representatives of the justice system, discussed the potential of developing a coordinated systemwide screening, assessment, and referral process that targeted a population of offenders with diverse problems. The group discussed the advantages (e.g., reduced recidivism and system costs, improved client outcomes, improved coordination and collaboration with the justice system) and the feasibility of this new problem-solving model and identified several areas in which the courts and other justice system partners would need support and assistance to implement the model. Based on the feedback from the focus group, BJA supported the development and funding of the Community-Based Problem-Solving Criminal Justice Initiative.



- On May 10–12, 2005, the National Judicial College held a summit attended by 20 judges and national leaders in the area of problem-solving courts to identify how general-assignment judges can best use appropriate problem-solving court techniques with individuals who appear before them. In addition, the attendees brainstormed about what steps to take in support of the Conference of Chief Justices' Resolution 22—an acknowledgment by traditional judicial leaders that problem solving is important and effective and should be supported by all criminal courts.
- Under the Community-Based Problem-Solving Criminal Justice Initiative, in FY 2005 BJA funded 10 demonstration criminal justice projects and 1 technical assistance provider—the Center for Court Innovation ([www.courtinnovation.org](http://www.courtinnovation.org))—which will assist the demonstration sites in implementing their problem-solving initiatives through trainings, site visits, and white papers documenting problem-solving achievements.
- Via BJA funding, the Center for Court Innovation (CCI) hosts site visits to its demonstration projects in New York City. Over the years, CCI has developed a sound structure and approach for visitors, introducing them to the core principles of community justice and providing them with opportunities to learn firsthand from their peers in the criminal justice system, as well as community residents. In FY 2005, more than 400 prosecutors, public defenders, judges, court administrators, law enforcement officers, academicians, and others interested in innovative justice projects toured the Red Hook Community Justice Center, the Midtown Community Court, the Harlem Community Justice Center, the Brooklyn Mental Health Court, the Crown Heights Community Mediation Center, and domestic

violence courts. Through these structured visits, CCI was able to share its hands-on experience with community prosecution and other community-focused problem-solving initiatives.

- The Red Hook Community Justice Center, the nation's first multijurisdictional, community-based court, addresses problems impacting neighborhoods such as drugs, crime, and landlord-tenant disputes. In 2005, Red Hook handled nearly 18,000 court appearances. Low-level offenders sentenced to alternative sanctions completed their sentences at a rate of 78 percent—a significant improvement on the rates achieved by most urban courts. Program participants contributed more than 7,000 hours of community service to the neighborhood. Not only has British Prime Minister Tony Blair's government used the Red Hook Community Justice Center as a model for its North Liverpool Community Justice Centre, but the Center's technical assistance team is currently working with planners to replicate the program in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, and South Africa. In May 2005, "Red Hook Justice: A Legal Revolution Grows in Brooklyn," a 1-hour documentary that tells the story of the Center's first year of operation, aired on the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS). Independently produced, the film is available on the PBS web site at [www.pbs.org/independentlens/redhookjustice](http://www.pbs.org/independentlens/redhookjustice).
- The Queens Community Clean Up project operates in Queens' Long Island City and Jamaica sections. Each weekday, 20–35 individuals sentenced by the Queens Criminal Court to perform community service report to the program to clean local streets and paint over graffiti. In FY 2005, the Clean Up project supervised nearly 1,400 offenders who cumulatively performed more than 25,000 hours of court-ordered community service and collected more than 9,000 bags of trash. The project has maintained an overall completion rate of 74 percent.
- In 2005, CCI released the first book to provide a detailed account of the problem-solving movement: *Good Courts: The Case for Problem-Solving Justice*. The book features profiles of several BJA-funded problem-solving projects, including the Midtown Community Court and Red Hook Community Justice Center, as well as portraits of practitioners in the field and a review of the evidence that the problem-solving approach is producing positive results around the country.
- With BJA funding, CCI convened a small working group of academicians and problem-solving experts to create a law school curriculum on the initiative. In spring 2005, CCI piloted the class at the Fordham University School of Law (New York). "Problem-Solving Justice: Courts as Agents of Social Change" combined lectures, discussions, and site visits to problem-solving courts. CCI also intends to disseminate the curriculum to judges and law professors nationwide.

## ■ ■ ■ Community Prosecution

Community prosecution is a prevention and reentry problem-solving model that prosecutors and communities use to develop innovative solutions to crime concerns residents identify as most pressing. In FY 2005, BJA and its technical assistance partners, the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) and Center for Court Innovation (CCI), conducted workshops and trainings, made site visits, and developed publications and newsletters to help support, implement, and maintain America's community prosecution efforts.



- In FY 2005, APRI's National Center for Community Prosecution (NCCP) co-hosted a Regional Community Prosecution Workshop with jurisdictions around the country to train local prosecutors. Also, APRI hosted an "Advanced Community Prosecution" workshop in Portland, Oregon and Austin, Texas, which was attended by more than 200 prosecutors from more than 40 jurisdictions. Topics addressed during these advanced workshops included prosecutor-directed reentry programs, problem-solving courts and their core principles, early intervention and engagement, probation and parole strategies, and community issues in traditional courts.
- APRI published the summer and fall 2005 editions of *APRI Highlights* (available at [www.ndaa-apri.org/publications/newsletters/apri\\_highlights\\_index.html](http://www.ndaa-apri.org/publications/newsletters/apri_highlights_index.html)), which included community prosecution articles and helpful tips for practitioners. More than 5,000 copies of each edition were distributed through mailings, conferences, and training programs.
- During FY 2005, APRI released a set of CD-ROMs as part of its Community Prosecution Video Library. The library offers the same high-quality training to prosecutors who cannot attend APRI workshops. Topics covered in the videos include community prosecution office organizational issues, ethical considerations for the community prosecutor, and creative legal strategies.
- The Marion County Prosecutor's Office in Indianapolis, Indiana solves community quality-of-life crimes through innovative community prosecution programs such as the Prostitution Dismissal Program. Once in the program, each participant is assigned a caseworker, who evaluates the individual's background and goals and then develops a recovery plan. The participants must attend group meetings to address issues such as understanding their past, setting boundaries, and building confidence. Next, the participants must either gain legal employment or attend life-skills meetings. If the participants are compliant with the program, the offense they were originally arrested for will

be removed from their record and they will be given a positive dismissal. In 2005, 17 participants completed the program and remain compliant.

- In FY 2005, CCI published three publications using BJA funding: *Youth Accountability Boards: How Prosecutors are Engaging Communities to Respond to Low-Level Juvenile Offending*; *Beyond Big Cities: The Problem-Solving Innovations of Community Prosecutors in Smaller Jurisdictions*; and *Public Safety and National Service: How Volunteers Can Make a Safer America*. All are available on CCI's web site ([www.courtinnovation.org](http://www.courtinnovation.org)).

### ■ ■ ■ Judicial Training

Since 1963, the National Judicial College (NJC) has provided educational and professional development opportunities to judges worldwide. From judges in limited jurisdictions to U.S. Supreme Court justices, attendees have benefited from the very best in judicial education.

NJC offers a wide range of faculty development courses, including “Tribal Education”; “Creating an Active Learning Environment”; “Distance Learning”; “Integrating Cultural, Race, and Gender Issues”; and “Managing Sex Offenders.”

In addition to exploring new technologies and integrating them into its state-of-the-art courtroom, NJC, in conjunction with BJA, continually improves its publications and curricula. With BJA funding, NJC also provides financial assistance to judges who participate in NJC courses.

- In FY 2005, NJC offered the following faculty development workshops: (1) “Planning and Presenting Judicial Branch Education”; (2) “Creating an Active Learning Environment”; (3) “Distance Learning Faculty Development”; (4) “Integrating Issues of Gender, Race, and Ethnicity into Judicial Education”; and (5) “Judicial Education on Co-Occurring Mental and Substance Abuse Disorders.”
- NJC's Reynolds National Center for the Courts and Media offered distance learning projects on topics such as Pre-Bench Judicial Education, Public Information Officers, Judicial Education and Substance Abuse, and International Kidnapping. More information about these courses is available on NJC's web site at [www.judges.org](http://www.judges.org).



### ■ ■ ■ Closed-Circuit Televising Program

Under the Closed-Circuit Televising (CCTV) Program, BJA and its partner, the American Bar Association (ABA), provide equipment and personnel training for the closed-circuit televising and videotaping of children's testimony during child abuse trials. CCTV funding allows grantees to purchase document cameras and electronic whiteboards that clarify the testimony of child victims through physical evidence such as drawings. The grants also fund the creation of forensic interview rooms in Children's Advocacy Centers.

Local or state units of government that allow the closed-circuit televising or videotaping of testimony of children are eligible to receive funding to benefit local and state criminal justice agencies; local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and personnel; public, nonprofit organizations; and youth. Much was accomplished in FY 2005 to further this program's goals.



- The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services published a report that details the CCTV Program's best practices during the past 10 years. Hardcopies were distributed to judges and attorneys; the report also is available online at [www.dcjs.virginia.gov/juvenile/resources/closedCircuitTV.pdf](http://www.dcjs.virginia.gov/juvenile/resources/closedCircuitTV.pdf).
- ABA evaluated five demonstration sites to assess the effectiveness of closed-circuit television service to facilitate the testimony of child abuse victims. ABA's role was to report on the sites' progress and assist in developing evaluation plans, if requested by the sites. A report detailing the evaluation findings will be released in FY 2006.
- ABA developed the publication *Videotape and Closed-Circuit Television Programs to Assist Abused Children: A How-to Manual*, which will be available in FY 2006.
- CCTV Program sites received training and technical assistance via telephone conferences, onsite visits, and regional trainings. Where appropriate, those who participated in the trainings received continuing education credit.



### ■ ■ ■ Urban Court Managers Network

BJA provides funds to the Justice Management Institute ([www.jmijustice.org](http://www.jmijustice.org)) to support the Urban Court Managers Network (UCMN) initiative. Typically, there is only one or a very small number of large trial courts in any one state, making it difficult for the leaders of these courts to discuss issues unique to their courts with their counterparts. UCMN strengthens the ability of urban court managers to work effectively with practitioners in their own jurisdictions, key justice system policymakers, and others to improve criminal justice operations in their jurisdictions. By bringing together leaders from large urban courts across the country, UCMN provides a forum where these leaders can interact and conceive, develop, and implement new ideas and approaches to problems.



- Several workshop curricula have been developed based on UCMN sessions and are available to courts. In addition, the experiences and ideas from UCMN meetings have been shared with the justice community through presentations at professional conferences and other meetings.
- A 2005 UCMN focus group explored several topics related to criminal cases: court security and safety, pretrial release, interpreters, collaboration with probation departments, and recent lessons learned regarding disaster recovery. Focus groups were held in Tucson, Arizona and San Jose, California. These networking opportunities allowed urban court managers, judges, and other judicial personnel to discuss best practices, review other courts' strategies, and share manuals and guidelines on issues such as continuity of operations, court security, emergency plans, and media relations.

### ■ ■ ■ Capital Litigation Initiative

In February 2005, BJA convened a Capital Litigation Initiative (CLI) focus group to design—with local and state practitioner input—an OJP response to a goal President Bush identified in the 2005 State of the Union Address: provide special training for defense counsel in capital cases. A total of 26 national organization representatives and local capital litigation practitioners were in attendance. Based on the information gathered at the CLI focus group, BJA designed and funded a three-pronged planning initiative to prepare for the full implementation of the FY 2006 CLI. The initiative was reviewed and accepted by the three lead agencies identified in the focus group meeting: the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA), the National Legal Aid & Defenders Association (NLADA), and the National Judicial College (NJC).

CLI will provide training to defense counsel, local and state prosecutors, and state trial judges to improve the quality of representation and the reliability of verdicts in state capital cases. The initiative will involve capital case litigation training at the state and national levels, with grantees having access to developing curricula, conducting training on a national level, and overseeing curricula refinement and training delivery at the state level. Having made significant progress toward the development and delivery of training and resources, some of the initiative's activities are presented below.



- NDAA has convened a capital litigation advisory group to ensure that multiple perspectives are represented, identified senior capital litigation counsel to oversee the content and delivery of all activities, engaged staff to conduct legal research and field requests for technical assistance, and partnered with the American Prosecutors Research Institute's Office of Research & Evaluation to survey prosecutors in the 38 states that allow the death penalty in order to identify critical and emerging issues in capital litigation.
- NLADA has identified an executive committee that includes representatives from NLADA, academicians, practitioners, and administrators from the capital defense community; engaged training and assistance counsels to coordinate the training courses; formed a curriculum planning committee that includes representatives from the capital defense and defense training communities; and conducted evaluation training sessions and incorporated lessons learned from earlier training courses into subsequent training courses.
- NJC has conducted a survey of the states that have the death penalty to assess existing training and resources; begun drafting the *Capital Cases Benchbook*, which will be available in 2006; selected Arkansas, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Texas, and Virginia for state pilot trainings in 2006; and started developing a web site that will include the latest death penalty information.

## On the Forefront of Change: State and Local Initiatives

States and local jurisdictions are encouraged to use Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program funding to create innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to law enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

- **Connecticut: Law Enforcement and Prosecutor Training.** Connecticut's JAG Program funding supported a variety of training programs for law enforcement officers and prosecutors. These trainings increased officers' knowledge and skills in conducting surveillance operations and provided guidance on how to ensure officers' safety when serving high-risk warrants. More than 150 officers participated in the specialized training sessions. In addition, more than 180 prosecutors received in-depth training on topics such as ethics, identify theft, forensic computer crimes, money laundering, and courtroom procedures.
- **Guam: Rape Crisis Center.** Recently, sexual assault, especially against children, has increased at an alarming rate in Guam. In 2005, JAG Program funding made a significant impact on Guam's criminal justice system and its ability to respond to both child and adult sexual assaults. The Rape Crisis Center, the only facility of its kind on the island, provides victims with comprehensive forensic rape examinations in a safe, comfortable, and private environment; offers crisis intervention and case management; conducts multidisciplinary team interviews; and educates the community about sexual assault and prevention and Center services. These activities not only serve as a catalyst for the healing process, but also help law enforcement gather forensic evidence so it can successfully prosecute cases.
- **Illinois: Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project.** Only a few years ago, the Cook County Criminal Courthouse and Cook County Jail were at a crossroads: the jail was overflowing with inmates who had in some cases waited 3 years or more for a trial. Now, because of extraordinary cooperation among leaders in the Cook County criminal court system, the jail's population and the number of untried cases have significantly decreased. To accomplish this, the Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project streamlined workflows and educated judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys about ways to expedite their cases. Prosecutors and defense lawyers committed to trading court documents and other discovery materials in a timely manner, while Chicago police committed to making their court dates. The results: in recent years, the number of inmates had hovered as high as 11,000 in a facility with a capacity of 10,000. By the end of 2005, the population was little more than 9,000. In addition, the average length of stay for inmates in spring 2003 was 216 days, but by the end of 2005, that figure had decreased to 188 days. And finally,

prosecutors reported that in January 2005, the number of cases more than 2 years old awaiting trial was 1,015; by the end of 2005, that number was 700.

- **Louisiana: Major Drug Offender Prosecution Project.** The distribution and use of narcotics often trigger an increase in theft, burglary, and violent crime, all of which negatively affect a community's businesses and neighborhoods. To combat this, the 22d Judicial District Attorney's Major Drug Offender Prosecution Project (within St. Tammany and Washington parishes) works to increase the conviction rate of violent and habitual offenders. A law enforcement officer refers a case directly to a prosecutor and collaborates with the prosecutor until the case is complete. This coordination between law enforcement and the courts reduces the reliance on plea bargains, as law enforcement are educated in proper arrest techniques and how to accept the most serious charge during screening. Also, such coordination is important when trying to obtain priority trial dates, maximum sentences, and higher bond amounts. Ultimately, the project's goals are to reduce the time required to prosecute a case, reduce the number of criminals who receive pretrial releases, and increase the convictions that receive maximum sentences without plea bargaining. In FY 2005, 51 defendants were charged with drug offenses or career criminal charges; of those cases, 48 grand jury indictments and 29 convictions without plea agreements were secured. The average time from intake to indictment was 24 weeks.
- **Massachusetts: Project Strength and Spirit Program.** Crime in Boston is being impacted by gang members incarcerated in the 1990s who have now been released from prison and are responsible for an increase in violent and gun-related crimes. Victims and witnesses fear retaliation from these gang members for cooperating with police and prosecutors. The Suffolk County District Attorney's Office has attempted to ameliorate the resulting "code of silence" and stigma against the "snitch" through its JAG-funded Project Strength and Spirit Program.

For those victims and witnesses who cooperate with law enforcement and prosecutors, protection and support are offered. In addition, the program provides relocation assistance to those victims and witnesses who are in danger of retaliation. They and their families are either temporarily lodged in hotels or moved into new housing, and grant funds cover security deposits, moving costs, and other related expenses. In addition, faith-based and traditional service providers meet with victims and witnesses in a safe site or home before a trial begins to assure the victims and witnesses that they will be protected while testifying. Faith-based congregants, crime watch groups, and private citizens, organized by the participating clergy, then attend the court hearing during the victims' and witnesses' testimony to provide support and help counterbalance the number of supporters gang members often bring into the courtroom. Many victims and witnesses have

*(Continued)*

*(Continued from previous page)*

attested that this support was vital to their feeling that they were not a “snitch,” but rather were doing something to help their community.

- **Michigan: Macomb County’s Dual Diagnosis Program.** In 2002, Macomb County conducted a study of its criminal justice system and discovered that 14 percent of 400 felony cases adjudicated in Macomb County in November and December 2002 involved mental health issues and 89 percent of these mentally ill defendants had co-occurring substance abuse problems. A followup study of another 400 felony cases adjudicated in Macomb County in December 2003 showed that 59 individuals (15 percent) had mental health issues, 93 percent of whom also had identifiable substance abuse problems.

In response, the Dual Diagnosis Program, operated by Macomb County Community Corrections, established goals to reduce illegal substance use, lengthen the amount of time between criminal offenses, and improve the offender’s lifestyle. At the end of 2002—the program’s second year of operation—the length of time the participants stayed in the community averaged 128 days. By FY 2005, it averaged 309 days. The constant contact between the case manager and participant provided the necessary support and assistance that these offenders needed. Since the program’s inception in 2001, nearly 275 people have graduated, and staff have provided more than 150 referrals for employment, life skills services, individual counseling or therapy, and family or group counseling.

- **West Virginia: Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Training Program.** SANE programs provide high-quality care for sexual assault victims across the United States and dramatically increase conviction rates for perpetrators. SANEs collect evidence in emergency rooms and are certified to provide expert testimony at trials. Many SANE programs report that perpetrators are more likely to plead guilty before trial if evidence collected by a SANE is to be introduced. Since the program’s inception in March 2002, 12 adult SANE trainings, 5 pediatric SANE trainings, and 2 advanced pediatric sessions have been held. West Virginia now has 38 licensed medical facilities that have at least one SANE, and 183 nurses have attended at least one of the trainings.



# Substance Abuse

Because substance abuse issues affect nearly every aspect of the criminal justice system, the major challenge facing the justice system today is no longer whether justice and treatment goals can interface, but rather how to move forward with best practices to ensure that evidence-based methods are used. Cross-system collaboration and federal partnerships are critical to sharing information and enabling the criminal justice system to offer substance-abusing offenders treatment, supervision, and case management—the continuum of services that fully integrate the offender with the community. BJA administers a number of programs focused on the substance-abusing offender and is committed to providing federal leadership in the treatment of this population by advancing evidence-based practices and initiatives.

*In FY 2005, BJA was appropriated \$104 million to support substance abuse prevention and treatment programs and initiatives.*

## ■ ■ ■ Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program

Drug courts are a coordinated response of the judicial, prosecution, defense, probation, law enforcement, mental health, social service, and treatment communities to reduce crime committed by drug-involved offenders. BJA's Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program helps states, local and state courts, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments develop and establish drug courts for nonviolent, substance-abusing offenders based on the 10 recognized key components developed by BJA and its national partners.

The overall goal of the drug court strategy is to build capacity at the local and state levels through planning, resources for implementation, and training and technical assistance via the National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program (NDCTTAP). In FY 2005, three program categories were available through BJA: adult drug court implementation, adult drug court enhancement, and statewide drug court enhancement. OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) administered juvenile and family drug court implementation and enhancement grants.



- NDCTTAP supports drug court efforts by increasing the ability of practitioners to plan, implement, and sustain effective drug court programs. It also builds local and state capacity to provide comprehensive practitioner-based training and technical assistance. Through the Drug Court Planning Initiative, 215 communities across the country received training in FY 2005 on how to start a drug court. NDCTTAP faculty supported 60 workshops that trained nearly 1,700 individuals. Of the communities that successfully completed this training, 95 percent have or are planning a drug court.

## Defining Drug Courts: 10 Key Components

- Key Component #1.** Drug courts integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing.
- Key Component #2.** Using a nonadversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' due process rights.
- Key Component #3.** Eligible participants are identified early and promptly placed in the drug court program.
- Key Component #4.** Drug courts provide access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other related treatment and rehabilitation services.
- Key Component #5.** Abstinence is monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug testing.
- Key Component #6.** A coordinated strategy governs drug court responses to participants' compliance.
- Key Component #7.** Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participant is essential.
- Key Component #8.** Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness.
- Key Component #9.** Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective drug court planning, implementation, and operations.
- Key Component #10.** Forging partnerships among drug courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court program effectiveness.

- In addition, the Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program provided funding to support innovative, comprehensive training on topics such as Sustaining Your Drug Court, Drug Court Evaluation, and Incentives and Sanctions. These trainings were provided throughout the year at no cost to practitioners.

- BJA provided onsite and offsite technical assistance to state agencies and operational adult, juvenile, family, and tribal drug courts, as well as faculty support to many state drug court conferences. This work was augmented by the efforts of the Drug Court Clearinghouse, which American University has operated since 1994. The Clearinghouse responded to more than 4,000 field inquiries, distributed more than 1,000 publications, and fulfilled customized database searches on request.
- In FY 2005, BJA and OJJDP received more than 400 applications from 44 states; 65 grants totaling \$25 million were awarded. New grants averaged \$400,000 for a 3-year project, and enhancement grants averaged \$200,000 for a 2-year project.
- Finally, BJA continued funding the National Institute on Drug Abuse to oversee a performance-based E-Court Web Project. When completed in 2006, the E-Court will enable drug courts to report court and client progress, service linkages, and outcomes—including recidivism, graduation rates, and client functioning—directly to BJA via an online system.

#### ■ ■ ■ Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program

The BJA-administered Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program (IASAP) provides resources to American Indian and Alaska Native communities to help them plan and implement comprehensive, systemwide strategies that reduce and control crime associated with the distribution and abuse of alcohol and controlled substances. Created by the FY 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act, IASAP has provided resources to 50 tribal communities to implement culturally appropriate public safety strategies in which grantees form partnerships with law enforcement, the courts, treatment providers, and community members. Communities were selected for funding through a competitive process that required them to link law enforcement and treatment services to a meaningful and effective 3-year strategy.



- In FY 2005, of the 43 applications submitted, BJA awarded 10 IASAP grants totaling nearly \$5 million to tribes in the states of Alaska (1), Arizona (4), Oklahoma (3), and Washington (2).
- Technical assistance providers hosted a development workshop to enhance other technical assistance providers' capacity to train, facilitate events, and participate in potential select services at future BJA-sponsored tribal justice events.

*“Drug courts are an integral part of our criminal justice system and their aim is to build safer communities, reduce recidivism, and reunite families. By leveraging a unique integration of public health and public safety resources, drug courts make certain substance abuse treatment assumes a central role . . . .”*

—Regina B. Schofield,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
Office of Justice Programs

- In FY 2005, a consortium of organizations led by Fox Valley Technical College provided workshops, regional round-table trainings, and advisory meetings to nearly 1,600 people representing more than 60 American Indian and Alaska Native communities. Training topics included comprehensive strategy development, corrections, law enforcement, alcohol and substance abuse, and delinquency prevention. Program scholarships allowed nearly 100 nongrant recipient representatives to participate in IASAP training.
- Fox Valley Technical College conducted several regional Salish Nation Gatherings that were held in partnership with the Lummi Nation (Washington). The College also helped plan, develop, and administer the National Training Conference for Criminal Justice and Community Leaders, held in Green Bay, Wisconsin and attended by nearly 400 tribal representatives.

#### ■ ■ ■ Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

Beginning in FY 2002, Congress appropriated funding for BJA to support the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP). Prescription monitoring programs help detect and prevent the diversion and abuse of pharmaceutical controlled substances, particularly at the retail level where no other automated information collection system exists. States that have implemented prescription monitoring programs can collect and analyze prescription data much more efficiently than states without such programs, where the collection of prescription information requires the manual review of pharmacy files, a time-consuming and less effective process.

PDMP enhances the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data. The program focuses on providing help for states that want to establish a prescription drug monitoring program or enhance existing programs. Program objectives include (1) developing a state's capacity to plan and/or implement a prescription drug monitoring program, (2) building a statewide data collection and analysis system, (3) enhancing existing programs' ability to analyze and use collected data, (4) facilitating the exchange of collected prescription data among states, and (5) assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of PDMP programs.

- The increased efficiency of prescription monitoring programs allows the early detection of abuse trends and possible sources of diversion. One indication of their effectiveness is the prevalence of abuse in states with monitoring compared to states without: the five states with the lowest number of OxyContin® prescriptions per capita have long-standing monitoring programs and report no significant diversion problems associated with the drug, while the five states with the highest number



of OxyContin® prescriptions per capita do not have monitoring programs and report severe abuse problems.

- In FY 2005, PDMP grants totaling nearly \$7 million were made to 23 recipients. The following funding was provided: 3 planning grants (up to \$50,000); 4 implementation grants (up to \$350,000); and 15 enhancement grants (up to \$350,000). A training and technical assistance grant to support the program also was awarded to the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws (NAMSDL).
- Through a collaborative effort with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), BJA has achieved significant results regarding public awareness of PDMPs. Technical assistance was provided to 42 states in 2004–2005 through NAMSDL. In addition, a PDMP national training conference was held in December 2004 and attended by approximately 140 participants representing more than 30 states.
- Sharing of information is critical to PDMPs. Many states have robust internal prescription drug monitoring programs in place, but do not address the problems of identifying and preventing doctor shopping and prescription drug abuse across state boundaries. Through PDMP funding resources, the Integrated Justice Information Systems (IJIS) Institute convened a steering committee of industry and PDMP experts to develop a plan to facilitate information sharing among states. This committee met regularly to identify the relevant issues and technology needs at the state level and reached a consensus to use the U.S. Department of Justice's Global Justice Extensible Markup Language (XML) Data Model (Global JXDM) to facilitate communication among state PDMPs and to minimize costs and development time. Global JXDM provides a consistent set of data elements that can be understood universally and facilitates data exchange between disparate systems. The result was an information exchange protocol that can be used by multiple states to develop technology for accomplishing the exchange. This protocol will allow additional implementations and help ensure that exchanges remain consistent with state laws and regulations governing interstate PDMP information exchange.
- Nevada's Prescription Controlled Substance Abuse Prevention Task Force used funding to identify and adjudicate individuals engaged in the diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances. Such individuals include doctor shoppers, indiscriminate prescribers and dispensers, and prescription forgers. The task force hired a precriminal intervention officer to help patients find treatment; in FY 2005, 76 cases were assigned to the intervention officer, who referred 10 patients to a drug rehabilitation center, 6 to a pain management center for treatment and counseling, and the remaining



patients to specific practitioners. In addition, the task force made program enhancements to increase data collection. Before the enhancements, data were collected once a month and reported to practitioners/pharmacists 30–45 days after a prescription was filled. As of January 2005, data are collected twice a month and reported to practitioners/pharmacists only 10–25 days after a prescription is filled.

- In 2005, Wyoming's State Board of Pharmacy PDMP collected information on nearly 326,000 controlled substance prescriptions. Based on the information, unsolicited profiles were generated whenever a patient saw four or more different practitioners and used four or more different pharmacies in a given month. These profiles were mailed to each practitioner and pharmacy involved with the patient's care during the month in question. In all, Wyoming's PDMP responded to nearly 1,200 practitioner and pharmacist requests for patient profiles, generated 342 unsolicited patient profiles on 35 patients, and forwarded 71 profiles to law enforcement or licensing boards for further investigation.

### ■ ■ ■ Combating Methamphetamine Use

Methamphetamine is a serious challenge to local and state justice agencies nationwide. Once thought a local enforcement problem, methamphetamine production and abuse has moved from rural, western jurisdictions to urban, eastern jurisdictions, creating a national concern.

To win the fight against methamphetamine, individuals and communities need a variety of resources. The production and use of methamphetamine results in health risks for the user, environmental hazards for the community, and the neglect and abuse of children whose caregivers manufacture or use the drug. Justice practitioners and policymakers need guidance and information on promising practices and strategies used in other jurisdictions when addressing this multifaceted problem.

BJA will continue to combat the manufacturing, trafficking, and use of this dangerous drug and support local and state law enforcement by (1) ensuring that drug courts respond to methamphetamine abuse, (2) continuing to train Methamphetamine Task Force Commanders, (3) supporting methamphetamine enforcement and cleanup efforts, and (4) supporting the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program (see page 98 for more information about the RISS Program), which provides secure communication capabilities and specialized surveillance equipment funding for undercover operations relating to methamphetamine and other crime problems.



- In FY 2005, BJA sought to achieve these goals by developing policy materials and officer safety and investigative tools; increasing the enforcement capabilities of local and state law enforcement through training and technical assistance; identifying and supporting the replication of promising programs for prevention and enforcement; and supporting cleanup and response efforts through coordination with DEA and DOJ's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS).
- BJA supports the Center for Task Force Training (CenTF), which provides training to law enforcement, including the "Narcotics Task Force" and "Methamphetamine Investigation Management" workshops that address investigation techniques and basic task force management issues such as selecting personnel, handling confidential informants, and planning raids.

In 2005, CenTF held 8 "Narcotics Task Force Workshops" (attended by more than 800 officers) and 8 "Methamphetamine Investigation Management Workshops" (attended by more than 600 officers). Recognizing that the methamphetamine problem has no jurisdictional boundaries, BJA is developing training specifically for tribal law enforcement agencies and officers on methamphetamine and associated investigations.

