

# III

## **STRATEGIC GOAL THREE: Prevent and Reduce Crime and Violence by Assisting State, Tribal, Local and Community–Based Programs**

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To provide leadership in the area of crime prevention and control, the Department of Justice (DOJ) continually searches for ways to strengthen the criminal and juvenile justice capabilities of state, local and tribal governments. Three DOJ components are at the forefront of the Department's efforts to fortify community safety across the nation. The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) administers formula and discretionary grant programs, as well as provides targeted training and technical assistance on a wide range of criminal and juvenile justice system improvements. In addition, OJP conducts research, evaluates programs and collects and publishes crime-related statistical information. The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) advances community policing by developing and administering programs that respond directly to the emerging needs of state and local law enforcement; developing state-of-the-art training and technical assistance; and promoting collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve to establish problem-solving partnerships. And finally, the Community Relations Service (CRS) assists state and local officials and civic leaders to resolve conflicts and prevent violence in communities experiencing tensions due to race, color, or national origin.

In support of Strategic Goal III, OJP works in partnership with federal, state, local, and tribal governments to carry out its mission to improve the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims. Its five Bureaus administer a variety of activities:

- The *Bureau of Justice Assistance* (BJA) provides leadership and assistance in support of state, local and tribal justice strategies to achieve safer communities. Its program activities focus on reducing and preventing crime, violence and drug abuse and improving the overall

functioning of the criminal justice system. BJA also provides financial and technical assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to implement correction-related programs, including corrections facility construction and corrections-based drug treatment programs. BJA supports the development, implementation and enhancements of drug courts by providing resources, training and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, units of local government, and Indian tribal governments.

- The *Bureau of Justice Statistics* (BJS), the statistical arm of the Department, collects and reports on a portfolio of statistics focusing on crime and the operation of the justice system. BJS, through its grant activities, also assists state and local governments with the development of justice information systems and the collection, analysis and dissemination of statistical data.
- The *National Institute of Justice* (NIJ) is the principal federal agency for research on crime. Its role is to build knowledge regarding "best practices" and "lessons learned" and to develop tools and technologies to help the criminal justice community prevent and control crime.
- The *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention* (OJJDP) provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to develop, implement, and support effective methods to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and child victimization.
- The *Office for Victims of Crime* (OVC) provides federal resources to support victims' assistance and compensation programs around the country. OVC activities enhance the nation's capacity to assist crime victims and provide

leadership in changing the attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all crime victims.

In addition, OJP's three program offices administer program activities designed to assist state, local, and tribal governments as follows:

- The *Office on Violence Against Women (OVW)* coordinates the Department's legislative and other initiatives relating to violence against women and administers a series of grant programs to help prevent, detect, and stop violence against women, including domestic violence, stalking and sexual assault.
- The newly created *Community Capacity Development Office (CCDO)* will include the *Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS)*. EOWS helps communities build stronger, safer neighborhoods by implementing the Weed and Seed strategy, a community-based, multi-disciplinary approach to combating crime.
- The *Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE)* provides college educational assistance and professional leadership training to students who commit to public service in law enforcement, and scholarships with no service commitment to dependents of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE & ANNUAL GOAL 3.1: LAW ENFORCEMENT**  
Improve the crime fighting and criminal justice administration capabilities of state, tribal, and local governments

OJP continues to invest significant resources in establishing partnerships with state, local, and tribal governments. Through its program activities, OJP provides federal leadership regarding matters of crime and the justice system.

Advances in technology have greatly increased criminal intelligence, information sharing among jurisdictions, and the ability to track and analyze local crime trends.

Technology has provided valuable tools to help criminal justice agencies enhance their ability to lower crime and improve their operations. In addition, OJP is developing other law enforcement applications, including investigative and forensics tools, less-than-lethal devices, crime mapping, and vehicle stopping devices. Through OJP programs, states and local jurisdictions have interstate and national access to criminal records and have improved the quality of data in these systems. Accurate state data help to improve the FBI administered national criminal record systems, such as the Interstate Identification Index, the National Protection Order File, the National Sex Offender File, and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, which provides pre-sale record checks pursuant to the Brady Act. OJP is also promoting integrated criminal justice information technology and design to facilitate and assist state and local integration efforts. The goal is to achieve a nationally integrated justice information environment that will facilitate the development of information sharing systems by federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies.

OJP is working to ensure that tribal governments are included in efforts to improve access to and integration of criminal justice and information technology. To do this, OJP has increased its efforts to channel justice-related resources to make existing programs, traditionally available to states and local entities, more relevant to the needs of tribal governments.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE & ANNUAL GOAL 3.2: JUVENILE JUSTICE**  
Reduce youth crime and victimization through assistance that emphasizes both enforcement and prevention

OJP will help states and communities implement initiatives to prevent, intervene in, and suppress crime by juveniles, as well as to

protect youth from crime and abuse. OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) works to address youth crime through a comprehensive program of research, evaluation, program development, and information dissemination. This multi-faceted approach targets youth who experience risk factors for delinquency as well as youth arrested, processed, and sentenced in the juvenile justice system. OJP also focuses on status offenders and juvenile offenders who have been diverted from the system into alternative programs. Additionally, OJJDP addresses juvenile offenders who have been waived or transferred out of the juvenile justice system into adult criminal court, typically for the most serious and violent crimes.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE & ANNUAL GOAL 3.3: DRUG ABUSE**  
Break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand for and use and trafficking of illegal drugs

OJP works to prevent use and abuse of drugs and alcohol through a variety of demonstration, educational, and public outreach programs. Research shows that drug use and crime are closely linked. OJP funds a number of ongoing data collection programs used to monitor the drug/crime nexus, including: NIJ's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program and the BJS' National Crime Victimization Survey and Surveys of Jail Inmates, State Prisoners, Federal Prisoners, and Probationers. For more than a decade, the majority of detained arrestees tested positive for recent drug use within 48 hours of their arrest. Research indicates that combining criminal justice sanctions with substance abuse treatment is effective in decreasing drug and alcohol use and related crime. In addition, correctional agencies have begun to intervene in the cycle of substance abuse and crime by implementing intervention activities, drug testing, and/or treating this high-risk population while under custody or supervision. Drug courts employ the coercive power of courts to subject non-violent offenders to an integrated mix of

treatment, substance abuse testing, incentives, and sanctions to break the cycle of substance abuse and crime.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE & ANNUAL GOAL 3.4: VICTIMS OF CRIME**  
Uphold the rights of and improve services to America's crime victims

OJP's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is dedicated to serving our nation's victims, including those in traditionally underserved populations. OVC administers a mix of formula and discretionary grant programs. Through its National Crime Victim Assistance program, OVC provides funds for programs that provide direct services to crime victims. OVC's compensation program helps reimburse victims for their out-of-pocket expenses related to crime. In order to more accurately measure the effectiveness of OVC's programs, and provide the appropriate kinds of services victims most need and want, OVC and NIJ are funding a study to identify victims' needs, the sources of aid they seek to meet those needs, the adequacy of the aid they receive, the role of victim assistance and compensation programs in delivering needed aid, and whether victims are accorded their full rights under applicable statutes.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE & ANNUAL GOAL 3.5: COMMUNITY SERVICE**  
Support innovative, cooperative, and community-based programs aimed at reducing crime and violence in our communities

DOJ's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), will continue to advance community policing, a law enforcement philosophy that rests on sustained organizational change within agencies that decentralizes command and empowers front-line officers to establish and maintain partnerships with the community to develop innovative problem-solving approaches that

address the causes of crime and disorder within the community. DOJ, through the COPS Office, supports innovative, cooperative, and community-based programs aimed at reducing crime and violence and enhancing homeland security. COPS will accomplish this through improved criminal justice information flow and interoperability across jurisdictions; enhanced crime problem identification among grantees; improved police department operations, problem-solving practices and crime prevention strategies; and by providing training and technical assistance to law enforcement agencies. Community policing opens lines of communication between the police and residents. Police officers and sheriff's deputies, as public servants who interact with citizens on a daily basis, have a unique opportunity to demonstrate the importance of police involvement in the community. In turn, they realize their authority and effectiveness are

linked directly to the support they receive from citizens.

Through the Community Relations Service (CRS), the Department will continue to provide conflict resolution, violence prevention, police-community relations training, and technical assistance to local communities. Through the efforts of OJP and CRS, DOJ will continue to provide assistance to state and local governments with community-derived strategies to fight crime, resolve local conflicts, and reduce community violence and racial tension. As part of this strategy, CRS and OJP will engage communities in developing their own strategies that focus on bringing together the energy and willingness of community leaders, organizations, and citizens to work towards crime-prevention and improved race relations, thereby building safe neighborhoods and communities for all Americans.

## PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

Strategic Objective, Page #	Performance Measure/ Indicator	Was the Target Achieved			FY 2002 Performance		
		Yes	No	N/A	Target	Actual	Performance Improvement From FY 2001
3.1 73	DISCONTINUED MEASURE: Total # of Tribal Court Grants funded		■		208	136	Fewer tribes applied for awards than anticipated
3.1 75	Records Available Through Interstate Access Compared to Total Criminal History Records (millions)			■	N/A	■	Data are reported every two years
3.1 77	DISCONTINUED MEASURE: State and Local DNA Analysis Backlog		■		30%	N/A	Data were not able to be reported
3.1 78	Total # of Crime Labs Developing New Forensic Capabilities		■		147	146	Proposal delay; one award
3.1 78	NEW MEASURE: Estimated Samples Collected, as reported by States; Annual Total of State Backlog Samples Analyzed			■	300,000	N/A	FY 2002 grant funds not yet awarded
3.1 79	Total # of Federal, State and Local Investigations Aided by the National DNA Index System (NDIS)	■			1,950	2,873	
3.1 80	NEW MEASURE:# of NDIS Matches Identified			■	New for FY 2002	2,738	

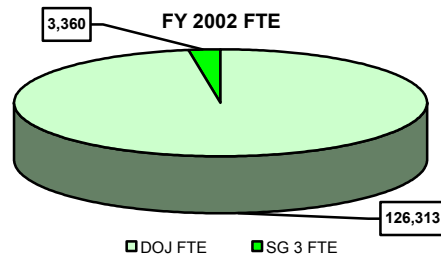
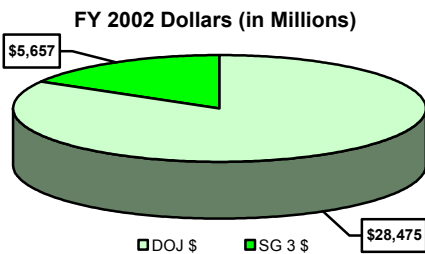
Strategic Objective, Page #		Performance Measure/ Indicator	Was the Target Achieved			FY 2002 Performance		
			Yes	No	N/A	Target	Actual	Performance Improvement From FY 2001
3.1	82	Law Enforcement & Regulatory Personnel Trained <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Field (FBI)</li> <li>Computer Crime</li> <li>FBI Academy</li> </ul>		■		100,000 1,900 5,130	82,337 1,830 3,665	Reallocation of resources to CT mission
3.1	84	Total # of Jurisdictions Providing Services in Rural Areas Previously Under-served		■		330	303	Award funding cycles have been adjusted
3.2	85	# Children Served by the CASA Program	■			253,000	264,869	
3.2	88	# of Youth Enrolled in Mentoring Programs Nationwide	■			18,500	18,644	
3.2	89	Personnel Trained in Missing & Exploited Children's Issues		■		64,000	57,668	Trained less than anticipated
3.2	90	Forensic Exams and Investigations Conducted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forensic Examinations of Computer Equipment</li> <li>Investigations Conducted</li> </ul>	■			1,500 2,146	2,497 3,538	
3.3	92	Total # of ADAM sites		■		50	35	Program Evaluation is currently underway
3.3	94	Total # New Drug Courts	■			426	442	
3.3	95	MEASURE REFINED: Number of Offenders Treated for Substance Abuse (RSAT)	■			1,122	38,639	
3.5	99	New Police Officers Funded and on the Street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Funded</li> <li>On the Street</li> </ul>		■		117,726 100,000	116,726 88,028	
3.5	100	DISCONTINUED MEASURE: % Reduction in Locally Identified, Targeted Crime & Disorder		■		1-4%	Data not Available	Baseline not established, survey not conducted
3.5	100	DISCONTINUED MEASURE: % Reduction in Fear of Crime in Surveyed Communities		■		1-4%	Data not Available	Baseline not established, survey not conducted