- In August 2005, DOJ, ONDCP, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services launched MethResources.gov ([www.methresources.gov](http://www.methresources.gov)), a comprehensive web site that brings together information and resources available to communities on methamphetamine. The web site is a tool for policymakers, law enforcement officials, treatment and prevention professionals, businesses and retailers, antidrug leaders, and community members. In particular, MethResources.gov offers the DiscussMeth listserv, which promotes and encourages the exchange of information, ideas, and support among communities encountering methamphetamine production and use. From August 2005 through March 2006, the web site received nearly 2.7 million hits from nearly 42,000 unique visitors.
- In October 2004, BJA, along with ONDCP and the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws (a BJA grantee), sponsored a National Methamphetamine Legislative and Policy Conference. Participants from law enforcement and public health agencies, treatment organizations, units of local government, and justice systems around the country discussed ways to better address the methamphetamine problem through local and state statutes and ordinances. More than 350 people from 34 jurisdictions participated.

***“The scourge of methamphetamine demands unconventional thinking and innovative solutions to fight the devastation it leaves behind . . . . By using expertise from across the federal government in one comprehensive plan, and by working with local and state officials, we will continue to prove that the methamphetamine problem can be beaten and lives can be saved.”***

—Alberto R. Gonzales,  
U.S. Attorney General

- In FY 2005, RISS member agency investigations, supported by RISS Centers, resulted in more than 4,600 arrests and the seizure of \$67 million in narcotics, \$13 million in property, and \$4 million in currency. While these figures reflect all narcotics investigations (not just methamphetamine), the RISS Centers have helped member agencies make numerous arrests and confiscate hundreds of thousands of dollars in currency, narcotics, and real property related to methamphetamine investigations.
- In May 2005, BJA released a bulletin, *Drug Courts: An Effective Strategy for Communities Facing Methamphetamine* ([www.ojp.gov/BJA/pdf/MethDrugCourts.pdf](http://www.ojp.gov/BJA/pdf/MethDrugCourts.pdf)), which provides an overview of the devastating effects of methamphetamine use, examples of successful drug court programs, and policy recommendations for implementing drug courts that specifically target methamphetamine users.

#### Exhibit 4. Reported U.S. Methamphetamine Laboratory Seizures, 1997–2005

	Total Laboratories	Superlabs
1997	2,806	*
1998	3,802	*
1999	6,750	*
2000	7,021	*
2001	8,542	245
2002	9,282	142
2003	10,199	130
2004	9,895	55
2005**	5,249	37

Source: El Paso Intelligence Center National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System.

\*Laboratory capacity data were not collected prior to 2001.

\*\*Data for 2005 are preliminary.

### ■ ■ ■ Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Formula Grant Program was created to help states and units of local government develop, implement, and improve residential substance abuse treatment programs in their facilities and create and maintain community-based aftercare services for probationers and parolees. RSAT (1) enhances the capability of states and units of local government to provide residential substance abuse treatment for incarcerated inmates, (2) prepares offenders for reintegration into communities from which they came by incorporating reentry planning activities into treatment programs, and (3) assists both the offenders and their communities through the reentry process by delivering community-based treatment and other broad-based aftercare services.



- In FY 2005, a total of nearly \$33 million in RSAT funding was awarded to the 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- The Alabama Department of Corrections (ADOC) uses RSAT funding to support eight correctional facilities throughout the state. Its treatment program is 6–8 months long and is divided into three phases. The first phase involves inmates in full-time drug treatment, helping them work through denial, recognize the total consequences of drug use, understand the addiction cycle, and thoroughly comprehend the recovery process. The second phase offers inmates half-day sessions regarding recovery issues such as anger management, character development, and rebuilding and building relationships. The third phase educates inmates about relapse prevention and offers aftercare planning coupled with development of work skills. After release, graduates are expected to participate in a daily aftercare program while involved in regular work activities.

During 2005, nearly 2,900 inmates entered ADOC's RSAT Program—with only 10 percent dropping out of the program. The percentage of positive drug test results continued to decrease from 2003 (1.76 percent) to 2004 (1.62 percent) to 2005 (1.43 percent). ADOC recidivism rates have continued to decline overall, especially for offenders convicted of drug-related crimes from 2002 through 2004. Most recent analysis of inmates released after completing the RSAT Program indicate a recidivism rate of 5.61 percent, compared to Alabama's general prison population rate of 31 percent. ADOC firmly believes that the RSAT treatment program has been critical to its overall success in rehabilitating offenders with drug and/or alcohol addictions.

- American Samoa used RSAT funding to continue enhancing its drug testing and treatment services. RSAT staff at the Tafuna Correctional Facility provide clients with in-house counseling, conduct drug and alcohol counseling sessions, and facilitate anger management counseling sessions. Once participants complete all of the sessions, they receive graduation certificates.
- Arkansas administers 5 RSAT-funded programs, offering 225 treatment beds for male offenders and 100 treatment beds for female offenders. One of its programs, Project Parole Release & Independent Development Effort (PRIDE), provides clients reentering the community with a comprehensive range of residential, treatment, employment, and other aftercare services that are required as a condition of each client's release. Project PRIDE uses RSAT funding to employ a counselor who serves 20 parolees a year (10 every 6 months). In addition, the project offers efficiency apartments for parolees, with first preference given to RSAT program participants. Project PRIDE started with 10 efficiency apartments; in 2005, the number doubled to 20.
- Iowa's First District operates the Waterloo Residential Facility Dual Diagnosis Offender Program. This 16-bed unit within a community corrections facility offers substance abuse and mental health treatment services to participants. Prior to discharge, staff establish and implement an aftercare plan that identifies specific, individual needs and resources available to meet those needs. The aftercare plan is discussed and coordinated with the assigned parole/probation officer. Periodically, program staff, the assigned parole/probation officer, and community resource representatives meet to assess each graduate's aftercare compliance. Of the 83 offenders who have completed the program, 78 percent are compliant with programming and supervision requirements.
- Ohio's Dual Diagnosis Residential Treatment Program is located in its community-based correctional facility, the NorthEast Ohio Community Alternative Program (NEOCAP). Prior to the launch of this program, local residential programs were having difficulty funding psychiatric care and medications for offenders with mental illness and substance abuse problems. The Dual Diagnosis Program provides psychotropic medication and a range of services, including ongoing consultation with a psychiatrist, mental health counseling, and specialized case management services to stabilize clients so they can participate in a comprehensive treatment program. The clients also participate in a substance abuse treatment program. NEOCAP is the first correctional program to access Ohio's Central Pharmacy Program, which sells psychotropic medications at a 30–40 percent discount. And most promising, the program has witnessed an 86 percent success rate for graduates.



- RSAT Program funds support South Carolina's Turbeville Correctional Institution RSAT Addictions Treatment Unit (ATU), a 272-bed facility. The program, which began as a 136-bed facility, started accepting clients in August 1997. By late 1998, the capacity had doubled. Since opening, the program has served nearly 3,200 clients—2,380 of whom have graduated. Of those graduates, only 755 (approximately 32 percent) have reentered the correctional system, as compared to nearly 55 percent of the non-ATU offenders throughout South Carolina.
- Utah used its RSAT Program funding to support two substance abuse projects: the Weber Human Services and Davis County projects. The first program used funding to operate a 36-bed residential treatment program in the Weber County Correctional Facility in Ogden. The program serves adult male state and county inmates and provides therapy groups, individual therapy, institutional/community aftercare, and adult probation and parole services. And the Davis County project, managed by the Davis County Sheriff's Office, operates a 40-bed residential treatment program for adult male county inmates in the Davis County Jail and a 20-bed residential treatment program for adult female county inmates in the Davis County Jail Work Center. In 2005, the two projects cumulatively provided services to 231 offenders via nearly 43,000 treatment days and more than 1,250 aftercare treatment days. Of these offenders, 169 completed treatment and remained drug free during the residential and aftercare programs.

### On the Forefront of Change: State and Local Initiatives

With substance abuse affecting individuals, families, and communities nationwide, communities have looked to federal programs like the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program to support substance abuse programs and drug courts and help provide effective solutions to local and state crime concerns.

- **Alaska: Pathways to Sobriety Program.** With Alaska's severe winters, life for homeless individuals, especially homeless inebriates, can be extremely dangerous. To address this danger, Anchorage's Pathways to Sobriety Program provides a warm, safe environment that allows clients to sleep off their intoxication before being taken to a local soup kitchen or homeless shelter. In 2005, the facility provided approximately 20,000 bed nights. And once clients decide they are ready to take the next step to recovery, they meet with a case manager to arrange for a detoxification bed, appropriate assessments, and entrance into a residential treatment program.

*(Continued)*

*(Continued from previous page)*

As clients complete treatment, case managers work with them to locate affordable housing, develop desirable job skills, and find a job. The program helps participants become sober, self-supporting community members by providing the full spectrum of recovery resources. In addition to addressing chronic alcohol abuse, the program helps those with a dual diagnosis through a partnership with the community mental health clinic and provides veterans with access to legal, medical, substance abuse treatment, residential, and counseling programs.

- **Colorado: Jefferson Pre-Sentence Alternatives Project.** This project provides funding for two part-time social workers at the Jefferson County Public Defender's Office. Clients are those who have a history of substance abuse and/or mental health issues and are entering the criminal justice system. The staff's roles are to develop treatment plans for eligible clients who are unable to post bond, assess an individual's rehabilitative needs prior to sentencing, and develop an "alternatives to incarceration" plan that incorporates and puts into place the elements necessary for successful rehabilitation and safe entry back into the community. The Colorado Department of Corrections reports that the average annual cost to house a prisoner is more than \$28,000. This figure jumps to more than \$67,000 for individuals who have significant health treatment needs. From July 2003 through June 2005, 123 clients received a court sentence, 64 percent of whom were diverted from prison. In 2005 alone, eight individuals were diverted, saving the county more than \$60,000.
- **Delaware: 6 for 1 Program.** Historically, both Delaware's Department of Correction and Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health did not provide treatment services to inmates awaiting sentencing or detainees who were unable to make bail, despite the fact that up to 80 percent of this population committed offenses related to drug dependence or as a result of acting under the influence. To remedy this gap in services, Delaware introduced the 6 for 1 Program, which provides early identification of substance abuse for detainees or unsentenced inmates at the Howard R. Young Correctional Institution—a lockdown facility similar to a prison or jail. Clients are referred to appropriate treatment/ancillary services, with the goal of reducing future involvement in the criminal justice system. The program provides a structured 30-day psychoeducational substance abuse/dependency program for 80 inmates. To date, more than 600 participants have graduated.
- **Kentucky: New Beginnings for Women, Cultivating a Rose.** In 2005, Louisville's New Beginnings for Women, Cultivating a Rose continued its mission to serve women recently released from local and state correctional facilities. The program offers transitional housing, educational advancement assistance, and group/individual counseling, as well as other vital support services. With 2005 JAG Program funding, the program was able to hire a full-time case manager to better

assist clients in finding aftercare living arrangements, job placement, treatment, and counseling. New Beginnings serves up to 12 women at a time, working closely with referring correctional facilities and parole officers to reduce client recidivism. A tangible example of this program's success is found within the organization itself: the chair of the current Board of Directors is a graduate of the program. Because of the program, she received the necessary treatment and assistance to attend a technical college and is now a respected professional within the community.

- **Missouri: Drug Court Diversion Program.** Using its FY 2005 JAG funding, Missouri was able to enhance the 5 new drug courts it established in FY 2004, with 12 drug courts in all funded throughout the state. By the end of 2005, these drug courts had handled nearly 860 individuals. Also, during the reporting period, six babies were born drug free to participants, the percentage of graduates employed at the time of graduation (excluding those who could not work because of a disability) was an impressive 96 percent, and nearly 50 percent of adult drug court participants either received their General Educational Development (GED) credentials or high school diploma by the time they graduated.
- **Puerto Rico: The Key Project (Proyecto Llave).** The Key Project funds a center that provides centralized services to male adults with drug addition problems who either voluntarily admit themselves or are referred by Puerto Rico's Drug Court Program. The center offers ambulatory services including psychological assessment and random drug testing and helps link patients to resources for health and medical services, vocational orientation and job placement, housing, economic aid, drug treatment and detoxification, and family therapy. In FY 2005, the center's goal was to provide services to 150 patients; it ultimately provided its integral services to 176 patients.
- **Rhode Island: Drug Court Program.** In 2005, Rhode Island identified expanding its Drug Court Program as the top priority in a 4-year JAG distribution plan. The Drug Court Program's goal is to integrate substance abuse treatment services within the criminal justice process and divert drug offenders from traditional courts to a therapeutic program. In FY 2005, the drug court increased its calendar from 1 day per week in Providence County to 2 days per week, enabling it to offer services to the remaining counties of Kent, Newport, and Washington. In addition, drug court participation rose to 80 offenders (60 percent more than in 2004), and the program exceeded its projected 2005 graduation rate by 9 percent, graduating 46 clients from the intensive 12–18 month treatment program.

## Corrections

*In FY 2005, BJA was appropriated \$369 million to enhance corrections programs and initiatives.*

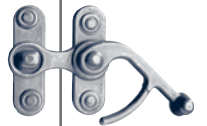
Preparing offenders for their return to their communities and supervising offenders in the community are critical to ensuring public safety. While community supervision officers manage growing caseloads and provide offenders the services they need to become law-abiding citizens, they also are concerned with their own safety as they find themselves more in the field and less in the office. Around the country, local and state probation and parole officials are testing new ways to meet these challenges. One of the most exciting ideas involves building partnerships between law enforcement and community corrections to increase the safety of supervision officers and offer more services and better results at a lower cost than correctional institutions.

In another increasingly effective approach, reentry programs provide a broad range of services that offenders need when reentering communities. Correctional agencies strive to give inmates opportunities to develop life and work skills that will help each inmate's return be successful. Correctional facilities are using treatment, work, education, and mental health programs to build life skills that increase the likelihood that the individuals who once harmed communities can return to them as productive, contributing members.

### ■ ■ ■ Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative

Since the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative's (SVORI's) inception in 2002, BJA has provided approximately \$75 million to nearly 70 grantees to develop programming, training, and state-of-the-art reentry strategies at the community level to reduce recidivism and improve employment, housing, and health outcomes for participants. SVORI provided its last supplemental awards to grantees at the end of FY 2004. As SVORI funding ended, the program's efforts shifted during FY 2005 to ongoing technical assistance and evaluation to ensure continued capacity building and sustainability.

- Through BJA's collaboration with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Addiction Technology Transfer Center National Office, workshops were developed exclusively for SVORI sites to refine cross training and deliver it to community-based service providers. The goal of the training was to improve the available continuum of resources and case management approaches. To maximize the learning environment, no more than 24 participants attended each training session. Trainings were offered in Phoenix, Arizona; Orlando, Florida; Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois;



Tewksbury, Massachusetts; Minneapolis, Minnesota; St. Louis, Missouri; Las Vegas, Nevada; Portland, Oregon; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. More information on this training is available at [www.nattc.org/reentry/home\\_study/index.htm](http://www.nattc.org/reentry/home_study/index.htm).

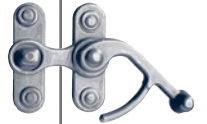
- In 2005, BJA launched the pilot of “Community Supervision Training” to support each SVORI site’s needs. The training was designed to enhance community safety by helping community corrections supervision agencies develop or enhance effective reentry policies. The curriculum was developed in fall 2004 and delivered by BJA’s training and technical assistance partner, the Center for Effective Public Policy, to more than 50 policymakers at the American Parole and Probation Association (APPA) meeting in early 2005. In July 2005, the curriculum was piloted in Wisconsin to more than 250 corrections staff, and in fall 2005 the training was conducted for corrections staff in Kansas and Massachusetts.
- Via a grant from OJP’s National Institute of Justice, RTI International (a nonprofit research organization) and the Urban Institute continued their two-part evaluation of SVORI-funded programs. The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the costs and benefits of SVORI and whether program participants had accomplished SVORI’s overall goal of increasing public safety by reducing recidivism among the populations the programs serve. Data from these surveys characterized the individual programs, including information on the target population(s), program elements, timing of programs and services, and the degree of coordination among agencies.
- Valuable publications related to this reentry evaluation effort include *Reentry Research in Action: Implementation of SVORI Programs*, which discusses the implementation of SVORI programs, their current status, and barriers encountered; *Characteristics of Prisoner Reentry Programs for Juveniles*, which highlights various dimensions of SVORI programs that exclusively serve juveniles; *Faith-Based Involvement*, which describes the role of faith-based organizations in SVORI program activities; and *Characteristics of Prisoner Reentry Programs*, which provides general characteristics of SVORI-funded programs. These publications are available at [www.svori-evaluation.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp\\_reports](http://www.svori-evaluation.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp_reports).



### ■ ■ ■ President's Prisoner Reentry Initiative

The President's Prisoner Reentry Initiative (PRI) is supported by OJP and its federal partners: the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor (DOL). This initiative, a successor to SVORI, addresses both juvenile and adult populations of serious, high-risk offenders. PRI provides funding to develop, implement, enhance, and evaluate reentry strategies that ensure community safety and reduce serious, violent crime, which will be accomplished by preparing offenders to successfully return to their communities after having served a significant period of secure confinement.

PRI envisions the development of model reentry programs that (1) begin in correctional institutions and continue throughout an offender's transition to and stabilization in the community and (2) provide individual reentry plans that address issues confronting offenders as they return to the community. Starting in FY 2005, BJA and its partners developed a strategy to provide \$9 million in funding to 20 states for prerelease planning and services to support the successful transition of nonviolent offenders to communities.



- Led by DOL, BJA participated in planning for this new effort, which included developing a program model and defining the respective roles of the federal partners and their counterparts at the local and state levels. BJA provided DOL with input on DOL's solicitation, training and technical assistance efforts, and program evaluation. BJA also developed a solicitation, released in November 2005, to fund state agencies to provide jails or prisons with prerelease risk and needs assessment, prerelease services and programming, and postrelease transition planning and coordination.
- A series of regional "informational conferences" about PRI were held in Los Angeles, California; Washington, D.C.; and Dallas, Texas. These conferences provided an opportunity for applicants to learn more about the initiative, its target population, and the federal-level collaborations in place to support the initiative.
- In FY 2005, BJA awarded funding to the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) to increase law enforcement's participation in the national dialogue surrounding offender reentry initiatives. Through this effort, IACP conducted regional focus groups with law enforcement executives, developed a resource guide on law enforcement's role in offender reentry, and created a training curriculum to support formulation of offender reentry partnerships. The resource guide and training curriculum will be available to law enforcement in 2006.

### ■ ■ ■ Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program

The Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management (CASOM) Discretionary Grant Program helps tribal, local, and state jurisdictions improve their adult and/or juvenile sex offender management policies and practices by (1) critically examining their existing approaches to managing the population; (2) identifying their most significant gaps and areas of need; and (3) developing specific strategies to address these needs. To receive funds under this initiative, communities must have in place multijurisdictional teams that include law enforcement, probation and parole officers, other court and criminal justice personnel, treatment providers, and victim advocates. Ultimately, the goal of the CASOM Program is to increase public safety and reduce victimization.



- In FY 2005, BJA awarded nine grants of up to \$250,000 to jurisdictions committed to improving sex offender management efforts in their areas.
- BJA also funded and oversaw the provision of training and technical assistance to grantees and nongrantees through its training and technical assistance provider, the Center for Sex Offender Management (CSOM). Outreach activities were conducted at eight professional membership conferences to provide information about sex offender management and training and technical assistance to the field. CSOM ([www.csom.org](http://www.csom.org)) also provided 10 national or conference-based trainings and 14 local, state, or regional training sessions in single and multidisciplinary settings to discuss the most current issues and strategies available on sex offender management. In addition, CSOM provided targeted technical assistance to requesting jurisdictions on sex offender management issues. CSOM supported the participation of 12 people from 2 jurisdictions in the project's 1-day intensive training on the effective management of sex offenders. Project staff also conducted 146 technical assistance site visits to BJA grantee sites and facilitated 3 training sessions for grant sites on basic sex offender management issues and the role of collaboration in the comprehensive approach to sex offender management.
- BJA collaborated with several partners to plan a National Sex Offender Management Conference. The goals of the conference, to be held in September 2006, are to strengthen practices and improve the effectiveness of the justice system and communities in preventing sex offenses, with a specific focus on addressing high-risk offenders. Partners include APPA, the American Prosecutors Research Institute, CSOM, Fox Valley Technical College, IACP, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and local and state practitioners.

- In FY 2005, the Minnesota Department of Corrections (DOC) requested CSOM's assistance in performing a comprehensive review of its existing practices after realizing that its overall approach could be strengthened to enhance public safety. To conduct such a comprehensive assessment, CSOM worked closely with DOC's senior-level management to secure their support and commitment to addressing the issues that arose from the assessment.

As a result of CSOM's assistance, DOC management formed working groups to tackle specific topics, established statewide partnerships with a number of agencies responsible for managing sex offenders, are considering the formation of a statewide task force that will oversee state sex offender management over the long term, and began implementing some of the changes identified as priorities. For example, DOC recently used its own resources to provide specialized training to 360 staff around the state. This event, the first of its kind in Minnesota, was sponsored by several partnering local and state agencies. In less than a year, DOC has moved from crisis management to implementing sound, evidence-based change in its practices. With CSOM's assistance, DOC had the foresight to look comprehensively at its system and was in a position to make such a tremendous change in a very short time.

### ■ ■ ■ State Criminal Alien Assistance Program

The State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) provides federal payments to states and localities that incurred correctional officer salary costs for incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens who have at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of local or state law and who are incarcerated for at least 4 consecutive days during the reporting period. In FY 2005, BJA distributed a total of \$290 million in SCAAP payments to 758 jurisdictions, an increase of 10 jurisdictions from the previous year. These jurisdictions—which include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands—received SCAAP payments based on a formula that provides a prorated share (approximately 34 percent) of the SCAAP appropriation to eligible jurisdictions applying for the funds. To receive reimbursement, jurisdictions provided information on undocumented criminal alien inmates for the prescribed reporting period, the total reporting period salary information for their full- and part-time permanent and contracted correctional officers, and the total number of days inmates were incarcerated.



- BJA continued to work in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) staff to validate the immigration status of inmates whose names were submitted in the applications. In 2005, the 758 SCAAP applicants housed nearly 287,000 undocumented criminals, including more than 134,000 "unknown" inmates whose status ICE was unable to definitively document as illegal. Per the SCAAP formula, FY 2005 SCAAP applicants received a percentage payment for these unknown inmates.
- The inmates for whom local and state applicants were eligible to receive payment represented more than 26 million days of incarceration in the applicants' jails and correctional facilities.
- Final payments covered nearly 36 percent of applicants' reported salary costs attributable to undocumented criminal aliens.
- In 2005, BJA implemented measures to validate the accuracy of the data submitted via online applications, as well as the accuracy of computerized payment calculations, to better ensure that jurisdictions received their fair and equitable portions of the funds.

#### ■ ■ ■ Other BJA-Funded Corrections Projects and Partnerships

In addition to BJA-funded programs, what has truly allowed BJA to further its mission and accomplish its priorities has been its commitment to support individual projects and develop partnerships with leading organizations in the field. These partnerships allow BJA to benefit from dedicated resources and to positively impact a larger number of people. BJA's partnerships with APPA; CSOM; the Institute for Crime, Justice and Corrections (ICJC) at The George Washington University; the National Correctional Industries Association (NCIA); and the Vera Institute have allowed many corrections-related initiatives to thrive and replicate their success nationwide.



- **Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program.** Under the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP), BJA certifies that local and state prison industry programs meet all requirements to be exempt from federal restrictions on prisoner-made goods in interstate commerce. While PIECP funding was not provided in FY 2005, BJA continued to provide support to correctional agencies that currently participate in PIECP, as well as agencies that may be interested in program participation. To provide training, offer technical assistance, and monitor compliance issues, BJA continued its partnership with NCIA. In FY 2005, NCIA completed compliance assessments of 24

PIECP certificate holders (participants); any noted compliance issues were addressed and resolved accordingly. In addition, in April 2005, NCIA hosted its national training conference in Minneapolis, Minnesota, which included three workshop tracks dedicated to the prison industry mission.

- **Correctional Options Demonstration Program.** This program promotes effective correctional options that are practical, substantive, and tested. Options include community-based incarceration, weekend incarceration, transitional programs and aftercare services, day reporting, structured fines, electronic monitoring, intensive probation, and any other innovative sanction designed to have the greatest impact on offenders in an environment other than a traditional correctional facility. In FY 2005, BJA's technical assistance partner, ICJC, helped Alaska, Florida, Maryland, Nevada, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Texas enhance their correctional systems in areas such as risk assessment development, evaluation of admission patterns, profile and analysis of jail populations specifically focusing on demographics and length of stay, and projections of correctional populations.

In addition, following Hurricane Katrina, BJA worked with ICJC to assess the needs of Louisiana's correctional system and provide support focused on sentencing legislation and policy that would reduce prison populations and provide more community-based supervision of low-risk offenders and parole violators.

- **Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities.** In FY 2005, BJA continued to work with its partners to help protect male and female inmates in adult and juvenile correctional facilities from rape and to safeguard communities. BJA staff participated in a number of Prison Rape Elimination Act regional meetings and presented the program to correctional administrators, line staff, and policymakers.

Also, BJA continued to work with FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities grantees to facilitate project implementation, ensure that grantees received appropriate training and technical assistance, and identify program successes. For example, California's Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation began extensive research on adult male correctional facilities, focusing on sexual assault and rape. The research will (1) reveal the extent and characteristics of sexual assault in California's institutions; (2) identify viable techniques to intervene and respond to prison sexual assaults; and (3) provide the Department with specific policy and proactive intervention strategies. In Iowa, the Department of Corrections implemented an Offender Victim Service Program. Curricula for the offender/survivor support and educational groups were completed, and four of the five pilot groups are scheduled to begin in 2006.



- **Workload/Caseload and Conditions of Supervision.** Establishing conditions of supervision for offenders released into the community is critical. These conditions should appropriately address offender accountability, rehabilitation, and victim and community safety, as well as reflect jurisdictional priorities and agency missions. Monitoring and supervising offenders constitute much of the work in community corrections, yet the way in which specific conditions of supervision contribute to workload remains largely unexamined. In FY 2005, BJA awarded funds to APPA to examine conditions of offender supervision and to determine the time and effort necessary to monitor, enforce, and facilitate compliance, enabling community corrections agencies to better allocate and manage workloads. Once the study is complete, a report will be shared with the field to increase the effectiveness of offender supervision strategies.
- **Electronic Supervision of Sex Offenders.** Especially in light of recent high-profile sex offender-related events, BJA developed a strategy to further strengthen sex offender management efforts around the country. Part of that strategy was to better inform the field of the latest technology being used for electronic supervision. In FY 2005, BJA entered into a cooperative agreement with APPA to update *Offender Supervision with Electronic Technology*, a document that will provide jurisdictions with the latest guidance on incorporating, implementing, or enhancing electronic supervision tools in their sex offender monitoring and tracking strategies. This publication will be available in fall 2006.
- **Sex Offender Management Rural Needs Project.** To address the needs of rural jurisdictions that may have limited resources and access to classroom training, BJA partnered with APPA and CSOM to develop the Sex Offender Management Rural Needs Project. This project will provide training in rural areas, which will offer strategies to improve sex offender case management. BJA is working with APPA to publish a guide that outlines these issues and needs and highlights available resources to assist rural areas with their sex offender management. This publication will be available in fall 2006.
- **Rural Training for Probation Agencies.** New probation, parole, or community corrections officers may not always receive adequate training in special focus areas. To address this issue, BJA partnered with APPA to develop a distance-learning tool to help jurisdictions that are unable to send community corrections officers to training workshops. In FY 2005, APPA converted an audio training program for rural probation officers into a web-based instruction (available at [www.appa-net.org](http://www.appa-net.org)), which includes the following teleconference/webcast presentations: (1) *Intimate Partner Domestic Violence*, (2) *Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories: What Probation and Parole Officers Need to Know*, (3) *Addressing Staff Sexual Misconduct in Community Corrections*, (4) *Women Offenders in Community*

*Corrections, (5) Terrorism: Implications for Community Corrections, (6) Stalking: Living in the Shadow of Fear, and (7) Facing the Challenges of the Generations at Work.*

- **Vera Institute: Sentencing Options.** BJA entered into a cooperative agreement with the Vera Institute to continue providing technical assistance on sentencing and corrections policy reform to state officials. The goal is to provide states with peer-to-peer consulting and advice to help them advance policies that improve management of correctional resources and identify prison space for violent and habitual offenders. In FY 2005, the Vera Institute provided assistance to Alabama, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, and Washington.

### ■ ■ ■ Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands Program

The BJA-administered Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands Program helps American Indian and Alaska Native communities plan and construct correctional facilities on tribal lands for the incarceration of adult or juvenile offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction. Tribal grantees support, operate, and maintain these facilities. BJA provides technical assistance as necessary for facility planning and project management.



- Recent efforts have focused on 23 grantee tribes, helping them plan and construct correctional facilities, receive training in administration and facility maintenance, and coordinate building certification with Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) representatives.
- In 2005, BJA continued its technical assistance partnership with Justice Planners International and, in conjunction with BIA, designed a plan to ensure the completion of projects and the provision of regional facility management and maintenance workshops and services to correctional coalitions and networks.
- BJA distributed \$4.5 million among 11 projects that required additional resources to complete their facilities. The recipients were the Hualapai Indian Tribe, Arizona; Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, Arizona; Tohono O'odham Nation, Arizona; Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians, Minnesota; Northern Cheyenne Tribe, Montana; Pueblo of Zuni, New Mexico; Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, South Dakota; Rosebud Sioux Tribe, South Dakota; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, South Dakota; Yankton Sioux Tribe, South Dakota; and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, Washington.

## On the Forefront of Change: State and Local Initiatives

Rehabilitating and returning offenders to communities is an important goal that can be accomplished through the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. Courts, focused on improving their operational effectiveness, are using JAG funding to explore nontraditional corrections strategies such as intensified probation, work release, victim restitution, and community service to improve the traditional correctional system.

- **Idaho: Bannock Summer Youth Project.** The Bannock County Sheriff's Summer Youth Project is a 2-day summer camp for juveniles facing difficult circumstances. As the project director states, "For most of these kids, this is their last hope to avoid long-term detention." Law enforcement officers team up with the youth during training sessions to teach the youth about cognitive self-change, decisionmaking, accountability, and teamwork. Multiple planned activities facilitate learning and make this all-expense paid camp both meaningful and enjoyable. As followup, each law enforcement officer mentors a camper, contacting him or her monthly to keep tabs on the camper's probation status (if applicable) and school attendance. The project does not measure success by recidivism rates alone, but also identifies small, positive changes that make a child think and behave in a more productive way.
- **Iowa: Cerro Cordo County ALERT Program.** Cerro Cordo County's ALERT Program uses a multidisciplinary, early-response case planning team to reduce youth drug use. The team meets with young offenders and their families to develop a case plan, which a substance abuse counselor in turn manages. Direct services are provided in a separate outpatient setting. In 2005, 419 juvenile offenders were assessed, 189 of whom were admitted into the program. Clients received afterschool substance abuse treatment, individual counseling, and family services and participated in motivational enhancement groups. Of the 189, only 12 required out-of-home placement after completing the program. In addition, 80 percent of the clients reduced or eliminated drug use during the year. Finally, less than 17 percent of participants reentered the juvenile court system.
- **New Jersey: Paterson Village Initiative.** The nationally recognized Village Initiative is part of New Jersey's "Gangs, Guns & Drugs" strategy and is a collaborative effort among the Passaic County Prosecutor's Office, the Paterson Police Department, the Passaic County Superior Court, juvenile probation, and parole officers. The initiative addresses the needs of juvenile offenders in the city of Paterson by conducting home visits and curfew checks and monitoring the activities of juvenile probationers during nontraditional hours. The program mobilizes the Paterson community to ensure that juveniles and their families have access to needed assistance. Since the Village Initiative's inception, probation violations have been cut by more than half. A unique component of the Village Initiative is its job training program for juvenile probationers and parolees. These youth are

*(Continued)*

*(Continued from previous page)*

transported to the County Vocational School three evenings per week for hands-on job training and assistance in obtaining their GED credentials. Youth may choose from several career options, including plumbing, carpentry, auto mechanics, culinary arts, business, and medical arts. Since the program's inception in 1998, 82 youth have graduated: 22 are currently employed and 25 are enrolled in programs for continued training or education. The initiative's success is demonstrated by a 40 percent reduction in Passaic County juvenile commitments for secure care and a 53 percent reduction in parole violations.

- **North Carolina: County Addiction Treatment Services (CATS).** Robeson County's CATS program provides inmate drug treatment and other reentry services. Memoranda of agreement were signed by Palmer Prevention, Inc. (a private, nonprofit agency that strives to prevent, delay, and reduce the use of alcohol and other drugs among youth and their families in Robeson County), the Robeson County Sheriff's Office, the District Attorney's Office, the Native American Interfaith Ministries, and Robeson County Community College to provide treatment and other relevant services. In FY 2005, 120 inmates enrolled in treatment: 46 completed the program, 54 were released prior to completion, 8 were referred to an appropriate level of care, 6 were noncompliant, and 6 refused treatment. Of the 46 graduates, only 7 returned to jail within 12 months, an 85 percent reduction in the recidivism rate. Hiring a case manager in part contributed to these successes, as the case manager helped place clients, thus allowing counselors to provide the one-on-one attention vital to each client's recovery.
- **Wisconsin: Sex Offender Apprehension and Felony Enforcement Initiative (SAFE).** Launched by Wisconsin in September 2005 to more effectively apprehend sex offenders and enforce laws meant to monitor them, SAFE is composed of five former law enforcement officers who work part-time reviewing databases and Internet resources to locate sex offenders who have not complied with the state registration requirement. The team has located more than 500 sex offenders who failed to register, which is a Class H felony punishable by up to 6 years in prison, a \$10,000 fine, or both. More than 250 of those who have been found are facing prosecution for noncompliance, and the remaining individuals have either been deported, are in prison in another state, or had charges dropped once they re-registered. Wisconsin's compliance rate exceeds 86 percent, with the state's goal to attain as close to 100 percent compliance as possible.

# Justice Information Sharing

Today's culture has made it even more essential to provide electronic justice information in an efficient and effective way to increase the availability of information, promote better business practices, and keep communities safe. With this change has come the heightened responsibility of providing e-information in a safe and secure environment. Overcoming obstacles to sharing information among law enforcement and other justice system components is a significant step toward ensuring public safety: doing so not only increases their ability to solve crimes and keep communities safer, but also helps meet their increasing responsibilities in the justice information sharing arena.

*In FY 2005, BJA was appropriated \$77 million to strengthen justice information sharing programs and initiatives.*

## ■ ■ ■ Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative

OJP, through BJA, administers and facilitates the activities of DOJ's Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global) and the Global Advisory Committee (GAC). GAC's mission is to improve the administration of justice and help protect the public by promoting practices and technologies for secure justice information sharing. The committee advises the U.S. Attorney General and OJP's Assistant Attorney General on ways to facilitate standards-based electronic information exchange throughout the justice and public safety communities.

A consortium of 32 tribal, local, state, federal, and international justice stakeholders, GAC provides a broad perspective on law enforcement and justice information sharing. GAC members address policy, connectivity, and jurisdictional issues that challenge data sharing, forming working groups with members and subject-matter experts to expand GAC's knowledge and capacity. Four working groups meet regularly to address issues related to information sharing: the Global Infrastructure/Standards Working Group (GISWG), Global Intelligence Working Group (GIWG), Global Privacy and Information Quality Working Group (GPIQWG), and Global Security Working Group (GSWG).



- GISWG released version 3.0.3 of the Global Justice Extensible Markup Language Data Model (Global JXDM), available at <http://it.ojp.gov/jxdm>. Global JXDM provides a consistent set of data elements that can be understood universally, thus facilitating data exchange between disparate systems and establishing a foundation for interoperability among tribal, local, state, and national justice communities. In addition, GISWG coordinated the Global Training and Technical Assistance Committee's efforts to develop a new curriculum for the "Global JXDM Practical Implementer's



Course” to provide hands-on training for public- and private-sector individuals implementing Global JXDM-based solutions.

- GIWG collaborated with the International Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Analysts to publish *Law Enforcement Analytic Standards*, a booklet that contains 25 standards for analysts and analytic products. GIWG also worked with the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU) to develop LEIU's *Audit Checklist for the Criminal Intelligence Function*, which helps law enforcement executives review their agencies' criminal intelligence functions. In addition, GIWG recommended local and state representatives to assist with the Presidential Executive Order 13356 Implementation Plan, which focuses on strengthening the sharing of terrorism information, including the design and use of information systems and dissemination of information among criminal justice agencies.
- GPIQWG helped develop the booklet, *Privacy and Information Quality for the Justice Decision Maker* (available at [https://it.ojp.gov/documents/200411\\_global\\_privacy\\_document.pdf](https://it.ojp.gov/documents/200411_global_privacy_document.pdf)), to underscore to information sharing executives the need to draft privacy policy as an integral part their of justice information sharing strategy. GPIQWG also finalized the *Privacy Policy Development Guide* (available at [http://it.ojp.gov/documents/Privacy\\_Guide\\_Final.pdf](http://it.ojp.gov/documents/Privacy_Guide_Final.pdf)), a practical, hands-on companion tool to the privacy policy booklet that is geared toward professionals who develop their agency's privacy policy.
- GSWG updated the executive summary for the educational resource *Applying Security Practices to Justice Information Sharing* (available at <http://it.ojp.gov/documents/asp>), which contains background information, overviews of best practices, and guidelines for secure information sharing. GSWG also released the publication *So you want to set up Wi-Fi . . .* (available at [http://it.ojp.gov/documents/wi-fi\\_booklet.pdf](http://it.ojp.gov/documents/wi-fi_booklet.pdf)), which recommends best practices for tribal, local, and state law enforcement to use when setting up wireless security networks.

### ■ ■ ■ National Sex Offender Public Registry\*

On July 20, 2005, DOJ launched the National Sex Offender Public Registry (NSOPR, available at [www.nsopr.gov](http://www.nsopr.gov)), a searchable web site that links state and U.S. territory sex offender public registries and allows parents and other concerned citizens access to public information about sex offenders throughout the country. NSOPR currently links to registries in 48 states, the District of Columbia, and Guam; all 50 states will be connected by July 2006.

NSOPR allows states and territories to participate in this unprecedented public safety resource by sharing comprehensive, free-of-charge public sex offender data with citizens nationwide without relinquishing local control of their data. A single query from any Internet-enabled computer allows NSOPR to deliver instant matches on sex offenders, including detailed information—and often photographs—from state public registries. Mirroring industry standards, web services, and DOJ's Global Justice Extensible Markup Language (XML)—a common computer language that standardizes data and facilitates data sharing—NSOPR establishes a link between state sex offender public registries to allow data from different hardware and software systems to be recognized and shown through the national search site. Through this link, users can initiate local, state, and national searches based on a name, town, city, county, or ZIP Code.

\*In 2006, the name was changed to the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website.

- On May 20, 2005, U.S. Attorney General Alberto R. Gonzales directed OJP and BJA to design a national web site that would initially link 20 state sex offender public registries and be available for public use in 60 days. In response, this goal was exceeded by linking 22 states.
- In its first 48 hours of operation, NSOPR received more than 27 million hits, peaking on the second day when it experienced nearly 1,000 hits per second. In the first 23 weeks of operation, the web site received more than 140 million hits and queries, including hits from 100 different countries.
- More than 1,000 organizations include NSOPR as a link on their web sites.



*“Citizens will now be able to search the latest information for the identity and location of known sex offenders across state boundaries. This is an extraordinary example of the Department of Justice working in partnership with states to enable parents and concerned citizens to better protect America’s communities from sex offenders.”*

—Regina B. Schofield,  
Assistant Attorney General,  
Office of Justice Programs

### ■ ■ ■ National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan

The *National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan* (NCISP) provides a blueprint to help agencies establish criminal intelligence-sharing policies, procedures, standards, technologies, and training. The plan contains 28 recommendations and action items for sharing data and addressing security, policy, and procedure models for administrators and technology architecture for sharing sensitive, unclassified information. The plan was created with input and cooperation from tribal, local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies through DOJ's Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative and has been supported by numerous national law enforcement organizations.



- In 2004, the Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council (CICC) was established to support NCISP implementation and refinement. CICC's 19 members serve as the voice for tribal, local, and state law enforcement agencies on intelligence issues. In FY 2005, CICC and GIWG developed "Criminal Intelligence for the Chief Executive," a training course that provides an overview on understanding the importance of developing an intelligence capability in law enforcement agencies. Session attendees receive classroom instruction and resource materials regarding NCISP, intelligence-led policing, and policy issues, laws, statutes, and rules affecting the intelligence function; tools to help prevent and respond to legal, privacy, and ethical issues; and information about available intelligence systems and resources. After completing initial revisions to the course, a second pilot course was held in Springfield, Illinois in July 2005. A state-centric model, this session involved local police chiefs and sheriffs and the state police agency. Delivering the training in this manner allowed local and state components to directly interact and discuss their own unique challenges. Course evaluations and comments indicated that the session format and delivery were well received. Based on positive feedback, additional states expressed an interest in hosting the training.
- In response to a request by the FBI, CICC helped develop recommendations to address tribal, local, and state law enforcement concerns about coordination and processes when sharing crime and terrorism intelligence and law enforcement-sensitive information.
- In conjunction with the Justice Management Institute, BJA sponsored the development of privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties policy templates that help law enforcement agencies across the country develop justice information sharing and intelligence systems policies. The policy templates are available at [http://it.ojp.gov/documents/Privacy\\_Civil\\_Rights\\_and\\_Civil\\_Liberties\\_Policy\\_Templates.pdf](http://it.ojp.gov/documents/Privacy_Civil_Rights_and_Civil_Liberties_Policy_Templates.pdf).

### ■ ■ ■ Integrated Justice Information Systems Institute

In 1999, BJA, on behalf of OJP, invited key information technology companies with experience assisting local, state, and federal agencies in the law enforcement and criminal justice communities to form the Integrated Justice Industry Working Group (IWG). IWG's charter was to expedite and promote the implementation of integrated justice information systems nationwide by applying cutting-edge knowledge of the information technology industry to justice issues. In April 2001, IWG formed the Integrated Justice Information Systems (IJIS) Institute and became a nonprofit corporation to better facilitate the group's responsibilities and priorities. The IJIS Institute—funded through the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program—provides local and state agencies with training, education, and assistance on justice information sharing and integrated justice information systems. Members now represent more than 130 of the most active information technology providers to justice organizations. To fulfill its mission, the IJIS Institute provides short-term technical assistance to agencies with experts from its extensive network of member companies and takes on national initiatives that help practitioners and industry further advance information sharing among government organizations.



- Although crime victims have a constitutional right to be informed of their offenders' status and court events related to their case, victims often must contact multiple agencies through telephone calls, letters, or e-mails to obtain the information they need. With large caseloads and limited resources, it can be challenging for law enforcement agencies and prosecutor offices to meet these requests. In response, in June 2005, BJA released the Developing and Enhancing Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification (SAVIN) Program grant announcement, and the IJIS Institute was selected to provide technical assistance and draft technical standards for the program. State government agencies authorized to manage the planning and implementation of a SAVIN program, as well as state sheriff associations, state prosecutor associations, and Indian tribes, were eligible to apply to obtain effective technology to manage critical information about offenders that victims can access in near-real time. Effective SAVIN programs increase victim safety, meet legislative requirements, and minimize the costs associated with keeping victims informed throughout the criminal justice process. SAVIN grant awards will be made in FY 2006.

- The IJIS Institute also supports the Global JXDM Knowledge Base and Help Desk, which provides users with answers to their technical questions regarding Global JXDM's content, principles, and best practices. This initiative is responsible for the design, organization, and operation of a national virtual help desk for public and private organizations seeking to apply Global JXDM in actual information exchanges. Users may access this tool—which went live on September 1, 2005—at <http://it.ojp.gov/gjxdm/helpdesk>.

### ■ ■ ■ Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council

Using Byrne Discretionary Grant Program funding, the Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council (LEITSC) was formed in 2002 to foster the strategic development of integrated justice systems by defining and implementing standards. LEITSC comprises representatives from the Police Executive Research Forum, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, National Sheriffs' Association, and International Association of Chiefs of Police, which administers the BJA grant. The council's mission is to represent the law enforcement community when developing information technology standards and to provide law enforcement with information on standards that directly affect them.



- BJA, in partnership with LEITSC and OJP's National Institute of Justice, developed a national functional standard (i.e., a formal document that defines the business practices of a given community and provides a detailed mapping from which systems developers can build information systems) for law enforcement's Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) systems and Records Management Systems (RMS).
- With CAD and RMS standards, law enforcement officials will be able to implement systems to access critical information in real time across jurisdictions, reduce implementation costs by using an already-established standard, and reduce personnel costs by automating and expediting processes. The first operational release of these standards will be in summer 2006.



### ■ ■ ■ National Association of State Chief Information Officers

The National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO) fosters government excellence through quality business practices, information management, and technology policy. NASCIO represents state chief information officers (CIOs) and information resource executives and managers from the 50 states, U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia. Enterprise architecture has been adopted as a critical business model for delivering better government. This scope includes an understanding of environmental economics, citizen expectations, and strategic response to specific needs.



- BJA, in partnership with NASCIO, provides technical assistance and mentoring to states to support the governance and management of law enforcement and justice information technology. NASCIO's Adaptive Enterprise Architecture Development Program targets CIOs at the municipal, county, state, and federal levels of government. This approach provides a comprehensive framework for managing information technology systems, personnel, and operations to align them with each state's overall strategy. Ultimately, this structured process helps state CIOs make sound, targeted decisions about how to best manage their states' information-related assets.
- In 2005, under BJA's guidance, NASCIO conducted a national assessment to help develop relevant technical assistance; continued development of its *Enterprise Architecture Development Tool-Kit* (version 3.0) to support states' efforts to initiate, implement, and manage a comprehensive enterprise architecture program; and provided technical assistance.
- In addition to presenting at its annual mid-year conference on communications interoperability, business continuity (preparedness and pandemic flu issues), privacy, and security, NASCIO developed valuable resources including *Perspectives—Government Information Sharing: Calls to Action*, which outlines challenges to information sharing and ways to overcome these barriers, and a training video entitled *In Hot Pursuit: Achieving Interoperability through XML*, which uses a justice-related scenario to present interoperability concepts and demonstrates the importance of DOJ's Global Justice XML Data Model as key to interoperability nationwide.

### ■ ■ ■ National Governors Association Center for Best Practices

The National Governors Association Center for Best Practices (NGA Center) helps Governors and their policy staff develop and implement innovative solutions to challenges facing their states. Through the NGA Center ([www.nga.org/center](http://www.nga.org/center)), Governors and their policy advisors can quickly identify what works, obtain assistance in implementing effective programs, and receive comprehensive information updates. NGA Center staff provide tailored technical assistance, explore emerging national trends, and identify and share best practices.



- With BJA leadership and funding, NGA created a multifaceted initiative, the State Leadership in Criminal Justice Information Technology Integration Project, to help states implement strategies that improve justice information sharing across agencies, disciplines, and levels of government. The project has benefited states by providing financial resources to develop and update justice information sharing plans and strategies and by conducting a series of regional technical assistance workshops to explore key justice information technology integration leadership issues.
- The project has three central activities: a workshop series, planning initiatives, and a joint NGA Center/BJA justice information technology implementation grant program. In FY 2005, 46 states and Puerto Rico participated in one or more of the three workshop series; 42 states received awards under the first round of planning grants and 39 states received awards under the second round of planning grants; and 26 states shared \$16.4 million in BJA funding to implement their justice information technology integration projects.
- The NGA Center continued developing issue briefs to inform Governors and their policy advisors about how they can advance justice information sharing improvements. In addition, the NGA Center developed a web site ([www.nga.org/center/jit](http://www.nga.org/center/jit)) to provide states with information about the program.
- To improve justice information sharing, in FY 2005 BJA awarded \$50,000 in “seed” grants to Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin to implement the Global XML Data Model. Colorado, for example, used its award to partner the Colorado Integrated Criminal Justice Information System with the County Sheriffs of Colorado to develop a method to access on-demand information from local county jails. The completed integrated database will allow Colorado’s courts, probation officers, prosecutors, and local and county law enforcement agencies to more effectively track offender populations.

### ■ ■ ■ SEARCH—The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics

Electronically sharing accurate and complete information in a timely, secure, and efficient way is critical to meeting the operational requirements of local, state, and federal agencies and complying with state and federal mandates. In response to this need, BJA supports training and technical assistance programs that its partner, SEARCH—The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, provides. SEARCH's primary objective has been to identify and solve the information management problems of agencies that need to exchange data with other local and state agencies and the federal government.



- Although great strides have been made to automate and electronically store and exchange justice data and information, the justice community still faces major challenges in addressing the complex planning, procurement, implementation, management, and integration of information technologies. Through SEARCH's national program, Operational System Support Technical Assistance and Training, local and state justice agencies receive direct and targeted assistance through onsite and in-house technical assistance, training, resources development, and tools. This assistance not only provides information about the latest technological advances and their application to the justice community, but also helps agencies strategically plan for and successfully procure, implement, secure, and manage those solutions.
- In FY 2005, nearly 70 criminal justice agencies received either onsite or in-house technical assistance, and nearly 30 law enforcement investigators received personalized training on high-technology, computer, and Internet-related crimes. In addition, SEARCH published issue briefs on new technologies and presented at nearly 20 meetings, focus groups, and national conferences.
- Developed for practitioners at the enterprise level during the planning process, the Justice Information Exchange Model® (JIEM) has made a significant impact on the administration of justice. Funded by BJA and supported by SEARCH, JIEM helps organizations document, analyze, and improve business processes and information flow related to the exchange of information with other entities. Once the business processes and issues are fully documented and understood, sites can successfully use DOJ's Global Justice XML Data Model and other tools to develop automated interfaces to replace paper information transfers.

- SEARCH held 11 training programs on JIEM—six at SEARCH's headquarters in Sacramento, California and five at customer sites. Attendees were encouraged to take an optional certification examination at the conclusion of the course; in all, 142 individuals from 10 different states or territories were trained and certified in FY 2005.
- At the direction of Congress, the U.S. Secret Service created nine Electronic Crimes Task Forces across the nation. The task forces work in collaboration with local and state law enforcement, businesses, and academia to protect national telecommunications and information systems infrastructure against terrorist threats and other criminal activity. Under this program, SEARCH provided the task forces and program management personnel with six computer-based trainings on enterprise security and vulnerability.

#### ■ ■ ■ Regional Information Sharing Systems Program

The Regional Information Sharing Systems® (RISS) Program is a nationwide communications and information sharing program serving more than 7,300 law enforcement member agencies and more than 71,000 RISS access officers from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, Australia, Canada, and England. The six RISS Centers operate in multistate geographic regions, with each Center tailoring support services to the investigative and prosecutorial needs of its member agencies. The Centers also provide services and products that are national in scope and significance. RISS provides a range of services, including criminal intelligence, investigative support, specialized equipment loans, and technical assistance. RISS operates a secure, private intranet—RISSNET—that connects its six Centers, participating law enforcement agencies, and member agency systems.

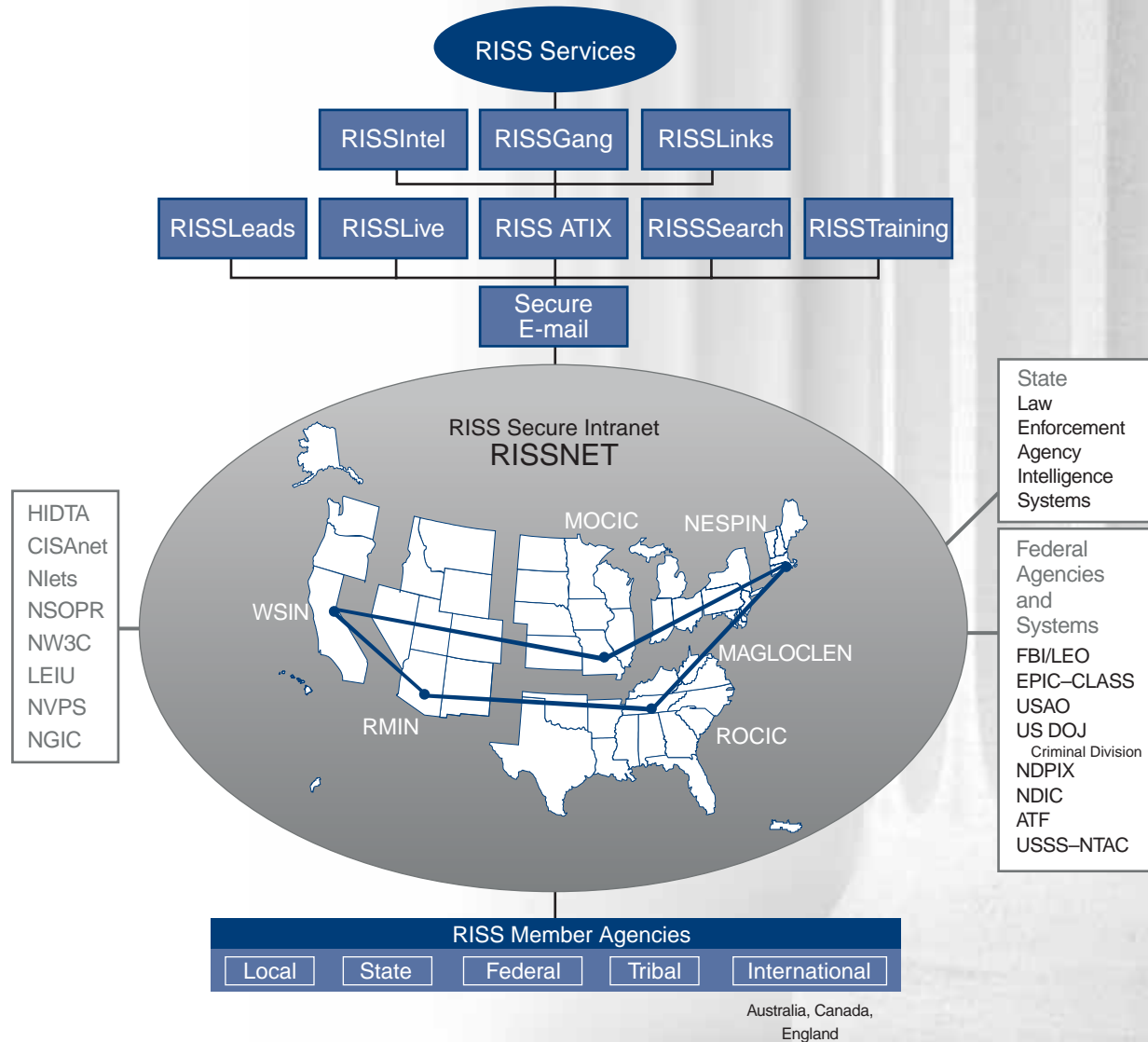


- RISS continued to integrate many recommendations from the *National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan* by promoting information sharing partnerships and participating in information sharing initiatives such as the Trusted Credential Project (TCP), which allows users with security credentials to access RISS resources via RISSNET. In addition, RISS is examining whether TCP can serve as a mechanism by which users can access other networks so information can be passed from network to network and facilitate critical information sharing nationwide.

## Exhibit 5. RISS Communication and Information Sharing Partnerships

### Acronym Key

ATF: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives  
 CISAnet: Criminal Information Sharing Alliance Network  
 CTAC: Counterdrug Technology Assessment Center  
 EPIC–NCLSS: El Paso Intelligence Center National Clandestine Laboratory Seizure System  
 FBI/LEO: Federal Bureau of Investigation/ Law Enforcement Online  
 HIDTA: High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas  
 LEIU: Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit  
 MAGLOCLLEN: Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network  
 MOCIC: Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center  
 NDIC: National Drug Intelligence Center  
 NDPIX: National Drug Pointer Index  
 NESPIN: New England State Police Information Network  
 NGIC: National Gang Intelligence Center  
 Nlets: International Justice and Public Safety Information Sharing Network  
 NSOPR: National Sex Offender Public Registry  
 NVPS: National Virtual Pointer System  
 NW3C: National White Collar Crime Center  
 RMIN: Rocky Mountain Information Network  
 ROCIC: Regional Organized Crime Information Center  
 USAO: U.S. Attorneys Offices  
 US DOJ: U.S. Department of Justice  
 USSS–NTAC: U.S. Secret Service National Threat Assessment Center  
 WSIN: Western States Information Network





- RISS continued to participate in the Counterterrorism Collaboration Interoperability Project (CCIP), a partnership with the Homeland Security Information Network, the FBI's Law Enforcement Online, and the Criminal Information Sharing Alliance Network. This project allows participating partner systems to access sensitive, unclassified documents through new and unique technology. It has been recognized as an information sharing model, as required by the Presidential Executive Order 13356 Implementation Plan.
- In FY 2005, RISS continued to enhance the Automated Trusted Information Exchange (ATIX), a communication system that allows first responders, critical infrastructure personnel, and public safety and law enforcement personnel to share terrorism and homeland security information in a secure, real-time environment. Enhancements included expanding e-mail capacity and adding e-mail features and options.
- RISS continued to promote and participate in many initiatives and partnerships to connect additional agency systems as nodes on RISSNET for secure communications and information sharing. Through FY 2005, 17 High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs), 18 state agency systems, and 12 federal systems were connected, including the National Drug Pointer Index, the El Paso Intelligence Center, the International Justice and Public Safety Information Sharing Network (NLETS), the National White Collar Crime Center, and the National Drug Intelligence Center. In FY 2005, RISS connected the Operation Respond Institute's Operation Respond Emergency Information System, which provides critical information regarding the rail and other transportation industries, to RISSNET. RISS also approved connecting the U.S. Secret Service's Targeted Violence Information Sharing System, a web-based application designed to help law enforcement and other entities responsible for protecting public officials.
- In FY 2005, RISS responded to Hurricane Katrina by providing logistical support and supplies to law enforcement assigned to the impacted areas. Specifically, RISS confirmed and announced staging locations within the affected states where supplies could be delivered, located replacement patrol vehicles, and identified emergency routes. RISS staff also provided officers with food, water, fuel, and access to satellite telephones, as well as prepared intelligence assessments on gang and criminal activity to strengthen law enforcement's response.

### ■ ■ ■ National White Collar Crime Center

The National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) continued to provide a nationwide support system for organizations and local and state law enforcement agencies involved in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of economic and high-tech crimes. BJA assistance supports this nonprofit organization whose membership primarily comprises law enforcement agencies, state regulatory bodies with criminal investigative authority, and local and state prosecutor offices. NW3C ([www.nw3c.org](http://www.nw3c.org)) supports efforts across state boundaries, bringing agencies together through a combination of training and critical support services, as well as equipping agencies with skills, tools, and resources.



- NW3C's efforts to build valuable resources, combined with an improved management structure, have driven its outcomes to record highs. Satisfaction is captured by such findings as the Institute for Law and Justice's 2005 *Extended Evaluability Assessment of the National White Collar Crime Center*, which found that 99.5 percent of the students who took NW3C's training stated they would "recommend the course to others." Investigators and prosecutors also found the services very beneficial.
- In FY 2005, membership grew by 207, to 1,808 total member agencies. NW3C increased the number of courses from 4 classes in 2001–2002 to 15 in 2004–2005, conducted 149 classes, and provided computer crime and digital evidence training to 2,387 students and economic crime training to 1,171 students. In addition, nearly 630 members participated at NW3C's two regional economic crime summits, and 435 members gained insight into identity theft and elder fraud issues at three NW3C outreach events. Since NW3C's training component started in 1995, more than 25,000 people have attended its courses.
- NW3C also provides investigative support to the law enforcement community in the form of crime analysis, database information searches, and supplemental funding. These services are provided free-of-charge to all member agencies. NW3C's Investigative Support Services reached an all-time high in 2005: analytical service requests increased by 167 percent (2,490 products) and public record searches increased by 7 percent (28,320 searches), when compared to FY 2004.
- NW3C's Criminal Information Pointer Database was redesigned, upgraded, and made available to RISS members through their respective RISS Centers. NW3C's intelligence technicians in turn were

*“As should be clearly evident, investigators and prosecutors who have availed themselves of NW3C services have found them to be very worthwhile. The recurring theme is that the case could not have moved without the products provided by the NW3C analysts . . . it is clear that the offenders in these cases were swayed strongly to accept plea bargains based in large part on the efforts of NW3C analysts.”*

—From the Institute for Law and Justice's *Extended Evaluability Assessment of the National White Collar Crime Center*, 2005

given access to RISS's databases, enabling them to perform additional searches for NW3C members. In FY 2005, intelligence technicians received more than 2,800 member requests for public database searches, resulting in more than 28,300 searches, a 35 percent increase over FY 2004.

- NW3C cyber programs are a high priority, in light of the need to help local and state agencies address homeland defense issues. The Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3), a partnership between NW3C and the FBI, is a web-based application that receives, develops, and refers criminal complaints regarding the rapidly expanding arena of cybercrime. IC3 ([www.ic3.gov](http://www.ic3.gov)) gives cybercrime victims an easy-to-use reporting mechanism that alerts authorities of suspected criminal or civil violations. For law enforcement and regulatory agencies at the tribal, local, state, federal, and international levels, it provides a central referral mechanism for complaints involving Internet-related crimes. In FY 2005, IC3 logged 216,695 complaints.