Strategic Objective, Page #	Performance Measure/ Indicator	Was the Target Achieved			FY 2002 Performance		
		Yes	No	N/A	Target	Actual	Performance Improvement From FY 2001
3.5	DISCONTINUED MEASURE: % Increase in Trust in Local Law Enforcement in Surveyed Communities		■		1-4%	Data not Available	Baseline not established, survey not conducted
3.5	DISCONTINUED MEASURE: # of School Resource Officers Funded/Hired		■	6,103/ 4,452	5,907/ 4,241		Increased costs limited the amount that could be hired/funded
3.5	Communities with Improved Conflict Resolution Capacity	■			425	719	

## RESOURCES

Appropriation	FY 2002 FTE	FY 2002 Actual \$ (millions)	FY 2003 FTE	FY 2003 Request \$ (millions)	FY 2004 FTE	FY 2004 Request \$ (millions)
3.1 Asset Forfeiture Fund (Perm Authority)	0	424	0	479	0	411
3.1 FBI	2,379	178	2,417	237	2,452	255
3.1 OJP	493	2,194	496	523	454	1,585
3.1 U.S. Attorneys	20	3	22	3	22	3
3.1 Telecom. Carrier	--	26	--	--	--	--
<i>Subtotal 3.1</i>	<i>2,892</i>	<i>\$2,825</i>	<i>2,935</i>	<i>\$1,242</i>	<i>2,928</i>	<i>\$2,254</i>
3.2 Office of Justice Programs	121	565	129	454	124	235
<i>Subtotal 3.2</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>\$565</i>	<i>129</i>	<i>\$454</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>\$235</i>
3.3 Office of Justice Programs	28	135	38	144	36	149
<i>Subtotal 3.3</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>\$135</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>\$144</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>\$149</i>
3.4 Office of Justice Programs September 11 <sup>th</sup> Fund (non-add)	87	833	138	772	109	794
	--	[60]	--	[2,700]	--	[2,361]
<i>Subtotal 3.4</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>\$833</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>\$772</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>\$794</i>
3.5 Community Oriented Policing Service (COPS)	180	1,290	235	1,381	235	164
3.5 Community Relations Service	52	9	56	9	56	10
<i>Subtotal 3.5</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>\$1,299</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>\$1,390</i>	<i>291</i>	<i>\$174</i>
<b>TOTAL SG 3</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>\$5,657</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>\$4,002</b>	<b>3,488</b>	<b>\$3,606</b>

## RESOURCE COMPARISON: Strategic Goal to Total DOJ \$ and FTE



<p><b>Required Skills</b></p>	<p>OJP requires skilled administrators with expertise in program development, grant administration, technical assistance, evaluation and implementation. In addition, OJP seeks staff with expertise in social science research including the collection and analysis of statistical data.</p> <p>CRS requires conciliation specialists, managers, and program specialists in order to meet the performance goals. Conciliation specialists must be skilled in conflict resolution and violence prevention techniques. In addition, the managers and program specialists require skills in needs analysis; technical assistance; and program development, implementation, and evaluation. COPS requires skilled administrators with expertise in program development, grant administration, technical assistance, evaluation and implementation.</p>
<p><b>Information Technology Utilized</b></p>	<p>The OJP program is supported by the NCJRS system. OJP relies on data provided by its Program Accountability Library (PAL), which is an internal automated grant cataloging system. These systems track and provide detailed, statistical reports.</p> <p>FBI programs in this area rely upon QGIS (tracks all training conducted at Quantico), and CODIS and NDIS, national DNA databases.</p> <p>In addition, COPS relies on its own grant management system. In FY2002, CRS began revamping its old case management system to make it compatible with current recording and reporting needs, including the Congressionally mandated requirement to notify affected Members of Congress of conflict-related deployments of CRS conciliators.</p>

**PROGRAM EVALUATIONS**

**Evaluations Completed FY 2002:**

**BJA – Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces**

The Byrne Program's Multi-jurisdictional Task Forces (MJTF) have been implemented across the nation to provide enhancements to local law enforcement through the development of partnerships between agencies. An ongoing evaluation is assessing the effectiveness of this approach to crime reduction. The goal of the first phase of the project is to develop impact evaluation methodologies to be used by state planning agencies in the outcome evaluation phase. This includes an assessment of current impact and techniques used by: the state planning agencies and MJTFs; a focus group of state agency personnel; and MJTF staff and NIJ staff during six site visits within six states. FY 2003 funds for phase II, which is to develop the field test of the methodology and evaluation tool kit, have not been appropriated. However, BJA is working with the states to develop a funding strategy, which will also be dependent upon FY 2003 appropriations. If funding permits the completion of this evaluation, NIJ will issue a

report and BJA will disseminate it to the states for their use in evaluating their state's task force projects.

**BJA - New Hampshire Department of Corrections Community Drug Testing Program**

This evaluation study is assessing the effectiveness of drug testing in two statewide programs in New Hampshire in order to develop profiles of offenders most likely to benefit from a drug-testing program. Two methods will be used to evaluate the effectiveness of random and targeted drug testing currently used by the two programs; and the impact of interventions applied as the result of testing positive. The information will allow an analysis of a specific group of factors (offenders and offense-related, treatment program model, drug testing methods, criminal justice sanctions and rewards). When the study is completed, findings will form the basis of a practice manual to allow criminal justice agencies to develop cost-effective drug

testing strategies, which maximize intended criminal justice outcomes.

### **Comprehensive Indian Resources for Community and Law Enforcement**

NIJ's evaluation is examining implementation of the Comprehensive Indian Resources for Community and Law Enforcement (CIRCLE) Project including the development and use of the comprehensive strategy, and coordination of the individual components of the CIRCLE Project at each site. The process aspect of the evaluation has been completed and the report has been submitted, reviewed, revised and is currently being considered for publication. The outcome aspect of the evaluation is just beginning and will not be completed until the second quarter of FY 2004. When the study is complete, outcomes of the CIRCLE project will be assessed including: the utilization and effectiveness of the technical assistance and training provided to the CIRCLE Project sites; the effects of the CIRCLE Project on relations between and among tribal sites; and the effectiveness of the CIRCLE Project in helping to create safer communities.

### **OVC - Victims of Crime Act Programs**

This multi-year evaluation assesses the effectiveness of Victims of Crime Act funded compensation and assistance programs in meeting the needs of crime victims. The overall evaluation program includes a victims' needs assessment, an assessment of services available to victims, identification of unmet needs, and suggestions for improving the delivery of, and payment for services to all crime victims.

### **OVW – STOP Violence Against Indian Women**

In cooperation with the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), this national evaluation is designed to assess the overall impact of tribal STOP programs, and to examine how the unique cultural and legal context of American Indians impacts the efficacy and effectiveness of these programs. Preliminary results show that STOP funds have enabled tribes to create new programs to reduce violence against women; increase tribal criminal justice staff; enhance training for all tribal justice and victim service personnel for

task forces; develop information sharing systems; and implement coordinated community responses to violence against women. When the evaluation and final report are complete, OVW plans to use the findings to inform management and improve program development. For example, OVW will respond to weaknesses, if any, in grantee projects by drafting future grant development. In contrast, if the evaluation identifies successful project strategies, future solicitations can recommend that applicants consider these strategies in developing their proposed projects. The evaluation has been completed and the final report is currently being reviewed.

### **OVW--Civil Legal Assistance**

This study will examine how local non-Civil Legal Assistance funded programs compliment OVW-funded programs. This study will also determine the effectiveness of these programs in meeting the needs of the women they serve. Similar to the STOP Violence Against Indian Women evaluation, OVW plans to use the findings to: inform management and improve program development; respond to any weaknesses; recommend strategies for future projects; and/or address the unmet needs of significant areas identified in the findings of the study.

### ***Planned Evaluation:***

#### **DCPO – Drug Courts Multi-Site Evaluation**

In cooperation with the Drug Court Program Office, NIJ will conduct a multi-site evaluation of six to ten special court model programs that have been in existence for a number of years. The evaluation will include both process and an outcome component. When the evaluation is complete, findings will be used to strengthen the annual application kit and the National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program. It is anticipated that the solicitation will be announced in Spring 2003.



### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE & ANNUAL GOAL 3.1: LAW ENFORCEMENT

Improve the crime fighting and criminal justice administration capabilities of state, tribal, and local governments

#### 3.1A Reduce Crime and Improve Criminal Justice Administration and Operations in Indian Country

##### Background/Program Objectives:

OJP's Tribal Court Program is one method used to reduce crime and improve the criminal justice systems and operations in Indian Country. Over the last decade, there has been unparalleled growth in tribal courts due to a number of factors including the need to reduce the victimization of Indian people in tribal communities. This growth has increased the need for reliable means of settling disputes that arise in the ordinary course of business. For example, the need for tribal courts is spurred by incidents involving violent crime, substance abuse, and managing complex issues such as regulation of gaming, air and water pollution control, mining, banking, and toxic waste disposal.

##### Performance:

**Performance Measure:** DISCONTINUED MEASURE: Total Number of Tribal Court Grants Funded (cumulative) [OJP] (NOTE: To ensure greater reporting accuracy in FY 2002, this measure no longer distinguishes between new, planned or enhanced tribal court grants. This measure is being discontinued; we will transition to a new measure in FY 2003.)

**FY 2002 Target:** 208 Tribal Courts

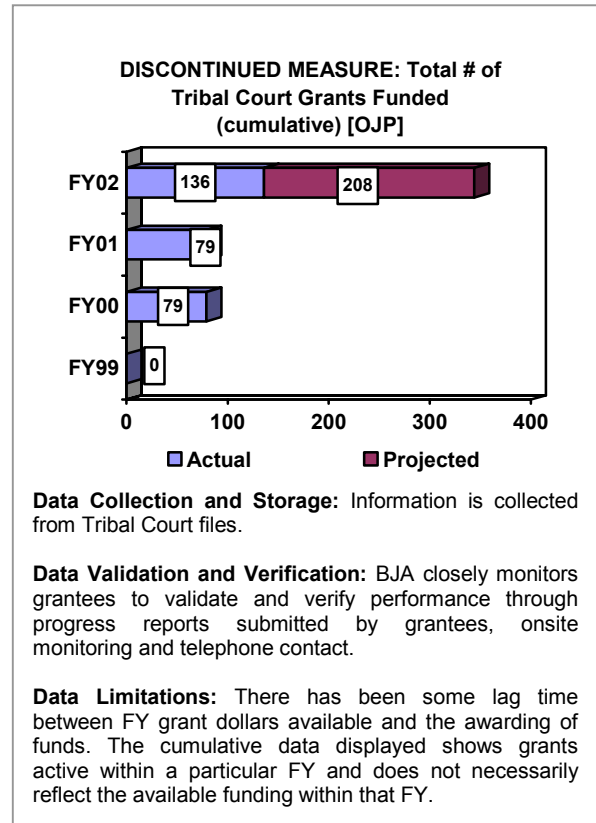
**FY 2002 Actual:** 136

**Discussion:** In FY 2002, BJA incorrectly estimated the targeted number of awards to be made under this program. First, fewer tribes applied for awards than had been anticipated and second, BJA found it necessary to provide more technical assistance to applicants in preparing their grant narratives/budgets than originally forecasted.

**FY 2003 Performance Target:** N/A

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** N/A

**Public Benefit:** Tribal courts help Native American communities develop the capability to address their own crime problems within their communities rather than having agencies outside Indian Country impose a criminal justice system upon them.



##### Strategies to Achieve the FY 2003/FY 2004 Goal:

BJA will continue to support the development, implementation, enhancement and continuing operation of tribal court systems. Through direct awards under this program, BJA will provide financial assistance to federally recognized Indian Tribal Governments to further develop and enhance their court operations. Through its technical assistance plan, BJA will work with national Indian constituency groups to provide training and technical assistance to tribal court personnel and promote cooperation among tribal justice systems.

##### Crosscutting Activities:

OJP is responsible for programs affecting Indian Country and meets on a regular basis with

representatives from the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs and DOJ's Office of Tribal Justice.

### 3.1B Improve Response Time to Crime

#### Background/Program Objectives:

Interstate availability of complete computerized criminal records is increasingly vital for criminal investigation, prosecution, sentencing, correctional supervision and release, and community notification. This information is also necessary to conduct thorough background checks for those applying for licenses; firearm purchases; and work involving the safety and well being of children, the elderly, and the disabled. Interstate exchange of data is critical to ensure that states have access to records maintained by other jurisdictions. The Interstate Identification Index (III), administered by the FBI, provides interstate access to information about offenders at the state and federal level and facilitates this exchange. To ensure compatibility, all state-level record enhancements are required to conform to FBI standards for III participation.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) provides direct funding and technical assistance to states to improve the accuracy, utility, and interstate accessibility of the Nation's criminal history and related records and build their infrastructure to connect to national record check systems both to supply information to and conduct requisite checks, including the FBI-operated National Instant Criminal Background Check System, the National Sex Offender Registry and the National Protection Order File.