### **National White Collar Crime Center At Work**

A detective of the Granite City (Illinois) Police Department was called to the home of a missing teenage girl to assist the detective assigned to the case. The mother of the missing girl told the assigned detective that her daughter had a computer and had been communicating via e-mail with some of her friends—perhaps revealing her location or activities. The assigned detective knew the Granite City detective had received training from the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) on gathering evidence from computer hard drives, so he asked the Granite City detective to help him on this case. The Granite City detective searched for and found web-based e-mails on the missing girl's computer. After reading these e-mails, the Granite City detective discovered the name and address (in Pennsylvania) of a young man the missing girl was going to visit.

The Granite City detective turned all the information over to the assigned detective, who in turn contacted law enforcement in Pennsylvania for assistance. Prior to the missing girl's arrival, Pennsylvania law enforcement officers contacted the young man and brought him in for questioning. At first, the young man said he did not know anything about the girl, but when law enforcement officers were able to cite passages from his e-mails to the young girl, he agreed to cooperate with the investigation and was released. When the girl arrived at the young man's home, he contacted the law enforcement officers, who in turn went to his home, found the young girl, and returned her to Illinois.

Because of the NW3C training the Granite City detective received, investigators were quickly able to locate the missing girl and bring her home to safety.

## ■ ■ ■ Criminal Intelligence

Information gathering is vital to law enforcement efforts to prevent crime, pursue and apprehend offenders, and obtain evidence necessary to convict offenders. To support this function, BJA and its partners have joined together to develop guidelines and principles for collecting, analyzing, and distributing intelligence information. Examples of just a few of these efforts are provided below.



### ■ **Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies: Training and Technical Assistance.**

BJA supports training and technical assistance for Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies 28 CFR Part 23, a guideline for law enforcement agencies that operate federally funded multijurisdictional criminal intelligence systems. Facilitated by BJA's partner, the Institute for Intergovernmental Research, the training covers the definition of intelligence and intelligence systems, the legislative history of the guidelines, collection and dissemination policies, and system control and audit procedures. In FY 2005, nearly 1,600 law enforcement officers were trained in 50 events provided through the 28 CFR Part 23 Training and Technical Assistance Program. These 50 events were composed of 30 regularly scheduled training seminars and 20 specialized training events, based on agency requests.

In addition to the training events, eight onsite visits were conducted at various law enforcement agencies to review criminal intelligence systems; following the visits, requesting agencies received reports on the visits and staff recommendations. Finally, the 28 CFR Part 23 Training and Technical Assistance Program provided many reference materials to training and conference attendees and other agencies, including more than 4,100 copies of the *Layman's Guide* (available at [www.iir.com/28CFR/LaymensGuide.pdf](http://www.iir.com/28CFR/LaymensGuide.pdf))—a reference tool detailing how to comply with 28 CFR Part 23 requirements and operate related criminal intelligence systems—and more than 2,200 copies of the informational CD-ROM *Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies for 28 CFR Part 23 Compliance*.

- **Fusion Center Standards.** A fusion center is created when two or more agencies collaborate to exchange information, intelligence, resources, and expertise by merging data from a variety of—and often disparate—sources. The goal of fusion centers is to maximize the ability to detect, prevent, apprehend, and respond to criminal and terrorism activity. Fusion centers are an effective way to implement portions of NCISP. BJA collaborated with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC) to develop the *Fusion Center Guidelines*.

The intent of the DOJ/DHS collaboration was to ensure a consistent, unified message and provide a comprehensive set of guidelines for developing and operating a fusion center within a state or region. Version 1 of the guidelines, which specifically addresses law enforcement intelligence, was completed in July 2005 and distributed to all state agencies, homeland security advisors, and fusion centers. A companion CD-ROM that contains sample policies, templates, checklists, resource documents, and web site links also was developed in conjunction with the guidelines. Both resources are available at [http://it.ojp.gov/topic.jsp?topic\\_id=209](http://it.ojp.gov/topic.jsp?topic_id=209).

### On the Forefront of Change: State and Local Initiatives

The key to meaningful and consistent justice information sharing is working collaboratively with partners and exchanging information in a safe, secure environment. Many of BJA's justice information sharing initiatives are funded through the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program, providing assistance to law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and correctional organizations to develop and enhance criminal justice information systems throughout the country.

- **New Hampshire: Justice-One Network Environment (J-ONE).** In June 2001, New Hampshire initiated a plan to create an automated criminal justice information system integrating municipal, county, and state law enforcement computer systems and data. Since its launch, J-ONE has improved the effectiveness and efficiency of New Hampshire's criminal justice agencies and judiciary by allowing members to access data at the source; share information electronically, allowing for wider dissemination; and make individual case and statistical queries electronically. In FY 2005, J-ONE processed nearly 27,000 electronic criminal complaints sent by law enforcement agencies. In addition, it updated its data application to provide users with a web application for capturing warrant requests and emergency protective orders, as well as to allow bail commissioners to enter bail documents and conditions of release.
- **New York: Safe Automated Fast Event Tracking Network (SAFETNet).** Operation IMPACT is New York's crime fighting strategy to achieve the vision of becoming the safest state in the nation by 2008. The strategy was initiated in mid-2004 and supports developing local infrastructure to achieve and sustain long-term crime reduction in counties outside of New York City. Seventeen counties, which when combined report more than 80 percent of the crime outside of New York City, are members of this initiative. One of four key components that frame Operation IMPACT is to expand information sharing and intelligence.



In response, New York's Division of Criminal Justice Services expanded law enforcement access to one of its critical statewide information sharing systems: SAFETNet, the state's secure online system that maintains information on targets and locations under investigation. When two agencies unknowingly investigate the same individual, officers can be put in harm's way, especially if the investigation results in one law enforcement agency executing a search warrant at a location that has undercover detectives present from another agency. With SAFETNet, law enforcement agencies that register a target immediately learn if the target is the subject of another investigation, allowing for interagency coordination and ensuring officer safety. In FY 2005, the number of investigative targets law enforcement entered into SAFETNet increased from 2,800 in FY 2004 to more than 4,200.

- **Pennsylvania: Protection From Abuse Database (PFAD).** In FY 2005, the Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence enhanced PFAD, an electronic repository of pleadings and orders of protection resulting from abuse cases. Information is available to authorized users statewide 24 hours a day via a secure web site and Pennsylvania's Justice Information Network. Sixty-three of Pennsylvania's 67 counties are connected to PFAD, with more than 7,100 authorized users. In FY 2005, PFAD was enhanced to allow county court clerks to send data directly to the Pennsylvania State Police (PSP), who in turn would notify all PFAD users if the data were accepted or rejected by PSP's statewide registry of protection orders.
- **Texas: Dallas County's Adult Criminal Justice Information Systems Project.** In FY 2005, this project completed its fourth year of a multiphase plan to integrate adult criminal justice information systems in Dallas County. The integrated system will enable municipal, county, and state criminal justice agencies to share information and reduce redundancy when recording, reporting on, and storing offender information. Participating agencies include 26 municipalities, 82 district and county courts, the Probation Department, the Sheriff's Department, and the District Attorney's Office, which collectively process about 120,000 adult cases each year. When completed, this project will serve as a model for the state and be replicated in other areas, as well as support activities related to homeland security networks.
- **Vermont: Vermont Crime Online (VCON).** This project provides a simple, web-based method for law enforcement to access statewide National Information Based Reporting System (NIBRS) data for strategic planning and reporting purposes. Vermont State Police and other law enforcement agencies have access to offense, victim, defendant, and crime circumstances data, which in turn can be outputted into customized reports and tables. For example, a station commander could review the amount of property loss due to burglary in his or her jurisdiction, along with the type of victim and characteristics of defendants arrested. And if a station commander was interested in

*(Continued)*

*(Continued from previous page)*

evaluating shift strength, a report could easily be generated indicating the day and time of offenses, by location. In addition to the secure information that law enforcement can retrieve, constituents, the media, and government officials may access VCON to obtain certain crime statistics, freeing up the time station commanders usually take to respond to such queries.

- **Virginia: Regional Law Enforcement Data-Sharing Networks.** In FY 2005, Virginia's Department of Criminal Justice Services used JAG funding to support four regional law enforcement data-sharing networks in primarily rural areas that could not otherwise support such networks. The networks link 18 police and sheriffs' departments and one regional jail. Grant funds were used to purchase hub equipment; obtain software for data compilation, retrieval, and crime analysis; and enhance data mining and analysis capabilities in existing networks. These networks provide investigators and crime analysts with valuable, timely, and previously unavailable information other agencies compiled, which helps them save time when conducting investigations and developing cases. The success of these networks also has generated interest in data-sharing endeavors in other areas of the state.

The background of the slide features a grayscale image of classical architectural columns. The columns are fluted and have a decorative capital. The image is slightly blurred, creating a sense of depth and grandeur. A white horizontal band is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text.

# SECTION 3

State Successes

## SECTION 3. State Successes

A number of BJA grant programs are administered directly to state governments and their State Administering Agencies (SAAs). SAAs are responsible for setting priorities and allocating justice resources within their respective states, affording local control to those who know their communities' issues and needs best. Justice funding from BJA has allowed each SAA to achieve goals and benefit from numerous successful and innovative initiatives. This section shares SAA-provided snapshots of how SAA and state-level programs and initiatives helped keep America's communities safer in FY 2005.

# Alabama

The Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs (ADECA) administers state and federal grant programs and disburses related funds for and on behalf of the state and its units of local government. ADECA's Law Enforcement and Traffic Safety (LETS) Division is authorized to apply for and administer funds appropriated from the federal government or the state legislature as they pertain to law enforcement and the criminal justice system. The LETS Division provides subgrants to help Alabama's criminal justice, juvenile justice, and victims' assistance programs. Thirty-two multijurisdictional violent crime and drug task force groups lead the state's effort to reduce the threat of illegal drugs and associated criminal activities that pose a danger to the health and safety of Alabama's communities. These violent crime units also bring together law enforcement agencies to reduce drug activity and violent crime through the apprehension of manufacturers and distributors of illegal substances.

- **Alabama Crime Prevention Clearinghouse & Training Institute (Clearinghouse).** A project of the Auburn University Montgomery School of Continuing Education, the Clearinghouse coordinates crime prevention efforts and partners with law enforcement agencies to develop statewide crime prevention programs and training. The low-cost trainings are formulated based on the needs and interests in each agency's jurisdiction. The program also encourages participating agencies to pool resources, which enables them to offer pertinent training on a statewide, cost-effective basis.

Throughout 2005, the Clearinghouse coordinated 30 training events—including the 4-day "Mental Health Crisis Intervention Specialist Training Program," which teaches law enforcement officers how to manage people experiencing mental health crises. The Clearinghouse also piloted training on developing digital case file systems, which allow law enforcement agencies the opportunity to save fiscal resources otherwise expended on duplicating prosecutors' case files.

- **Calhoun-Cleburne County Drug and Violent Crime Task Force (Task Force).** The Task Force is a multijurisdictional drug and violent crime investigative unit composed of a number of member agencies. These member agencies recognized the advantages of combating drug trafficking and violent crime through a unified, cooperative effort, which has proved to be a valuable asset in reducing drug trafficking and violent crime occurrences in Task Force operating areas. Task Force investigations have led to the recovery of illegal drugs with an approximate street value of more than \$1.6 million.



# Alaska

The Alaska Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the state agency charged with providing functions relative to the protection of life, property, and wildlife resources in Alaska and is the state's primary law enforcement and public safety organization. DPS's Division of Administrative Services, Grants Administration Office, delivers grant administration and management services to DPS and other local and state agencies throughout Alaska.

- **Alaska Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory (ASCDL).** Using funds from a Project Safe Neighborhoods subgrant, ASCDL hired a full-time forensic technician in June 2005 to operate its Integrated Ballistic Identification System (IBIS) and make the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) available to Alaska's law enforcement agencies. By August 2005, the technology assisted in five different investigations, including linking evidence from a homicide scene to a seemingly unrelated drive-by shooting. ASCDL would not have been able to operate its IBIS and participate in NIBIN without this funding, and these links between violent crimes may not have been discovered at all.
- **Alaska Illegal Drug and Alcohol Initiative.** Made possible through the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program, this initiative supports the Alaska Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Enforcement with its statewide effort to control the sale and distribution of illegal drugs and alcohol. Funds from this grant support two Alaska State Trooper investigators and an administrative clerk in the Major Offenders Unit—a unit established to target major drug and alcohol distributors in Alaska. The unit was designed to travel anywhere in the state to conduct long-term major offender cases. The Major Offenders Unit just completed a lengthy investigation of a criminal group importing as much as 500 pounds of marijuana buds monthly. The unit, along with 60 other local, state, and federal law enforcement officers, served 11 search warrants, arrested 6 individuals, and seized more than \$1 million in assets. It is estimated that the criminal group generated more than \$10 million in gross drug proceeds.

## American Samoa

American Samoa's Criminal Justice Planning Agency is responsible for administering and monitoring the territory's JAG Program and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program. The agency also is responsible for administering and monitoring funding from DOJ's Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)—in support of OVW's Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Crime Victims Assistance and STOP Violence Against Women grant programs—and OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

- **Tafuna Correctional Facility.** American Samoa used RSAT Program funding to continue enhancing its drug testing and treatment services. RSAT staff at the Tafuna Correctional Facility provide clients with in-house counseling, conduct drug and alcohol counseling sessions, and facilitate anger management counseling sessions. Once participants complete all of the sessions, they receive graduation certificates.

# Arizona

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) was created in 1982 to serve as a resource and service organization for Arizona's criminal justice agencies on various issues ranging from drugs, gangs, victim compensation, and assistance to criminal record improvement initiatives. As Arizona's SAA, ACJC works with federal partners to provide support and guidance to local agencies via a statewide strategy. Priorities include a statewide, systemwide, enhanced drug, gang, and violent crime control effort maintained by multiagency, multijurisdictional drug, gang, and violent crime control task forces; a criminal justice records improvement project that provides timely and accurate records to all criminal justice agencies; and programs to support forensic crime laboratories, drug and violent offender detention, and court adjudication.

- **RSAT Juvenile Programs.** RSAT programs allow inmates with addictions the chance to overcome their substance abuse problems and gain a second chance when they reenter the community. This second chance is imperative for juvenile offenders. If the state can intervene at an early age, these young offenders have the chance to live a drug-free, crime-free life and not enter the adult criminal justice system. Arizona has three juvenile RSAT programs: two for male offenders in Phoenix and Tucson and one for female offenders in Phoenix. The residential treatment is followed up with aftercare treatment, providing participants with assistance in obtaining employment, attending school or job training, and counseling designed to decrease relapses and reduce recidivism rates. Since the first juvenile RSAT program began in 1997 (the other two began in 1998), 821 juveniles have enrolled in the RSAT program. The program has an overall success rate of 67 percent. The aftercare component began in 2003; by the end of FY 2005, 75 juveniles had received aftercare treatment upon release, with 57 successfully completing the aftercare program.

# Arkansas

The Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration's Office of Intergovernmental Services (IGS) is responsible for various grant programs through the Statewide Clearinghouse and Internal Audit sections. IGS also manages OVW's VOCA Crime Victims Assistance, STOP Violence Against Women, and Family Violence Prevention and Services grant programs. This division also is responsible for managing various federal grant programs that support improvements in the state's criminal justice system.

- **Project Parole Release & Independent Development Effort (PRIDE).** Arkansas administers five RSAT-funded programs, offering 225 treatment beds for male offenders and 100 treatment beds for female offenders. One of its programs, Project PRIDE, provides clients reentering the community with a comprehensive range of residential, treatment, employment, and other aftercare services that are required as a condition of each client's release. Project PRIDE uses RSAT funding to employ a counselor who serves 20 parolees a year (10 every 6 months). In addition, the project offers efficiency apartments for parolees, with first preference given to RSAT program participants. Project PRIDE started with 10 efficiency apartments; in 2005, the number doubled to 20.

# California

The California Office of Emergency Services, Law Enforcement and Victim Services Division, is responsible for linking state programs to its law enforcement, prevention, treatment, and systems improvement goals to ensure its criminal justice system speaks to the needs of California's communities. The Division aligns its activities with national priorities in response to violent crimes and drug trafficking, conveying California's ongoing commitment to strengthening the community's relationship to law enforcement, preventing crime, and protecting its citizens.

- **Glenn County Narcotic Task Force (GCNTF).** California's GCNTF is a multicomponent unit composed of the Glenn County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney's Office, and Probation Department; the Willows Police Department; the Orland Police Department; and the California Highway Patrol (Willows Office). In 1998, GCNTF joined forces with the Tehama Interagency Drug Enforcement Task Force—which includes the Tehama County Sheriff's Department, District Attorney's Office, and Probation Department; the Red Bluff Police Department; the Corning Police Department; and the California Highway Patrol (Red Bluff Office)—to form the Tehama and Glenn Methamphetamine Enforcement Team (TAGMET).

Within only a 6-month period in 2005, TAGMET made 45 arrests and seized 10 firearms, more than 620 grams of crystal methamphetamine, nearly 760 grams of powder methamphetamine, 4,760 pounds of marijuana, more than 66,000 marijuana plants, and over \$110,000 in U.S. currency. In addition, TAGMET conducted two Drug Endangered Children investigations and placed one child in protective custody, away from dangerous conditions. The team also looked to educate its communities about the dangers of substance abuse. During a 6-month period, TAGMET made 6 drug awareness presentations to more than 400 children in Tehama and Glenn Counties, as well as presented to the business community and law enforcement and fire department personnel.



# Colorado

The Colorado legislature created the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) to strengthen the administration of criminal justice within the state. DCJ distributes approximately \$70 million per year to improve Colorado's criminal justice system and provides a wide range of technical services, including developing and implementing standards for the management of domestic violence and sex offenders, adult community corrections services, juvenile temporary holding facilities, and victim compensation and assistance programs. DCJ also conducts training for criminal justice practitioners and citizens and provides evaluation and statistical analysis services.

- **Colorado Task Force on Human Trafficking.** The Colorado Task Force on Human Trafficking's goals are to develop sustainable programs to combat human trafficking through proactive law enforcement and prosecution at all levels of government, collaborate with trafficking victim service providers, and increase identification and rescue of trafficking victims by at least 15 percent each year. BJA funding has helped enhance the multidisciplinary task force, increase collaboration among governmental agencies and service providers, and increase public awareness and victim identification. In FY 2005, the task force trained more than 50 law enforcement professionals via an 8-hour pilot course.
- **Crossroads to Freedom Therapeutic Community.** The Crossroads to Freedom Therapeutic Community at the Arrowhead Correctional Center is the oldest and most successful therapeutic community (TC) in a Colorado correctional institution. RSAT funding has allowed the state to continue operating the 96-bed therapeutic community, which serves the substance abusing and dually diagnosed prison population. Research recently conducted on the dually diagnosed inmates indicates that these offenders benefit most from a continuum of treatment. Offenders who participated in the prison TC and the community aftercare TC demonstrated significantly lower rates of recidivism (5 percent) versus those who solely received mental health services (33 percent) or prison TC services (16 percent).

## Connecticut

The Connecticut Policy Development and Planning Division seeks to improve the effectiveness of state services, ensure the efficient use of public resources, and inform public policymaking and implementation through research, analysis, and planning. In fulfilling its mission, Division staff are responsible for identifying emerging needs and issues and developing strategic plans; facilitating collaboration between the three branches of state government and between local and state government; identifying and communicating state interests in response to federal legislation, regulation, and policy implementation; and recommending and implementing improvements to complex public policy actions through legislation, policies, plans, and programs.

- **Supportive Housing Project.** Connecticut's Byrne/JAG funds supported development of a housing and community reentry project for individuals being released from prison who formerly resided in a shelter or on the street. The project involves a unique collaboration between the state's prison agency and private-sector service providers. The project provides housing and support services for offenders with a history of cycling in and out of prison and looks to reduce recidivism by providing offenders with services to support a successful reentry into the community. Services include job training, substance abuse intervention and treatment, and mental health care. The project has been operational for less than 1 year, but it has already produced positive results: the 21 offenders involved in the project have committed no new crimes, and more than half of the participants continue to meet their court requirements and participate in substance abuse treatment.
- **One-Stop Job Center.** One of the most important predictors of whether an inmate will be re-incarcerated is how he or she fares during the first month following release from prison, including how quickly he or she gets a job. Connecticut used its JAG funds to support a One-Stop Job Center in four of the state's prisons. The project involves collaboration between the state's prison and labor agencies. The Centers provide eligible inmates with access to computers and specifically designed software to help them locate job opportunities, receive re-employment training, and reach out to specialized counselors. A more recent enhancement includes an Employer Bank, which includes more than 300 businesses that are willing to employ ex-offenders. During 2005, the Centers assessed more than 12,000 inmates, 5,000 of which participated in job searches and job training.

# Delaware

The Delaware Criminal Justice Council (DCJC) is an independent body committed to leading the criminal justice system through a collaborative approach that calls on the experience and creativity of the Council, all components of the criminal justice system, and the community. DCJC continually strives for an effective system which is fair, efficient, and accountable.

- **6 for 1 Program.** Historically, both Delaware's Department of Correction and Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health did not provide treatment services to inmates awaiting sentencing or detainees who were unable to make bail, despite the fact that up to 80 percent of this population committed offenses related to drug dependence or as a result of acting under the influence. To remedy this gap in services, Delaware introduced the 6 for 1 Program, which provides early identification of substance abuse for detainees or unsentenced inmates at the Howard R. Young Correctional Institution—a lockdown facility similar to a prison or jail. Clients are referred to appropriate treatment/ancillary services, with the goal of reducing future involvement in the criminal justice system. The program provides a structured 30-day psychoeducational substance abuse/dependency program for 80 inmates. To date, more than 600 participants have graduated.

## District of Columbia

The District of Columbia Office of the Deputy Mayor for Public Safety and Justice (DMPSJ) serves to promote public safety, build sustainable neighborhoods, and ensure the swift and fair administration of justice. DMPSJ is the SAA for most U.S. Departments of Justice and Homeland Security grants, which are subgranted to agencies and community-based organizations in pursuit of this mission. The office also serves as the executive branch liaison to the federal justice agencies that provide services in the District.

- **Reintegration of Ex-Offenders Program.** “You’ll never work in the education field again.” That’s what “John’s” supervisor told him in September 2005 when John was fired from his job as a teacher at a charter school in Washington, D.C. The supervisor had recently been informed about a tax fraud conviction in John’s past and concluded John was unsuitable to teach at his school. The possibility of John falling back into familiar patterns of negative behavior was now there, but because of his dogged determination and help from a JAG Program subgrantee—the Conquest Reintegration Ministries (CORM)—he rose above this obstacle.

John found out about CORM in February 2005 while incarcerated. What impressed him about the program was that it was faith-based and designed to help ex-offenders reenter society following release. He corresponded with CORM until his release in August 2005, at which time he set his sights on and ultimately succeeded in becoming a resident at Conquest House, CORM’s transitional housing facility. During his stay, John not only received housing, but also job search assistance, a place to fax resumes and make telephone calls, clothing vouchers, and food. “I didn’t have to worry about basic needs,” he said. “I could focus on work, employment, and career.”

Shortly thereafter, he was offered the job at the charter school. Even after he was fired from that job, John was able to collect himself and soon found another job as a temporary substitute teacher at another District school. He reported to work on time, never missed a day, and performed so well that he impressed his supervisors. Regardless, John’s CORM case manager encouraged John to share the details of his past with his current supervisor. After hearing of John’s past, the supervisor concluded, “We all have a past, and we move on with our lives. But we really need you here.”

In February 2006, John became a permanent, full-time math teacher at the school. Using his savings, he obtained an apartment of his own and moved out of Conquest House. John looks forward to continuing his career in education, and he credits CORM with giving him the boost he needed to get his life back on track.

# Florida

The Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) is composed of nearly 2,000 members statewide who work at the Department's headquarters in Tallahassee, 7 regional operations centers, 15 field offices, and 7 crime laboratories. FDLE staff are guided by four fundamental values as they respond to the needs of Florida's citizens and criminal justice community: service, integrity, respect, and quality. FDLE is one of the few state law enforcement agencies in the country to have earned triple accreditation. They are accredited by the National Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies, the American Society of Crime Lab Directors, and the Commission for Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation.

- **DNA Database and Analysis Enhancements.** Since 1998, Florida has dedicated more than \$19 million in Byrne and JAG Program funding to enhancing its DNA databases and DNA analysis capabilities. Florida collects 45,000 samples each year and leads the nation in the number of DNA matches and number of times it has helped other agencies in their criminal investigations: matches made to Florida's DNA database account for 14 percent of the national totals and, since 1990, have provided assistance in nearly 4,700 investigations. In 2005, the DNA database matched offenders to 267 sexual assaults, 75 homicides, 134 robberies, 643 burglaries, and other criminal activities.



## Georgia

The Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council applies for, receives, and administers federal grant dollars to assist agencies and organizations in the fight against crime and keep Georgia citizens safe. Research studies, criminal justice planning, and evaluations of current and potential programs are provided through this agency.

- **Operation Arenal.** The Georgia Bureau of Investigation's State Drug Task Force (SDTF) provides undercover operatives and surveillance units to Georgia law enforcement agencies whose jurisdictions are grappling with drug-related and violent crimes. In FY 2005, at the request of the Athens/Clarke County Drug Squad and the Canton Regional Drug Enforcement Office, SDTF initiated Operation Arenal—Spanish for “quicksand” or “sandy ground”—to target street- and mid-level narcotics distribution. SDTF developed a strategic plan to identify and target mid- and upper-level dealers and their distribution networks in the Athens/Clarke County area. During the 6-month investigation, SDTF successfully identified and established narcotics purchases from a number of significant distributors of crack and powder cocaine. Within this short period of time, and without the assistance of informants, SDTF agents infiltrated the area's drug community and network and significantly affected the distribution of narcotics in the Athens/Clarke County area. In all, Operation Arenal charged 103 defendants as a result of 149 undercover narcotics transactions, of which 12 will be prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's Office for an array of violations ranging from distribution of crack cocaine to firearms violations.

# Guam

The Guam Bureau of Statistics and Plans (BSP) carries out various coordinating, collaborating, monitoring, and reporting functions regarding the administration and management of the criminal justice federal grants it administers with Guam's law enforcement and health services entities. Through the development of Guam's comprehensive strategic plan for drug control, violence prevention, and system improvement, BSP has been able to coordinate local and BJA resources Guam receives and target them to priority areas to reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. BSP ensures that proposed criminal justice programs and projects can function in a coordinated manner with plans and activities already in operation and that these programs or projects do not duplicate programs that already exist.

- **Rape Crisis Center.** Recently, sexual assault, especially against children, has increased at an alarming rate in Guam. In 2005, JAG Program funding made a significant impact on Guam's criminal justice system and its ability to respond to both child and adult sexual assaults. The Rape Crisis Center, the only facility of its kind on the island, provides victims with comprehensive forensic rape examinations in a safe, comfortable, and private environment; offers crisis intervention and case management; conducts multidisciplinary team interviews; and educates the community about sexual assault and prevention and Center services. These activities not only serve as a catalyst for the healing process, but also help law enforcement gather forensic evidence so it can successfully prosecute cases.

# Hawaii

The Hawaii Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division's Grants and Planning Branch supports the state's mission to inform and educate the community, policymakers, and government agencies about crime-related issues to create a safer environment; help agencies improve crime-related and victim assistance services and operations; promote community involvement in creating a safer environment; stimulate creative ideas in dealing with crime and victim services; and support programs proved to be effective in reducing recidivism.

- **Police Against Street Sales (PASS).** Due to limited resources, the Maui Police Department's Vice Narcotics was only able to staff five investigators for the entire county—down from the nine investigators they had had in years past. In response, the PASS project was designed to help the Narcotics Division combat street drug sales in Maui County. Using JAG funding, the PASS project provided community and patrol police officers with appropriate narcotics training, resources, equipment, and supervision, allowing them to assist the Narcotics Division by conducting basic narcotics investigations. In FY 2005, 371 drug cases were initiated and 207 suspects were arrested for involvement in illegal drug sales. In addition, more than 304 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 485 grams of marijuana, and an assortment of cocaine, pills (e.g., Oxycontin, Xanax, and Carisoprodol), and marijuana seedlings and plants were confiscated.

# Idaho

The Idaho State Police Department's goals are to provide Idaho with the safest, most crime-free environment possible; protect lives, property, and constitutional rights in Idaho; provide service and assistance to the criminal justice community and identified noncriminal justice customers; and leverage and effectively manage all resources.

- **Treasure Valley Organized Crime Narcotics Enforcement Co-op.** The Idaho State Police, in coordination with 23 local and federal agencies, organized the Treasure Valley Organized Crime Narcotics Enforcement Co-op to complement existing task forces by specifically focusing on mid- to high-level drug trafficking conspiracies. The Co-op identifies, investigates, and assists in prosecuting high-level criminal organizations involved in trafficking large volumes of illegal drugs for distribution locally and in other areas of the nation; identifies and coordinates criminal proceeds and assets of such organizations for equal distribution among task force members; and communicates intelligence information gathered on source locations to appropriate jurisdictions (e.g., the Drug Enforcement Administration, federal law enforcement, and other state agencies). Since its inception in July 2004 through the end of FY 2005, the Co-op made 68 arrests, had 49 pending indictments, made 9 out-of-state arrests, and seized nearly 15 pounds of methamphetamine, 5 pounds of cocaine, and 38 pounds of marijuana.
- **Office of Community Justice (OCJ), Owyhee County.** OCJ provides a one-stop location for victim services, advocacy, and referrals, as well as educational opportunities for at-risk and delinquent youth. OCJ partners with local police, the magistrate court, the prosecutor's office, schools, parents, and the community to provide these services to victims. It also provides training to probation staff, law enforcement, educators, administrators, and the community on subjects such as gangs, restitution, and the 9-1-1 emergency system. Most important, OCJ is a resource for the small, rural community it serves. It is a place where people can be heard and action can be taken. The community has developed a trust in OCJ and recognized it as a clearinghouse for information about the criminal justice system, services, and programs.

## Illinois

Created in 1983, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority is a state agency dedicated to improving the administration of criminal justice. The Authority works to identify critical issues facing the Illinois criminal justice system and to propose and evaluate policies, programs, and legislation that address those issues. It also works to ensure Illinois' criminal justice system is as efficient and effective as possible. The Authority accomplishes its goals through efforts in four areas: information systems and technology, research and analysis, policy and planning, and grants administration.

- **Combating Gun Violence.** The Northern District of Illinois, with a population of more than 9 million people, has looked to Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) to combat gun violence in its communities. Its strategy is clear: to concentrate its resources, including the Chicago Police Department Gun Teams, prosecution, and juvenile violence prevention initiatives, on those communities with the highest incidences of gun violence.

A key element of this strategy has been the use of parolee forums. Recognizing that the vast majority of firearms offenders in Chicago are from and return to the identified communities after their release, PSN funding from FYs 2003–2005 was awarded to the Illinois Department of Corrections to hire a PSN Coordinator to conduct parolee forums. All recently released parolees from these communities who were involved in gun offenses are required to attend a forum once a month. The forums bring together representatives of local and state law enforcement agencies, community groups, drug treatment programs, and job connection programs to reinforce the negative consequences of re-offending, while connecting parolees with the services and support they need to help prevent future involvement in criminal activity. Approximately 200 parolees attend these forums every quarter, and the number of community and faith-based organizations that want to become involved continues to grow.



# Indiana

Guided by a Board of Trustees representing all components of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems, the Indiana Criminal Justice Institute serves as the state's planning agency for criminal justice, juvenile justice, traffic safety, and victim services. The Institute develops long-range strategies for the effective administration of Indiana's criminal and juvenile justice systems and administers state and federal funds to carry out these strategies.

- **Prostitution Dismissal Program.** The Marion County Prosecutor's Office in Indianapolis, Indiana solves community quality-of-life crimes through innovative community prosecution programs such as the Prostitution Dismissal Program. Once in the program, each participant is assigned a caseworker, who evaluates the individual's background and goals and then develops a recovery plan. The participants must attend group meetings to address issues such as understanding their past, setting boundaries, and building confidence. Next, the participants must either gain legal employment or attend life-skills meetings. If the participants are compliant with the program, the offense they were originally arrested for will be removed from their record and they will be given a positive dismissal. In 2005, 17 participants completed the program and remain compliant.

## Iowa

The Iowa Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) serves as a leader and catalyst for improving the health and safety of its citizens by promoting strategic approaches and collaboration to reduce drug use and related crime. ODCP's Director is appointed by the Governor and charged by the Code of Iowa to coordinate and monitor all substance abuse and drug enforcement programs across the state. ODCP also administers federal grant programs to improve the criminal justice system through drug and violent crime control efforts.

- **Story County Jail-Based Drug Abuse Assessment & Treatment.** This project uses JAG funding to assess inmates for chemical dependency and provide identified inmates with drug treatment during their incarceration. During FY 2005, this project provided a wide array of services to jail inmates: 150 prescreens were completed, followed by 98 full evaluations; 57 inmates participated in group therapy; and 331 individual treatment sessions were held. In addition, nearly 650 inmates attended life-skills presentations on subjects such as HIV, tobacco cessation, spirituality, relationships, physical wellness, compulsive gambling, credit counseling, methamphetamine and marijuana avoidance, and employment skills.
- **Webster County Teen Intervene Program for Success (TIPS).** Schools are key social institutions for adolescents, second only to family in significance. TIPS provides a comprehensive range of treatment options at school for teens returning from residential treatment or at high risk of drug and alcohol abuse. This project supports a counselor who assesses the level of drug or alcohol involvement throughout the school, determines the appropriate services needed to educate and help students, facilitates a research-based intervention curriculum, and provides individual case management and treatment, group treatment, and aftercare services to students. In FY 2005, 64 students participated in group therapy sessions and, according to data obtained from school and juvenile court records, 84 percent of the TIPS clients did not engage in any substance use; 69 percent reduced their involvement with the juvenile justice system; 62 percent improved attendance at school; and 46 percent improved their grade-point averages.

# Kansas

The Governor's Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council (KCJCC) is committed to fostering healthy communities where citizens can grow, learn, feel safe, and economically thrive. By administering state and federal grants for local and state units of government and nonprofit, community, and faith-based organizations, the program seeks to enhance the criminal justice system, improve public safety, support crime victim services, and develop drug and violence prevention programs throughout the state. KCJCC accomplishes these goals by defining and analyzing issues and processes in the criminal justice system and identifying solutions.

- **Quad County Task Force (QCTF).** Located in the northwestern part of the state, Kansas' Quad County area includes more than 500 miles of state and federal highways, including Interstate 70. These highways play a significant role in narcotics distribution. I-70 is a major route for illicit drug shipment from the southwest U.S. border and west coast to points throughout the middle and eastern United States and the source for the majority of all narcotics—except methamphetamine—bought and sold in the Quad County area.

In FY 2005, QCTF received JAG funds to help apprehend and detain drug offenders in Greeley, Logan, Sherman, Thomas, and Wallace Counties. The funding enabled QCTF to improve its narcotics intelligence operations and increase public participation in identifying drug offenders through community policing. In FY 2005, QCTF conducted 91 investigations, made 85 arrests, and prosecuted 77 cases. Drugs seized by the task force had a street value of more than \$4.5 million.

# Kentucky

With close to 8,000 employees, the Kentucky Justice and Public Safety Cabinet (JPSC) is the second largest agency in Kentucky's state government. JPSC is responsible for criminal justice services including law enforcement and training; adult and juvenile incarceration; autopsies, death certifications, and toxicology analyses; special investigations; paroling of eligible convicted felons; and long-range planning and recommendations on statewide criminal justice reform issues. JPSC's Grants Management Branch receives and administers approximately \$15 million annually from various federal grant programs to distribute to local and state criminal justice agencies and nonprofit service providers.

- **Fulton Police Department's Drug & Alcohol Program.** The Fulton Police Department developed a unique curriculum to demonstrate to high school seniors the consequences of driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol. The goal was to develop a curriculum that would have the greatest impact on students' lives and future decisions. Law enforcement officers now present three 1-hour courses at local schools. During the first hour, students put on a specially designed and manufactured pair of goggles that simulate the visual impairment caused by alcohol or other drugs then drive a golf cart around a marked course, and later view a computer enhancement to see the injuries sustained in an accident involving intoxicants. The second hour entails an interactive, dramatic presentation about someone who was arrested for driving under the influence and the legal process that followed, while the third hour brings a local district judge and substance abuse counselor to the school to discuss the long-term effects of impaired driving on one's life and family and the families of those injured by drunken driving accidents. In FY 2005, the program served more than 100 youth in the Fulton area.

# Louisiana

The Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement (LCLE) supports the development, coordination, and implementation of broad systemwide programs and helps improve the state's criminal justice community by funding innovative, essential, and needed initiatives at the local and state levels. Under the direction of the Violent Crime and Drug Control Policy Board, LCLE provides assistance to statewide law enforcement agencies and other criminal justice agencies relative to drug control, violent crime initiatives, and criminal justice system improvement projects. In FY 2005, nearly \$13 million in grant funding supported 37 multijurisdictional task forces, 106 apprehension and reduction of drugs and crime projects, 11 prosecution initiatives, 9 drug court and case management projects, 7 intervention/treatment projects, and 26 crime laboratory and criminal history technology improvement projects.

- **Morehouse Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force.** Unlike individual law enforcement agencies, the criminal offender is not restricted by jurisdictional boundaries. As a countermeasure, the Morehouse Parish Sheriff's Office and the Bastrop City Police Department formed the Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force to allow them to coordinate and conduct investigative measures throughout the entire parish. Together, these agencies have gathered intelligence regarding the manufacture, sale, and use of controlled substances and conducted surveillance to garner evidence. In the Morehouse Parish area, methamphetamine is the number one drug of choice, but other drugs including cocaine/crack cocaine, marijuana, and illegally obtained prescription drugs also are prevalent. In FY 2005, the Morehouse Parish Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force's efforts resulted in 352 arrests and drug seizures, including 242 kilograms of cocaine, 14 pounds of marijuana, 48 marijuana plants, and 820 doses of methamphetamine. They also raided 14 methamphetamine laboratories, seized 5 vehicles, and confiscated 11 weapons.



# Maine

The Maine Department of Public Safety's mission is to serve its citizens by protecting their lives, rights, and properties. This is accomplished through criminal justice, law enforcement, fire safety, and emergency response services.

- **Piscataquis County Regional Crisis Intervention Group.** The Piscataquis County Regional Crisis Intervention Group was formed to establish a law enforcement, emergency medical technician, and mental health collaborative. The group provides law enforcement officers with cross-training opportunities so they can learn how to properly deal with individuals with mental illness who come into contact with the criminal justice system. This collaborative has met with numerous successes, including when the Greenville Chief of Police prevented a planned suicide by one of the small town's residents. The Chief had recently completed the Crisis Intervention Group training when he was called to handle this case. The citizen whose life he saved later related that she owes her life to the Chief and publicly presented him with an award.
- **Maine Drug Enforcement Agency (MDEA).** During FY 2005, JAG funding supported 28 of the 48 law enforcement officers assigned to MDEA, a statewide drug task force. MDEA provides a vital resource in combating illicit drug activity and ancillary, related crimes. In FY 2005, the task force conducted 806 investigations, made 688 arrests, disrupted drug distribution in 169 communities and their surrounding areas, seized 1,032 pounds of marijuana and more than 30 pounds of cocaine powder (among other drugs), and seized 103 rifles/shotguns and 35 handguns.

# Maryland

The Maryland Governor's Office of Crime Control and Prevention administers numerous state and federal grant programs and serves as a clearinghouse for information, research, analysis, and other materials necessary for formulating crime control and prevention policy. In addition, the Office helps develop legislation, policies, plans, programs, and budgets relating to the reduction and prevention of crime, violence, delinquency, and substance abuse; the coordination of activities among relevant local and state agencies; the improvement of the administration of justice; and other public safety issues.

- **Repeat Offender Burglary Program.** The Repeat Offender Burglary Program uses intensive crime analysis, investigation, and enforcement strategies and works collaboratively with the State Division of Parole and Probation to identify repeat burglary suspects in Baltimore County and build solid cases to ensure convictions and jail sentences. In FY 2005, 64 cases were cleared, 72 arrests were made, 37 warrants were served, and \$46,770 in stolen property was recovered. In July 2005, the program received the National Association of Counties Award, which recognizes innovative programs in law enforcement.
- **Maryland Gang Project.** Gang-related crime and violence have emerged as a major problem within the State of Maryland and surrounding jurisdictions. In response, in FY 2005, the Maryland Gang Project met with law enforcement, conducted research, and collected valuable data to develop content for a new public web site ([www.gangs.umd.edu](http://www.gangs.umd.edu)) that will be launched in FY 2006. The web site will provide information about Maryland gangs to help parents, educators, and public officials gain a clearer understanding of the nature of the problem, include statistics and mapping of gang activity and crime in Maryland, and list links to local law enforcement so crime-related incidents can be reported. A gang reporting function also will be offered so the public can submit information about gang activity in their area. This information will improve local policing and further strengthen relations between the public and law enforcement.

## Massachusetts

The Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety (EOPS) seeks to ensure the safety, security, and preparedness of the Commonwealth and its citizens by overseeing and developing policies and programs relative to public safety, criminal justice, law enforcement, homeland security, and emergency preparedness. EOPS's Secretariat fosters an environment of innovation and collaboration that inspires openness and a belief that an informed citizenry will be less fearful and better able to participate in the creation of peaceful and accessible public spaces.

- **Project Strength and Spirit Program.** Current crime in Boston is being impacted by gang members incarcerated in the 1990s who have now been released from prison and are responsible for an increase in violent and gun-related crimes. Victims and witnesses fear retaliation from these gang members for cooperating with police and prosecutors. The Suffolk County District Attorney's Office has attempted to ameliorate the resulting "code of silence" and stigma against the "snitch" through its JAG-funded Project Strength and Spirit Program.

For those victims and witnesses who cooperate with law enforcement and prosecutors, protection and support are offered. In addition, the program provides relocation assistance to those victims and witnesses who are in danger of retaliation. They and their families are either temporarily lodged in hotels or moved into new housing, and grant funds cover security deposits, moving costs, and other related expenses. In addition, faith-based and traditional service providers meet with victims and witnesses in a safe site or home before a trial begins to assure the victims and witnesses that they will be protected while testifying. Faith-based congregants, crime watch groups, and private citizens, organized by the participating clergy, then attend the court hearing during the victims' and witnesses' testimony to provide support and counterbalance the number of supporters gang members often bring into the courtroom. Many victims and witnesses have attested that this support was vital to their feeling that they were not a "snitch," but rather were doing something to help their community.

# Michigan

The Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) promotes access to the broadest possible range of quality services and supports; takes steps to prevent disease, promote wellness, and improve quality of life; and strives to deliver those services and supports in a fiscally prudent manner. MDCH also is responsible for health policy and management of the state's publicly funded health service systems. About 2 million Michigan residents will receive services this year that are in part, if not entirely, supported by MDCH.

- **Allegan County Methamphetamine Diversion Program.** This four-phase program was designed for males addicted to methamphetamine who have committed offenses for which they will likely be sentenced to jail. The first phase is administered in the jail and lasts approximately 10 weeks. During this phase, group sessions are held twice per week and, as in all phases, participants are asked to complete self-paced workbooks outside of the group sessions. Individuals in phase one also are required to attend Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotics Anonymous meetings. A unique aspect of this program is that offenders who are in the subsequent three community phases of the program return to the jail to participate in these group sessions. This motivates individuals in the initial phase because they can see the progress of individuals in the later program stages. These in-jail sessions also reinforce to participants in the later stages how far they have come. Sixteen offenders are currently in the program, and two offenders have already graduated. The graduates have remained substance free and not participated in any subsequent criminal activities. In addition, program participants have shown significantly lower levels of positive drug tests and criminal activity, when compared to nonparticipating offenders in the same jail.
- **Van Buren County Substance Abuse Abatement Project.** This program serves offenders from Van Buren and surrounding counties who have substance abuse problems and are involved with methamphetamine. While judges, probation officers, or jail personnel can refer offenders to the 180-day program, most participants refer themselves. There are four phases of the program: an in-custody jail phase, followed by three community (i.e., out-of-custody) phases. In the later phases, once the therapist believes an offender has made sufficient progress, he or she makes a recommendation to custody staff regarding release, which is then relayed to the probation officer and the judge. If the judge concurs with release, an order is prepared suspending the remainder of the sentence; however, the suspension can be revoked if an offender violates any program rules. Nearly 70 people currently participate in the program. To date, 16 people have graduated from the program, all of which have remained substance free and not become reinvolved in the criminal justice system.

## Minnesota

The Minnesota Office of Justice Programs provides leadership and resources to reduce crime, improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, and assist crime victims. To accomplish its mission, the Office involves those who are the most affected by crime and violence—people at the local level—when designing solutions and provides resources more efficiently through simplified processes, user-friendly systems, and better technology.

- **AMICUS, Inc.** This organization provides comprehensive reentry services, including programs tailored specifically for African American offenders. The women's program, Sisters Helping Sisters, and men's program, Men of Rafiki, both begin with in-prison group sessions. Inmates have the opportunity to work with individual mentors while in prison and after release. Upon release, participants receive intensive case management that focuses on the successful completion of a 72-hour reentry plan and a transition plan that addresses housing, employment, chemical dependency, mental health, and community connections. As of December 2005, 68 percent of the participants and graduates were employed or in school, 77 percent were in a stable housing situation, and 64 percent had no major violations or new charges.
- **GAP for Runaway Youth.** This program is a collaborative effort between police departments from six Hennepin County cities, Hennepin County Children and Family Services, the YMCA, and the Northwest Hennepin Mediation Program that provides intervention services to runaway youth and their families. Experience and data indicate that those who make up this population are at high risk for becoming crime victims and/or perpetrators. The collaborative provides investigative services to locate and return runaway youth to their families, information and resources to youth and parents to address their specific problems, and tailored intervention services for those youth with drug and/or mental health issues. In FY 2005, 778 youth were served. The parents and youth who participated in the program indicated that the GAP services were instrumental in reducing or stopping runaway behavior. In addition, 76 percent of the parents and 78 percent of the youth indicated that their relationships with one another were "somewhat or much better." As a result of the integrated services the collaborative provided, 50 percent of the youth did not go through the court process for their runaway behavior, saving valuable time and resources for the families and court system.



# Mississippi

The Mississippi Department of Public Safety's Division of Public Safety Planning (DPSP) is charged with increasing public safety by developing, implementing, and evaluating programs in the areas of highway safety, criminal justice system improvements, drug and alcohol abuse education, prevention and intervention, and services to victims of crime. The Division's mission is accomplished through planning and developing state plans, providing funding to units of local and state governments and public and private nonprofit agencies from approved plans, evaluating programs, providing technical assistance, and fostering special initiatives. DPSP also oversees state-mandated training and the coordination of safety efforts between law enforcement and the elderly.

- **Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force Program.** Mississippi used JAG funding to support its Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force Program, which is composed of 15 drug units. These drug task forces have brought about improved coordination and cooperation among local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies and reduced duplicative investigative efforts. In FY 2005, Mississippi's drug task force units reported more than 7,000 initiated investigations, nearly 5,700 arrested offenders, almost 1,600 convictions, the seizure of more than \$2.5 million in nondrug assets and more than \$750,000 in nondrug forfeited assets, and the seizure of 300 weapons and 550 vehicles.

# Missouri

The Missouri Department of Public Safety coordinates with public and private entities to assist with crime prevention and investigation, protect against threats of terror, ensure public safety, and provide emergency response, care, and recovery assistance.

- **Franklin County Narcotics Enforcement Unit.** Just days after Franklin County formed its new Narcotics Enforcement Unit, the unit achieved its first success—arresting seven people and seizing a large-scale methamphetamine laboratory operation, including numerous weapons and two explosive devices. Officers assigned to the unit discovered the laboratory operation when they went to arrest a suspect on a Franklin County grand jury indictment for previous alleged narcotics violations. As officers approached the house, they noticed a strong chemical odor coming from an open basement window and an electrical cord running from the home to a wooded area. The investigators followed the cord and found a full-size electric freezer buried in the ground that was being used to cool several tanks filled with anhydrous ammonia, a common farm fertilizer and key component in manufacturing methamphetamine.

Once investigators entered the home, they saw the two explosive devices and immediately called in the St. Louis County Bomb Squad and an investigator with the Franklin County Bomb and Arson Squad, which ultimately deployed a robot to disable the devices. Also, because of the number of anhydrous ammonia tanks, the unit called in Union Fire Protection crews to assist in decontaminating the area and a Union Ambulance crew to monitor the vital signs of officers who were seizing chemicals.

Investigators arrested their original suspect and three other people who were at the home. Later, while processing the scene, officers took into custody three other men who arrived at the home and were found to be in possession of drugs and/or drug paraphernalia. Two juveniles also were found at the home; in response, the Missouri Division of Family Services was contacted to care for and address the needs of these juveniles.

# Montana

The Montana Board of Crime Control (MBCC) is the Governor's single state planning agency for criminal and juvenile justice, public safety policy, planning, and program development. This Board and its staff provide leadership through nonpartisan planning and informed decisionmaking in terms of crime prevention, public safety, and victim assistance. MBCC's mission is to promote public safety, crime prevention, and victim assistance by strengthening the coordination and performance of the criminal justice and juvenile justice systems in partnership with citizens, government, and communities. The Board subgrants up to \$14 million annually to nearly 300 grantees statewide, including the state's drug task forces. In addition, MBCC staff offer extensive technical assistance, data analysis, resource development, and planning efforts.

- **Montana Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Forces (MJDTFs).** Since 2001, Montana has been a member of the four-state Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program, which includes Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming. The HIDTA Program provides additional federal resources to help eliminate or reduce trafficking and its consequences. Law enforcement agencies within HIDTAs assess drug trafficking problems and design initiatives to reduce or eliminate the production, manufacture, transportation, distribution, and chronic use of illegal drugs and money laundering. Montana's MJDTFs, supported by JAG funding, have played a key role in identifying and dismantling clandestine methamphetamine laboratories and seizing other common illegal drugs, leading to increased drug-related arrests and drug removal in Montana's communities.

MJDTF laboratory-reduction efforts have been coupled with community-based awareness through community mobilization and education and by reducing access to the chemicals needed to manufacture drugs like methamphetamine. This approach has yielded numerous successes in combating the overall drug problem. For example, at the Port of Piegan, investigators found marijuana in a trailer worth \$6–8 million that two Montana residents tried to smuggle into Montana from Canada. Inspectors at the border discovered a secret compartment at the front of the trailer filled with more than 1,000 pounds of marijuana. The arrest was possible because Montana's Northwest Drug Task Force had been investigating the two suspects for an extended period of time and knew the suspects were smuggling drugs into the country. The Task Force shared this knowledge with the border patrol, alerting them to the suspects' whereabouts and activities.

## Nebraska

The Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice fulfills a leadership role in the statewide coordination of the criminal justice system. As the state's justice advocate, the Commission develops comprehensive plans, facilitates the improvement of criminal and juvenile justice administration, and provides a forum for discussion and problem solving among private, local, state, and federal agencies. During 2005, Nebraska Crime Commission staff continued to work directly with law enforcement and criminal justice, treatment, and prevention representatives and community leaders across the state to address drug and violent crime issues by assisting agencies and communities in developing local and state strategies, locating resources, and coordinating efforts.

- **Western Intelligence Narcotic Group (WING) Task Force.** The WING Task Force, which covers 11 counties in western Nebraska, initiated a drug case in a small town that grew into an international investigation. Early in the investigation, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Nebraska designated the case an Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) investigation, drawing in local, state, and federal agencies in Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada, Texas, and Wyoming, as well as Mexico. As a result of the 18-month-long investigation, 9 individuals were indicted in Nebraska, 40 in Wyoming, and 40 in the other participating states and Mexico. The amount of drugs involved was enormous: one offender alone was associated with 25 pounds of methamphetamine, 10 pounds of cocaine, and 700 pounds of marijuana, with a total street value of \$1.2 million.

# Nevada

The Nevada Department of Public Safety's Office of Criminal Justice Assistance (OCJA) obtains, administers, and subgrants grant funds to local and state government agencies. Its mission is to reduce violent crime and substance abuse in Nevada by extending support to law enforcement agencies throughout the state. Given the scale of these problems, every discipline and agency has an important contribution to make. As a result, OCJA encourages grant applicants to work closely with other criminal justice agencies to promote comprehensive, innovative strategies that address community and statewide substance abuse and violent crime problems.

- **Statewide Gang Task Force Focus Group.** Nevada is the nation's fastest growing state. This fact, coupled with its proximity to California—the state with the largest population in the United States—provides for one of the most lucrative selling bases and highest cumulative state population for gangs and gang members. From 2002 to 2005, Nevada saw a 47 percent increase in the number of known gangs.

To address this concern, a Statewide Gang Task Force Focus Group was formed in late 2004 to conduct an extensive, 3-year study on existing Byrne- and JAG-funded gang task forces to establish priorities and identify needs as they relate to gangs and their impact on the state. The group is composed of representatives from local, state, and federal agencies and has proven to be a valuable resource in combating this issue. They have identified a number of needs and solutions, including the following: (1) to increase the capacity of local, state, and federal agencies to collect and share gang-related crime information, the state will need to establish a statewide gang intelligence network to include the Department of Corrections and California's gang database; (2) to encourage gang prevention, intervention, and suppression, the state will need to provide expanded intervention programs to include younger violent gang members and their associates; and (3) to increase school and community awareness of gangs and gang-related crime, the state will need to provide public education on gang issues and work with communities to disseminate information.



## New Hampshire

The Office of the Attorney General's New Hampshire Department of Justice (NHDOJ) serves its constituency with diligence, independence, and integrity by performing the constitutional, statutory, and common-law duties of the Attorney General as the state's chief legal officer and chief law enforcement officer. NHDOJ's mission is to seek justice in all prosecutions, provide the state with the highest quality of legal representation and counsel, protect the state's environment and the rights of its consumers, and provide supervision and leadership to New Hampshire law enforcement.

- **Justice–One Network Environment (J–ONE):** In June 2001, New Hampshire initiated a plan to create an automated criminal justice information system integrating municipal, county, and state law enforcement computer systems and data. Since its launch, J–ONE has improved the effectiveness and efficiency of New Hampshire's criminal justice agencies and judiciary by allowing members to access data at the source; share information electronically, allowing for wider dissemination; and make individual case and statistical queries electronically. In FY 2005, J–ONE processed nearly 27,000 electronic criminal complaints sent by law enforcement agencies. In addition, it updated its data application to provide users with a web application for capturing warrant requests and emergency protective orders, as well as to allow bail commissioners to enter bail documents and conditions of release.

# New Jersey

The New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety's Division of Criminal Justice, Program Development and Grants Section, is responsible for planning, coordination, outreach, training and technical assistance, and grants administration to develop effective criminal justice and community justice programs. This includes providing information and assistance to help bring together criminal justice agencies and citizens to address neighborhood problems and make communities safer. Staff leverage limited resources by building collaborative partnerships among criminal justice agencies, social services programs, faith-based organizations, and other governmental agencies. Ongoing technical assistance in the development, implementation, and expansion of local criminal justice/community justice initiatives is provided to ensure successful outcomes. In addition, performance outcomes of programs are assessed to ensure value-added results. In this unique role, the critical needs of the criminal justice community are addressed.

- **Perth Amboy Police Community Partnership Program.** Perth Amboy's program is a proven example of how an innovative urban program can improve the quality of life in a community. The program blends enhanced neighborhood police protection with an afterschool "safe haven" where young people can play and do homework. The success of this community-based program is best captured in a letter a resident wrote to the police department: "I have lived in Perth Amboy since 1953 . . . and cannot remember when our city felt so safe . . . [A]t Neighborhood Watch Meetings, problems are reported—problems are resolved . . . my quality of life has improved by ninety percent since these dedicated officers moved into our area. Our Safe Haven Program is second to none . . . police officers sitting down with any youth that wants to talk, answering questions, showing the proper way to act and respect each other for what they are . . . [I]f every city or town in the United States could get together and work with the youth of today and teach them what is being taught in Perth Amboy, the future of America would be bright and hopeful."

## New Mexico

The New Mexico Department of Public Safety's mission is to build a safer, stronger New Mexico by providing law enforcement services, training, disaster response, and technical support to the public and other governmental agencies.

- **Turning Point Initiative.** The District of New Mexico used Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) funding to develop the Turning Point Initiative. This initiative reinforces that people can turn their lives around or face harsh consequences. Those who attend the program's educational sessions hear from people who have experienced similar difficulties and want to help prevent others from following the same path. The initiative focuses on prior violent offenders under age 35 and provides offender intervention meetings and increased supervision. The meetings offer social services to high-risk offenders and emphasize the consequences of continued involvement in crime. To date, eight biannual interventions have been offered to more than 200 offenders. The key to this program is recognizing that offenders can change if given the structured opportunity to better their lives. The hope is to inspire former offenders to follow in the footsteps of those who may have faced similar hardships but made a positive life for themselves.

# New York

The New York Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) administers JAG grants to local and state governments, as well as private, nonprofit agencies. DCJS performs many critical functions, including conducting needs assessments of the criminal justice system and working with local, state, and federal officials to target grant resources toward areas of greatest need; enhancing coordination and cooperation between state and federal authorities, local and state criminal justice systems, and local and state officials responsible for criminal justice and substance abuse treatment and prevention; and evaluating funded projects for results.

- **New York State Police Community Narcotics Enforcement Teams (CNET).** The New York State Police's CNET helps local police agencies that lack the personnel or resources necessary to conduct independent, undercover drug investigations. Five regional teams help local police combat street-level drug trafficking and related crimes. CNET personnel make undercover purchases of illegal drugs and guns to identify local dealers and distribution networks. They also use the intelligence gained from street dealers to identify and interdict major distribution networks. In 2005, CNET helped 128 law enforcement agencies, seizing more than \$7 million in illegal drugs and \$2.1 million in cash derived from illegal drug trafficking. CNET also conducted 1,997 undercover drug purchases—an increase of 24 percent over 2004—and made 1,455 drug arrests.

## North Carolina

The North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission seeks to improve the quality of life for North Carolina's citizens, enhance public safety, and reduce and prevent crime by improving the state's criminal justice system. The Governor's Crime Commission is the chief advisory body to the Governor and the Secretary of the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety for the development and implementation of criminal justice policy.

- **Macon Crime Scene Unit.** Located in North Carolina's western mountains, Macon and surrounding counties share a similar barrier in crime scene evidence collection: the extreme topography of the land, making it difficult to transport essential equipment in a timely manner. Through JAG funding, Macon County purchased state-of-the-art equipment, including a mobile investigative unit, and was able to fund narcotics identification and evidence collection training. According to the Macon County Sheriff's Department, because of the addition of these two training programs, officers were able to conduct their jobs more effectively, resulting in a 33 percent increase in arrests. In addition, the multijurisdictional drug task force the Macon County Sheriff's Department participates in also benefits from this funding, as task force members have access to the mobile investigative unit and members work alongside and learn from the newly trained officers.



## North Dakota

The North Dakota Bureau of Criminal Investigation (BCI), a division of the Office of Attorney General, is led by several very dedicated representatives from law enforcement, corrections, the courts, victim and witness assistance, human services, and prosecution who determine how funds will be distributed to benefit the state most. Because BCI's primary objective is to create a comprehensive, systematic approach to eradicating drug abuse and trafficking and decreasing violent crime, BCI maintains a close working relationship with all local law enforcement agencies, state attorneys offices, domestic violence and victim assistance programs, the courts, and numerous other agencies and programs. The greatest key to BCI's success has been the willingness of officials and agencies at all levels to work together to discuss proposed activities, share intelligence and resources, confront tough issues, and ultimately determine the best use of funds.

- **Family Safety Center (FSC).** JAG funding supported FSC, a program operated by the Abused Adult Resource Center of Bismarck. FSC provides a safe, neutral environment—equipped with trained monitors—for parents to visit with children who are in foster care or other out-of-home placement due to abuse or neglect. The program also provides safeguards for custodial parents to temporarily transfer custody of their children to noncustodial parents, ensuring that children are protected from injury or from witnessing potential altercations between their parents during the transfer process. Although FSC is located in Bismarck, it serves clients from numerous counties throughout the state, receiving referrals from district court judges, social service agencies, and private attorneys.

## Northern Mariana Islands

Northern Mariana Islands' Criminal Justice Planning Agency (CJPA) carries out research, policy analysis, program development, and data analysis activities to help policymakers, justice system agencies, and others identify issues of concern and improve the Commonwealth's justice system. CJPA staff provide a justice system information clearinghouse service to government officials and the general public and administer federal grant programs to fund local projects that prevent crime and provide services to adult and juvenile offenders.