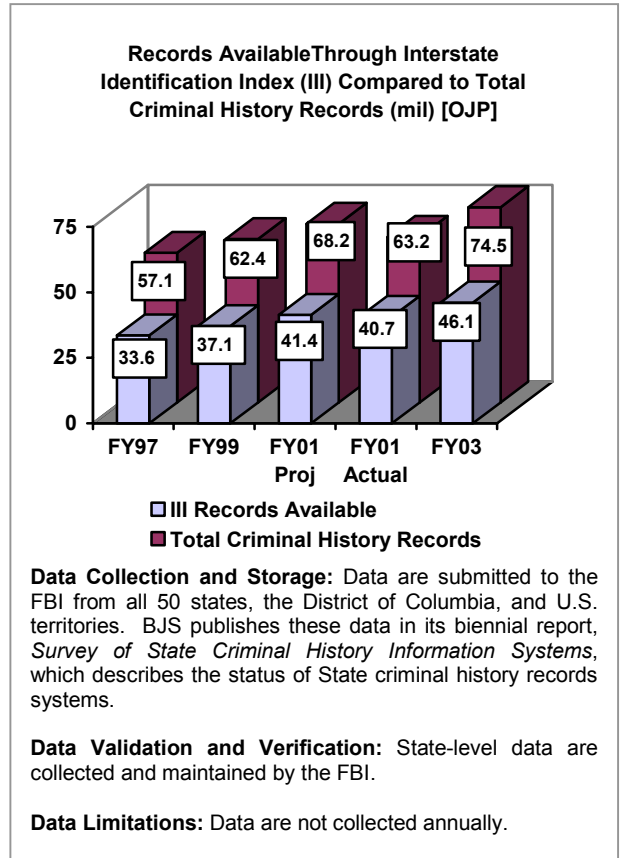
#### Performance:

**Performance Measure:** Records Available Through Interstate Identification Index (III) Compared to Total Criminal History Records (in millions) [OJP] (*Formerly:* "Records (millions) Available Through Interstate Access Compared to Total Criminal History Records")

**FY 2001 Target:** Total Criminal History Records: 68.2 million; Total Records Available Through III: 41.4 million

**FY 2001 Actual:** Total Criminal History Records: 63.2 million; Total Records Available Through III: 40.7 million

**FY 2002 Target:** N/A – No FY 2002 target was set due to the fact that data for this



program are collected and analyzed every two years.

**FY 2002 Actual:** N/A

**Discussion:** By the end of 2001, the estimated number of records available for sharing through the III system was 40.7 million compared to the prior projection of 41.4 million. Additionally, 63.2 million of all criminal history records were III-accessible, the highest since record keeping began in 1993. As of September 2002, records in 43 states are available to the FBI and other states through the III. During 2001, the number of criminal records nationwide increased at the slowest rate since 1993, owing largely to the decrease in crime and the corresponding decrease in the number of persons arrested. As a result, the number of III-accessible records also grew at a slower pace than originally forecasted.

**FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:** Based on FY 2002 performance, we plan to meet our original FY 2003 goal of Total Criminal History Records: 74.5 million; Total Records Available Through III: 46.1 million.

***FY 2004 Performance Target:*** N/A -  
Data for this program are collected and analyzed every two years.

***Public Benefit:*** The III facilitates the interstate exchange of criminal history records for law enforcement and related purposes, such as presale firearm checks and other authorized background checks and the identification of persons subject to protective orders or wanted, arrested, or convicted of stalking and/or domestic violence.

**Strategies to Achieve the FY 2003/FY 2004 Goal:**  
BJS will continue to support states in the expanding range of areas which pertain to criminal history record systems, identification systems, communications, and support for the national record systems maintained by the FBI, including the III and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. Support is provided through direct grants and technical assistance.

**Crosscutting Activities:**

BJS works closely with the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, and with key representatives of the state law enforcement and court systems.

### 3.1C Improve Crime Fighting Capabilities

#### **Background/Program Objectives:**

The Office of Justice Program's Crime Lab Improvement Program (CLIP), provides support to state and local labs to perform various types of forensic analysis, such as trace evidence analysis, fingerprint comparison, toxicology, firearm and tool mark analyses, and biological evidence analysis (which includes DNA testing). In FY 2004, it is anticipated that CLIP's mission will be revised, under the Department's new DNA Initiative, to become more DNA-focused in order to better address the country's current analysis needs.

The Convicted Offender DNA Backlog Reduction Program was created to reduce the backlog of convicted offender DNA samples awaiting analysis and entry into the FBI's Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) database. Reducing the offender backlog and getting samples into the system is crucial to realizing the full objective of the national DNA database—to solve old crimes and prevent new ones from occurring. Funds are targeted toward the forensic analysis of all DNA samples identified as urgent priority samples (i.e., those from homicide and rape/sexual assault cases) within the current offender backlog. Comprising the backlog are samples collected from certain classes of offenders (typically violent criminals, but offenses such as burglary are now being increasingly included) as specified by state legislation. The size of the current convicted offender backlog is constantly growing in size, due to ongoing, expansive legislative changes in qualifying offenses. This expansion creates significant influxes of samples into labs often under-equipped. The Backlog Reduction Program is the Department's attempt to alleviate this burden.

Through these laboratory improvement/assistance programs, OJP endeavors to support the FBI's CODIS program and provide the second, critical half of a team effort to use DNA technology to solve and prevent crime.

FBI's Combined DNA Index System began as a pilot project in 1990 serving 14 state and local

laboratories. The DNA Identification Act of 1994 authorized the FBI to establish a national DNA database for law enforcement purposes. The Act authorizes the FBI to store the following types of DNA data from federal, state, and local law enforcement entities in its national index: DNA identification records of persons convicted of crimes; analyses of DNA samples recovered from crime scenes; analyses of DNA samples recovered from unidentified human remains; and analyses of DNA samples voluntarily contributed from relatives of missing persons. In 2000, the FBI was authorized to receive DNA profiles from federal convicted offenders and to store these profiles in a national Federal Convicted Offender index with the other four CODIS indexes.

FBI's National DNA Index System (NDIS) became operational during October 1998 and represents the highest-level database in CODIS. NDIS allows participating federal and state laboratories to exchange DNA profiles and perform inter-state searches on a weekly basis. Plans are underway to redesign CODIS and NDIS to allow for immediate uploading and searching upon demand and scalability up to 50 million DNA profiles.

#### **Performance:**

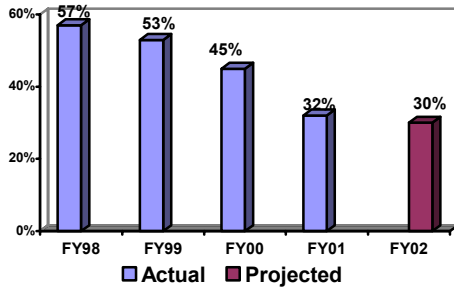
**Performance Measure:** DISCONTINUED MEASURE: State and Local DNA Analysis Backlog (based on percentage of the total number of samples collected)

**FY 2002 Target:** 30%

**FY 2002 Actual:** Data Not Available

**Discussion:** Data provided for this performance measure were the result of a one-time study, conducted by the FBI in FY 2001, that examined only selected data within state-level DNA backlog. Therefore, data related to this measure were not collected during FY 2002 and will not be collected in this manner in coming fiscal years. This measure will be discontinued and we will transition to Estimated Samples Collected; Annual Total of State Backlog Samples Analyzed; and Annual Number of NDIS Matches Identified.

**DISCONTINUED MEASURE: State and Local DNA Analysis Backlog (%) [OJP]**



**Data Collection and Storage:** Data are collected by the program manager from the FBI's annual survey of crime laboratories and is maintained in local files.

**Data Validation and Verification:** Before data is entered into the system they are reviewed and approved by an FBI Laboratory manager and verified again with the submitting state agencies.

**Data Limitations:** None known at this time.

**Discussion:** In FY 2002, the target was missed by one crime lab due to delays in proposal receipt, which subsequently delayed approval and award processing. Additionally, a total of 11 awards were made under the Crime Lab Improvement Program in FY 2002, however only two have been counted as additional improved laboratories under this measure due to its cumulative nature (the other 9 laboratories have previously received funding under CLIP and are reflected in prior year actuals).

**FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**

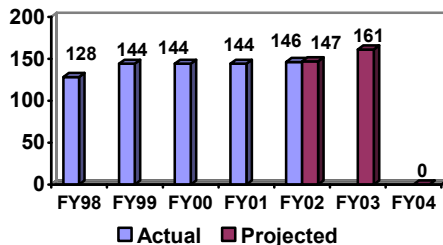
Based on FY 2002 performance, we have revised our FY 2003 upward. The Revised Final FY 2003 goal is 161.

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** N/A. In

FY 2004, it is anticipated that CLIP's mission will be revised, under the Department's new DNA Initiative to become more DNA-focused in order to better address the country's current analysis needs.

**Public Benefit:** From inception until FY 2003, CLIP provided immediate results including, more crimes solved, more criminals brought to justice, and better administration of justice through the presentation of strong, reliable forensic evidence at trial.

**Total Number of State and Local Crime Labs Developing New Forensic Capabilities [OJP]**



**Data Collection and Storage:** Information is collected by the program manager and is maintained in local files.

**Data Validation and Verification:** NIJ validates and verifies performance measures for this program through information supplied from progress reports, on-site monitoring visits and telephone contacts between grantees and program managers.

**Data Limitations:** None known at this time.

**Performance Measure:** NEW MEASURE: State and Local DNA Analysis: Estimated Samples Collected, as Reported by the States; Annual Total of State Backlog Samples Analyzed (with OJP funding) [OJP]

**FY 2002 Target:** 300,000 Samples Collected; 300,000 State Backlog Samples Analyzed

**FY 2002 Actual:** 300,000 Samples Collected; N/A State Backlog Samples Analyzed

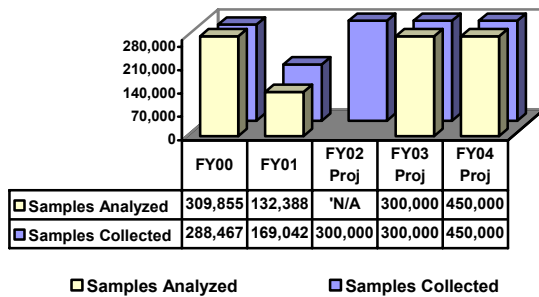
**Discussion:** In FY 2002, grants were not awarded for OJP's DNA Backlog Reduction Program because a new procurement method was being developed in order to accommodate a newly restructured Convicted Offender DNA Backlog program that now allows states access to GSA-facilitated competitive sourcing. OJP is currently finalizing the statement of work that will be used to task the vendors chosen by the participating states. Once this process is complete, OJP expects to be able to resume awarding funds for convicted offender sample analysis early in the 2nd quarter of FY 2003. Therefore, actuals for FY 2002 and FY 2003 will be reported in December 2003.

**Performance Measure:** Total Number of State and Local Crime Labs Developing New Forensic Capabilities [OJP] (Formerly: "Total # of Crime Labs with New Forensic DNA Technology Capabilities")

**FY 2002 Target:** 147

**FY 2002 Actual:** 146

**NEW MEASURE: Estimated Samples Collected, as Reported by the States; Annual Total of State Backlog Samples Analyzed (with OJP funding) [OJP]**



**Data Collection and Storage:** OJP data are collected by NIJ directly from the grantee, which are stored by the Office of the Comptroller as official records. NIJ maintains courtesy copies of these records.

**Data Validation and Verification:** OJP validates and verifies performance measures by progress reports submitted by grantees, onsite monitoring of grantee performance and by telephone contact.

**Data Limitations:** Data are collected from September to September. Targets are based on receiving an anticipated number of collected samples from the states. If less/more collected samples are reported by the states, the actual number of samples analyzed will be affected.

***FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:***

Based on FY 2002 performance, we plan to meet our original FY 2003 goal of 300,000 Backlog Samples Analyzed based on 300,000 samples collected.

***FY 2004 Performance Target:*** 450,000

Backlog Samples Analyzed based on 450,000 samples collected.

***Public Benefit:*** This program will further reduce the DNA sample backlog and support a functioning, active system, which can solve old crimes and prevent new ones from occurring.

***Performance Measure:*** Total Number of Federal, State and Local Investigations Aided by the National DNA Index System (NDIS) [FBI] (Formerly: “Total Number of Investigations Aided by the National DNA Database (CODIS)”)

***FY 2002 Target:*** 1,950 Investigations

***FY 2002 Actual:*** 2,873 investigations

***Discussion:*** In FY 2002, the target was exceeded. Most state and local labs analyzed and submitted DNA profiles to NDIS far more rapidly than FBI estimated. This increase was due largely to the federal grant funding assisting the states in addressing more cases. Upgrades in technology and the expansion of the wide-area network allowed for much larger monthly uploads and searches than were possible last year. The primary goals of the CODIS program are the prevention and reduction of violent crime. CODIS produces investigative leads in crimes of violence and property, including rape, homicide, and burglary. CODIS within the states, and NDIS at the national level, produce investigative leads in crimes of violence and property, including rape, homicide and burglary. CODIS links DNA evidence obtained from crime scenes, thereby identifying serial criminals.

***FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:***

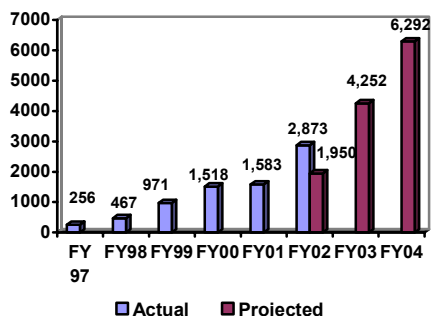
Based on FY 2002 performance, we have revised our FY 2003 downward. The Revised Final FY 2003 goal is 4,252.

***FY 2004 Performance Target:*** 6,292

***Public Benefit:*** CODIS addresses national issues and those crimes that pose a threat to the nation. CODIS operations allow state and local laboratories to establish databases of convicted offenders, unsolved crimes, and missing persons, while ensuring accuracy and the fair pursuit of justice.



**Total Number of Federal, State and Local Investigations Aided by the National DNA Index System (NDIS) [FBI]**



**Data Collection and Storage:** The data source is a spreadsheet maintained by the Forensic Science Systems Unit within the FBI Laboratory Division. Data are collected monthly from the state laboratory in each state.

**Data Validation and Verification:** Before data are entered into the system they are reviewed and approved by an FBI Laboratory manager and verified again with the submitting state agencies.

**Data Limitations:** None known at this time.

**NEW MEASURE: Annual Number of NDIS Matches Identified [FBI]**

**FY 2002 Target:** NDIS Matches N/A

**FY 2002 Actual:** NDIS Matches 2,738

**Discussion:** In FY 2002, no target was set for total number of NDIS matches. However, future targets will be based on historical trends of grant funding provided to state and local laboratories and the matches associated with increased grant money. NDIS matches include federal, state and local matches. NDIS matches also include matches made among DNA profiles not generated from federal grant money.

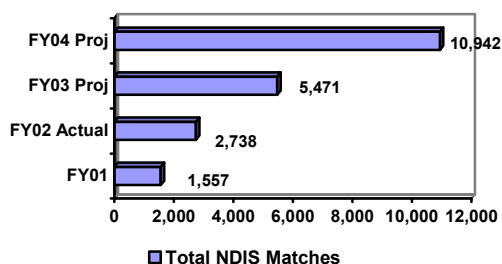
**FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**

Based on FY 2002 performance, we plan to meet our original FY 2003 goal of 5,471 NDIS Matches Identified.

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** 10,942 NDIS Matches Identified.

**Public Benefit:** This program will further reduce the DNA sample backlog and support a functioning, active system, which can solve old crimes and prevent new ones from occurring.

**NEW MEASURE: Annual # of NDIS Matches Identified [FBI]**



**Data Definition:** NDIS Matches: NDIS finds a DNA match, CODIS software on the state level generates a report that shows a match and/or "hit" has been made and then provides an offender or forensic profile based on the sample received.

**Data Collection and Storage:** FBI data source is a spreadsheet maintained by the Forensic Science Systems Unit within the FBI Laboratory Division. Data are collected monthly from the state laboratories in each state.

**Data Validation and Verification:** Before FBI data are entered into the system they are reviewed and approved by an FBI Laboratory manager and verified again with the submitting state agencies.

**Data Limitations:** Not all analyzed backlog samples are immediately entered into NDIS by the states.

**Strategies to Achieve the FY 2003/FY 2004 Goal:**

In FY 2003, OJP's Crime Lab Improvement Program will work with both the Congressionally directed applicants and those who receive awards in response to OJP solicitations to ensure that the proposed activities and forensic technology equipment acquisitions meet the overall program goals. This will include increasing the capacity of crime labs to meet DNA analysis requirements through automation upgrades optimizing the use of forensic DNA technology. Additionally, OJP's strategy will include the allocation of funds for research evaluation, technical assistance, and training to enhance states' capacities for future upgrades.

NDIS will be expanded to comply with the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 that requires persons convicted of terrorist acts and crimes of violence to be included in the Federal Convicted Offender Database (FCOD), which is a component of NDIS. During 2003, the FBI will establish the Mitochondrial DNA database for Missing Children and populate with DNA profiles index for Unidentified Human Remains within CODIS. Additionally, the FBI will begin redesign of CODIS software. System architecture and



operations changes will make data storage and search capacities sufficient to meet all future needs, up to 50 million DNA profiles, and provide immediate electronic access to information in the national DNA database. The FBI plans to increase consultation with the forensic DNA community regarding the redesign of CODIS as well as national database and policy changes.

**Crosscutting Activities:**

OJP consults with other federal agencies, such as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Department of Defense, and the National Institute of Science and Technology in performing peer-review of proposals received in response to solicitations for DNA programs. CODIS represents a partnership among FBI, state, local and tribal law enforcement agencies to prevent or reduce additional acts of violence, and pursue justice for those already harmed by such acts.

### 3.1D Provide Support to Law Enforcement

#### Background/Program Objectives:

In addition to technical support, the Department also provides critical law enforcement training. The FBI's National Academy Program serves as the foundation for the FBI's comprehensive training assistance to local, county, and state law enforcement. This program targets law enforcement managers, and its goal is to render training assistance regarding investigative, managerial, technical, and administrative aspects of law enforcement. In addition, the FBI Academy provides in-service training to local, county, and state law enforcement in many areas, such as forensic science. FBI staff located in field offices throughout the country also provides, upon request, education and training programs, thereby contributing to enhanced professionalism in American law enforcement.

Through OJP's Bureau of Justice Assistance, the National White Collar Crime Center provides a national resource for the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of multi-jurisdictional economic crimes. This includes a national training and research institute focusing on economic crime issues. One component, the National Cybercrime Training Partnership, serves as a centralized, operational focal point for assessment, design, and delivery of federal, state, and local training and technical assistance regarding computer crime investigation and prosecution.

**Performance Measure:** Law Enforcement and Regulatory Personnel Trained [FBI, OJP]

#### **FY 2002 Target:**

Trained in the field (FBI): 100,000

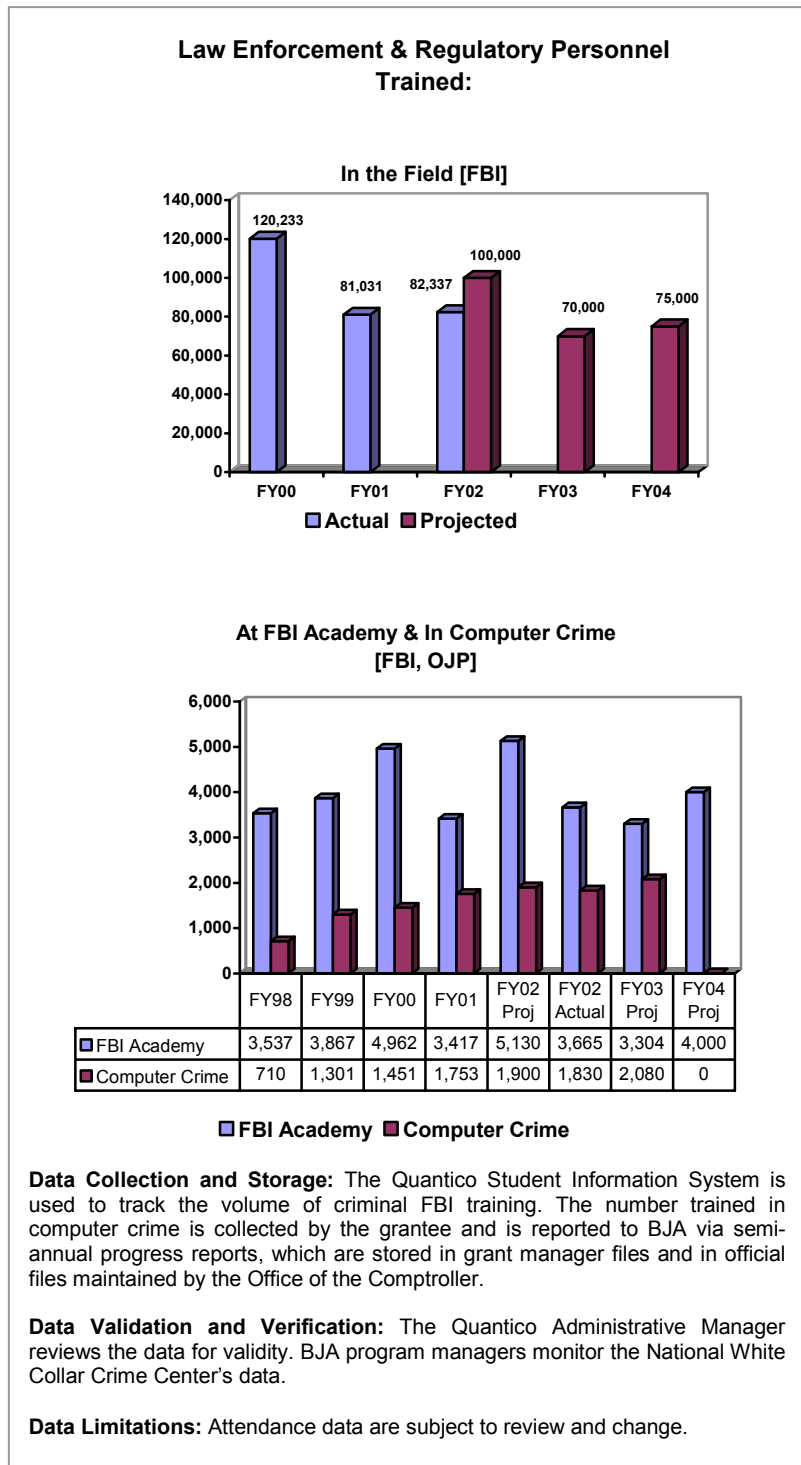
Trained at FBI Academy: 5,130

Trained in Computer Crime (OJP): 1,900

#### **FY 2002 Actual:**

Trained in the field (FBI): 82,337

Trained at FBI Academy: 3,665



Trained in Computer Crime (OJP): 1,830

**Discussion:** In FY 2002, BJA did not meet its target related to computer crime training. Due to the events of September 11, 2001, there was a significant disruption in transporting participants to and from training sessions. Therefore, the amount of law enforcement and regulatory personnel trained was slightly lower than anticipated.

Workyear reductions in the FBI's resources had a significant impact on the FBI's training program. As funded staffing levels in the field were dramatically reduced, FBI law enforcement training efforts were curtailed. In addition, the events of September 11, 2001 impacted the assignment of resources to field training in FY 2002. As the FBI hires new Special Agents, the Training Division must devote significant time and resources to new agent training, which impacts the Division's ability to provide FBI Academy training. Although the FBI's field training efforts are primarily aimed towards state and local police officers, classes and in-services also include attendees from other federal agencies.

**FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:** FBI is revising its FY 2003 targets to 70,000 trained by FBI in the Field, and 3,304 trained at the FBI Academy. Based on FY 2002 performance, OJP revised the FY 2003 upward. The Revised Final FY 2003 goal is 2,080 trained in Computer Crime.

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** 75,000 trained in the Field; 4,000 trained at FBI Academy. N/A Computer Crime (No funding is requested for the National White Collar Crime Center in 2004.)

**Public Benefit:** FBI's training sessions cover the full range of law enforcement topics, including hostage negotiation, computer-related crimes, death investigations, violent crimes, criminal psychology, forensic science, and arson. Training programs also enable the FBI to develop effective partnerships with state and local entities that enhance law enforcement efforts throughout the nation.

From inception until FY 2003, BJA's Computer crime training program has benefited state and local law enforcement and professional agencies by enhancing the effectiveness of the investigation and prosecution of computer crime.

**Strategies to Achieve the FY 2003/FY 2004 Goal:** FBI's training sessions will continue to cover the full range of law enforcement, including hostage negotiation, computer-related crimes, death investigations, violent crimes, criminal psychology, forensic science, and arson.

In FY 2003, OJP will continue to support the National White Collar Crime Center by providing technical assistance and training to local law enforcement and regulatory personnel. In FY 2004, no funding is requested for the National White Collar Crime program due to its support of specialized state-specific projects that duplicate Federal efforts that are currently supported by the FBI and other law enforcement agencies.

**Crosscutting Activities:**

OJP in coordination with other federal, state, and local agencies, provides training and assistance in implementing statewide strategies to improve criminal justice systems. FBI's training programs have established effective partnerships with state and local entities.

### 3.1E Expand Programs to Reduce Violence Against Women

#### Background/Program Objectives:

OJP's Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) administers a combination of two formula and nine discretionary grant programs that support the Violence Against Women Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-386), which are designed to stop domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. OVW works with U.S. Attorneys to ensure enforcement of the federal criminal statutes contained in the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994; assists the Attorney General in formulating policy related to civil and criminal justice for women; and administers more than \$367 million a year in grants to help states, tribes, and local communities transform the way in which criminal justice systems respond to crimes of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. One notable program, the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Program provides opportunities for rural jurisdictions to draw upon their unique characteristics to develop and implement policies and services designed to enhance intervention and prevention of domestic violence and child victimization.

#### Performance:

**Performance Measure:** Total # of Jurisdictions Providing Services in Rural Areas Previously Under-Served (cumulative) [OJP]

**FY 2002 Target:** 330 Jurisdictions

**FY 2002 Actual:** 303 Jurisdictions

**Discussion:** In FY 2002, OVW made 48 new awards but missed its target by 27. In an attempt to prevent jurisdictions from experiencing a gap in funding cycles, in FY 2002, OVW started awarding 24-month grants instead of 18-month grants. This resulted in larger monetary awards, and therefore OVW was unable to fund as many jurisdictions as originally anticipated.

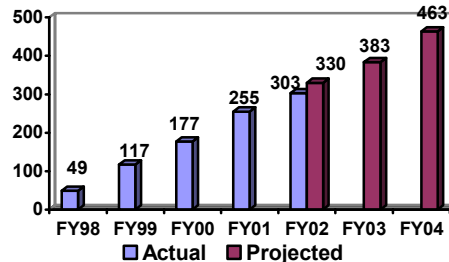
**FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**

Based on FY 2002 performance, we have revised our FY 2003 downward. The Revised Final FY 2003 goal is 383.

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** 463

**Public Benefit:** The Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant Program (Rural Program) was created to

Total # of Jurisdictions Providing Services in Rural Areas Previously Under-Served [OJP]



**Data Collection and Storage:** Data will be obtained through progress reports submitted by grantees, on-site monitoring and data stored in OVW program office files.

**Data Validation and Verification:** Data will be validated and verified through a review of progress reports submitted by grantees; telephone contact and on-site monitoring of grantee performance by grant program managers.

**Data Limitations:** None known at this time.

support projects preventing and responding to domestic violence and child victimization in rural communities. These victims face additional obstacles to accessing services, such as geographic isolation, economic strain, shortage of victim services, fewer law enforcement resources, and social and cultural constraints. While attention to violence against women has focused largely on urban and suburban areas, the Rural Program is the only grant program, which focuses specifically on enhancing the safety of victims of domestic violence and their children in rural areas.

#### Strategies to Achieve the FY 2003/FY 2004 Goal:

In the future to include more communities in the program nationally, OVW plans to provide more funding for new grantees as opposed to awarding continuation grants to existing grantees.

#### Crosscutting Activities:

OVW's work prevents violence against women and improves intervention programs along with several components within the Department of Health and Human Services. OVW has regular contact with other federal entities such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development,

the Office of Personnel Management, the Department of Defense (i.e., U.S. Department of Defense Task Force on Domestic Violence), the Department of Labor, and the Department of State.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE & ANNUAL GOAL 3.2: JUVENILE JUSTICE

Reduce youth crime and victimization through assistance that emphasizes both enforcement and prevention

### 3.2A Improve Juvenile Justice Systems

#### Background/ Program Objectives:

OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) administers the Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA) Program. The CASA program funds local programs to support court appointed special advocates in their efforts to assist overburdened court officials and social workers. This program not only serves as a safety net for abused and neglected children, but also as an essential ally in delinquency prevention. Research shows that abused and neglected children are at increased risk of repeating the same violent behavior they experience, and are therefore at increased risk of becoming delinquents and adult criminals.

#### Performance:

**Performance Measure:** Number of Children Served by the CASA Program [OJP] (NOTE: In order to report the most meaningful and accurate data available, in FY 2004, OJP will begin reporting the number of children served through local subgrants, funded by OJP as well as children served by National CASA.)

**FY 2002 Target:** 253,000

**FY 2002 Actual:** 264,869

**Discussion:** During FY 2002, OJP exceeded its target regarding number of children served by the CASA program.

#### **FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**

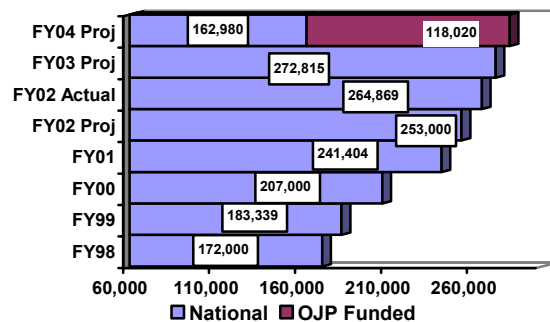
Based on FY 2002 performance, we plan to adjust our FY 2003 goal upward from 260,000 to 272,815.

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** 118,020

OJP Funded; 162,980 Nationally Funded

**Public Benefit:** Children who are victims of abuse and neglect receive effective and quality representation in dependency hearings, thus ensuring that the child's best interest is given appropriate consideration by the court and the child welfare system. As a result, children under the supervision of a court and the child protection system receive the services and attention as detailed in statutory mandates. CASA volunteers

# of Children Served by the CASA Program [OJP]



**Data Collection and Storage:** Data will be obtained through progress reports submitted by grantees, on-site monitoring and data stored in internal files. FY 2004 will be the first year data will reflect number of children served with reference to those local CASA programs that received subgrant funds from national CASA. This will account for the reduction in the number of children served.

**Data Validation and Verification:** Data will be validated and verified through a review of progress reports submitted by grantees, telephone contact, and on-site monitoring of grantees' performance by grant program managers.

**Data Limitations:** National CASA provides information regarding the CASA program two times per year. The next national survey of local CASA programs will be available after 12/31/02. Data reported from 1998-2003 were not separated to distinguish children served by all CASA programs from those served by National CASA subgrants, funded by OJP. In FY 2004, OJP will begin reporting the number of children served through subgrants, funded by OJP, awarded through National CASA.

support the court in working towards achieving permanent stable homes for abused and neglected children. In doing so, the CASA program supports delinquency prevention, as abused and neglected children are at-risk of becoming juvenile delinquents and adult offenders. It is believed that intervention in these cases at an early stage through programs such as CASA, and provision of appropriate services as well as stable homes for these children reduces the long-term consequences of abuse and neglect.

**Strategies to Achieve the FY 2003/FY 2004 Goal:**

Through a training and technical assistance grant from OJJDP, National CASA provides funding opportunities to communities for developing and expanding CASA programs through: electronic consultation, onsite technical assistance and monitoring, an annual national training program, and tracks subgrantee performance in National CASA's database, in order to support the start-up and management of these subgrants.

OJP will continue to provide subgrants to local programs throughout the nation to support the development of new CASA programs and continue the expansion of existing CASA programs in order to increase the number of children served in each community. There are approximately 900 CASA programs that have served more than 200,000 children. National CASA targets communities in underserved areas in order to increase the number of children receiving representation from CASA volunteers. New programs are funded based on information that indicates that no other CASA programs are serving a community. For all CASA programs, National CASA offers consultation and resources that help start CASA programs and also train volunteers for established programs. CASA will continue to award grants to programs for start-up and expansion of CASA's mission through a federal grant program sponsored by OJP. The CASA subgrant program, which currently covers approximately 10% of the total CASA programs, will continue to provide funding in these categories to maximize development and expansion of opportunities to serve children.

**Crosscutting Activities:**

OJJDP coordinates with the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Academy of Public Administration, and the Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators.

### 3.2B Support Early Intervention and Prevention Programs Focused on Youth Crimes

#### Background/Program Objectives:

Among the intervention and prevention activities supported by OJJDP are juvenile mentoring programs that link at-risk youth with responsible adults to provide guidance, promote personal and social responsibility, discourage gang involvement, and encourage participation in community service activities.

OJJDP recently completed a Report to Congress on the Juvenile Mentoring Program (JUMP), including preliminary results indicating that JUMP shows promise as a prevention measure to reduce delinquency and give participating youth a better chance at success. Additionally, OJJDP continues to fund the National Mentoring Center, which provides training and technical assistance, dissemination of publications and bulletins, and conducts regional training to strengthen the ability of juvenile mentoring programs across the country.

#### Performance:

**Performance Measure:** Number of Youth Enrolled in JUMP Mentoring Programs Nationwide [OJP]

**FY 2002 Target:** 18,500

**FY 2002 Actual:** 18,644

**Discussion:** In FY 2002, OJJDP exceeded its target by 144 youth in mentoring programs nationwide. OJJDP achieved these goals by stressing the importance of data reporting and tightening of monitoring controls.

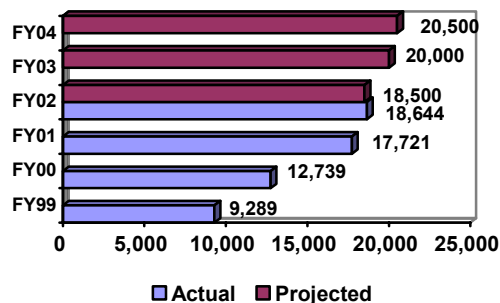
#### **FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**

Based on FY 2002 performance, we have revised our FY 2003 upward. The Revised Final FY 2003 goal is 20,000.

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** 20,500

**Public Benefit:** This funding supports local communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective multidisciplinary prevention and intervention programs and improve the capacity of the juvenile justice system to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable, and provide treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of individual juveniles and their families.

Number of Youth Enrolled in JUMP Mentoring Programs Nationwide [OJP]



**Data Collection and Storage:** Information is obtained through the JUMP National Evaluator, which collects quarterly status reports from each grantee site.

**Data Validation and Verification:** Grant monitors perform on-site monitoring visits overseeing grantee performance. Additionally, national program evaluations are performed by OJJDP.

**Data Limitations:** Due to the fact that program start-up varies between fiscal years and youth enrollment varies, setting realistic targets is challenging. Chart includes data from competitively funded JUMP programs, and does not include data from earmarked programs.

#### Strategies to Achieve the FY 2003/FY 2004 Goal:

OJJDP and its technical assistance provider, the National Mentoring Center, will convene the FY 2002 JUMP awardees and existing grantees during the coming year. At these meetings, OJJDP will provide technical assistance to the grantees on youth and mentor recruitment and stress the importance of meeting minimum recruitment objectives. Program monitors, in coordination with the national evaluator, will closely monitor recruitment efforts and outcomes of all active JUMP grants and will address shortcomings through routine and special monitoring activities. A self-evaluation workbook and training were provided to assist sites in collecting data on project operation and effectiveness. Results are expected to enhance grantee reporting.

#### Crosscutting Activities:

OJP is coordinating with internal program offices as well as with the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services.



### 3.2C Implement Child Victim Support

#### Background/Program Objectives:

OJJDP administers the Missing and Exploited Children's Program (MECP). This program coordinates activities under the Missing Children's Assistance Act, including preventing abductions, investigating the exploitation of children, locating missing children and reuniting them with their families, and addressing the psychological impact of abduction on the child and the family. Program funds are used to enhance the efforts of state and local communities in their comprehensive response to missing and exploited children issues through direct assistance in planning and program development; developing and disseminating policies, procedures and programmatic information related to search teams, investigations, and crisis intervention activities; reunification of youth with their families; and issues related to victimization of families and youth involved in the missing and exploitation problem.

OJJDP's Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force program is helping communities protect children from online victimization. Nearly 30 million children and youth go online each year to research homework assignments, play games, and meet friends. The electronic actions of the unwary and vulnerable can lead to stalking, theft, and other malicious or criminal actions. In the worst instances, children and teenagers can become victims of molestation by providing personal information. This initiative encourages state and local law enforcement agencies to develop and implement regional multijurisdictional, multi-agency task forces to prevent and respond to online crimes against children.