- **Firearms Safety and Maintenance.** The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands used PSN funding to train law enforcement officers from the Department of Public Safety (DPS), Armory Section, on firearms safety and maintenance. Prior to this training, more than 300 firearms requiring maintenance or repair were in DPS inventory because law enforcement officers were not certified to provide such services. Once DPS officers received firearms instructor and safety certifications, they were able to tend to the 300 firearms in inventory, train other law enforcement officers on gun handling and storage, and teach civilian gun owners about gun safety.

# Ohio

The Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) was created to both administer program funds to Ohio's criminal justice constituents and coordinate Ohio's comprehensive criminal justice plan. The agency safeguards state and federal criminal justice funds against waste to maximize the resources available in Ohio's fight against crime. Grants are monitored for compliance, audited for accuracy, and evaluated for effectiveness. OCJS also houses its own team of researchers, who design studies for practicality and usefulness and provide policymakers and practitioners with best practices for today's economic climate. OCJS serves an important role through understanding the value of information technology on deterring crime and terrorism.

- **Cincinnati Campaign for a Safe Community.** The Cincinnati Campaign for a Safe Community combines juvenile referral, parenting education, community service and counseling, and direct intervention in an effort to reduce and prevent crime, improve community/police relations, and generally improve the overall quality of life for the citizens of Cincinnati. The program concentrates efforts on youth residing in areas plagued with disproportionately high crime rates. The project partners Lighthouse Youth Services and the Cincinnati Police Department to provide services to neighborhoods determined to be most at risk for gang and juvenile delinquency. By partnering with the communities, using problem-oriented policing to implement effective solutions, breaking the cycle of family violence, and reducing youth crime and victimization, this program has reduced community/police tension, allowing for early intervention for at-risk youth to effect behavioral change. In 2005, the program provided 1,125 police/case manager visits, provided case management services to 130 families, initiated 230 family counseling sessions, and held 166 individual counseling sessions for at-risk youth.

# Oklahoma

The Oklahoma District Attorneys Council serves to strengthen the criminal justice system in Oklahoma by providing a professional organization for the education, training, and coordination of technical efforts of all state prosecutors.

- **Drug Task Forces.** In FY 2005, Oklahoma made drug enforcement a priority. In turn, Oklahoma's drug task forces and cooperating agencies were responsible for making more than 3,200 drug-related arrests. They also made more than 300 nondrug arrests, including weapons violations, knowingly concealing stolen property, identity theft, and fugitive warrants. The majority of the 3,200 drug-related arrests involved methamphetamine-related violations:
  - 285 arrests, possession with intent to distribute.
  - 101 arrests, trafficking.
  - 177 arrests, distribution of controlled dangerous substances (CDS).
  - 210 arrests, manufacturing.
  - 100 arrests, attempting to manufacture.
  - 74 arrests, conspiracy.
  - 652 arrests, possession.

Other drug-related arrests involved marijuana (1,031 arrests); cocaine and crack cocaine (448 arrests); and prescription drugs, ecstasy, PCP, hallucinogens, and other forms of CDS (140 arrests).

# Oregon

The Oregon Department of State Police's mission is to develop, promote, and maintain protection of people, property, and the state's natural resources and to enhance safety and livability by serving and protecting its citizens and visitors through leadership, action, and coordination of Oregon's public safety resources.

- **HomeWorks Program.** Oregon's juvenile violence prevention and intervention programs help local communities prevent or reduce youth violence and delinquency. The HomeWorks Program, for example, was created in response to a need for an in-home family therapy program for youth ages 12–17 at high risk of involvement in juvenile crime in Washington County. The program uses Multisystemic Therapy (MST), an empirically evaluated family-based intervention that addresses the known determinants of serious antisocial behavior in adolescents and their families, to reduce delinquency, alcohol and drug use, and school dropout. MST has been designated as a best practices program and has been shown to reduce the rates of antisocial behavior in adolescents, reduce out-of-home placements, and empower families to resolve future difficulties. In FY 2005, the program served 51 families, 70 percent of which successfully completed the program. Of the families who responded to a parent survey, 99 percent indicated that parents are using their new skills with the family outside of counseling sessions, and 92 percent responded that conflict had been reduced in the family.



# Pennsylvania

The Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD) strives to provide innovative services and programs that promote justice for all citizens and communities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. PCCD not only encourages, but also participates in a collaborative approach that enhances the quality of justice through guidance, leadership, and resources and empowers its citizens and communities. PCCD's efforts are guided by six core values: commitment, dedication, integrity, optimism, respect, and teamwork.

- **School Resource Officers (SROs).** The Commonwealth's SROs work diligently to prevent delinquency, deter crime, discourage substance abuse and gang activity, and stop violence in and around their assigned schools. One example of the importance of the SRO program in Pennsylvania and the impact one officer can have on the students he or she interacts with daily can be found at the Williamsport Area High School. When the school's SRO was reassigned to street duty because of budgetary constraints, the student body president and representatives of the freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior classes responded with a letter to the Williamsport City Council asking that the officer be returned because, as they wrote, "We feel Officer M.M. is necessary for the safety and well-being of our high school community." More than a dozen students, parents, and educators also appeared before the City Council to seek the immediate return of the officer to the high school. As one student said, "Our city needs to realize that what happens on our streets does go into the halls of our schools." It is said that we never know whose lives we touch. In this example, with BJA funding support, one officer reached many of his community's most important members—its youth.

# Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico's Department of Justice is responsible for enforcing the applicable laws in Puerto Rico by serving the legal needs of the Governor, investigating and processing complaints against its citizens, and promoting the measures necessary to improve public security and combat crime.

- **The Key Project (Proyecto Llave).** The Key Project funds a center that provides centralized services to male adults with drug addiction problems who either voluntarily admit themselves or are referred by Puerto Rico's Drug Court Program. The center offers ambulatory services including psychological assessment and random drug testing and helps link patients to resources for health and medical services, vocational orientation and job placement, housing, economic aid, drug treatment and detoxification, and family therapy. In FY 2005, the center's goal was to provide services to 150 patients; it ultimately provided its integral services to 176 patients.

## Rhode Island

The Rhode Island Justice Commission (RIJC) is an independent agency in the Executive Department responsible for planning, coordination, data collection/statistical analysis, grant administration, and funding distribution for the adult and juvenile criminal justice systems. RIJC staff are uniquely positioned to bring representatives from various private, municipal, and state agencies together to address specific problems or issues and have developed a wealth of contacts throughout Rhode Island's law enforcement, prosecution, corrections, courts, and other related agencies. In addition, RIJC has built a solid reputation of providing valuable technical assistance and other training forums for subgrantee agencies.

- **Drug Court Program.** In 2005, Rhode Island identified expanding its Drug Court Program as the top priority in a 4-year JAG distribution plan. The Drug Court Program's goal is to integrate substance abuse treatment services within the criminal justice process and divert drug offenders from traditional courts to a therapeutic program. In FY 2005, the drug court increased its calendar from 1 day per week in Providence County to 2 days per week, enabling it to offer services to the remaining counties of Kent, Newport, and Washington. In addition, drug court participation rose to 80 offenders (60 percent more than in 2004), and the Program exceeded its projected 2005 graduation rate by 9 percent, graduating 46 clients from the intensive 12–18 month treatment program.

## South Carolina

The South Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) receives and coordinates federal grant funds, acting in a strategic fashion to effectively leverage federal grant funds to have the greatest impact on public safety in the state. Through onsite research and close communication with law enforcement agencies, DPS staff are able to determine the areas of greatest need in counties and regions throughout South Carolina. Federal grant funds are then applied via several hundred subgrants to make real, measurable improvements in public safety, victim services, and programs for at-risk youth.

- **Combating Domestic Violence and Child/Elder Abuse.** The West Columbia Police Department is a small municipality in South Carolina with a significant domestic abuse problem. To combat this problem, in FY 2005 the police department received funding to enlist the services of two experienced investigators dedicated to criminal domestic violence and child/elder abuse cases. This project greatly improved the arrest rate for criminal domestic violence from approximately 25 percent in 2002 to nearly 75 percent in 2004–2005. Of the 231 cases assigned during the first full year of the project, there were 175 arrests—an astonishing 327 percent increase from the previous year. From the 61 child/elder abuse cases assigned during the first year, 62 arrests were made. Without this vital federal support, the abuse of these victims would likely have continued.
- **Narcotics Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force (NMJTF).** Lexington County had a drug abuse and distribution problem that could not be effectively addressed by its individual law enforcement agencies. In response to this issue, 13 area law enforcement agencies formed the NMJTF 3 years ago to combine their manpower and resources, encourage interagency coordination, share intelligence, and collaboratively conduct multijurisdictional investigations. The Task Force concentrates its efforts on individuals and organizations suspected of participating in mid- to upper-level narcotics operations such as trafficking and distribution. In the project's first 3 years, it initiated 6,118 drug cases; seized 4,193 pounds of drugs, 2,226 pills, 92 other controlled substances, and 92 vehicles; and completed 206 currency cases, 149 real-property cases, and 206 weapons cases.

## South Dakota

Executive Operations in the Office of the Governor for the State of South Dakota received funds and conducts program activities under the Edward Byrne JAG Program. The Office of the Attorney General administers the grant and manages projects related to drug and violent crime control, while the South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation is responsible for overall management and policy compliance issues.

- **South Dakota Highway Patrol's Canine Program.** Initiated in 1991, the South Dakota Highway Patrol's Canine Program began with two Labradors trained in drug detection. Since then, the Police Service Dog Unit was created and now includes 12 dogs. The South Dakota Highway Patrol's Police Service Dog Unit is an indispensable asset to the crime fighting efforts of troopers and the state's law enforcement agencies. This Unit has been responsible for the interception of millions of dollars worth of illegal drugs and the confiscation of several million dollars in currency, weapons, and vehicles.

Police service dogs are paired with troopers, who must compete for open positions within the Police Service Dog Unit, and the team is trained together. These teams are currently taking their initial training with the Nebraska State Patrol's (NSP's) Police Service Dog Instructors at NSP's training academy. Narcotics detection teams participate in 5 weeks of training, while explosives detection teams participate in 8 weeks of schooling. If the team is going to be a patrol dog team, they are required to take 6 additional weeks of training after their chosen detection coursework is complete. This training brings the teams to a level where they are certified with a title in the International Congress of Police Service Dogs.

The Police Service Dog Unit actively seeks out drug couriers transporting drugs throughout South Dakota and is routinely invited into schools throughout the state to look for illegal drugs. These unannounced visits include an educational program about the dangers of drug use, along with a demonstration of the dog's capabilities. The Highway Patrol also periodically conducts unannounced visits to prison facilities across the state, provides protective sweeps of large areas in advance of visiting dignitaries and special events, and responds to bomb threats and other associated security items around the state.



# Tennessee

Tennessee's Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) secures, distributes, and manages state and federal grant funds. Daily activities include determining the criminal justice needs of Tennessee communities, setting program priorities, and evaluating the results of implemented program efforts. While collaborating with other public and nonprofit agencies, OCJP uses grant dollars to reduce criminal activity, provide services for victims of crime, and promote overall improvement of the criminal justice system. The Office's mission statement, "Working Together for a Safer Tennessee," provides the day-to-day backdrop for its ongoing responsibilities and activities.

- **14th Judicial District Drug and Violent Crime Task Force (JDTF).** Located in Coffee County, JDTF was ranked third in 2005 for methamphetamine laboratory seizures within Tennessee. (Tennessee ranks second, nationally, for methamphetamine laboratory seizures.) In 2005, JDTF investigated 79 laboratory cases and arrested 45 individuals for methamphetamine production. In FY 2006, JDTF and the Southeast Tennessee Methamphetamine Task Force (based in Chattanooga) will sponsor a methamphetamine clandestine laboratory school. The training will certify law enforcement officers and drug agents in proper practice and approved standards regarding the investigation and seizure of methamphetamine laboratories. This class will be available to the 29 law enforcement agencies located in the 14th Judicial District and the 7 counties that border it.
- **Crime Prevention Through Codes Enforcement Program.** In FY 2005, the City of Chattanooga partnered with its police and code enforcement departments to create the Crime Prevention Through Codes Enforcement Program. These organizations formed teams to focus on various high-crime areas, which often have a large number of open or abandoned properties that offenders occupy to conduct criminal behavior. Teams have succeeded in cleaning up, condemning, or demolishing abandoned properties. In all, 1,385 locations in high-crime areas were inspected. Because potential code violations were identified and addressed, fewer citations were made against homeowners—thus fewer code violation cases entered the court dockets. Most important, the program effectively cleaned up and eradicated code violations throughout many neighborhoods.

# Texas

The Office of the Governor of Texas' Criminal Justice Division (CJD) strategically directs resources to those who are committed to making Texas a safer place. CJD supports programs that protect people from crime, reduce the number of crimes committed, and promote accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness in the criminal justice system. In 2005, CJD administered 16 fund sources and supported 1,101 programs with a budget of \$113 million in state and federal funds. Program types included prevention, juvenile justice, law enforcement, sentencing alternatives, and victim restoration.

- **Dallas County's Adult Criminal Justice Information Systems Project.** In FY 2005, this project completed its fourth year of a multiphase plan to integrate adult criminal justice information systems in Dallas County. The integrated system will enable municipal, county, and state criminal justice agencies to share information and reduce redundancy when recording, reporting on, and storing offender information. Participating agencies include 26 municipalities, 82 district and county courts, the Probation Department, the Sheriff's Department, and the District Attorney's Office, which collectively process about 120,000 adult cases each year. When completed, this project will serve as a model for the state and be replicated in other areas, as well as support activities related to homeland security networks.

# U.S. Virgin Islands

The U.S. Virgin Islands' Office of the Commissioner of Police, Virgin Islands Police Department follows seven core values to accomplish its goal of making the U.S. Virgin Islands a safer place for its citizens: pride in its citizens and services, integrity, honor, commitment to safety and security, accountability, loyalty to the community and police department, and courage to serve the community without fear or favor.

- **Surveillance Equipment to the School Security Unit.** Crime on or around public school campuses, including trespassing, vandalism, destruction, arson, and burglaries, had become a major concern in the U.S. Virgin Islands. In response, the Virgin Islands Police Department's School Security Unit received funding to install surveillance cameras at five public schools on the island of St. Croix as part of a pilot project to alleviate the loss and destruction of school property. Digital cameras helped observe, detect, and record any activity during nonschool hours. Prior to installation, the five schools experienced 34 incidents of burglary during a 1-year period; however, during the 1-year period after installation, the five schools experienced 20 incidents of burglary—a 41 percent reduction to keep St. Croix's schools safer.

# Utah

The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) serves as the SAA for most state and federal justice grant resources available to the state. CCJJ's mission is to promote broad philosophical agreement concerning the objectives of the criminal and juvenile justice system in Utah, provide a mechanism for coordinating the functions of the various branches and levels of government concerned with criminal and juvenile justice, and coordinate statewide efforts to reduce crime and victimization in Utah. CCJJ is able to integrate funding from its major grant programs with state policy in an impartial manner, placing resources where the greatest need exists.

- **Utah Cybercrime & Identity Theft Crime Reduction Project.** According to the Federal Trade Commission, in 2004, victims of identity theft and cybercrime in Utah lost more than \$17 million. They also spent more than 1 million hours attempting to remedy the theft of their identity. Nationally, for victims the average time and expense associated with resolving an identity theft problem is 600 hours and \$9,800.

Headed up by the Utah Attorney General's Office, the Utah Cybercrime Task Force (UCCTF) targets the growing threat of cybercrime and identity theft. UCCTF has supported the following resources: an Identity Theft Reporting Information System (IRIS) web site and database; a cybercrime restitution program; training for cybercrime and identity theft investigators; an identity theft support technician; a victim advocate; a UCCTF support technician; and a community education specialist.

- **Utah Drug and Crime Task Force Project.** Approximately 80 percent of Utah's incarcerated offenders have a substance abuse problem. Most of the state's criminal offenders became involved in property crime and violent crime to support drug habits and drug trafficking. Recognizing that drug abuse is the primary motive for certain crimes, local government has made a significant commitment to drug and gang task forces within the State of Utah. JAG funding supports the 145 local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies that work together to manage Utah's drug problem. Utah's drug and gang task forces are the interdiction and education arm of a statewide system established to manage illicit drug use. In FY 2005, Utah's 19 JAG-supported drug and crime task forces made 3,551 arrests leading to 1,704 convictions; dismantled 70 methamphetamine laboratories; made 451 antidrug presentations; confiscated 99 kilograms of methamphetamine, 9,420 kilograms of marijuana (3,465 plants), 846 kilograms of cocaine, 3,291 prescription pills, and 8 kilograms of heroin; and seized more than \$1.3 million dollars in criminal assets including guns, cars, property, and currency.

# Vermont

The Vermont Department of Public Safety is Vermont's largest law enforcement agency. The Department's statutory purpose is to promote the detection and prevention of crime, participate in searches for lost and missing persons, and assist in cases of statewide or local disasters or emergencies. To carry out this purpose the Department is organized into seven divisions: Administrative Services, Criminal Justice Services, Fire Safety, Homeland Security, Radiological Emergency Response Program, Vermont Emergency Management, and Vermont State Police.

- **Vermont Office of the Court Administrator's Criminal Docket Delay Reduction Program.** The goal of this program is to involve those in the state's criminal justice system in a project to understand the consequences of delay in disposition, set reasonable time disposition goals, and implement new procedures to achieve those goals. Doing so will reduce the number of detainees in correctional centers, address the needs of victims by providing for timely resolution of court cases, and reduce the cost of prisoner transports related to court delays.

The judiciary launched its criminal case delay reduction project at a conference for judges and court managers in January 2004. Project goals were developed through discussions among judges, lawyers, and court staff. The administrative judge worked with judges, court staff, and attorneys to reduce court delay, while presiding judges in each county met with attorneys and others involved in the criminal justice system to better coordinate efforts. As a result, all 14 counties have taken one or more steps to reduce delay. The Court Administrator's Office also developed an interactive case information system that allows judges and court managers to quickly identify cases at risk of becoming stalled in court. This information in turn is shared with attorneys. Improved information virtually eliminates the possibility of a case lingering on the criminal docket.

Case statistics show that when the project was launched at the January 2004 conference, there were 608 active criminal cases pending for more than 360 days, 1,041 active criminal cases pending between 181 and 360 days, and 3,796 cases pending up to 180 days. By September 2005, the over-360 days group decreased 65 percent to 214 cases, the 181–360 days group decreased 47 percent to 556 cases, and the up to 180 days group decreased 10 percent to 3,419 cases. While the active criminal case load decreased in size and case-age, the detainee population decreased, too. Staff at the Vermont Department of Corrections advised the Court Administrator's Office that on February 1, 2004, there were 406 detainees, and by October 14, 2005, there were 350 detainees—a reduction of 14 percent.



# Virginia

The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) is charged with planning and carrying out programs and initiatives to improve the functioning and effectiveness of the criminal justice system as a whole. The Department (1) distributes state and federal justice funding to localities, state agencies, and nonprofit organizations to support projects in all aspects of criminal and juvenile justice; (2) establishes and enforces minimum training standards for law enforcement, correctional officers, other criminal justice personnel, and the private security industry; (3) licenses and regulates the private security industry in Virginia, as well as bail bondsmen and bail enforcement agents; (4) provides training, technical assistance, and program development services to criminal justice agencies and personnel in areas such as investigating and prosecuting child abuse cases, victims' services, community policing, crime prevention, school safety, criminal records systems, law enforcement policy development, and law enforcement agency accreditation; and (5) conducts research and evaluations and provides statistics and reports on criminal justice.

- **School Resource Officers (SROs).** Virginia SROs are sworn law enforcement officers who are specially trained to help maintain security and safety in middle and high schools. They provide community policing in the state educational system, conducting formal security/safety audits in their schools; teaching students and staff on topics such as dating violence, drugs and alcohol abuse, and violence intervention; facilitating Crime Solvers and other safety programs; and referring students and families to school- and community-based resources such as school guidance counselors, social workers, and victim services. In FY 2005, 24 SROs served in 11 middle schools and 13 high schools in 20 Virginia localities. SROs have proved their worth, a fact confirmed by state funding to hire additional officers.
- **Certified Crime Prevention Community (CCPC) Program.** One of the first of its kind in the nation, the CCPC Program formally certifies and gives public recognition to localities that implement a defined set of community safety and crime prevention strategies. To obtain certification, a locality must have all of the required 12 core elements/strategies, plus a minimum of 7 optional elements. Examples of the core elements include active neighborhood and business watch programs, functional crime analysis capability, and creation of a local community crime prevention council. The program offers technical assistance to localities seeking certification; it also provides a process by which certified communities can reassess and update their crime prevention efforts to address emerging issues. To date, 12 localities have met the requirements and received certification.

# Washington

The Washington State Department of Community Trade & Economic Development invests in Washington's communities, businesses, and families to build a healthy and prosperous future. This is accomplished by building and sustaining strong social, environmental, and economic foundations.

- **Cowlitz Meth Action Team (CMAT).** Formed as a result of the Washington State Meth Initiative, CMAT is co-convened by the Cowlitz County Sheriff and the Cowlitz Community Mobilization Coordinator. In FY 2005, CMAT grew to nearly 40 members, representing various segments of the community. With public awareness and education as a major focus, 3,963 individuals received information through public presentations, and nearly 14,000 methamphetamine-specific materials were distributed. In addition, CMAT's second annual Youth Drug and Alcohol Prevention Summit drew 275 targeted teens from 5 Cowlitz County school districts.

In March 2005, the Board of County Commissioners asked CMAT to spearhead a planning effort in the community to determine what needs existed for additional funding and to recommend a spending plan that would become part of a ballot measure. In a 3-month period, 402 people attended public input meetings and 1,602 responded online to offer input into a comprehensive, countywide methamphetamine initiative planning process. Because of CMAT's efforts, thousands of community members have participated in education, awareness, and planning activities to ensure their neighborhoods are safe and drug free.

# West Virginia

The West Virginia Division of Criminal Justice Services' mission is to assist local governments and the state's criminal justice and juvenile justice agencies with research and performance data, planning, funding, and program management, as well as provide oversight of law enforcement training—all for the protection and security of the people of West Virginia.

- **Prevention Resource Officers (PROs).** For FYs 2003–2005, West Virginia used JAG funding to place 45 PROs in middle and high schools throughout the state. These PROs are certified West Virginia police officers who have received specialized training conducted by the Division of Criminal Justice Services. The officers spend a minimum of 35 hours per week in their assigned school attending extracurricular activities, facilitating classes on nontraditional topics, working on safety issues and prevention, and learning more about youth and how to engage them in the prevention process. In FY 2005, 38 officers served in this capacity. From July through December 2005, PROs served nearly 9,000 youth, taught more than 1,000 classes to a total of 7,800 students, and responded to 41 drug-related, 10 alcohol-related, and 135 tobacco-related incidents.
- **Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Training Program.** SANE programs provide high-quality care for sexual assault victims across the United States and dramatically increase conviction rates for perpetrators. SANEs collect evidence in emergency rooms and are certified to provide expert testimony at trials. Many SANE programs report that perpetrators are more likely to plead guilty before trial if evidence collected by SANE is to be introduced. Since the program's inception in March 2002, 12 adult SANE trainings, 5 pediatric SANE trainings, and 2 advanced pediatric sessions have been held. West Virginia now has 38 licensed medical facilities that have at least one SANE, and 183 nurses have attended at least one of the trainings.

# Wisconsin

The Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA) develops statewide strategies, determines funding priorities, and advises the Governor on public safety and domestic preparedness policy. Since January 2003, OJA has administered more than \$176 million and awarded over 1,900 grants to nonprofit organizations, tribal governments, local units of government, and state agencies. Grant recipients used these funds to develop and implement innovative approaches for reducing crime and assisting crime victims, preparing and responding to acts of terrorism, and improving public safety radio communications and information sharing among first responders and public safety agencies.

- **Milwaukee Homicide Review (MHR).** Composed of professionals from numerous agencies, disciplines, and ranks, MHR was created to examine homicides and search for possible solutions to violence. Those involved in the review process include law enforcement, criminal justice and public health professionals, and members of community-based organizations. In addition to understanding the nature of homicide through analysis, MHR seeks to develop innovative responses to the homicide problem and strategically focus limited enforcement and intervention activities on identifiable risks. MHR examines the homicides for possible trends, including household composition, gang involvement, drug use, school attendance, and whether Child Protective Services had ever been involved in the homelife of either victim or perpetrator. By obtaining information on homicides that has not been put together before, MHR can play a significant role in understanding the causes of the homicides and reducing violent deaths in the City of Milwaukee.
- **Wisconsin District Attorney Information Technology (DA-IT).** Duplication of data entry and limited access to information are key concerns when trying to work efficiently and enhance public safety. As District Attorneys are at the heart of the flow of justice information between law enforcement and the courts, it is critical that their systems connect to and exchange information with key partners. In response to this need, DA-IT provides technology services to 69 participating District Attorneys throughout the state to improve interoperability and information sharing between prosecutors' offices and other justice partners. Wisconsin's support of a statewide court technology system and prosecutor technology program allows for consistency and efficiencies in information sharing and processing that are unavailable in many states. Current and planned initiatives to improve information sharing between prosecutors and other justice partners include electronic submission of relevant information to the state's criminal history repository and electronic submission of referral and citation information from law enforcement and state patrol.

# Wyoming

The Division of Criminal Investigation (DCI) is part of the Office of the Wyoming Attorney General. DCI is composed of three units: Criminal Justice Information, Investigations, and State Crime Laboratory. DCI is the only crime laboratory in the State of Wyoming and has primary responsibility for enforcing the laws that prohibit controlled substance abuse and Internet crimes against children. DCI also conducts criminal investigations at the request of a local police department, sheriff's office, County or District Attorney of a jurisdiction, Attorney General, or Governor. In addition, DCI is responsible for identifying and supporting programs within the state that aim to reduce crime and increase safety.

- **Wyoming State Board of Pharmacy Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP).** In 2005, Wyoming's State Board of Pharmacy PDMP collected information on nearly 326,000 controlled substance prescriptions. Based on the information, unsolicited profiles were generated whenever a patient saw four or more different practitioners and used four or more different pharmacies in a given month. These profiles were mailed to each practitioner and pharmacy involved with the patient's care during the month in question. In all, Wyoming's PDMP responded to nearly 1,200 practitioner and pharmacist requests for patient profiles, generated 342 unsolicited patient profiles on 35 patients, and forwarded 71 profiles to law enforcement or licensing boards for further investigation.



The background of the slide features a grayscale image of classical architectural columns. The columns are fluted and have a prominent capital. The lighting creates strong shadows and highlights, emphasizing the texture and three-dimensional form of the stone.

# SECTION 4

Appendixes

# Appendix I:

## BJA Legislative Purpose Area Descriptions

### *Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program Purpose Areas*

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program allows local and state governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime and improve the criminal justice system. In FY 2005, the JAG Program replaced the Byrne Formula and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant programs with a single funding mechanism to simplify the administration process for grantees.

The procedure for allocating JAG funds is a formula based on population and crime statistics, in combination with a minimum allocation to ensure that each state and territory receives an appropriate share. Funds are distributed to local and state recipients and must be spent in support of the following purpose areas:

- Law enforcement programs.
- Prosecution and court programs.
- Prevention and education programs.
- Corrections and community corrections programs.
- Drug treatment programs.
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs.

## Appendix II: BJA Awards to States and U.S. Territories\*

Table 1: FY 2005 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance (JAG) Grant Awards (in \$)

Table 2: FY 2005 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Formula Grant Awards (in \$)

Table 3: FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) and Total Active Grants

Table 4: FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

---

\*There was no activity for the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Program in FY 2005; no funds were available for the program.