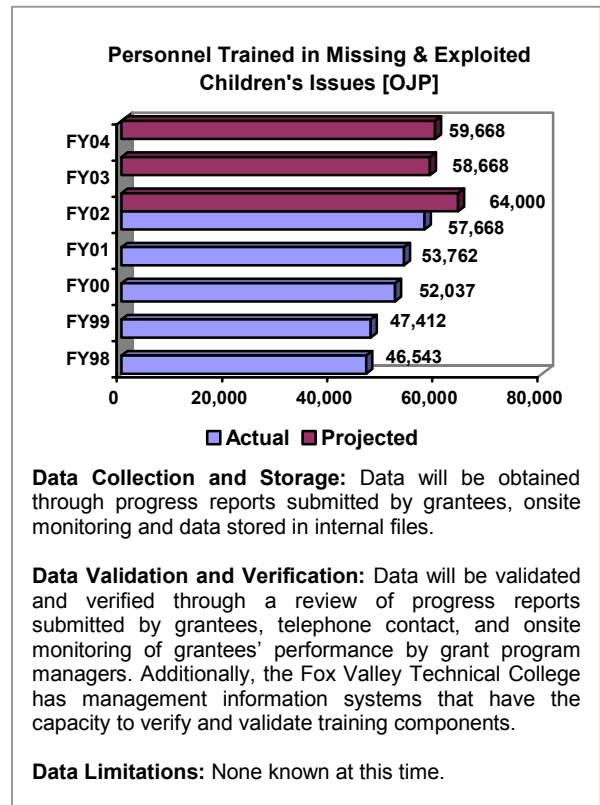
#### Performance:

**Performance Measure:** Personnel Trained in Missing & Exploited Children Issues (cumulative) [OJP] (NOTE: In FY 2001, the actual was over reported by 10,000. Consequently, back year data have been updated to reflect the most accurate data available.)

**FY 2002 Target:** 64,000

**FY 2002 Actual:** 57,668

**Discussion:** In FY 2002, OJJDP trained 3,906 criminal justice, regulatory, education, and social service personnel in missing and exploited



children's issues. Courses included Child Abuse and Exploitation Investigations, Child Fatality Investigations, Key Elements for Effective School Policing, Protecting Children Online for Investigators, Responding to Missing and Exploited Children, and Chief Executive Officer Training Seminar for Missing and Abducted Children.

#### **FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**

Based on FY 2002 performance, we have revised our FY 2003 downward. The Revised Final FY 2003 goal is 58,668.

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** 59,668

**Public Benefit:** An OJJDP-funded study conducted in 1997 by the Washington Attorney General's Office revealed that 74% of children who are abducted are murdered within 3 hours of abduction. MECP provides the only federally coordinated mechanism for locating and recovering missing children through state, local and federal law enforcement agency efforts. Without an established national program in place to direct the coordination of law enforcement efforts and to train law enforcement, prosecutors, and other agencies in the complex issues of child

abduction and sexual abuse and exploitation, the ensuing uneducated response would be splintered, uncoordinated, and haphazard, leading to unnecessary delays that could easily result in the death of a child. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) and Fox Valley Technical College training programs offer multi-tiered training and promotes awareness of and encourages the use of existing resources to assist law enforcement agencies in investigating and prosecuting missing and exploited children cases.

investigations of child sexual exploitation. Numbers exceeded the projected target due to increased investigation activity as a result of Operation Avalanche, a global investigation of purchasers of online child pornography. Additionally, OJJDP exceeded its investigations target by 1,392 through the funding of 30 ICAC task forces to provide investigative expertise to non-ICAC law enforcement agencies in cases involving the sexual exploitation of children.

**FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**

Based on FY 2002 performance, we plan to meet our original FY 2003 goal of 1,550 forensic examinations, and we are revising our FY 2003 target upward for investigations. The Revised Final FY 2003 goal is 2,200 investigations.

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** 2,300

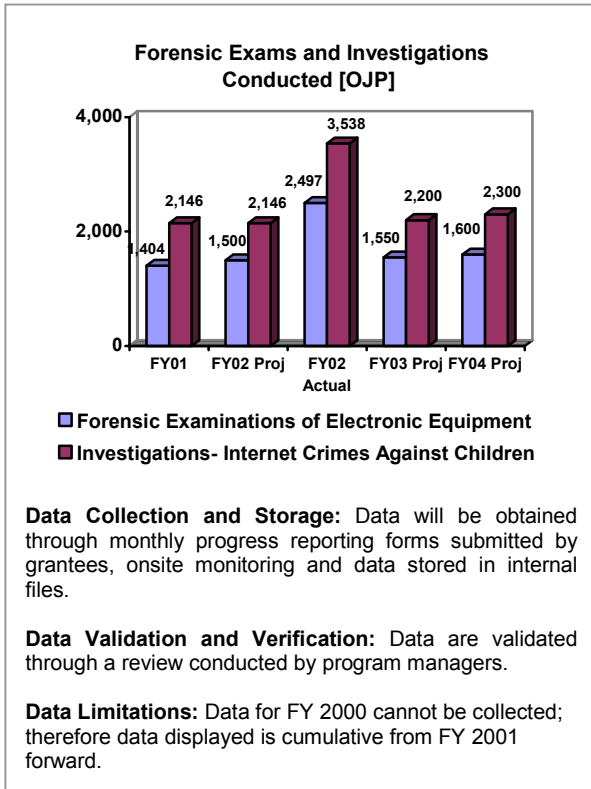
investigations; 1,600 forensic examinations

**Public Benefit:** A June 2000, University

of New Hampshire study funded through NCMEC found that nearly 24 million youth ages 10 through 17 were online regularly in 1999. This study also indicates that 1 in 5 children, 10-17 years old received a sexual solicitation online in 1999. ICAC Task Forces face an increasing proliferation of sexual crimes against children. Predators pose a huge threat to the safety of youth. ICAC Task Forces, the only federally funded, coordinated network of State and local law enforcement agencies targeted to fight child sexual exploitation, many staffed with Federal law enforcement, provide a protective shield across the Nation.

**Strategies to Achieve the FY 2003/FY 2004 Goal:**

The number of ICAC Regional Task Forces will increase to 40 from the original 30. This will provide increased ICAC jurisdictional coverage in areas with no current ICAC coverage. While the number of ICAC satellites will decrease (the ICAC satellite program is being phased out), ICAC Regional Task Forces will continue to expand jurisdiction through “memoranda of understanding” with non-ICAC State and local law enforcement agencies. The increase in Regional Task Forces is not expected to increase the projected number of forensic examinations since the ICAC satellite program is being phased out.



**Performance Measure:** Forensic Examinations of Electronic Equipment and Investigations Conducted by Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) [OJP]

**FY 2002 Target:**

- 1,500 forensic examinations
- 2,146 Investigations

**FY 2002 Actual:**

- 2,497 forensic examinations
- 3,538 investigations

**Discussion:** In FY 2002, OJJDP exceeded its projected target for forensic examinations by 997. ICAC task forces provided technical assistance to non-ICAC law enforcement agencies in the examination of computers seized in

**Crosscutting Activities:**

OJP's OJJDP works with national, international, state, military, and tribal victim assistance, and criminal justice agencies, as well as other professional organizations, to promote fundamental rights and comprehensive services for crime victims. OJJDP works with federal, international, state and military criminal justice agencies to respond and investigate the sexual exploitation of children online. OJJDP and the technical advisors to the ICAC Task Force Board of Directors include the FBI, U.S. Customs Services, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Executive Office for the United States Attorneys, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE & ANNUAL GOAL 3.3: DRUG ABUSE

Break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand for and use and trafficking of illegal drugs

### 3.3A Monitor Substance Abuse by Arrestees and Criminal Offenders

#### Background/Program Objectives:

OJP works to prevent use and abuse of drugs and alcohol through a variety of demonstration, educational, and public outreach programs. Research shows that drug use and crime are closely linked. OJP funds a number of ongoing data collection programs used to monitor the drug/crime nexus, including: NIJ's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program and the BJS' National Crime Victimization Survey and Surveys of Jail Inmates, State Prisoners, Federal Prisoners, and Probationers.

OJP's ADAM program is the only federally-funded drug use prevalence program to directly address the relationship between drug use and criminal behavior. It is also the only program to provide drug use estimates based on urinalysis results, which have proven to be the most reliable method of determining recent drug use. The ADAM program obtains voluntary, anonymous interviews and urine samples from arrestees at selected booking facilities throughout the United States.

#### Performance:

**Performance Measure:** Total Number of ADAM Sites [OJP]

**FY 2002 Target:** 50

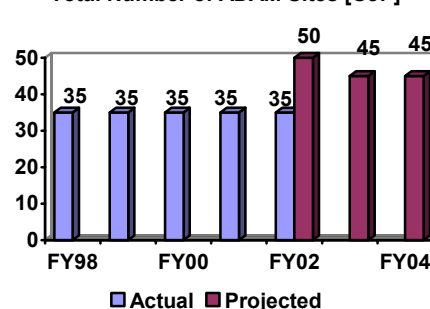
**FY 2002 Actual:** 35

**Discussion:** Based on performance in FY 2002, we did not meet our target of 50 ADAM sites. To assess the benefit of the ADAM program relative to its costs, an independent evaluation is ongoing and due to be completed by January 2003. Pending the results of this evaluation, further site expansion has been put on hold. At the end of FY 2002, 33 sites were actively collecting ADAM data, with one additional site ready to collect in the near future, and another ready to start preliminary negotiations with the national contractor.

#### **FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**

Based on FY 2002 performance and the pending results of the evaluation, the FY 2003 goal is 45.

Total Number of ADAM Sites [OJP]



**Data Collection and Storage:** ADAM site information is collected from active sites and stored in NIJ files.

**Data Validation and Verification:** NIJ verifies performance measures through progress reports submitted by grantees, onsite monitoring of grantee performance by grant program managers, and telephone contact.

**Data Limitations:** None known at this time.

#### **FY 2004 Performance Target:** 45

**Public Benefit:** The ADAM program provides program planning and policy information on drug use, drug dependency and treatment, and drug market participation among arrestees through quarterly interviews of male and female arrestees in 35 sites across the country. Through interviews and drug testing, these communities gain insight into some dimensions of their particular local substance abuse problems, which can allow them to plan policy responses appropriate to these populations.

#### **Strategies to Achieve the FY 2003/FY 2004 Goal:**

To assess the benefit and program effectiveness of the ADAM program relative to its costs, an independent evaluation is ongoing and due for completion by February 2003. The results of this study will enable OJP to better gauge the benefits of the ADAM program.

**Crosscutting Activities:**

OJP coordinates its substance abuse treatment programs with the Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies are using ADAM data to determine detailed trends in drug use, drug dependency, drug treatment, and drug market participation among arrestees.

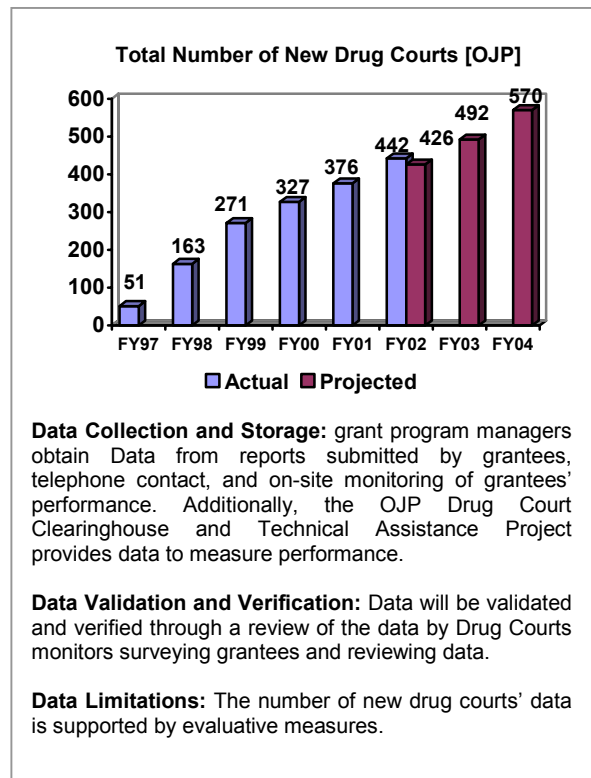
### 3.3B Support Programs Providing Drug Testing, Treatment, and Graduated Sanctions

#### Background/Program Objectives:

According to the latest Bureau of Justice Statistics data published in May 2000, an estimated 417,000 local jail inmates (70% of all jail inmates) had been arrested for, or convicted of, a drug offense or had used drugs regularly. Thirty-six percent were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offense, and 16% said they committed their offenses to get money for drugs. These facts demonstrate that the demand for drug treatment services is tremendous. OJP has a long history of providing drug-related resources to its constituencies in an effort to break the cycle of drugs and violence by reducing the demand, use and trafficking of illegal drugs.

The drug court movement began as a community-level response to reduce crime and substance abuse among criminal justice offenders. This new approach integrated substance abuse treatment, sanctions, and incentives with case processing to place nonviolent drug-involved defendants in judicially supervised rehabilitation programs. The traditional system had rarely provided substance abuse treatment to defendants in any systematic way and, in many cases, provided little or no threat of sanctions to drug offenders. The OJP's Drug Court Program was established in 1995 to provide financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, units of local government and Indian tribal governments to establish drug treatment courts. Drug courts employ the coercive power of the judicial system to subject non-violent offenders to an integrated mix of treatment, drug testing, incentives and sanctions to break the cycle of substance abuse and crime. This community-level movement is supported through drug court grants and targeted technical assistance and training.

OJP's Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Program is a formula grant program that assists states and units of local government in developing and implementing these programs within state and local correctional and detention facilities in which prisoners are incarcerated for a period of time sufficient to permit substance abuse treatment (6 - 12 months).



#### Performance:

**Performance Measure:** Total Number of New Drug Courts (cumulative) [OJP]

**FY 2002 Target:** 426

**FY 2002 Actual:** 442

**Discussion:** In FY 2002, OJP exceeded its target by 16 through the implementation of 66 new drug courts.

#### **FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**

Based on FY 2002 performance, we have revised our FY 2003 upward. The Revised Final FY 2003 goal is 492.

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** 570

**Public Benefit:** Drug courts provide an alternative to traditional methods of dealing with the devastating impact of drugs and drug related crime.



**Performance Measure:** MEASURE REFINED: Number of Offenders Treated for Substance Abuse Annually (RSAT) [OJP] (NOTE: This measure has been refined to reflect offenders treated annually.)

**FY 2002 Target:** 1,122

**FY 2002 Actual:** 38,639

**Discussion:** In FY 2002, 38,639 offenders received treatment. Of the 38,639 receiving treatment through the RSAT program in FY 2002, 30,933 were adults and 3,618 were juveniles. The number of offenders completing the aftercare program was 4,088. In FY 2002, BJA exceeded its target by 37,517 through the treatment of 38,639 offenders for substance abuse. BJA achieved this goal by enhancing the capability of state and local governments to provide residential substance abuse treatment for incarcerated inmates. BJA significantly exceeded its target because jurisdictions are permitted to spend their awarded dollars during the fiscal year the award was made, plus two additional fiscal years. Jurisdictions utilizing this option may treat very few offenders in the early years; however, a spike in the number of offenders treated will result when the remainder of the funding is actually spent in the later years.

**FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**

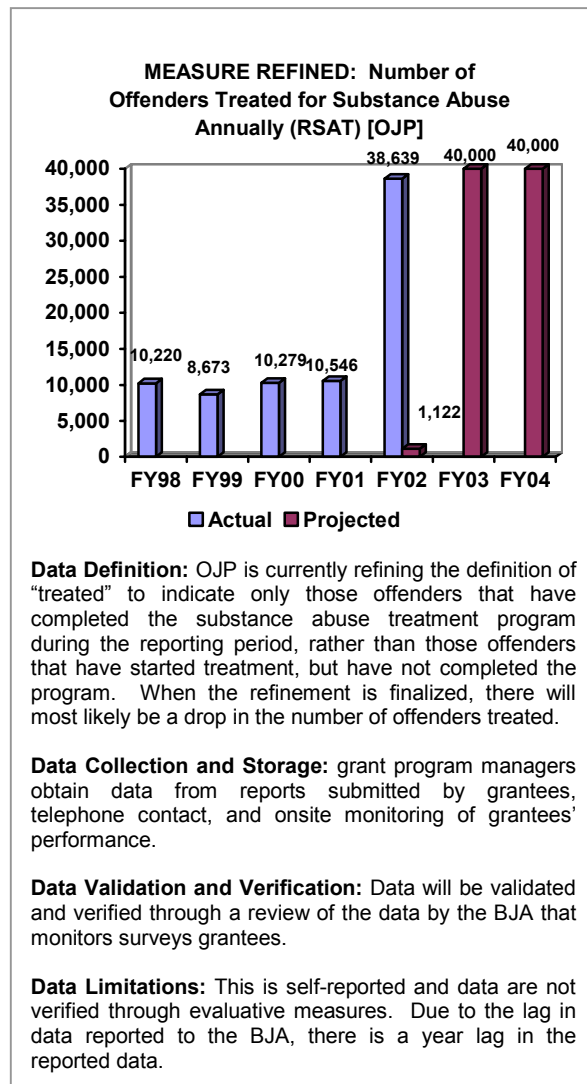
Based on FY 2002 performance, we have revised our FY 2003 upward. The Revised Final FY 2003 goal is 40,000 (annual).

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** 40,000 (annual)

**Public Benefit:** Providing treatment to incarcerated offenders means that they will be less likely to use drugs upon release which will enable them to be more employable, more likely to build strong relationships with their families and communities, and less of a strain on community substance abuse resources as they continue to maintain abstinence. Given the long established link between drugs and crime, offenders who remain drug free are less likely to commit crimes. This adds a public safety benefit as a result of addressing their treatment needs. Additionally, if they remain crime and drug-free, they will not continue to cycle through the criminal justice system. This allows the resources of law enforcement, the courts and corrections to be focused on more serious and violent offenders.

**Strategies to Achieve the FY 2003/FY 2004 Goal:**

OJP's drug court program will continue to employ the statutory provisions by implementing a comprehensive four-step strategy that provides



programmatic guidance and leadership to communities interested in drug courts. This discretionary grant program is designed to provide seed funding for drug courts, not long term direct support, therefore, the overall goal of the strategy is to build capacity at the state and local level. The four components of the strategy are: providing an array of training; technical assistance opportunities to implement best practices; supporting the evaluation of drug courts to demonstrate the effectiveness; and partnering with the drug court field to integrate the drug court movement into the mainstream court system.

Additionally, OJP's RSAT program will continue to fund and expand corrections-based substance abuse treatment programs and to encourage the establishment of community-based aftercare programs. A combination of both the corrections and community based treatment programs is expected to reduce recidivism, thereby reducing crime and violence within communities.

**Crosscutting Activities:**

OJP's drug court program coordinates with the Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), the State Justice Institute, and the Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to leverage the coercive power of the criminal justice system to increase the likelihood of a successful rehabilitation.

Additionally, OJP's RSAT program works with the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment and Center for Mental Health Services, as well as the Center for Disease Control and ONDCP to improve service delivery and quality to those inmates who have substance abuse, mental and physical problems.



## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE & ANNUAL GOAL 3.4: VICTIMS OF CRIME

Uphold the rights of and improve services to America's crime victims

### 3.4A Provide Victim Services

#### **Background/Program Objectives:**

OJP's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) is dedicated to serving our nation's victims, including those in traditionally underserved populations. OVC, in carrying out its mission, (1) enacts and enforces consistent, fundamental rights for crime victims in federal, state, juvenile, military, and tribal justice systems; (2) provides comprehensive quality services for all victims; (3) integrates crime victims' issues into all levels of the country to increase public awareness; (4) provides comprehensive quality training for service providers who work with crime victims; (5) develops a National Crime Victims Agenda to provide a guide for long term action; (6) serves in an international leadership role in promoting effective and sensitive victim services and rights around the world; and (7) ensures a central role for crime victims in the country's response to violence and victimization.

Additionally, millions of Americans call upon religious leaders for spiritual guidance, support and information in times of personal crisis. Many faith-based crime assistance programs across the country receive Victim of Crime Act funding to provide needed counseling, criminal justice support, referrals, and other critical services to America's crime victims.

#### **Performance:**

OJP is working with Office Management and Budget (OMB) and, in turn, the White House Office of Faith Based and Community Initiatives, to develop an appropriate measure of performance. The measure will focus on efforts to improve access and level the playing field for faith-based and community organizations in the federal grant process. Currently, efforts are underway to improve data collection in this area to better identify the types of applicants. This information will allow us to determine the effectiveness of our outreach efforts and accessibility to potential grantees. Additionally, OVC will continue to

work with and encourage Victims of Crime Act Grant Administrators to provide grants to faith-based subgrantees.

**Discussion:** In FY 2002, OVC decided to make a grant in FY 2003 to the National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA) to survey State Administrators about the data elements of the VOCA Subgrant Award Report. It is anticipated that the NAVAA report, due in FY 2004, may provide information on the dollars spent for victims at the subgrantee level by various implementing agencies including religious/faith-based organizations. OVC plans to provide performance information on victims served by the latter.

**FY 2003 Performance Evaluation:** N/A

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** It is anticipated that the NAVAA report, to be used in establishing OVC's baseline, will be completed in FY 2004.

**Public Benefit:** Victims who prefer a faith-based service, as opposed to a non-sectarian based service, will have the option of choosing between faith-based or non-faith based services. There are many crime victims in the aftermath of crime that find comfort in receiving services from faith-based organizations.

#### **Strategies to Achieve the FY 2003/FY 2004 Goal:**

OVC will be providing support in FY 2004 to several discretionary programs aimed at increasing the involvement of the faith-based community in assisting victims of crime. These include: the Faith Community Education Initiative (non-competitive award); the Law Enforcement Chaplainry Services to Crime Victims (non-competitive award); the Collaborative Response to Crime Victims in Urban Areas (competitive); Training for Community Interfaith Councils; Faith-Based Response to Victims in High-Intensity Crime Areas; Training for Community Based Grief Centers; and the Denver Clergy project. OVC is working with each of them to develop common performance measures that can be used to report on this important activity. In addition, with respect

to its formula program, OVC will revise its reporting system to capture victims served by religious organizations.

**Crosscutting Activities:**

OJP is working with OMB and, in turn, the White House Office of Faith Based and Community Initiatives, to develop an appropriate measure of performance. The measure will focus on efforts to improve access and level the playing field for faith-based and community organizations in the federal grant process. Currently, efforts are underway to improve data collection in this area, to better identify the types of applicants. This information will allow us to determine the effectiveness of our outreach efforts and accessibility to potential grantees. Additionally, OVC will continue to work with and encourage Victims of Crime Act Grant Administrators to provide grants to faith-based subgrantees.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE & ANNUAL GOAL 3.5: COMMUNITY SERVICE

Support innovative, cooperative, and community-based programs aimed at reducing crime and violence in our communities

#### 3.5A Support Community Policing Initiatives

##### Background/Program Objectives:

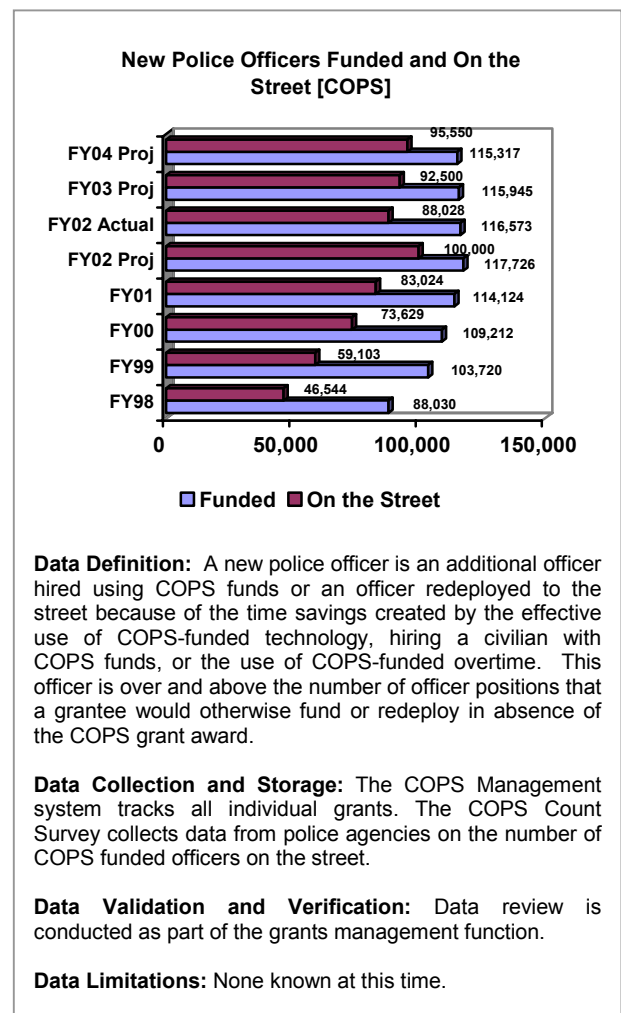
As crime and the fear of crime rose in the 1970s and 1980s, it became apparent that the traditional law enforcement response was not effective. Police were reacting to crime, rather than preventing it and communities felt law enforcement was unresponsive to their concerns. A few cities began experimenting with community involvement in solving problems and addressing the conditions that lead to crime. They found it surprisingly effective. As the practice grew and developed, it came to be known as community policing.

The COPS Office has three primary objectives: reduce the fear of crime, increase community trust in law enforcement, and contribute to the reduction in locally identified, targeted crime and disorder. Community policing rests on three primary principles: 1) continuous community-law enforcement partnership to address issues in the community; 2) a problem-solving approach to the causes of crime and disorder; and 3) sustained organizational change in the law enforcement agency that decentralizes command and empowers front-line officers to build partnerships in the community and address crime and disorder using innovative problem-solving techniques.

Under the COPS Office hiring grant programs (the Universal Hiring Program (UHP), Making Officer Redeployment Effective (MORE), COPS in Schools (CIS), and Indian Country programs), awards were based on a jurisdiction's public safety needs and its ability to sustain the financial commitment to deploy additional community policing officers beyond the life of the grant. The number of officers that are ultimately deployed can decrease from the initial award estimate based on many factors including: the success of a jurisdiction's officer recruitment efforts; the actual availability of local matching funds (which can vary from initial estimates based on funding appropriated by local governments); a change in a

project's scope; and the number of officers that successfully complete academy training.

The COPS In Schools program provided funding to hire School Resource Officers (SROs). While the specific activities of an SRO are largely determined by local communities to address the unique needs of their school, SROs are sworn law enforcement officers serving as liaisons to the school community, school-based problem solvers, and law-related educators. They are an integral part of the protective fabric of the school, developing relationships with students, faculty,



and staff; building respect between law enforcement and schools; and helping to prevent problems from occurring.

**Performance:**

**Performance Measure:** New Police Officers Funded and On the Street [COPS]

**FY 2002 Target:**

117,726 Funded, 100,000 On the Street

**FY 2002 Actual:**

116,573 Funded, 88,028 On the Street

**Discussion:** In FY 2002, the COPS Office funded 4,096 additional officers (for a net increase of 2,449) across all its hiring programs, exceeding the goal of 3,602 for that year. COPS did not reach its cumulative target of 117,726, however, because approximately 1,500 officers were withdrawn from COPS hiring programs as a result of grant award changes requested by grantees. A number of grantees requested modifications to their grants based on a desire to hire fewer officers than originally awarded or to hire part-time officers in the place of the full-time officers that were originally awarded. Additionally, the grant closeout process resulted in a number of withdrawals by the COPS Office. Lastly, because of an increase in costs per officer in two programs, COPS in Schools and Indian Country, COPS awarded approximately 100 officers fewer than anticipated when targets were established. This brings the net total to 116,573. Note that because of the impact of withdrawals and modifications, one cannot derive the cumulative number of officers funded through FY 2002 by adding the number of officers funded in FY 2002 to the previous year's cumulative total. Withdrawals and modifications affect the cumulative number of officers funded since the COPS program was established.

By July 2002, 88,028 COPS-funded officers had been put on the street. Approximately 96% of the additional officers, overtime, and civilian positions funded through COPS hiring programs have been hired and deployed to the street. MORE technology grantees are having difficulty getting their projects implemented; therefore, only 47% have redeployed their officers to the street. An analysis of the annual survey conducted by COPS shows that grantees from large jurisdictions that are redeploying large numbers of officers are making slow progress because of the difficulty in bringing together consortia consisting of 20-30 agencies and the complexity

of large projects. COPS projects that many of these consortia will be in place and grantees will be able to redeploy additional officers in FY 2003. COPS is offering intensive training and technical assistance to assist MORE grantees.

**FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**

Based on FY 2002 performance, we have revised our FY 2003 downward. The Revised Final FY 2003 target is 115,945 officers funded and 92,500 officers on the street.

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** 115,317 officers funded and 95,550 officers on the street.

**Public Benefit:** COPS grants have funded more than 116,000 officers in more than 12,800 police and sheriff departments. A study examining data from 1995 - 1999 (2001. Zhao, Jihong and Quint Thurman, "A National Evaluation of the Effect of COPS Grants on Crime from 1994-1999." University of Nebraska at Omaha.) found COPS hiring and innovative grants had a statistically significant association in lowering property crime (burglary, larceny and auto theft) and violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) in cities with populations greater than 10,000. Over 90% of the U.S. population lives in cities of this size.

**Performance Measure:** DISCONTINUED  
MEASURE: % Reduction in Locally Identified, Targeted Crime & Disorder; DISCONTINUED  
MEASURE: % Reduction in Fear of Crime in Surveyed Communities; DISCONTINUED  
MEASURE: % Increase in Trust in Local Law Enforcement in Surveyed Communities [COPS]

**Discussion:** Percent Reduction in Fear of Crime in surveyed communities and Percent Increase in Trust in Local Law Enforcement in surveyed communities, have not been effectively surveyed; therefore COPS is unable to establish a meaningful baseline. As a result, these measures are being discontinued.

**FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**  
N/A

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** N/A

**Public Benefit:** See above.

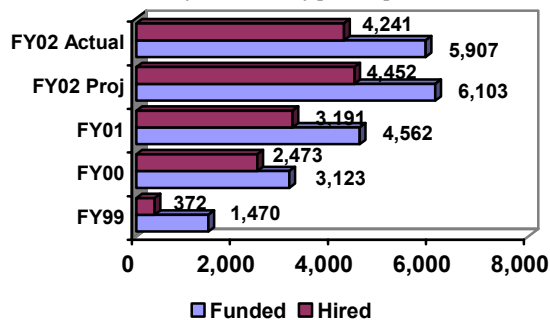
National Evaluation of COPS Grants Effect on Crime	FY 2002 Target	FY 2002 Actual
<b>DISCONTINUED MEASURE:</b> % Reduction in Locally Identified, Targeted Crime & Disorder (FY2000 = Baseline)	1-4%	N/A
<b>DISCONTINUED MEASURE:</b> % Reduction in Fear of Crime in Surveyed Communities (FY2000 = Baseline)	1-4%	N/A
<b>DISCONTINUED MEASURE:</b> % Increase in Trust in Local Law Enforcement in Surveyed Communities (FY2000 = Baseline)	1-4%	N/A

**Data Collection and Storage:** Baseline not established, survey not conducted.

**Data Validation and Verification:** NA

**Data Limitations:** NA

**DISCONTINUED MEASURE: # of School Resource Officers Funded/ Hired (Cumulative) [COPS]**



**Data Collection and Storage:** The COPS Management system tracks all individual grants.

**Data Validation and Verification:** Data review is conducted as part of the grants management function.

**Data Limitations:** None known at this time.

**Performance Measure:** DISCONTINUED MEASURE: # of School Resource Officers Funded/Hired [COPS]

**FY 2002 Target:**

6,103 Funded, 4,452 Hired

**FY 2002 Actual:**

5,907 Funded, 4,241 Hired

**Discussion:** The COPS Office achieved more than 96% of its target for the cumulative

number of SROs funded by FY 2002. FY 2002 projections for the target were based on an average cost per officer, which was 2.65% above the previous year's average. The higher cost reduced the number of officers that could be funded with FY 2002 funds.

**FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**

N/A Program not funded in FY 2003.

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** N/A

**Public Benefit:** Since FY 1999, COPS has funded more than 5,900 School Resource Officers (SROs) to more than 2,500 agencies through the COPS In Schools (CIS) program. School Resource Officers assist schools and communities in ensuring a safe environment for students and staff by acting as problem solvers and liaisons to the community, safety experts, law enforcers, and educators. The SROs funded through the program teach programs such as crime prevention, substance abuse awareness, and gang resistance classes. SROs monitor and assist troubled students through mentoring programs and promote personal and social responsibility by encouraging participation in community service activities. These officers may also identify physical changes in the environment that may reduce crime in and around primary and secondary schools, as well as assist in developing school policies which address criminal activity and school safety. All these activities have helped SROs contribute to increased trust in law enforcement and reduced fear among students in the schools where they serve.

**Strategies to Achieve the FY 2003/FY 2004 Goal:**

COPS will continue to support the advancement of community policing through training and technical assistance, community policing innovation conferences, development and sharing of best practices through publications and websites, and pilot community policing programs. COPS will continue to support existing grants and evaluate the effects of community policing on crime. To meet critical law enforcement needs, the COPS Office will continue to work in partnership with law enforcement agencies to enhance police integrity.

**Crosscutting Activities:**

COPS works with the Department of Education on the Mental Health and Community Safety Initiative for tribal communities and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the

Transportation Department on a seat belt safety initiative. COPS recently led the SafeCities initiative, which included participation by the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms, Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

### 3.5B Assist Communities in Resolution of Conflicts and Prevention of Violence Due to Ethnic and Racial Tension

#### Background/Program Objectives:

The Department's Community Relations Service (CRS) continued to improve and expand upon the delivery of conflict resolution and violence prevention services to state and local officials and community leaders in FY 2002. These services include: direct mediation and conciliation services; transfer of knowledge and expertise in the establishment of partnerships and formal agreements for locally-derived solutions; development of community trust and cooperation; improvement of local preparedness for addressing violence and civil disorders; and assistance in enhancing the local capacity to resolve local conflicts.

#### Performance:

**Performance Measure:** Communities with Improved Conflict Resolution Capacity as a Result of CRS Assistance [CRS]

**FY 2002 Target:** 425

**FY 2002 Actual:** 719

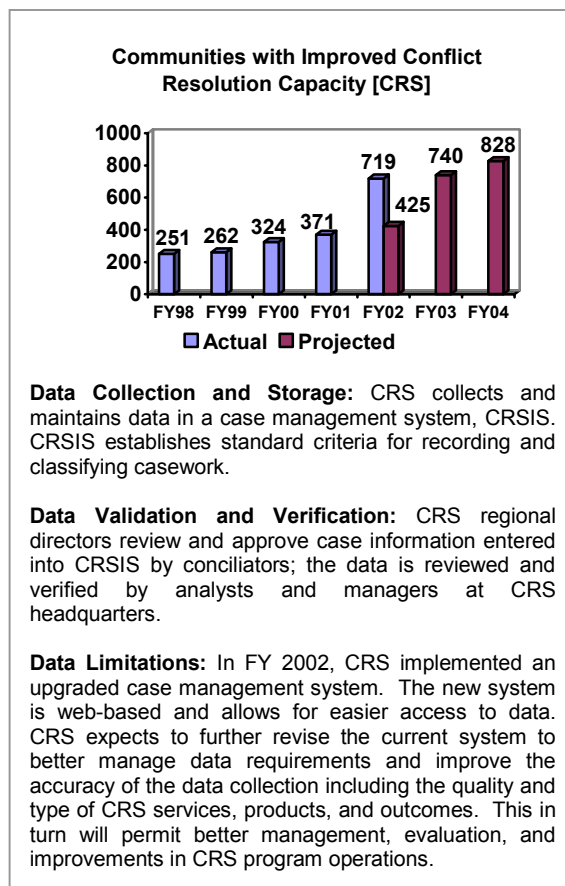
**Discussion:** CRS exceeded its target goal in FY 2002. In the aftermath of September 11, 2001, CRS took the initiative to assess community racial and ethnic tensions emanating from the attacks. CRS focused its efforts on counterterrorism issues and the dual imperatives of "Conflict Resolution and Violence Prevention." As a result, an intensive program of outreach and crisis response at the national and local community level was implemented. These new efforts coupled with the continuous demands for CRS' services resulted in more communities with improved conflict resolution capacity.

#### **FY 2003 Performance Plan Evaluation:**

Based on the FY 2002 performance, we have revised our FY 2003 upward. The revised Final FY 2003 goal is 740.

**FY 2004 Performance Target:** 828

**Public Benefit:** CRS provides conflict resolution and violence prevention services to state and local officials and community leaders experiencing conflicts and/or violence due to race, color or national origin. The most significant benefits to state and local communities, as a result of CRS' intervention, are the cessation of racial violence, restoration of peace in the community,



**Data Collection and Storage:** CRS collects and maintains data in a case management system, CRSIS. CRSIS establishes standard criteria for recording and classifying casework.

**Data Validation and Verification:** CRS regional directors review and approve case information entered into CRSIS by conciliators; the data is reviewed and verified by analysts and managers at CRS headquarters.

**Data Limitations:** In FY 2002, CRS implemented an upgraded case management system. The new system is web-based and allows for easier access to data. CRS expects to further revise the current system to better manage data requirements and improve the accuracy of the data collection including the quality and type of CRS services, products, and outcomes. This in turn will permit better management, evaluation, and improvements in CRS program operations.

restoration of public trust in the local government, and reduction in the likelihood of recurring violence.

#### **Strategies to Achieve the FY 2003/FY 2004 Goal:**

CRS will continue providing conflict resolution and violence prevention services to state and local officials and community leaders in 2003 and 2004. In addition, CRS will provide training and technical assistance, and transfer its expertise and knowledge to help state, local, and tribal governments and communities build their own capacities to address local conflicts and violent situations emanating from race and ethnicity.

#### **Crosscutting Activities:**

In achieving these crosscutting efforts, CRS collaborates internally with several components within the Department of Justice. Additionally, CRS strives to improve communications and

cooperation among DOJ components, local law enforcement agencies, and minority communities.