**Table 1**

**FY 2005 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance (JAG) Grant Awards (in \$)**

States/U.S. Territories	State Agencies	Local Agencies	Total Award	States/U.S. Territories	State Agencies	Local Agencies	Total Award
Alabama	5,234,071	2,298,527	7,532,598	Nebraska	2,180,976	1,123,918	3,304,894
Alaska	922,156	316,594	1,238,750	Nevada	2,900,724	1,754,691	4,655,415
American Samoa	1,238,750	0	1,238,750	New Hampshire	1,849,020	645,631	2,494,651
Arizona	5,944,799	3,415,173	9,359,972	New Jersey	8,350,330	3,994,712	12,345,042
Arkansas	3,464,703	1,455,016	4,919,719	New Mexico	3,057,122	1,602,501	4,659,623
California	36,125,542	21,835,079	57,960,621	New York	19,255,333	10,875,231	30,130,564
Colorado	4,489,229	2,336,803	6,826,032	North Carolina	8,812,892	4,420,459	13,233,351
Connecticut	3,656,084	1,785,272	5,441,356	North Dakota	864,335	374,415	1,238,750
Delaware	2,060,201	519,549	2,579,750	Northern Mariana Islands	1,238,750	0	1,238,750
District of Columbia	3,039,470	0	3,039,470	Ohio	10,266,300	5,240,740	15,507,040
Florida	20,532,197	12,043,235	32,575,432	Oklahoma	4,505,879	1,886,353	6,392,232
Georgia	9,099,070	4,500,179	13,599,249	Oregon	3,696,924	1,770,945	5,467,869
Guam	1,238,750	0	1,238,750	Pennsylvania	12,721,010	5,055,542	17,776,552
Hawaii	1,569,980	1,046,653	2,616,633	Puerto Rico	5,933,430	0	5,933,430
Idaho	1,907,000	799,262	2,706,262	Rhode Island	1,634,578	860,654	2,495,232
Illinois	14,323,885	8,054,550	22,378,435	South Carolina	5,802,326	3,185,040	8,987,366
Indiana	6,034,252	2,983,555	9,017,807	South Dakota	883,829	284,410	1,168,239
Iowa	3,121,286	1,475,271	4,596,557	Tennessee	7,728,043	3,869,306	11,597,349
Kansas	3,309,114	1,442,454	4,751,568	Texas	22,740,822	12,373,328	35,114,150
Kentucky	4,441,468	1,476,287	5,917,755	Utah	2,553,979	1,213,951	3,767,930
Louisiana	5,877,716	3,083,380	8,961,096	Vermont	1,017,755	220,986	1,238,741
Maine	1,873,978	529,816	2,403,794	Virgin Islands	1,238,750	0	1,238,750
Maryland	7,231,347	4,258,521	11,489,868	Virginia	6,388,473	3,212,458	9,600,931
Massachusetts	7,029,642	3,502,628	10,532,270	Washington	5,795,509	3,077,137	8,872,646
Michigan	11,221,742	5,582,706	16,804,448	West Virginia	2,790,352	467,517	3,257,869
Minnesota	4,892,653	2,041,725	6,934,378	Wisconsin	4,949,087	2,143,395	7,092,482
Mississippi	3,336,425	1,471,643	4,808,068	Wyoming	945,748	292,815	1,238,563
Missouri	6,819,432	2,907,176	9,726,608	<b>Total</b>	<b>331,760,999</b>	<b>161,736,994</b>	<b>493,497,993</b>
Montana	1,623,781	629,805	2,253,586				

**Table 2****FY 2005 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Formula Grant Awards (in \$)**

<b>States/U.S. Territories</b>	<b>Award Amount</b>	<b>States/U.S. Territories</b>	<b>Award Amount</b>
Alabama	701,179	Nebraska	209,322
Alaska	181,796	Nevada	336,183
American Samoa	133,299	New Hampshire	177,992
Arizona	738,576	New Jersey	662,026
Arkansas	385,753	New Mexico	251,908
California	3,339,333	New York	1,402,396
Colorado	514,252	North Carolina	785,200
Connecticut	395,565	North Dakota	154,679
Delaware	210,921	Northern Mariana Islands	132,011
District of Columbia	140,263	Ohio	1,004,041
Florida	1,730,405	Oklahoma	575,703
Georgia	1,051,446	Oregon	378,554
Guam	135,913	Pennsylvania	928,194
Hawaii	211,799	Puerto Rico	358,110
Idaho	245,353	Rhode Island	169,193
Illinois	977,510	South Carolina	593,221
Indiana	580,541	South Dakota	189,540
Iowa	297,225	Tennessee	626,073
Kansas	308,657	Texas	3,386,621
Kentucky	454,772	Utah	242,934
Louisiana	833,716	Vermont	157,840
Maine	169,779	Virgin Islands	137,688
Maryland	594,625	Virginia	814,599
Massachusetts	330,116	Washington	445,525
Michigan	1,093,388	West Virginia	223,328
Minnesota	283,940	Wisconsin	571,664
Mississippi	582,745	Wyoming	167,028
Missouri	721,662		
Montana	201,128	<b>Total</b>	<b>32,627,230</b>



**Table 3**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) and Total Active Grants**

States/U.S. Territories	FY 2005 Awards		Active Grants		States/U.S. Territories	FY 2005 Awards		Active Grants	
	Total Grants	Total Amount (in \$)	Total Grants	Total Amount (in \$)		Total Grants	Total Amount (in \$)	Total Grants	Total Amount (in \$)
Alabama	10	1,917,155	39	8,213,666	Nebraska	11	1,112,158	31	8,699,900
Alaska	14	7,547,511	48	25,967,238	Nevada	16	3,588,832	55	21,902,166
American Samoa	1	337,500	1	337,500	New Hampshire	10	8,142,089	30	19,653,168
Arizona	25	12,926,181	73	37,851,832	New Jersey	11	1,674,358	26	7,995,709
Arkansas	7	1,409,346	25	4,449,924	New Mexico	8	1,307,240	24	6,287,765
California	50	24,851,378	118	66,087,311	New York	44	38,442,180	113	180,936,081
Colorado	17	4,175,513	40	12,937,730	North Carolina	9	1,649,735	55	20,620,988
Connecticut	6	6,499,759	14	8,662,114	North Dakota	5	1,851,458	20	9,182,144
Delaware	2	241,435	15	2,467,264	Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	3	153,000
District of Columbia	26	18,980,526	81	30,422,756	Ohio	23	3,684,895	47	13,316,666
Florida	48	25,776,590	123	54,618,468	Oklahoma	8	2,441,301	40	10,493,727
Georgia	21	4,065,064	48	19,360,634	Oregon	9	1,673,253	23	5,992,641
Guam	0	0	5	804,726	Pennsylvania	16	9,536,960	52	22,933,344
Hawaii	6	1,914,702	12	3,700,215	Puerto Rico	1	98,664	11	5,459,727
Idaho	2	265,015	21	4,708,139	Rhode Island	4	388,008	13	2,471,507
Illinois	22	3,728,628	65	16,496,315	South Carolina	7	26,259,121	40	66,475,763
Indiana	11	1,278,696	21	7,409,059	South Dakota	3	1,117,363	16	37,444,687
Iowa	6	2,758,522	25	6,206,881	Tennessee	18	10,921,738	47	20,184,316
Kansas	9	1,876,429	21	5,391,438	Texas	26	5,604,681	64	26,751,290
Kentucky	15	13,102,437	38	32,910,974	Utah	5	1,259,971	16	3,772,636
Louisiana	13	2,471,681	64	15,620,391	Vermont	6	2,190,975	16	4,901,748
Maine	5	1,092,581	14	4,187,601	Virgin Islands	0	0	3	789,361
Maryland	11	10,384,437	37	21,816,332	Virginia	56	27,661,407	135	73,458,074
Massachusetts	13	6,252,580	35	46,054,372	Washington	16	6,263,100	49	15,054,873
Michigan	13	2,424,105	22	7,459,053	West Virginia	6	9,678,930	19	12,076,713
Minnesota	11	2,884,916	24	6,383,774	Wisconsin	26	5,789,210	41	16,385,916
Mississippi	26	12,084,512	58	22,104,669	Wyoming	1	265,672	20	3,945,843
Missouri	10	8,234,567	61	31,373,751	<b>Total</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>354,096,448</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>1,131,233,056</b>
Montana	4	2,011,383	22	9,889,176					

**Table 4**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
<b>Alabama</b>	Birmingham	Project Safe Neighborhoods	112,271	<b>Arizona</b>	Camp Verde	FY 2005 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	487,938
	Birmingham	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	42,096		Chino Valley	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	7,021
	Birmingham	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	95,250		Flagstaff	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	200,000
	Mobile	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	74,412		Flagstaff	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	45,353
	Montgomery	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015		Fountain Hills	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	446,270
	Montgomery	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	200,000		Fountain Hills	FY 2005 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	421,590
	Montgomery	Dispute Resolution Program	690,650		Glendale	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	85,000
	Montgomery	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	350,000		Glendale	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	50,000
	Phenix City	Chattahoochee Valley Community College Law Enforcement Training Program	246,661		Kykotsmovi	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	349,388
	Phenix City	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	40,800		Kykotsmovi	FY 2005 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	489,529
	<b>Alabama Total</b>		<b>1,917,155</b>		Nogales	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	41,487
<b>Alaska</b>	Alakanuk	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	240,171	Phoenix	Project Safe Neighborhoods	221,326	
	Anchorage	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015	Phoenix	G.R.E.A.T. Regional Training Program	245,000	
	Anchorage	Strengthening Alaska's Therapeutic Justice Structure	246,661	Phoenix	Regional Information Sharing Support	5,739,167	
	Anchorage	Crime Scene Examination Enhancement Project	221,995	Phoenix	Methamphetamine Program "Hot Spots"	394,657	
	Anchorage	Alaska Search and Rescue Training Project	197,329	Phoenix	National Center for Missing Adults	246,661	
	Anchorage	Rural Alcohol Interdiction Project	1,085,308	Phoenix	Training for Arizona Judicial Personnel	478,065	
	Anchorage	Alaska Court System Information Network	986,643	Phoenix	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	450,000	
	Anchorage	Alternatives for Justice: Find Your Voice, Find Your Way	986,643	Phoenix	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	67,123	
	Anchorage	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	199,956	Phoenix	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	304,769	
	Anchorage	FY 2005 Human Trafficking Task Force and Victim Services	450,000	Sells	FY 2005 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	500,000	
	Juneau	Rural Prosecution	1,973,286	Tucson	Indigenous Peoples Law and Policy Project	986,643	
	Kake	FY 2005 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	495,512	Tucson	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	244,760	
	Kwethluk	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	240,952	Tucson	Problem-Solving Courts Discretionary Grant Program	199,854	
	Kwigillingok	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	158,040	Tucson	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	224,580	
	<b>Alaska Total</b>		<b>7,547,511</b>	<b>Arizona Total</b>		<b>12,926,181</b>	
<b>American Samoa</b>	Pago Pago	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	337,500				
<b>American Samoa Total</b>		<b>337,500</b>					

**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
<b>Arkansas</b>	Batesville	Independence County Sheriff's Department Special Response Team	182,529		Oakland	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	450,000
	Eureka Springs	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	9,350		Oakland	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	29,973
	Little Rock	Inter-Tribal Integrated Justice Pilot Project, Phase II	500,000		Redwood City	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	14,420
	Little Rock	Alabama MAGIC Pegasus Data Exchange Project	197,329		Redwood City	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	13,824
	Magnolia	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	450,000		Richmond	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	48,669
	Mountain Home	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	4,420		Riverside	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	22,701
	Pine Bluff	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,718		Sacramento	Project Safe Neighborhoods	280,284
<b>Arkansas Total</b>			<b>1,409,346</b>	Sacramento	U.S. Secret Service Electronic Crimes Task Forces	160,000	
<b>California</b>	Corona	Continued Outreach, Technical Support and Infrastructure Upgrades	50,000		Sacramento	Support JIEM, GTTAC Regional Meetings, and Privacy Efforts	1,850,000
	Foster City	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	4,250		Sacramento	Regional Information Sharing Support	5,929,166
	Gardena	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	42,572		Sacramento	Operational Systems Support Technical Assistance and Training	1,726,626
	Hanford	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	107,144		Sacramento	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	250,000
	Long Beach	Long Beach Police Department	98,664		Sacramento	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	49,645
	Los Angeles	Tools for Tolerance National Institutes Against Hate Crimes and Terrorism	493,322		Sacramento	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	350,000
	Los Angeles	Jovenes Tech Center	295,993		Salinas	Monterey County/City of Salinas Joint Gang Task Force	3,058,594
	Los Angeles	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	450,000		Salinas	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	25,500
	Los Angeles	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	54,060		San Bernardino	Frank Bland Regional Training Center Improvement Project	493,322
	Martinez	Regional Justice Integration System	616,652		San Diego	Project Safe Neighborhoods	127,525
	Mather	Project Safe Neighborhoods	241,260		San Diego	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	199,926
	Mather	Project Safe Neighborhoods	296,560		San Diego	Crisis Response Team	493,322
	Merced	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	19,810		San Diego	California Western School of Law's California Innocence Project	147,996
	Mission Hills	Transitional Home for Victims of Domestic Violence	98,664		San Diego	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	448,134
	Monterey Park	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	38,250		San Diego	Problem-Solving Courts Discretionary Grant Program	200,000
	Newark	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	40,000		San Diego	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	75,000
	Oakland	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	199,786				

**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
	San Francisco	North Bay Area Task Force on Human Trafficking	225,000		Lakewood	Digital Trunked Radio (DTR) Project	295,933
	San Francisco	Supportive Housing for Chronically Homeless Offenders	739,982		Mountain Village	Communications and Technology Upgrades	96,000
	San Francisco	Family Violence Prevention Fund: International Center To End Violence Program	986,393	<b>Colorado Total</b>			<b>4,175,513</b>
	San Francisco	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	32,214	<b>Connecticut</b>	Middletown	Project Safe Neighborhoods Performance-Based Measures System, Phase III	146,910
	San Jose	San Jose Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	225,000		Middletown	Human Trafficking Task Force Initiative	299,990
	San Rafael	Reentry Treatment and Community Reintegration Services for Substance Abusing Criminal Justice-Involved Individuals	246,661		Newton	Don't Lie for the Other Guy	448,983
	Ventura	Ventura County District Attorney's Gun Crimes Reduction Task Force	246,661		Newton	Project ChildSafe	750,000
	Visalia	ACTION Project, Phase VII	2,515,103		Newton	Project ChildSafe	4,705,880
	West Covina	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	42,750		Norwalk	Community Reentry Pilot Program	147,996
<b>California Total</b>			<b>24,851,378</b>	<b>Connecticut Total</b>			<b>6,499,759</b>
<b>Colorado</b>	Boulder	National American Indian Court Judges Association Training and Technical Assistance	80,000	<b>Delaware</b>	Wilmington	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015
	Boulder	Tribal Legal Assistance Project	1,726,626		Wilmington	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	176,420
	Cortez	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	8,500	<b>Delaware Total</b>			<b>241,435</b>
	Delta	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	23,800	<b>District of Columbia</b>	Washington	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015
	Denver	Project Safe Neighborhoods	185,548		Washington	Project Safe Neighborhoods Technical Assistance Project Continuation	450,000
	Denver	Urban Court Managers' Network	119,997		Washington	National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan Training and Technical Assistance	3,000,000
	Denver	Justice Technology	125,000		Washington	Drug Court Technical Assistance Initiative: Clearinghouse	200,000
	Denver	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	110,393		Washington	Justice Information Sharing Practitioners Technical Assistance Program	99,998
	Denver	Center on Domestic Violence	197,329		Washington	ITS/Public Safety Exchange Standards	1,143,353
	Denver	FY 2005 Human Trafficking Task Force and Victim Services	450,000		Washington	Statewide Communities Initiative	800,000
	Denver	CASE Partnership National Demonstration Site Project	300,000		Washington	State Criminal Justice Information Sharing Leadership Project	209,000
	Fort Morgan	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	17,000		Washington	Project Safe Neighborhoods Enforcement Training Executive Sessions	150,000
	Golden	Jefferson County Integrated Parole Pilot Treatment Demonstration Project	143,300		Washington	National Consortium for Capital Defense Training	450,000
	Greeley	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	119,855		Washington	Neighborhood Watch Manual	74,452
	Ignacio	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	176,232		Washington	Building Collaborations Among Criminal Justice and Domestic Preparedness State Administering Agencies	25,162
					Washington	BJA State Partnerships 2006	650,000
					Washington	Preventing Telemarketing Fraud and Related Crimes Against Seniors	1,200,000
					Washington	Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement Project	599,993



**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
	Washington	Improving Efforts To Reach Seniors With Educational Information To Prevent Telemarketing Fraud Victimization	499,930		Gainesville	Leadership and Public Service Mentoring and Education Program	147,996
	Washington	Jail Reentry Roundtable	242,040		Hollywood	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	76,507
	Washington	Best Practices in Jail Discharge Practices for People With Co-occurring Disorders	100,000		Miami	Miami-Dade County Human Trafficking Task Force	450,000
	Washington	What Works? Creating a Compendium of Evidence-Based Best Practices in the Field of Community Corrections	50,000		Miami	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	200,000
	Washington	BJA Center for Program Evaluation	249,956		Miami	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	85,000
	Washington	National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign	4,439,894		Miami	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	213,425
	Washington	National Institute on State Policy on Trafficking of Women and Girls	493,322		Naples	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	424,927
	Washington	Expanded Residential Drug Treatment Program	345,325		New Port Richey	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	35,372
	Washington	Reentry Assistance Project for Persons With HIV/AIDS	493,322		North Miami Beach	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	31,535
	Washington	Training and Technical Assistance Initiative	2,500,000		Ocala	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	41,099
	Washington	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	449,764		Orlando	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Southeast Training Center	245,000
<b>District of Columbia Total</b>			<b>18,980,526</b>		Orlando	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	219,052
<b>Florida</b>	Apalachicola	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	19,680		Orlando	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	99,960
	Boca Raton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	23,547		Port Saint Lucie	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	20,111
	Boca Raton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	6,930		Sanford	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	79,097
	Clearwater	Sexual Predator/Offender Management Expansion Project	197,329		Sebastian	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	9,894
	Clearwater	Pinellas County Mentally Ill Diversion Program	739,982		Tallahassee	Project Safe Neighborhoods	56,386
	Fort Lauderdale	Community Resources, Partnerships, and Solutions	11,537		Tallahassee	Project Safe Neighborhoods	296,560
	Fort Lauderdale	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	63,750		Tallahassee	State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program	4,500,000
	Fort Lauderdale	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	91,370		Tallahassee	National Criminal Intelligence Resource Center Development and Support	350,000
	Fort Myers	FY 2005 Human Trafficking Task Force and Victim Services	450,000		Tallahassee	Human Trafficking Curriculum Development Services and Training Delivery	293,000
	Fort Pierce	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	44,558		Tallahassee	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program Training Coordination	1,164,000
					Tallahassee	Street Gang Enforcement Training Program	200,000
					Tallahassee	National Sex Offender Public Registry	1,500,000



**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
	Tallahassee	Law Enforcement National Data Exchange (N-DEx) Project	350,000		Atlanta	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	23,800
	Tallahassee	Narcotics Task Force Performance Measurement Project	100,000		Augusta	Counter-Drug Technology Enhancement Program	197,329
	Tallahassee	Law Enforcement National Data Exchange (N-DEx) Project	350,000		Brunswick	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	37,411
	Tallahassee	Support of Justice Information Sharing	3,700,000		Cartersville	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	150,000
	Tallahassee	Regional Information Sharing Support	860,000		Cartersville	Bartow County Sheriff's Department Clean Air for Disease Prevention Project	98,485
	Tallahassee	Regional Information Sharing Support	5,759,000		Columbus	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	102,340
	Tallahassee	National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C): Management Performance Analysis, Policy Research, Technical Training, and Activity Analysis Services	320,000		Macon	Project Safe Neighborhoods	78,788
	Tallahassee	Intelligence Training Program at Pat Thomas Law Enforcement Academy	394,657		Marietta	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	300,802
	Tallahassee	Center for Task Force Training (CenTF) Program	986,600		Reidsville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	24,650
	Tallahassee	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	249,642		Savannah	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015
	Tavares	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	4,845		Springfield	Effingham County Sheriff's Office	196,997
	Viera	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	61,200		Sylvester	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	21,250
	West Palm Beach	School Resource Officer Training via LAN/WAN/Internet	246,661		Thomasville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	16,429
	Winter Garden	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	6,381	<b>Georgia Total</b>			<b>4,065,064</b>
<b>Florida Total</b>			<b>25,776,590</b>	<b>Hawaii</b>	Honolulu	Scientific Investigation Section (SIS) Crime Lab Operations Expansion	986,643
<b>Georgia</b>	Albany	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	32,398		Honolulu	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	305,333
	Americus	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	32,413		Honolulu	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	196,273
	Athens	Law Enforcement Enhancement Initiatives	197,320		Honolulu	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	349,954
	Atlanta	Project Safe Neighborhoods	216,963		Lihue	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	42,499
	Atlanta	Justice Information Sharing Engineering and Technical Assistance Program	1,524,010		Wailuku	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	34,000
	Atlanta	Solving Cold Cases	98,664	<b>Hawaii Total</b>			<b>1,914,702</b>
	Atlanta	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	450,000	<b>Idaho</b>	Lewiston	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	200,000
	Atlanta	Problem-Solving Courts Discretionary Grant Program	200,000		Meridian	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015
				<b>Idaho Total</b>			<b>265,015</b>

**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	
<b>Illinois</b>	Blue Island	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	7,490	<b>Indiana</b>	Gary	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	32,987	
	Bradley	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	29,335		Griffith	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	4,250	
	Chicago	Project Safe Neighborhoods	95,551		Highland	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	6,375	
	Chicago	Project Safe Neighborhoods	296,560		Indianapolis	Project Safe Neighborhoods	156,119	
	Chicago	Chicago Project for Violence Prevention CeaseFire Implementation	937,311		Indianapolis	Project Safe Neighborhoods	82,500	
	Chicago	Model Workplace Acclimation Program for Persons With Criminal Records	197,329		Indianapolis	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	199,995	
	Chicago	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	188,897		Indianapolis	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	102,674	
	Chicago	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	272,014		Indianapolis	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	17,000	
	Chicago	FY 2005 Human Trafficking Task Force and Victim Services	450,000		Indianapolis	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	216,796	
	East St. Louis	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015		Indianapolis	FY 2005 Human Trafficking Task Force and Victim Services	450,000	
	Elgin	Responding to the Call: Innovative Education and Training To Increase Preparedness for First Responders	248,375		Mishawaka	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	10,000	
	Evergreen Park	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	13,038		<b>Indiana Total</b>		<b>1,278,696</b>	
	Glendale Heights	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	18,042		<b>Iowa</b>	Des Moines	Project Safe Neighborhoods	14,142
	Kankakee	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	29,110			Des Moines	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015
	Kankakee	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	21,553			Des Moines	Drug Interdiction Program	1,183,972
	Lansing	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	21,250			Des Moines	Drug Interdiction Program	754,782
	Mendota	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	9,527			Des Moines	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	292,963
	Mundelein	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	23,928		Waterloo	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	447,648	
	Palatine	WINGS Safe House	246,661		<b>Iowa Total</b>		<b>2,758,522</b>	
	Springfield	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	349,994		<b>Kansas</b>	Junction City	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	9,268
Urbana	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	199,830	Kansas City	Community Safety Initiative		123,330		
Villa Park	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	7,818	Kansas City	Program To Reduce Recidivism		244,510		
<b>Illinois Total</b>		<b>3,728,628</b>	Leavenworth	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program		48,887		
			Olathe	MidAmerica Nazarene University Criminal Justice Forensics Initiative		123,330		
			Salina	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program		24,488		
			Topeka	Project Safe Neighborhoods		115,973		
			Wichita	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	200,000			

**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
	Wichita	Wichita Police Department Cold Case Investigation	986,643		Harvey	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	86,758
<b>Kansas Total</b>			<b>1,876,429</b>		New Orleans	Project Safe Neighborhoods	73,339
<b>Kentucky</b>	Bowling Green	Closed Circuit Television Security Enhancement Project at Western Kentucky University	394,657		New Orleans	Developing Meaningful Performance Measures for Justice Information Technology Projects	149,721
	Frankfort	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	450,000		New Orleans	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	200,000
	Frankfort	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	250,000		New Orleans	New Orleans Police Department Enhanced Proactive Patrol Initiatives	690,650
	Frankfort	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	350,000		New Orleans	Systems, Technology, and Equipment Upgrade Grant	295,993
	Hopkinsville	Methamphetamine Enforcement	542,654		New Orleans	Anti-Corruption Prosecution	197,329
	Lexington	Project Safe Neighborhoods	86,877		New Orleans	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	74,931
	Lexington	Implementation of the BJA Substance Abuse/Mental Health Scholarship Program	200,000	<b>Louisiana Total</b>			<b>2,471,681</b>
	Lexington	Enterprise Architecture and the Information-Sharing Imperative	500,000	<b>Maine</b>	Augusta	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015
	Lexington	Mental Health Court Learning Sites and Law Enforcement/Mental Health Initiatives	469,638		Augusta	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	339,164
	Lexington	Implementation of Reentry Policy Council Recommendations	400,000		Lewiston	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	41,100
	Lexington	Advancing Community Corrections Supervision Practices	60,000		Orono	Maine Rural Substance Abuse Partnership 2005–2006	197,329
	Lexington	University of Kentucky Rural Drug Prosecution Assistance Project	986,643	<b>Maine Total</b>	Portland	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	449,973
	Louisville	Effect of Collaborative Team Intervention on Child Well-Being Project	493,322				<b>1,092,581</b>
	Somerset	Anti-Drug Initiative	7,893,146	<b>Maryland</b>	Baltimore	Project Safe Neighborhoods	228,481
	Somerset	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	25,500		Baltimore	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	199,489
<b>Kentucky Total</b>			<b>13,102,437</b>		Baltimore	Operation Safe Streets	1,479,965
<b>Louisiana</b>	Baton Rouge	Project Safe Neighborhoods	88,990		Baltimore	Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program Training and Technical Assistance Project	246,661
	Baton Rouge	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	250,000		Baltimore	National Center for Alcohol Law Enforcement Crime Prevention Partnerships Grant Continuation	3,149,989
	Baton Rouge	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	50,000		Baltimore	Law Enforcement Leadership in Action Project	799,990
	Donaldsonville	SARTA 2005 (Southern Anti-Terrorist Training Academy)	246,661		Emmitsburg	National Fire Service Survivors Support Programs	800,000
	Hammond	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	67,309		Silver Spring	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative/Community Corrections Supervision Reentry Training Program	399,997
					Silver Spring	Center for Sex Offender Management	1,500,000

**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
	Woodstock	Police Officer Certification Revocation Information Sharing	99,900		Suttons Bay	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	190,335
<b>Maryland Total</b>			<b>10,384,437</b>		Ypsilanti	Strengthening Organizations, Building Communities	197,329
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Boston	Project Safe Neighborhoods	273,888		Ypsilanti	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	4,250
	Boston	Racial Profiling Data Collection Resource Center	74,943	<b>Michigan Total</b>			<b>2,424,105</b>
	Boston	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	443,082	<b>Minnesota</b>	Cloquet	Fond du Lac Tribal and Community College's Gabangan-Ogimaa Future Peace Leaders Law Enforcement Program	394,657
	Boston	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	218,890		Mankato	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	450,000
	Boston	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	350,000		Minneapolis	Police Department's Crisis Intervention Team	236,794
	Brockton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	34,000		Moorhead	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	48,314
	Framingham	Regional Information Sharing Support	4,104,167		Red Lake	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	250,000
	Gardner	Comprehensive Traumatic Stress Services for Law Enforcement	443,989		South Mankato	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	25,500
	Lowell	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	80,904		St. Paul	Public Safety Communications System	197,329
	New Bedford	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	26,389		St. Paul	Project Safe Neighborhoods	325,000
	Northampton	TRIAD Community Policing Initiative	98,664		St. Paul	CriMNet	493,322
	Springfield	Enhancement of the Phoenix House Treatment Continuum in Western Massachusetts	98,664		St. Paul	FY 2005 Human Trafficking Task Force and Victim Services	450,000
	Springfield	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	5,000		Thief River Falls	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	14,000
<b>Massachusetts Total</b>			<b>6,252,580</b>	<b>Minnesota Total</b>			<b>2,884,916</b>
<b>Michigan</b>	Detroit	Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,761	<b>Mississippi</b>	Biloxi	Multi-Purpose Response Vehicle	246,661
	Detroit	Operation Take Back	98,664		Columbia	Law Enforcement Equipment	98,664
	Detroit	Jail Diversion	98,664		Columbia	Operation Equipment Upgrade	147,996
	Detroit	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	56,000		Gulfport	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	61,722
	Flint	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	318,750		Gulfport	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	51,446
	Fulton	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	249,537		Hattiesburg	Rural Law Enforcement Mobile Training	271,327
	Grand Rapids	Project Safe Neighborhoods	142,964		Hattiesburg	Institutional Security Program	394,657
	Lansing	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	350,000		Hattiesburg	Mississippi Automated Systems Project (ASP)	1,973,286
	Mount Pleasant	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	316,579		Jackson	Project Safe Neighborhoods	76,579
	Sault Ste. Marie	Problem-Solving Courts Discretionary Grant Program	115,272		Jackson	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015
					Jackson	Mississippi Crime Laboratory Backlog Reduction Project	986,643
					Jackson	Public Safety Technology Project	1,973,286



**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
	Jackson	State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program	246,661	<b>Montana</b>	Great Falls	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	450,000
	Lafayette	TechLaw: The Advanced Law Enforcement Training Interactive Network	197,329		Hamilton	Bi-State Lewis & Clark Public Safety Project	887,979
	Lafayette	National Center for Justice and the Rule of Law	1,973,286		Helena	Court Case Management Systems	591,986
	Madison	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	350,000		Pablo	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	81,418
	Mississippi State	Computer Crime Prosecution Initiative	986,643	<b>Montana Total</b>			<b>2,011,383</b>
	Natchez	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	335,867	<b>Nebraska</b>	Columbus	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	29,325
	Olive Branch	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	6,678		Grand Island	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	21,250
	Pascagoula	Communication Upgrade Project	246,661		Hastings	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	4,200
	Pascagoula	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	15,557		Kearney	Law Enforcement Polygraph Credibility	210,282
	Richton	Richton Police Municipal Complex	246,661		Lincoln	Project Safe Neighborhoods	73,821
	Ridgeland	Public Safety Communications Upgrade and Center Linking	986,643		Lincoln	Enhanced Law Enforcement	98,664
	Tchula	Tchula Police Department	98,664		Lincoln	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	19,550
	Tupelo	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	8,500		Macy	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	325,240
	Vicksburg	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	38,080		Omaha	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	198,157
<b>Mississippi Total</b>			<b>12,084,512</b>		Papillon	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	115,318
					Plattsmouth	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	16,351
<b>Missouri</b>	Camdenton	National Outreach Programs to America's Law Enforcement Surviving Families	700,000	<b>Nebraska Total</b>			<b>1,112,158</b>
	Cape Girardeau	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	7,000	<b>Nevada</b>	Carson City	Project Safe Neighborhoods	83,122
	Jackson	Missouri Sheriff's Methamphetamine Relief Team (MoSMART)	986,643		Carson City	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	340,298
	Jefferson City	Regional Information Sharing Support	5,289,167		Elko	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	450,000
	Jefferson City	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	50,000		Elko	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	146,446
	Kansas City	Project Safe Neighborhoods	135,514		Hawthorne	Ballistic Protection and Less-than-Lethal Force Weapons	28,714
	Kansas City	Community Safety Initiative (CSI)	246,661		Henderson	Secondary Emergency Operations Center	542,654
	St. Louis	Project Safe Neighborhoods	105,853		Las Vegas	Nevada Immigrant Resource Project	49,332
	St. Louis	FY 2005 Human Trafficking Task Force and Victim Services	328,959		Las Vegas	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	249,976
	Trenton	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	384,770		Minden	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	42,170
<b>Missouri Total</b>			<b>8,234,567</b>		Nixon	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	218,276
					North Las Vegas	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	40,346
					Pahrump	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	50,381



**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
	Reno	Capital Litigation Improvement Initiative	499,203		Union	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	41,025
	Reno	Judicial Education and Skills Training	739,982				
	Reno	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	60,615	<b>New Jersey Total</b>			<b>1,674,358</b>
	Yerington	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	47,317	<b>New Mexico</b>	Albuquerque	Tribal Initiative Continuation	550,000
<b>Nevada Total</b>			<b>3,588,832</b>		Albuquerque	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	18,160
<b>New Hampshire</b>	Concord	Project Safe Neighborhoods	54,114		Albuquerque	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	129,200
	Concord	DMV Technology Upgrades	631,846		Albuquerque	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	62,900
	Concord	D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) Program	98,664		Jemez Pueblo	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	165,371
	Concord	Secure Evidence Storage Building Project	50,319		Sante Fe	Project Safe Neighborhoods	78,470
	Concord	New Hampshire Police Standards and Training Distance Learning Expansion	246,661		Socorro	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	16,026
	Concord	Operation Street Sweeper	986,643		Taos	Combat High Incidents of Drugs, Gangs, and Community Violence	287,113
	Concord	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	49,836	<b>New Mexico Total</b>			<b>1,307,240</b>
	Concord	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	449,668	<b>New York</b>	Albany	Project Safe Neighborhoods	210,138
	Dover	Meeting the Challenge of Cyber Crime in New Hampshire	641,122		Albany	Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,969
	Durham	Institute for Security Studies	4,933,216		Albany	Evaluation of the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	549,794
<b>New Hampshire Total</b>			<b>8,142,089</b>		Albany	Emergency Training Center for Northern New York	98,664
<b>New Jersey</b>	Belleville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	12,600		Albany	Evaluation of Law Enforcement for Academic Credit	221,995
	Irvington	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	13,504		Albany	Capital Region Cyber Crime Partnership	221,995
	New Brunswick	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	38,566		Albany	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	350,000
	Newark	I-95 Group Training and Technical Assistance Program	150,000		Brooklyn	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	36,108
	Newark	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	19,380		Buffalo	Project Safe Neighborhoods	111,987
	Teaneck	Cyber Crime Program	493,322		Delhi	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	250,000
	Trenton	Project Safe Neighborhoods	296,560		Hauppauge	Computer Crimes Initiative	295,993
	Trenton	Check 'Em Out Program	147,996		Hauppauge	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	312,182
	Trenton	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	420,502		Hempstead	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	37,589
	Trenton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	40,903		Lewiston	It Happened to Alexa Foundation: Organizational Capacity-Building Grant	197,329

**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
	Minneola	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	450,000		Syracuse	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	46,436
	New York City	Cultural Proficiency for Drug Court Professionals Training Program	100,000		Wyandanch	Community Service Center of Wyandanch	98,664
	New York City	Community Prosecution Technical Assistance	300,000		Yonkers	Westchester County Special Operations Task Force Technical Rescue Initiative	197,329
	New York City	Development of Uniform Standards for Police Monitoring, Monitor Training, and Monitors' Resource Center	275,000	<b>New York Total</b>			<b>38,442,180</b>
	New York City	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	194,778	<b>North Carolina</b>	Cherokee	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	437,958
	New York City	Store Safety Program	394,657		Durham	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	43,695
	New York City	Republican National Convention	25,000,000		Fayetteville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	43,949
	New York City	New York Statewide Problem-Solving Court Project	1,479,965		Lumberton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	6,790
	New York City	Ex-Prisoner Reentry Project	394,657		Raleigh	Project Safe Neighborhoods	133,992
	New York City	Work and Job Training for Ex-Offenders	739,982		Raleigh	Project Safe Neighborhoods	105,731
	New York City	National Megan's Law Helpline	128,264		Raleigh	Project Safe Neighborhoods	107,509
	New York City	Strive Reentry Program	394,457		Raleigh	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	449,452
	New York City	Community Crime Stoppers	98,664		Raleigh	North Carolina Supreme Court Security	320,659
	New York City	Community Development Project	394,657	<b>North Carolina Total</b>			<b>1,649,735</b>
	New York City	Crime Prevention and Computer Training Project	49,332	<b>North Dakota</b>	Belcourt	Tribal Legal Studies Education/Curricula	345,325
	New York City	COPE-Columbia Cares	197,325		Bismarck	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	52,082
	New York City	State Sentencing and Corrections Technical Assistance Program	591,986		Grand Forks	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program Technical Assistance	965,477
	New York City	Online Service To Report Obscenity Crimes	147,996		Grand Forks	American Indians Into Law Program	147,624
	New York City	Upstate New York Substance Abuse Treatment Enhancement	1,479,965		New Town	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	340,950
	New York City	Problem-Solving Courts Discretionary Grant Program	199,970	<b>North Dakota Total</b>			<b>1,851,458</b>
	New York City	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	249,919	<b>Ohio</b>	Akron	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	33,000
	New York City	Problem-Solving Courts Technical Assistance Initiative	499,876		Athens	Problem-Solving Courts Discretionary Grant Program	200,000
	New York City	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	238,000		Chagrin Falls	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	6,000
	New York City	FY 2005 Human Trafficking Task Force and Victim Services	450,000		Cleveland	Cleveland Police Command Center Relocation Program	98,664
	Poughkeepsie	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	29,600		Cleveland	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	95,051
	Schuylerville	Demonstration of Efficacy of On-Site Hair Testing in Drug Courts	295,993		Coldwater	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	5,390
	Syracuse	Project Safe Neighborhoods	144,965		Columbus	Project Safe Neighborhoods	255,245

**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
	Columbus	International Association of Reentry Inaugural Summit	74,490		Perkins	FY 2005 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	500,000
	Columbus	First National CIT Meeting and Conference on Mental Illness in the Justice System	25,000	<b>Oklahoma Total</b>			<b>2,441,301</b>
	Columbus	Greater Columbus Area Crime Fighting AFIS Project	394,657	<b>Oregon</b>	Coos Bay Hillsboro	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	250,000
	Columbus	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	250,000		Oregon City	Problem-Solving Courts Discretionary Grant Program	16,835
	Columbus	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	350,000		Portland	Project Safe Neighborhoods	107,202
	Eastlake	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	22,236		Portland	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Regional Training Center	147,593
	Garfield Heights	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	33,362		Portland	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	245,000
	Hamilton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	53,936		Portland	FY 2005 Human Trafficking Task Force and Victim Services	234,902
	Lancaster	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	450,000		Salem	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	450,000
	London	Palmpoint AFIS Program	369,991		Tigard	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	198,254
	Marysville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	43,851	<b>Oregon Total</b>			<b>1,673,253</b>
	Reynoldsburg	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	17,342	<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Bethlehem	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	25,295
	St. Clairsville	Modernize Belmont County Court of Common Pleas	197,329		Easton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	10,425
	Toledo	Northwest Ohio Regional Information System (NORIS) AFIS Implementation	197,329		Harrisburg	Project Safe Neighborhoods	122,882
	Toledo	Female Offenders in the Criminal Justice System	493,322		Harrisburg	Regional Information Sharing Support	5,854,167
	Wadsworth	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	18,700		Johnstown	Rural Training and Equipment Project	986,643
<b>Ohio Total</b>			<b>3,684,895</b>		Lancaster	Curfew Violation Center	246,661
<b>Oklahoma</b>	Ada	FY 2005 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	499,913		Philadelphia	Project Safe Neighborhoods	175,026
	Kaw City	FY 2005 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	498,470		Philadelphia	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Northeast Regional Training Center	245,000
	Oklahoma City	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015		Philadelphia	Philadelphia Police Operations Safe Streets	226,928
	Oklahoma City	Project Safe Neighborhoods	77,966		Philadelphia	Northwest Neighborhood Transformation Initiative	295,993
	Oklahoma City	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	199,937		Philadelphia	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	227,415
	Oklahoma City	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	350,000		Philadelphia	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	30,043
	Perkins	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	250,000		Pittsburgh	Reentry Assistance Management Program (RAMP)	147,160

**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
	Tionesta	Forest County Centralized Court System Project	197,329		Clarksville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	51,499
	Washington	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	450,000		Johnson City	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	208,950
	Wynnewood	National Night Out	295,993		Knoxville	Project Safe Neighborhoods	98,906
<b>Pennsylvania Total</b>			<b>9,536,960</b>		Knoxville	Law Enforcement Innovation Center	
					Knoxville	Forensic and Technology Collaboration	350,000
<b>Puerto Rico</b>	Ponce	Portal de Esperanza Program: Services for Domestic Violence Victims	98,664		Knoxville	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	199,868
<b>Puerto Rico Total</b>			<b>98,664</b>		Knoxville	Law Enforcement Innovation Center	246,660
					Memphis	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,028
<b>Rhode Island</b>	Newport	Newport Emergency Telecommunications System (NETS) Project	197,329		Memphis	Leadership Institute in Judicial Education	369,991
	Providence	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015		Memphis	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	172,982
	Providence	Providence Police Department's Training Initiative	98,664		Nashville	Project Safe Neighborhoods	81,491
	Providence	Family Support Center	27,000		Nashville	Tennessee All Schedule Prescription Monitoring Program (TASPER)	50,000
<b>Rhode Island Total</b>			<b>388,008</b>		Nashville	Critical Incident Stress Management for Law Enforcement	250,000
					Nashville	Regional Information Sharing Support	5,929,166
<b>South Carolina</b>	Blythewood	Project Safe Neighborhoods	105,862		Nashville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	256,000
	Cheraw	Problem-Solving Courts Discretionary Grant Program	199,985		Nashville	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	350,000
	Columbia	Modernization of the South Carolina Courts and Criminal Justice System	24,715,412		Savannah	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	21,250
	Columbia	Midlands Regional Fugitive Crimes Task Force	986,643	<b>Tennessee Total</b>			<b>10,921,738</b>
	Columbia	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	32,640				
	Greenville	Greenville County Forensic DNA Laboratory Development Project	197,329	<b>Texas</b>	Austin	Project Safe Neighborhoods	221,462
	Spartanburg	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	21,250		Austin	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	450,000
<b>South Carolina Total</b>			<b>26,259,121</b>		Conroe	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	72,208
					Corpus Christi	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	75,000
<b>South Dakota</b>	Agency Village	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	277,425		Dallas	Project Safe Neighborhoods	253,281
	Eagle Butte	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	346,616		Dallas	Harris County Anti-Drug Initiative	295,993
	Rosebud	Rosebud Sioux Tribal Justice Systems Information Management and Rehabilitation	493,322		Dallas	Family Violence and the SMU Family Research Center	246,661
<b>South Dakota Total</b>			<b>1,117,363</b>		Denton	Project Safe Neighborhoods	125,418
					Desoto	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	4,250
<b>Tennessee</b>	Chattanooga	Hamilton County Drug Court Program	246,661		El Paso	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	450,000
	Chattanooga	Regional Methamphetamine East Tennessee Task Force	1,973,286				



**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
	Fort Worth	Tarrant County Gang Tracking System	147,020		Waterbury	Vermont Incident-Based Report System (VIBRS) Network	394,657
	Garland	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	119,929	<b>Vermont Total</b>			<b>2,190,975</b>
	Houston	Emergency Communications & Mobility Center	739,000	<b>Virginia</b>	Alexandria	IACP National Law Enforcement Policy Center	250,000
	Houston	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	436,727	Alexandria	Alexandria	Project Safe Neighborhoods Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council	499,990
	Houston	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	40,998	Alexandria	Alexandria	National Drug Court Institute	1,744,000
	Houston	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	92,708	Alexandria	Alexandria	Adult Drug Court Subject Matter Training	94,100
	Houston	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	52,475	Alexandria	Alexandria	Adult Drug Court Training Initiative	1,102,316
	Huntsville	Project Safe Neighborhoods	296,560	Alexandria	Alexandria	Adult Drug Court Training Initiative	200,000
	Huntsville	Center of Excellence in Digital Forensics	197,329	Alexandria	Alexandria	Statewide Adult Drug Court Training Initiative	200,000
	Huntsville	Texas Center for Forensic Science	197,329	Alexandria	Alexandria	National Neighborhood Watch Curriculum & Terrorism Awareness and Prevention Program	320,081
	Lubbock	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	447,999	Alexandria	Alexandria	Capital Litigation Improvement Initiative Training and Technical Assistance	475,000
	Lubbock	Texas Tech Institute for Forensic Science	197,329	Alexandria	Alexandria	Citizen Involvement in Sex Offender Management	210,448
	Navasota	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	43,317	Alexandria	Alexandria	Enlisting Americans To Serve as Police Volunteers	1,329,513
	Odessa	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	105,724	Alexandria	Alexandria	Crime Gun Interdiction and Investigation Technical Assistance Project	499,925
	San Antonio	Jail Diversion Initiatives	49,332	Alexandria	Alexandria	Prosecutor Research, Training, and Technical Assistance in Drug Prosecution, Prevention, and Treatment	499,928
	Stephenville	Rural Law Enforcement Information Technology Program	246,632	Alexandria	Alexandria	National Neighborhood Watch DNA Forensic Program	100,000
<b>Texas Total</b>			<b>5,604,681</b>	Alexandria	Alexandria	Embedding Crime Prevention: Strategies for Secure and Safe Communities	85,830
<b>Utah</b>	Moab	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	448,320	Alexandria	Alexandria	Services, Support, and Technical Assistance for Smaller Police Departments	1,050,000
	Ogden	Forensic DNA Teaching/Training/Research Facility	197,329	Alexandria	Alexandria	Law Enforcement's Role in Offender Reentry	525,115
	Orem	Center for Forensic Science	394,657	Alexandria	Alexandria	Community Prosecution Leadership Training and Technical Assistance	400,000
	Price	Carbon County Drug Court	123,330	Alexandria	Alexandria	National TASC Conference	20,000
	West Valley City	Project Safe Neighborhoods	96,335	Alexandria	Alexandria	IACP Gun Crime Trafficking Interdiction Project	249,995
<b>Utah Total</b>			<b>1,259,971</b>	Alexandria	Alexandria	Joining Forces To Combat Identity Theft	250,000
<b>Vermont</b>	Burlington	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	350,000	Alexandria	Alexandria	National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws	992,000
	Montpelier	Telemarketing Fraud Prevention and Investigation Program	200,000	Alexandria	Alexandria	Law Enforcement Information Technology and Analysis Program in West Virginia	493,322
	Montpelier	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	194,660				
	Montpelier	Forensics Laboratory	986,643				
	Waterbury	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015				



**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
	Alexandria	National Neighborhood Watch	1,228,714		Williamsburg	National Drug Court Training	100,000
	Alexandria	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	351,170		Williamsburg	National Strategic Plan for Judicial Branch Security	99,886
	Appomattox	Drug Enforcement With Cameras	5,000		Williamsburg	Courtroom of the 21st Century	493,322
	Arlington	Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force (MATF)	1,479,965		Woodstock	Northwest Virginia Regional Drug Task Force	579,160
	Arlington	Arlington Gang Initiative	246,661	<b>Virginia Total</b>			<b>27,661,407</b>
	Berryville	School Resource Officer Program	98,664	<b>Washington</b>	Bellingham	Whatcom County Multi-Jurisdictional Law and Justice Data Integration Project	493,322
	Fairfax	Fairfax County Public Schools Safety and Security Project	246,661		Deming	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	250,000
	Fairfax	Delancey Street Replication Project	493,322		Kingston	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	154,400
	Fairfax	Law Enforcement, Public Safety Services, and Community Management Tools	49,331		Kirkland	Mobile Computer Forensics Training	98,664
	Lynchburg	Problem-Solving Courts Discretionary Grant Program	183,021		Lacey	Project Safe Neighborhoods	197,882
	Manassas	REVIVE (Re-Entry, Vision, Integrity, Values, and Effort)	246,661		Lacey	Washington Public Building Mapping System	1,973,286
	Manassas	Development of Performance Standards for Law Enforcement Agencies	150,000		Neah Bay	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	250,000
	Manassas	Prince William County Schools Safety, Security, and Communications Pilot Program	246,661		Neah Bay	FY 2005 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	500,000
	Manassas Park	Community Resource Officer	197,329		Olympia	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015
	Martinsville	Martinsville City Jail Control Room Security Renovation	93,664		Olympia	Electronic Fingerprint Criminal Background Check Project	244,538
	Richmond	Project Safe Neighborhoods	207,155		Port Orchard	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	199,881
	Richmond	Project Safe Neighborhoods	98,200		Seattle	Law Enforcement Response to Human Trafficking	450,000
	Richmond	Richmond Behavioral Health Authority's Recovery and Family Preservation Initiative	450,000		Seattle	Problem-Solving Courts Discretionary Grant Program	186,773
	Richmond	State and Regional Crime Prevention Technical Assistance Service Program	100,000		Suquamish	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	449,999
	Richmond	Court Programs in Virginia	1,479,965		Suquamish	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	249,550
	Richmond	Pre- and Post-Incarceration Services Program in Virginia	1,519,431	<b>Washington Total</b>	Suquamish	FY 2005 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	499,790
	Richmond	Anti-Gang Coordination for Virginia	2,959,930				<b>6,263,100</b>
	Richmond	FY 2005 Developing and Enhancing Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs	350,000	<b>West Virginia</b>	Charleston	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015
	Suffolk	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	445,151		Charleston	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	450,000
	Vienna	Women's Center Domestic Violence Program	295,993		Charleston	National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C)	8,559,789
	Williamsburg	Applying GJXDM as Part of a Service-Oriented Architecture	124,827		Dunbar	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	21,123
	Williamsburg	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Initiative: Statewide Technical Assistance Project	150,000		Huntington	Training and Technical Assistance for Criminal Justice Systems Engaged in Computer Forensics Activities	517,988
				<b>West Virginia Total</b>	Morgantown	Project Safe Neighborhoods	65,015
							<b>9,678,930</b>

**Table 4 Continued**

**FY 2005 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding**

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
<b>Wisconsin</b>	Appleton	Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program Training and Technical Assistance	705,889		Milwaukee	LIFE Project: Overcoming Legal Barriers to Employment	493,322
	Appleton	DNA Training Initiative	493,322		Milwaukee	Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office Domestic Violence Unit	937,311
	Appleton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	20,440		Milwaukee	Community Partners Program	394,657
	Baraboo	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	6,482		Milwaukee	FY 2005 Human Trafficking Task Force and Victim Services	192,770
	Crandon	FY 2005 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	210,398		Neenah	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	25,500
	Green Bay	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	61,942		Onalaska	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	25,398
	Green Bay	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	96,687		Oshkosh	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	28,720
	La Crosse	G.R.E.A.T. Regional Training Center	245,000		Tony	21st Annual National Rural Institute on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Conference	38,000
	La Crosse	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	49,900		Twin Lakes	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	24,990
	La Crosse	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	28,411		Waukesha	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	450,000
	Lake Mills	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	12,240	<b>Wisconsin Total</b>			<b>5,789,210</b>
	Madison	Project Safe Neighborhoods	138,682	<b>Wyoming</b>	Jackson	Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	265,672
	Madison	Wisconsin Methamphetamine Initiative	986,643	<b>Wyoming Total</b>			<b>265,672</b>
	Madison	Wisconsin Domestic Homicide Prevention	98,664				
	Marinette	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	9,520	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>354,096,448</b>
	Menasha	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program	14,322				

## Appendix III: BJA Deliverables

In addition to the release of *Solutions for Safer Communities: FY 2004 Annual Report to Congress on Initiatives Funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance* (September 2005), BJA supported the development of a wide range of resources in FY 2005. Listed below, by topic, is a sample of what was produced and where each deliverable can be found online.

### Crime Prevention

- CASE Replication Toolkit (September 2005)  
<http://case.denverda.org/case/default.htm>
- *Crime Prevention Month Action Kit 2005–06, Crime Prevention in the Information Age* (July 2005)  
[www.ncpc.org/cms/cms-upload/ncpc/files/NCPC%20Calendar%20Final.pdf](http://www.ncpc.org/cms/cms-upload/ncpc/files/NCPC%20Calendar%20Final.pdf)
- *Engaging the Power of Prevention: 10 Action Principles* (September 2005)  
[www.ncpc.org/CPCA/Publications.php](http://www.ncpc.org/CPCA/Publications.php)
- *Informant Magazine* (2005)  
[www.nw3c.org/resources/informant\\_mag.cfm](http://www.nw3c.org/resources/informant_mag.cfm)
- *Mentor Guide for People Working With Children of Promise* (October 2004)  
[www.ncpc.org/publications/catalyst/archives/jun06\\_resources.php](http://www.ncpc.org/publications/catalyst/archives/jun06_resources.php)
- *Mobilizing the Nation To Prevent Crime, Violence, and Drug Abuse* (February 2005)  
<http://mcgruff.stores.yahoo.net/monatoprarvi2.html>
- *Preventing Identity Theft: A Guide for Consumers* (July 2005)  
[www.ncpc.org/cms/cms-upload/prevent/files/IDtheftrev.pdf](http://www.ncpc.org/cms/cms-upload/prevent/files/IDtheftrev.pdf)

- Project Safe Neighborhoods Public Service Announcement Campaign (launched March 2005)  
[www.psn.gov/outreach/psas.html#](http://www.psn.gov/outreach/psas.html#)
  - Radio: “Mirror” and “I Can Do Anything”
  - Television: “Family Prison”
- Public Service Announcements  
[www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org)
  - Radio and Billboard: “McGruff 25th Anniversary” (debuted January 2005)
  - Television and Radio: “Identity Theft” (debuted June 2005)
  - Television, Radio, and Print: “Bullying Prevention” (debuted December 2005)
- *Volunteer Programs: Enhancing Public Safety by Leveraging Resources*, Resource Guide (updated February 2005)  
[www.policevolunteers.org/resources/guide/index.cfm](http://www.policevolunteers.org/resources/guide/index.cfm)
- *WCCRC Focus*, White Collar Crime Research Consortium Newsletter (Spring and Fall 2005)  
[www.nw3c.org/research/wccrc\\_archives.cfm](http://www.nw3c.org/research/wccrc_archives.cfm)

## Law Enforcement

- *Big Ideas for Smaller Police Departments*, Newsletter (Winter 2005)  
[www.iacp.org/documents/pdfs/RCD/RCDBigIdea%2Epdf](http://www.iacp.org/documents/pdfs/RCD/RCDBigIdea%2Epdf)
- *Budgeting in Small Police Agencies*, Best Practices Guide (October 2004)  
[www.theiacp.org/documents/pdfs/publications/BP-Budgeting.pdf](http://www.theiacp.org/documents/pdfs/publications/BP-Budgeting.pdf)
- *Intellectual Property and White Collar Crime: Report of Issues, Trends and Problems for Future Research* (December 2004)  
[www.nw3c.org/research/site\\_files.cfm?mode=p](http://www.nw3c.org/research/site_files.cfm?mode=p)
- Internet Crime Reports, by State (2005)  
[http://www.nw3c.org/research/site\\_files.cfm?mode=i&year=2005](http://www.nw3c.org/research/site_files.cfm?mode=i&year=2005)
- *Managing a Multijurisdictional Case: Identifying the Lessons Learned From the Sniper Investigation*, Report (October 2004)  
[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pubs/SniperRpt.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pubs/SniperRpt.pdf)

- *Money Laundering* (updated 2005)  
[www.nw3c.org/research/site\\_files.cfm?mode=w](http://www.nw3c.org/research/site_files.cfm?mode=w)
- *Police Chiefs Desk Reference: A Guide for Newly Appointed Police Leaders* (November 2004)  
[www.theiacp.org/research/PCDR.pdf](http://www.theiacp.org/research/PCDR.pdf)
- *Strategic Planning: Building Strong Police-Community Partnerships in Small Towns, Best Practices Guide* (Fall 2005)  
[www.iacp.org/documents/pdfs/RCD/StrategicPlanning%2Epdf](http://www.iacp.org/documents/pdfs/RCD/StrategicPlanning%2Epdf)

## Counter-Terrorism

- *Assessing and Managing the Terrorism Threat*, Monograph (September 2005)  
[www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/210680.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/210680.pdf)
- *Engaging the Private Sector To Promote Homeland Security: Law Enforcement-Private Security Partnerships*, Monograph (September 2005)  
[www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/210678.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/210678.pdf)
- *Intelligence-Led Policing: The New Intelligence Architecture*, Monograph (September 2005)  
[www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/210681.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/210681.pdf)
- *Mutual Aid: Multijurisdictional Partnerships for Meeting Regional Threats*, Monograph (September 2005)  
[www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/210679.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/210679.pdf)
- *Post 9-11 Policing: The Crime Control-Homeland Security Paradigm*, Monograph (September 2005)  
[www.iacp.org/documents/pdfs/Post911policing.pdf](http://www.iacp.org/documents/pdfs/Post911policing.pdf)

## Adjudication

- *Beyond Big Cities: The Problem-Solving Innovations of Community Prosecutors in Smaller Jurisdictions*, Report (November 2004)  
[www.courtinnovation.org/\\_uploads/documents/beyond\\_big\\_cities.pdf](http://www.courtinnovation.org/_uploads/documents/beyond_big_cities.pdf)



- *Drug-Linked Firearms Cases: A Primer for Prosecution* (May 2005)  
[www.ndaa-apri.org/pdf/drug\\_linked\\_firearms\\_cases\\_05.pdf](http://www.ndaa-apri.org/pdf/drug_linked_firearms_cases_05.pdf)
- *Lessons From the Field: Ten Community Prosecution Leadership Profiles*, Report (November 2004)  
[www.ndaa.org/pdf/cp\\_lessons\\_from\\_the\\_field.pdf](http://www.ndaa.org/pdf/cp_lessons_from_the_field.pdf)
- *Swift and Certain*, Vol. 3, Nos. 2–3, Newsletter (2005)  
[www.ndaa-apri.org/publications/newsletters/swift\\_index.html](http://www.ndaa-apri.org/publications/newsletters/swift_index.html)

## Substance Abuse

- *Drug Courts: An Effective Strategy for Communities Facing Methamphetamine*, Bulletin (May 2005)  
[www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/209549.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/209549.pdf)
- *Family Dependency Treatment Courts: Addressing Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Using the Drug Court Model*, Monograph (December 2004)  
[www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/206809.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/206809.pdf)
- *Guide to Collecting Mental Health Court Outcome Data* (May 2005)  
<http://consensusproject.org/mhcp/MHC-Outcome-Data.pdf>
- *Guide to Mental Health Court Design and Implementation* (May 2005)  
<http://consensusproject.org/mhcp/Guide-MHC-Design.pdf>
- *Navigating the Mental Health Maze* (May 2005)  
<http://consensusproject.org/mhcp/Navigating-MHC-Maze.pdf>
- *Painting the Current Picture: A National Report Card on Drug Courts and Other Problem Solving Court Programs in the United States*, Vol. I, No. 2 (May 2005)  
[www.ndci.org/publications/10697\\_PaintPict\\_fnl4.pdf](http://www.ndci.org/publications/10697_PaintPict_fnl4.pdf)
- *Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Program*, Program Update (April 2005)  
[www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/206269.pdf](http://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/206269.pdf)

## Corrections

- *Reentry Research in Action: Characteristics of Prisoner Reentry Programs* (July 2005)  
[www.svori-evaluation.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp\\_reports](http://www.svori-evaluation.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp_reports)
- *Reentry Research in Action: Faith-Based Involvement* (July 2005)  
[www.svori-evaluation.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp\\_reports](http://www.svori-evaluation.org/index.cfm?fuseaction=dsp_reports)
- *Stalking: Living in the Shadow of Fear*, Audio Teleconference/Webcast (Aired September 2005)  
[www.appa-net.org/grant%20and%20special%20projects/teleconferences\\_06.htm](http://www.appa-net.org/grant%20and%20special%20projects/teleconferences_06.htm)
- *Terrorism: Implications for Community Corrections*, Audio Teleconference/Webcast (Aired September 2005)  
[www.appa-net.org/grant%20and%20special%20projects/teleconferences\\_05.htm](http://www.appa-net.org/grant%20and%20special%20projects/teleconferences_05.htm)
- *Women Offenders in Community Corrections*, Audio Teleconference/Webcast (Aired January 2005)  
[www.appa-net.org/grant%20and%20special%20projects/teleconferences\\_04.htm](http://www.appa-net.org/grant%20and%20special%20projects/teleconferences_04.htm)

## Justice Information Sharing

- Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Website (July 2005)  
[www.nsopr.gov](http://www.nsopr.gov)
- *Funding Justice Information Sharing* (May 2005)  
<http://it.ojp.gov/documents/fundingjusticeinformationsharing.pdf>
- *Fusion Center Guidelines: Law Enforcement Intelligence Component* (July 2005)  
[http://it.ojp.gov/documents/fusion\\_center\\_guidelines\\_law\\_enforcement.pdf](http://it.ojp.gov/documents/fusion_center_guidelines_law_enforcement.pdf)
- Global Justice XML Data Model (GJXDM) Knowledgebase and Help Desk (September 2005)  
[www.it.ojp.gov/gjxdm/helpdesk](http://www.it.ojp.gov/gjxdm/helpdesk)
- *How Do I Put XML into an RFP?*, Audio Teleconference/Webcast (Aired September 2005)  
[www.appa-net.org/grant%20and%20special%20projects/xml\\_03\\_delivery.htm](http://www.appa-net.org/grant%20and%20special%20projects/xml_03_delivery.htm)

- *Justice Information Sharing Resource Directory* (April 2005)  
<http://it.ojp.gov/documents/JusticeInformationSharingResourceDirectoryapprovedf.pdf>
- *Real-Life XML Implementation Stories*, Audio Teleconference/Webcast  
(Aired September 2005)  
[www.appa-net.org/grant%20and%20special%20projects/xml\\_02\\_delivery.htm](http://www.appa-net.org/grant%20and%20special%20projects/xml_02_delivery.htm)
- *The Year of Working Dangerously: The Privacy Implications of Wireless in the State Workplace—Part I*, Research Brief (August 2005)  
[www.nascio.org/nascioCommittees/privacy/Wireless%20Part%20I%20081605.pdf](http://www.nascio.org/nascioCommittees/privacy/Wireless%20Part%20I%20081605.pdf)
- *The Year of Working Dangerously: The Privacy Implications of Wireless in the State Workplace—Part II*, Research Brief (September 2005)  
[www.nascio.org/nascioCommittees/privacy/Wireless%20Part%20II%20092105.pdf](http://www.nascio.org/nascioCommittees/privacy/Wireless%20Part%20II%20092105.pdf)

## Bureau of Justice Assistance Information

---

BJA's mission is to provide leadership and services in grant administration and criminal justice policy to support local, state, and tribal justice strategies to achieve safer communities. For more information about BJA and its programs, contact:

### **Bureau of Justice Assistance**

810 Seventh Street NW.  
Washington, DC 20531  
202-616-6500  
866-859-2687  
Fax: 202-305-1367  
[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA)  
E-mail: [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)

The BJA Clearinghouse, a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, shares BJA program information with local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and community groups across the country. Information specialists provide reference and referral services, publication distribution, participation and support for conferences, and other networking and outreach activities. The clearinghouse can be contacted at:

### **Bureau of Justice Assistance Clearinghouse**

P.O. Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000  
800-851-3420  
Fax: 301-519-5212  
[www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov)  
Questions/comments: [www.ncjrs.gov/App/ContactUs.aspx](http://www.ncjrs.gov/App/ContactUs.aspx)

Clearinghouse staff are available Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. eastern time. Ask to be placed on the BJA mailing list.





**U.S. Department of Justice**  
Office of Justice Programs  
*Bureau of Justice Assistance*

*Washington, DC 20531*

Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use \$300



PRESORTED STANDARD  
POSTAGE & FEES PAID  
DOJ/BJA  
PERMIT NO. G-91

Solutions for Safer Communities

BJA FY 2005 Annual Report to Congress



**BJA** Bureau of Justice Assistance

810 Seventh Street NW.  
Washington, DC 20531  
202-616-6500  
866-859-2687  
[www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA)