

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



Building a Better Criminal Justice System

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS
FISCAL YEAR 1999

BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

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

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

Pursuant to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690), in accordance with Section 522, I am pleased to transmit the Bureau of Justice Assistance Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1999.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nancy E. Gist". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "N" and "G".

Nancy E. Gist
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Washington, D.C.
June 2000

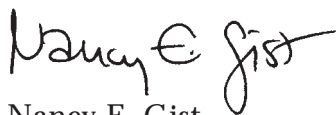
Message From the Director

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) was created to help America's state, local, and tribal governments reduce crime and violence and restore security to our neighborhoods, workplaces, and schools. BJA's mission is to support the critical work of criminal justice practitioners.

This annual report describes the funding and technical assistance BJA provided to state and local criminal justice systems in fiscal year (FY) 1999. This past fiscal year, BJA administered \$1.8 billion to state and local agencies to support and measure the effectiveness of programs in every area of the justice system: crime prevention, community justice, law enforcement, adjudication, correctional services, and technology. Every day these efforts have a significant impact on the lives of Americans. BJA's most important contribution to the safety of our nation is funding implementation, evaluation, and replication of these programs.

The initiatives described in this document reflect BJA's strong belief that no single segment of our communities or justice system can address this nation's culture of violence. To build a more effective and responsive criminal justice system, BJA continued its commitment in FY 1999 to working in partnership with communities; state, local, and tribal governments; and other federal agencies. Programs based in partnerships open the justice system to new ways of thinking and break down barriers to cooperation between key system players. Prosecutors and public defenders, for example, are collaborating in new ways to make local justice systems more responsive to the needs of the communities they serve. It is through partnerships that public agencies and private organizations at the federal, state, and local levels use scarce resources most efficiently and with the greatest impact.

It is our hope that the support we provide through funding training and technical assistance will continue to stimulate the extraordinary efforts of practitioners who are working to improve the administration of justice. We welcome your comments and suggestions on how we can better support your work. I encourage you to write, call, or e-mail our staff. Only by working together can we meet the challenge of ensuring peace and justice for all our citizens.



Nancy E. Gist
Director

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About the Bureau of Justice Assistance

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime. BJA's mission is to provide leadership and assistance in support of local criminal justice strategies to achieve safe communities. BJA's goals are to reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. To achieve these goals, BJA programs emphasize enhanced coordination and cooperation of federal, state, and local efforts. BJA's objectives in support of these goals are to:

- ◆ Encourage the development and implementation of comprehensive strategies to reduce and prevent crime and violence.
- ◆ Encourage the active participation of community organizations and citizens in efforts to prevent crime, drug abuse, and violence.
- ◆ Provide training and technical assistance at local, state, and national levels in support of efforts to prevent crime, drug abuse, and violence.
- ◆ Reduce the availability of illegal weapons and develop strategies to address violence in our communities.
- ◆ Enhance the capacity of law enforcement agencies to reduce crime.
- ◆ Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of all aspects of the adjudication process, including indigent defense services.
- ◆ Assist states in freeing prison space for serious and violent offenders through the design and implementation of effective correctional options for nonviolent offenders.
- ◆ Enhance the ability of criminal justice agencies to access and use new information technologies.
- ◆ Support evaluation of program effectiveness and dissemination of program results.

BJA has four primary components: (1) the State and Local Assistance Division, which administers formula grant programs, including Byrne Formula Grants, Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, and the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program; (2) the Program Development Division, which administers Byrne Discretionary Grants including the Open Solicitation and targeted funding programs; (3) the Office of Benefits, which administers the Public Safety Officers' Benefits, Denial of Federal Benefits, and Bulletproof Vest Partnership programs; and (4) the Office of Program Analysis and Communications, which provides infrastructure and support services to BJA and its constituents, including budgeting, publications support, and Web site development and maintenance.

BJA Programs

BJA administers six types of programs: formula, discretionary, targeted, payment, benefits, and nongrant services.

- ◆ Formula grants are awarded to states or local units of government in accordance with a legislatively established formula that is based, for example, on population or crime statistics. BJA formula and block grant programs include the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula (Byrne Formula) Grant Program and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) Program.
- ◆ Discretionary grants are those for which BJA has some flexibility in selecting topics and grantees. BJA has one discretionary program, the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program, under which most technical assistance and training grants are funded. Discretionary grants can be awarded to states, units of local government, Indian tribes and tribal organizations, individuals, educational institutions, private nonprofit organizations, and private commercial organizations. Some discretionary awards such as the Open Solicitation are competitive and make a limited amount of funds available to a number of potential recipients.
- ◆ Targeted programs are those for which Congress has both designated the subject matter and limited the pool of eligible grantees. Funds are normally made through a separate line-item appropriation. BJA's targeted programs include the Regional Information Sharing Systems Program and the National White Collar Crime Center, which are noncompetitive, and the Community Prosecution and Tribal Courts programs, which are competitive within a designated grantee pool. Funds may also be earmarked under formula, discretionary, or targeted programs for special ongoing activities or recipients. Examples are the Boys & Girls Clubs of America under LLEBG and the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign under the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program.
- ◆ Payment programs such as the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program and the Bulletproof Vest Partnership provide funding to participating jurisdictions for designated purposes but do not involve postaward activities.
- ◆ BJA-funded benefits programs include the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program and the Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance Program.
- ◆ BJA's nongrant activities include the Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program, the Denial of Federal Benefits Program, and certain federal surplus property transfer programs that provide services to jurisdictions but do not provide funding to recipients.

SECTION I

An Overview of Fiscal Year 1999 Activities

BJA

F I S C A L Y E A R

1999

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

Section I. An Overview of Fiscal Year 1999 Activities

In fiscal year (FY) 1999, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) supported an extraordinary range of efforts to make our streets and schools safer and our neighborhoods better places to work and live. BJA provided this support to all 50 states, 5 U.S. territories, and thousands of communities throughout the United States. BJA funding and technical assistance were a lifeline for the many communities in this country—some small and rural, others large and urban—that lack the resources to adequately fund crime prevention, law enforcement, prosecutors' offices, indigent defense, community courts, aftercare for released offenders, new technology, and other critical components of an effective criminal justice system.



REACHING OUT TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES

BJA's two largest grant programs—the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula and Discretionary Grant Program and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) Program—are guided by the principle that federal dollars should support initiatives that work and that are backed by the communities they serve. Both programs emphasize local decisionmaking, and they have had a significant impact on the safety of millions of Americans by allowing states and local communities to craft their own responses to local crime and drug problems.

In FY 1999, BJA administered \$505 million in Byrne Formula grants and \$47 million in Byrne Discretionary awards. Formula funds were awarded to states, which then made subawards to state and local units of government. Discretionary funds were awarded directly to public and private agencies and

“LLEBG is making a difference every night on the streets of Fresno.”

—Ed Winchester, Chief of Police, Fresno, California

to private, nonprofit organizations. BJA administered \$523 million in LLEBG moneys, the most since the program began in 1996. In the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 5 U.S. territories, more than 3,300 jurisdictions—an unprecedented number—applied for and received LLEBG assistance.

Two of BJA's most important efforts in FY 1999 used the Internet to revolutionize how BJA works with state and local grant recipients. The first, an electronic grant application and award system for the LLEBG Program, provides all of the information grant recipients need to apply for LLEBG funding online. In 1999, the system eliminated the 6 weeks typically needed to prepare and mail out LLEBG application kits; dramatically enhanced BJA's ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate information on how jurisdictions spend LLEBG funds; and improved BJA's outreach to potentially eligible jurisdictions. An important long-term benefit of this new technology is that it will allow BJA's grant managers to spend more of their time helping states and local communities identify pressing criminal justice issues and develop strategies to address those issues.

A second Internet-based initiative, the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP), is helping save the lives of our nation's police officers by allowing police departments to apply for funds to purchase protective vests through a special Web site.

The program, which covers up to 50 percent of the cost of each vest, is administered entirely through the Internet by BJA and six federal partners: the National Aeronautics and Space Administration

(NASA), the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). In FY 1999, BVP provided \$23 million to 3,500 state, local, and tribal jurisdictions to purchase more than 92,000 vests. Many of these jurisdictions were small, rural communities that lacked the resources to equip their officers with this important safety device.



BJA worked closely with local criminal justice practitioners in FY 1999 to put the concept of community justice into practice at every stage of the criminal justice process. Police-community partnerships have had a dramatic impact in neighborhoods throughout the country, and BJA continued its concentration on building community partnerships with courts, public defenders, and corrections agencies. To help these agencies, BJA supports long-term strategies to build community prosecution programs and community courts through which a community's police officers, prosecutors, public defenders, elected officials, and community leaders can work together to improve public safety. These initiatives are finding innovative ways to link local justice agencies working in crime prevention, prosecution, and adjudication to the community, combining treatment and sanctions that restore the community.



BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS FOR COMMUNITY JUSTICE

An important reason our nation has had success reducing crime, violence, and illegal drug use is that citizens and criminal justice agencies at all levels of government are working together. The past decade has shown the power of partnership—among justice agencies and between justice agencies and the communities they serve—to revitalize communities weary of violence and drugs. Community-based partnerships funded by BJA in FY 1999 demonstrated that strategic community planning works because it coordinates federal and state resources and integrates a wide range of responses to complex problems. For the first time in many communities, the criminal justice system includes youth and gang initiatives, dispute resolution and community prosecution programs, drug courts, and diversion programs for first-time juvenile offenders and the mentally ill.

FILLING IN THE GAPS

As the justice system has become more responsive to local crime problems, we have become more aware of the needs of tribal and rural communities, indigent and mentally disabled defendants, young victims and offenders, the elderly, victims of hate crimes, and the families of public safety officers killed in the line of duty. An important goal of BJA funding and technical assistance is ensuring that these needs are addressed in state and local criminal justice planning.

Among the many national, state, and local initiatives BJA supported in FY 1999 to deliver more services and resources to these groups were a U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) effort to help American Indian and Alaska Native communities develop and operate tribal courts; a Technical Assistance and Resource Center to help Alaska Native villages analyze and solve local crime problems; Tribal Strategies Against Violence, a federal-tribal partnership to combat crime, violence, and substance abuse on reservations; a project of the Tulare, California, District Attorney's Office to

BJA FY 1999 Enacted Funding Levels

Program	Funding
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	\$585,000,000
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants	523,000,000
Byrne Formula Grants	505,000,000
Byrne Discretionary Grants	47,000,000
Public Safety Officers' Benefits	31,809,000
Bulletproof Vest Partnership	25,000,000
Regional Information Sharing Systems	25,000,000
State Identification Systems Program	8,000,000
National White Collar Crime Center	7,350,000
Community Prosecution	5,000,000
Tribal Courts	5,000,000
Telemarketing Fraud Prevention	2,000,000
Terrorism Training	2,000,000
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	1,300,000
Grants for Televised Testimony	1,000,000
Total	\$1,773,459,000

coordinate information, technology, and training for the investigation and prosecution of agricultural crimes in rural areas; indigent defense programs in Arizona, Georgia, New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas; training and technical assistance to prosecutors and law enforcement personnel to stop telemarketing fraud and other victimization of the elderly; national programs such as the Boys & Girls Clubs of America (B&GCA) that give youth alternatives to drugs and life on the street; mass media public service announcements challenging viewers to invest in youth; and training for judges, defenders, prosecutors, and law enforcement officers on hate crimes.

The Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program, administered by BJA's Benefits Office, provides financial assistance to families of federal, state, and local public safety officers killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty. In FY 1999,

PSOB responded to nearly 300 claims. BJA also provides financial support for higher education to the spouses and children of federal law enforcement officers killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty through the Federal Law Enforcement Defendants Assistance (FLEDA) Program.



CREATING A COMPREHENSIVE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Many of the initiatives BJA supports help the justice system operate more cohesively as offenders, victims, witnesses, and other participants pass through its various components. BJA funded more than 100 training and

technical assistance projects in FY 1999. These projects provided vital support to practitioners working in the fields of adjudication, American Indian and Alaska Native justice systems, local communities, law enforcement, the courts, offender supervision, technology, and victims of crime.

An often overlooked but critical responsibility of BJA's State and Local Assistance Division (SLAD) is funding training and technical assistance for state and local recipients of the Byrne and LLEBG programs. Through FY 1999, SLAD has awarded more than \$24.5 million to technical assistance providers in three priority areas: development of grantees' overall grant administration capabilities, outreach to remote jurisdictions and Indian Country, and strategic use of information technology. These broad areas were chosen in response to training needs reported by LLEBG and Byrne grantees.

A truly comprehensive justice system will exist only when every system component has the ability to share vital information. In FY 1999, BJA continued its substantial investment in technology initiatives that are helping state and local jurisdictions complete this important process and preventing the development of overlapping, incompatible information systems. Nearly one-fourth of all new BJA-funded technical assistance projects involved information systems integration or improvement.

One of BJA's most important investments in technology-related assistance supported OJP's Information Technology Integration Initiative. Through this initiative, BJA provides funding to a consortium of technical assistance grantees to help state and local governments implement information technologies that operate both within and outside individual state, local, and federal information networks. The consortium's first priority was surveying the state of information system integration across the country, with an emphasis on best practices and lessons learned. Grantees are now undertaking a variety of projects to disseminate critical integration-related knowledge to the field.

BJA funding for the Strategic Information Technology Center helped state and local criminal justice practitioners understand and apply information technology within the criminal justice system. In 1999, this program helped 425 law enforcement agencies access the Internet; created more than 2,000 individual e-mail accounts; provided technical assistance to 800 agencies; and conducted numerous site visits to local law enforcement agencies. BJA-funded projects related to investigative and surveillance technology helped detectives use innovative ways to organize and analyze crime scene data and other criminal intelligence gathered during investigations.

In addition, BJA continued to fund states through the Byrne Formula Grant Program to improve communications and criminal history records systems within and among state and local criminal justice agencies. Each formula grantee must invest at least

5 percent of its annual Byrne grant in this systemwide technology improvement effort, which also supports the implementation of the National Instant Check System for firearms purchasers.

Other important technology initiatives supported in FY 1999 included the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program, a network of regional centers that share intelligence on criminal organizations operating across jurisdictional lines; the National White Collar Crime Center (NWCCC), which provides a national support system for agencies in their fight against economic crime; and the State Identification Systems (SIS) Program, which gives states resources to develop or improve their computerized offender identification systems and integrate those systems with those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).



EVALUATING THE RESULTS

BJA's efforts to create a comprehensive justice system included giving state and local jurisdictions the evaluation tools and expertise necessary to ensure that their initiatives are producing genuine results. A key component in BJA's evaluation efforts is the Effective Programs Initiative, through which BJA disseminates information about innovative BJA-funded programs that have undergone extensive evaluation at the state or local level. The second report in the Effective Programs Monograph Series, *Creating a New Criminal Justice System for the 21st Century*, was published in FY 1999.

BJA also supported states' efforts to evaluate the performance and outcomes of their programs through the State Evaluation Development Program, which provides technical assistance to states through workshops, conferences, and a practitioner exchange program, and the Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program, one of the nation's most important mechanisms for disseminating evaluation information in high-priority program areas.

The Electronic Roadmap for Evaluation, an interactive site on the BJA Web page, provides practitioners step-by-step instruction for planning, designing, and conducting evaluations of state and local criminal justice programs. Extensive new material, including new guidelines and examples of effective evaluations, was added to the site in FY 1999.



COMMUNICATING WITH THE FIELD

BJA's 1999 National Partnership Meeting, *Working Together for Peace and Justice in the 21st Century*, held in Washington, D.C., in April, brought together more than 1,100 criminal justice practitioners from across the United States and around the world to discuss how the justice system can empower communities to find the solutions to their crime problems. The meeting's 200 speakers led more than 50 discussions on how to build a more comprehensive and responsive justice system.

BJA conducted two National Policy Briefings in FY 1999 for State Administrative Agency (SAA) directors, who are appointed by each state's Governor to establish priorities for the state's criminal justice policy agenda. A January 1999 briefing in Atlanta, *The Science of Violence*, discussed public health approaches to violence prevention. BJA's partner in leading the discussion was the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). A second briefing, *Making the Case for Prevention*, was conducted in Chicago in September 1999 in association with the International Centre for Prevention of Crime.



U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno speaks at BJA's 1999 National Partnership Meeting, held April 6-8 in Washington, D.C.

BJA's information dissemination efforts encompass traditional publishing, electronic dissemination through the BJA and National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) Web sites, and mass media public education campaigns. In FY 1999, BJA distributed more than 1.2 million monographs, special reports, bulletins, fact sheets, and application kits nationwide through mailings, constituent requests, conferences, training sessions, and the BJA Web site. Additionally, the award-winning public service ads of the BJA-funded National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign reached more than 155 million households and generated more than \$94 million in donated broadcast and print media support.

SECTION II

Fiscal Year 1999 Support for State and Local Justice Systems

BJA

F I S C A L Y E A R

1999

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

Section II. Fiscal Year 1999 Support for State and Local Justice Systems

COMMUNITY-BASED INITIATIVES

BJA's mission to reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system begins in the community. We have learned that no one program or agency—federal, state, or local—can make our streets and schools safer. The most powerful weapon against crime and violence is collaboration among community residents, faith-based organizations, schools, businesses, and the criminal justice system focused on specific local problems.

We have also learned, however, that simple collaboration is not enough to solve our most difficult crime problems. To be effective, community-based partnerships must develop and support comprehensive crime prevention strategies that give community members an opportunity to solve problems and participate in the justice system. In FY 2000, BJA supported a variety of community-focused initiatives that were comprehensive and that built trust between communities and justice system components.

Although many law enforcement agencies have become proficient at responding to crime, few work together to systematically understand a community's crime problems and develop a strategic plan to reduce them. The Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI) helps U.S. Attorneys, collaborating with federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies, use information-driven problem solving to

reduce crime. SACSI has been implemented in five pilot cities: Indianapolis, Indiana; Memphis, Tennessee; New Haven, Connecticut; Portland, Oregon; and Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The U.S. Department of Justice supports SACSI through the combined efforts of many of its components including BJA, NIJ, BJS, COPS, the Office of the Assistant Attorney General (OAAG), and the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys (EOUSA).

One of BJA's most successful crime prevention partnerships is with the National Association of Town Watch to operate National Night Out (NNO). Created in 1984 with BJA funding, NNO provides information, educational materials, and technical assistance to communities to develop yearlong community-police partnerships that reduce crime,

“We have learned that community-based partnerships are one of our greatest assets in fighting crime. The best partnerships reach for goals that no one person or organization could reach alone.”

—Nancy E. Gist, Director,
Bureau of Justice Assistance

violence, and substance abuse. These partnerships have proved to be one of the nation's most effective vehicles for fighting crime, violence, and illegal drug use. Because of NNO and crime watch groups across the country, we know that where there is trust among neighbors combined with a willingness to get

The National Funding Collaborative on Violence Prevention (NFCVP) works with practitioners, policymakers, researchers, and evaluators who mobilize resources to build safe and healthy communities. NFCVP is a partnership of public and private funders, experts in violence prevention and related disciplines, and crime prevention collaborators in communities across the country.

In Rockford, Illinois, the Violence Prevention Collaborative launched an initiative to engage faith-based communities in violence prevention. The program has become a catalyst in Rockford for exploring how the community's diverse congregations can work together to fight violence and drug use. Eleven religious groups have received grants, violence prevention training, and technical assistance for summer and afterschool youth programs that incorporate education on family, dating, and youth violence.

In Flint, Michigan, the Neighborhood Violence Prevention Collaborative (NVPC) continued its efforts to build grassroots violence prevention capabilities. To create an environment in Flint that cultivates peace, NVPC sponsored or cosponsored more than 20 communitywide workshops and violence prevention events and established relationships with more than 100 local agencies and 260 neighborhood groups.

In Oakland, California, the East Bay Public Safety Corridor Partnership influenced neighboring cities to change their approach to violence prevention through the success of its violence prevention strategies, particularly its truancy prevention program. A major local health provider, Kaiser Permanente, incorporated the Partnership's domestic violence screening program into its protocol, and the Partnership advocated for the passage of 49 local ordinances that ban junk guns, require trigger locks, impose gun taxes, and place restrictions on dealers selling guns out of their homes.

In Santa Barbara, California, the Pro-Youth Coalition (PYC) has used an innovative gang-intervention program with strong community backing to cut incidents of gang violence in half since 1997. PYC's successful strategies include a youth collaborative, *Mi Gente*, with more than 150 youth and adult mentors; education in anger management, peer mediation, and conflict resolution for more than 700 students, parents, and school staff; and preemployment/life skills training that has placed more than 50 youth in jobs.

In Newport, Tennessee, the CONTACT Council has become an influential voice in the community on a range of violence-related issues. When conflict arose between white residents and migrant workers over a proposed Head Start program, CONTACT forged an alliance between the groups. CONTACT's efforts helped to triple participation in the high school After Class program, and the Council was asked by the superintendent of schools to lead a local summit on youth and violence.

In Spartanburg, South Carolina, the Stop the Violence Collaboration focused on building citizen engagement and community planning by leading community forums and assisting in neighborhood planning. The group's core strategies of housing code enforcement, neighborhood beautification, and tenant organizing have played a major role in significantly reducing violence and property crimes.

involved there is less crime. National Night Out creates awareness of crime prevention through a multitude of events, including block parties, cook-outs, parades, and activities for youth.

Participation in these events has increased dramatically from the 2.5 million people who celebrated in 400 communities during the first National Night Out in 1984. In 1999, for the 16th National Night Out, more than 32 million people in 9,530 communities gathered in parks, streets, and front yards, celebrating yearlong partnerships with police that have united their neighborhoods. In Boston, more than 25,000 people celebrated one of the largest and most successful crime prevention programs in the country. Crime watch programs like NNO have played a major role in overcoming barriers such as ethnicity, language, and religion that sometimes keep neighbors apart in this diverse city. "The common ingredient we have found across the city," said Chris Hayes, director of the Boston Police Department's neighborhood crime watch unit, "is that neighbors on streets don't know neighbors anymore." But when neighbors get together to protect their families, Hayes has found that cultural differences disappear very quickly.

BJA funding of National Night Out also supports Project 365, a component of NNO that helps communities identify and resolve specific crime problems. Each project begins on the annual Nation Night Out celebration day in August and ends 365 days later. Among the crime prevention activities sponsored by Project 365 are cleaning up parks and neighborhood structures defaced by graffiti, creating domestic violence and homeless prevention initiatives, expanding neighborhood watch groups, and establishing crime prevention programming in multifamily housing areas.

A second partnership, with the Boys & Girls Clubs of America, provides millions of children a safe haven from the negative influences of the street.

Established in 1906, B&GCA has grown from 53 clubs to a national network of more than 2,300 clubs in public housing developments, schools, religious buildings, shopping malls, homeless shelters, orphanages, Native American reservations, and U.S. military bases around the world. Today, Boys & Girls Clubs serve more than 3 million youth; employ more than 9,500 trained, full-time professionals; and organize the efforts of more than 200,000 volunteers.

Over the 7-year history of the partnership, B&GCA has used funds from BJA's Byrne Discretionary Grant Program and Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program to reach more than 400,000 youth. BJA funds have directly assisted 458 clubs in rural communities, 219 clubs in public housing developments, and 120 clubs on Native American land. BJA has also funded nearly 800 special awards to help local clubs enhance their curricula and provide outreach in their communities. In 1999, BJA funds were used to establish new clubs and expand the outreach of existing clubs in severely distressed communities, Indian Country, and small, rural communities.

"Every day in this country more than 5,300 young people are arrested, many winding up in the world's largest prison system. The juvenile correction facilities holding them are built at a cost of some \$100,000 per youth. It costs a fraction of that to save a young life at a Boys & Girls Club."

—1998 Annual Report,
Boys & Girls Clubs of America

The BJA-funded National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign is one of the catalysts stimulating citizens to fight crime and fear of crime in the United States. The nation's first and only nationally organized public education campaign on crime prevention, the Campaign was launched in 1979 to change the public attitude that crime is inevitable and preventing it the job of the police.

A cooperative effort of the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), BJA, the Crime Prevention Coalition of America, and the Ad



Council, Inc., the Campaign's award-winning public service announcements challenge Americans to do something about violence, crime, and illegal drugs and to invest in youth. NCPC advertising appears on television, billboards, and posters; in newspapers and magazines; and now through Web site banners in cyberspace. In 1998, the Campaign reached more

than 155 million households and raised more than \$128 million in donated broadcast and print media support.

To make sure this message generates action, the Campaign sponsors community-based crime, violence, and drug abuse prevention efforts and conducts training for national, state, and local crime and drug prevention leaders, community organizations and residents, youth groups, spiritual institutions, law enforcement officers, and others. The Campaign distributed 2,500 Community Leaders' Kits in 1999.

BJA continued to support the national Triad initiative, which brings together, at the local level, law enforcement agencies and senior citizen volunteer,

BJA Funding in Focus: Fighting Elderly Victimization in Chicago

In Chicago, Illinois, Senior Service Officers in the city's 25 police districts work directly with senior and disabled citizens to help them avoid becoming victims of crime and fraud and to make them more aware of law enforcement, medical, and other services in their community. The Chicago Police Department's outreach to seniors is among the most effective police-senior efforts in the country because of its officers' willingness to get involved in community-based programs for the elderly. The following examples describe just a few of Chicago's senior-focused efforts:

- ◆ Analyzing crime patterns involving senior and disabled citizens and getting that information out to neighborhood watch groups.
- ◆ Conducting followup visits to senior and disabled crime victims to reassure them that police officers are working to both apprehend the offender and ensure their safety in the future.
- ◆ Making an extra effort to identify personal needs of elderly crime victims during police visits and referring them to the appropriate service providers.
- ◆ Participating in senior and disabled advocacy and outreach programs and discussing ways the elderly and disabled can make themselves less vulnerable to crime.
- ◆ Visiting senior centers and nursing homes to inspect living conditions and check for abuse.
- ◆ Reviewing hospitalization case reports and investigating patterns of abuse in nursing homes to stop elderly abuse.

—TRIAD News, Summer 1999

advocacy, and service groups to reduce crime against the elderly. Triad was conceived in 1988 when the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), and the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA) agreed to form a partnership. The first Triad agreement was signed the following year in St. Martin Parish, Louisiana. More than 600 counties in the United States have signed Triad agreements, and 33 states have formed statewide Triad networks in which representatives of local Triads meet to discuss ways to improve safety for seniors.

At the county level, police chiefs, sheriffs, and senior groups survey the needs of seniors in local communities and implement programs to improve the delivery of law enforcement services to them. To do this, local Triads educate residents and community leaders about elder abuse and fraud and help law enforcement officers and senior citizen service providers identify and reach out to elderly victims of crime.

Through its partnership with the National Training and Information Center (NTIC) in Project GRAND (Grassroots Residents Against Neighborhood Destruction), BJA is helping citizens in 30 communities organize and rehabilitate their neighborhoods. Nationwide, NTIC works with more than 350 community institutions, including neighborhood and faith-based groups, senior citizen and disabled rights groups, and farm organizations, to improve communities' quality of life by combating crime, drugs, and violence; renovating schools; replacing substandard housing; and establishing financial credibility with banking institutions.

Project GRAND attracted groups to participate in the program by mobilizing residents to improve living conditions in their neighborhoods. By focusing on concrete, easily understood quality-of-life issues such as providing afterschool recreation for youth, residents sought to combat their communities' larger problems. A common strategy of Project GRAND

communities is forming neighborhood-police partnerships that focus on drug and crime hotspots. Other groups have established daycare, general equivalency diploma (GED), and job training programs; pursued absentee landlords to improve housing conditions; and worked with banks to help community members obtain home and business loans.



LAW ENFORCEMENT

Although overall crime rates have fallen in recent years, the level of violence, particularly violence committed by and against youth, remains high in many communities. This violence is fueled by illegal firearms trafficking and the easy availability of guns. In FY 1999, BJA continued its commitment to working with state and local law enforcement agencies, communities, and professional associations to protect every citizen's right to a safe and secure environment.

“When attacks are initiated because the victims look different, practice a different faith, or have a different sexual orientation, America’s most fundamental beliefs are threatened.”

—Eric H. Holder, Deputy Attorney General

Hate crimes continue to be a pervasive problem across the nation. To address this high-profile issue, BJA supported initiatives to prevent hate crimes before they occur and to respond more effectively when they do. An important multiyear effort, the Simon Wiesenthal Center's Tools for Tolerance Program, provides training to judges, defenders, prosecutors, and probation officers to help them better understand the nature of hate crimes and their impact on victims and communities. The training focuses on developing strategies to address hate crimes that link together the many components of the criminal justice system.

A second effort, spearheaded by the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI), is helping prosecutors respond to and prosecute hate crimes. The project will produce a guidebook for prosecutors and sponsor training in FY 2000.

BJA Funding in Focus: Reno, Nevada

Kid's Korner, a program of the Reno, Nevada, Police Department, was honored March 23, 2000, in Chicago, Illinois, as a recipient of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency's New American Community Award. This award recognizes independent individuals, citizen groups, and organizations across the country that are working to reduce crime in their communities, particularly programs that promise to protect children against involvement in crime. Funded in part by BJA's FY 1998 Open Solicitation Program, Kid's Korner is the product of a partnership of six local agencies in the Reno area dedicated to helping homeless and low-income children and families. The Knock-and-Talk program teams police officers and public health nurses to bring medical assistance and other resources to transient families living in poorly maintained motels and trailer parks throughout Reno.

In addition, BJA supported four other hate crime initiatives in FY 1999:

- ◆ Technical assistance for a train-the-trainers program based on the DOJ *National Hate Crimes Training Curriculum*. In FY 1999, nearly 3,500 law enforcement officers were trained in 31 states. This training is provided in collaboration with the U.S. Attorney's Offices (USAOs) that have been mandated to coordinate local hate crimes task forces.
- ◆ A collaborative effort with the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the IACP to develop a booklet, *Responding to Hate Crimes: A Police Officer's Guide to Investigation and Prevention*,

which will be distributed to 450,000 law enforcement agencies and victim services providers.

- ◆ A collaborative effort with the IACP to develop a video and instructor's guide, *Responding to Hate Crimes: A Roll Call Training Video for Police Officers*, which will be disseminated to 17,000 police, sheriff, and state police agencies.



- ◆ A hate crimes public awareness and education campaign for use by local jurisdictions.

To reach out to rural and small jurisdictions, BJA supported the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement, which provides technical assistance to communities with populations of less than 25,000. In FY 1999, the Center worked to expand the delivery of Internet services to rural law enforcement agencies, conducted train-the-trainer sessions for rural law enforcement agencies, and continued to develop a Strategic Information Technology Plan.

BJA also continued its support of IACP technical assistance to small police departments. The IACP provides onsite training, customizing policies and procedures for the unique needs of each agency, and teaches small police departments how to develop information- and resource-sharing networks with other departments and justice agencies. In addition, the IACP assists small police departments with a broad spectrum of priority needs, including recruiting minorities, acquiring and using technology, accessing federal grant money, creating task forces, developing better relations with city governments, and implementing community policing programs.

Under a new initiative, BJA funded the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) to begin developing model protocols for law enforcement and medical agencies to encourage and facilitate partnerships in addressing issues such as violence

prevention, homicide, and new trends in violence. These protocols will guide information sharing and interaction between the disciplines and set forth procedures for exchanging pattern and trend data.

BJA Funding in Focus: Racine, Wisconsin

The city of Racine, Wisconsin, has created an innovative community crime prevention program with LLEBG funding that renovates homes in problem areas and turns them into police substations. The stations, staffed by police officers, detectives, and parole officers, are used by neighborhood residents as meeting places and safe havens in which their children can play. Street corner crimes in these areas have virtually been eliminated, and the stations allow officers and community residents to discuss crime and quality-of-life problems in a positive, nonconfrontational environment.

BJA continued its commitment to helping local and state law enforcement combat illegal activities involving drugs, clandestine laboratories, illegal firearms trafficking, domestic terrorism, and gangs. To address the marked increase in the demand for training on clandestine labs and methamphetamines, the Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR) provided training through the Organized Crime Narcotics Trafficking Enforcement Program and the Center for Task Force Training. Circle Solutions, Inc., worked to update training on clandestine lab enforcement and cleanup issues, with special emphasis on the needs of agencies in High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs). In addition, BJA provided funding to NSA to sponsor training for law enforcement agencies on the hazards officers face when they encounter clandestine drug laboratories.

To combat the threat of terrorism, BJA supported the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) program, the only ongoing training and technical assistance counterterrorism initiative

specifically designed for state and local law enforcement and prosecution authorities. Working in close cooperation with the FBI and its National Security Division Training Unit, the SLATT program delivers specialized executive, investigative, intelligence, and officer safety training, with an emphasis on less populated jurisdictions. In FY 1999, SLATT addressed preincident issues relating to domestic antiterrorism, violent extremist criminal activity, detection and investigation, early interdiction and prevention, and readiness.

The Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force continued its efforts to combat the trafficking and distribution of illegal drugs and reduce drug-related violence. During FY 1999, the Task Force supported a regional gang-tracking system. A new law enforcement initiative is Operation Streetsweeper, a partnership between New Hampshire's state and local law enforcement agencies that jointly targets drug and gang activities. This program began on a smaller scale in the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, using Byrne Formula funding and has expanded statewide with the goal of increasing the use, effectiveness, and capability of the state police in combating these problems.

In collaboration with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), BJA supported firearms programs implemented by PERF and the IACP. PERF's Guns-First Training Program, now available nationwide, educated state and local police officers about federal and state firearms statutes, provided strategies to improve investigations of firearms offenses, and informed police of the value of collecting and sharing information that can assist in the interdiction of illicit firearms. A PERF-authored monograph, *Reducing Illegal Firearms Trafficking: Promising Practices and Lessons Learned*, will be released in FY 2000. The IACP's illegal firearms-trafficking technical assistance program addressed many key elements of investigating and interrupting gun trafficking, including trafficking patterns, interdiction, ballistics and weapons tracing, and federal/local cooperation to reduce illegal weapons trafficking.

BJA supports the sharing of resources and decisionmaking when criminal justice agencies target large crime and narcotics enterprises operating across multiple jurisdictions. Multijurisdictional task forces are powerful tools because they combine the skills of different agencies and focus this enhanced investigation and prosecution capacity on a targeted criminal operation.

The use of multijurisdictional task forces has produced a variety of benefits for law enforcement and adjudication communities. Among the most important of these benefits are unprecedented interagency coordination and pooling of resources, the establishment of new systems to facilitate information sharing and intelligence gathering, and improved access to specialized resources. States spent \$194 million in FY 1999, or 38 percent of the total Byrne Formula funds awarded that year, on multijurisdictional task forces.

One of the nation's most effective users of multijurisdictional task forces is the state of Wyoming. The state's Regional Enforcement Teams (RETs) were created in 1988 to give Wyoming a long-term statewide drug enforcement presence. These teams have enabled Wyoming to aggressively pursue drug-trafficking organizations by greatly improving communication and coordination between state and local law enforcement agencies. The six RETs are composed of municipal police officers, county sheriffs' deputies, and Division of Criminal Investigation special agents. Each RET is responsible for coordinating investigations on drug organizations, trafficking, and distribution in a three- to five-county area.

RETs have made investigating and prosecuting the trafficking of methamphetamine a priority. As a result, the number of cases involving methamphetamine has increased 350 percent since 1990. In one case, two RETs worked with the Internal Revenue Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to shut down a cartel distributing methamphetamine worth more than \$4 million in Carbon, Sweetwater, and Uinta Counties. This complex investigation, which involved gathering information on a kidnaping, an attempted murder, and multiple co-conspiracies, produced numerous convictions and sentences in federal and state courts.

A new initiative in FY 1999 was the Community Law Enforcement and Recovery (CLEAR) Program, which brought together local criminal justice agencies to target, arrest, prosecute, and incarcerate gang members in specific neighborhoods in the city and county of Los Angeles. The program's goals are to reduce offenses within identified gang areas, work with landlords and tenants to abate or reduce gang nuisance activities, successfully prosecute gang members, increase homicide resolution rates in targeted areas, enforce truancy and curfew laws targeting gang members and at-risk youth, and establish the groundwork for self-sustaining community coalitions.

BJA supported several initiatives that focus on law enforcement agencies' internal operations. The IACP National Law Enforcement Policy Center worked with law enforcement executives and public officials to develop model policies for guidance and decisionmaking. The IACP also continued its efforts to revise police facility guidelines to reflect advances in technology, community policing, and other new policing philosophies. The National Center for Women and Policing continued its work to develop a self-assessment guide that will help law enforcement agencies examine a range of employment issues related to women. The guide will offer

solutions to these problems based on research findings, model programs, and best practices.

To prevent motor vehicle theft, BJA continued funding the Watch Your Car Program. In FY 1999, BJA funded four new states, with additional grants to be awarded in FY 2000. This program uses decals to alert police that vehicles are not normally driven during early morning hours or near international borders so that police can check a vehicle before a stolen vehicle report has been filed.



Watch Your Car™



ADJUDICATION

Many of the adjudication-related initiatives funded by BJA in FY 1999 helped the justice system operate more seamlessly as offenders, victims, witnesses, and other participants passed through its various stages. These initiatives provided training and technical assistance to improve the operations of pretrial service agencies, prosecutors' and indigent defenders' offices, courts, and correctional services. BJA also funded a variety of innovative adjudication projects through competitive grant programs in the areas of community prosecution, community courts, and indigent defense management and technology.

Local criminal justice systems are besieged with complex problems, including backlogged dockets, crowded jails, and recidivism of drug-addicted offenders, not easily resolved by a single agency. To mount an effective response to these problems, local justice agencies must work together. In FY 1999, BJA continued to support the formation of adjudication partnerships that include court officials, prosecutors, and defenders. To aid this effort, BJA funded APRI, the National Center for State Courts (NCSC), and the National Legal Aid and Defender Association (NLADA) to research and document the nation's most effective adjudication collaborations. The result is the BJA bulletin *Key Elements of Successful Adjudication Partnerships*, a guide for criminal justice practitioners in the field.



BJA continued to provide funding to the National Judicial College to train state and local trial judges in issues related to community courts, tribal courts, and courtroom technology. Among the College's activities were developing phase two of the community courts training project, continuing its Essential Skills for Tribal Court Judges course, and developing an advanced tribal court course to deal with complex jurisdictional issues. During FY 1999, 240 judges were trained. In response to the trend of charging

BJA Funding in Focus: Kalamazoo, Michigan

In Michigan, four local jurisdictions—the city of Kalamazoo, the county of Kalamazoo, the township of Kalamazoo, and the city of Portage—have pooled their federal LLEBG funds to become partners in a long-term, multifaceted criminal justice strategy. Among this partnership's many innovative projects is the Court Witness Coordinator Program, which won a National Association of Counties' National Achievement Award in 1999. The program, the first of its kind in Michigan, employs three coordinators to assist witnesses subpoenaed to testify in the state's seven district courts. The coordinators help an average of 1,100 witnesses each month by eliminating schedule conflicts the day of the trial, counseling witnesses to reduce their anxiety about testifying, making arrangements for transportation, and monitoring trials to make sure witnesses do not wait needlessly for hours outside the courtroom.

young juvenile offenders as adults, the College, with funding from both BJA and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), provided training for adult court judges on issues surrounding the processing of children in adult courts.

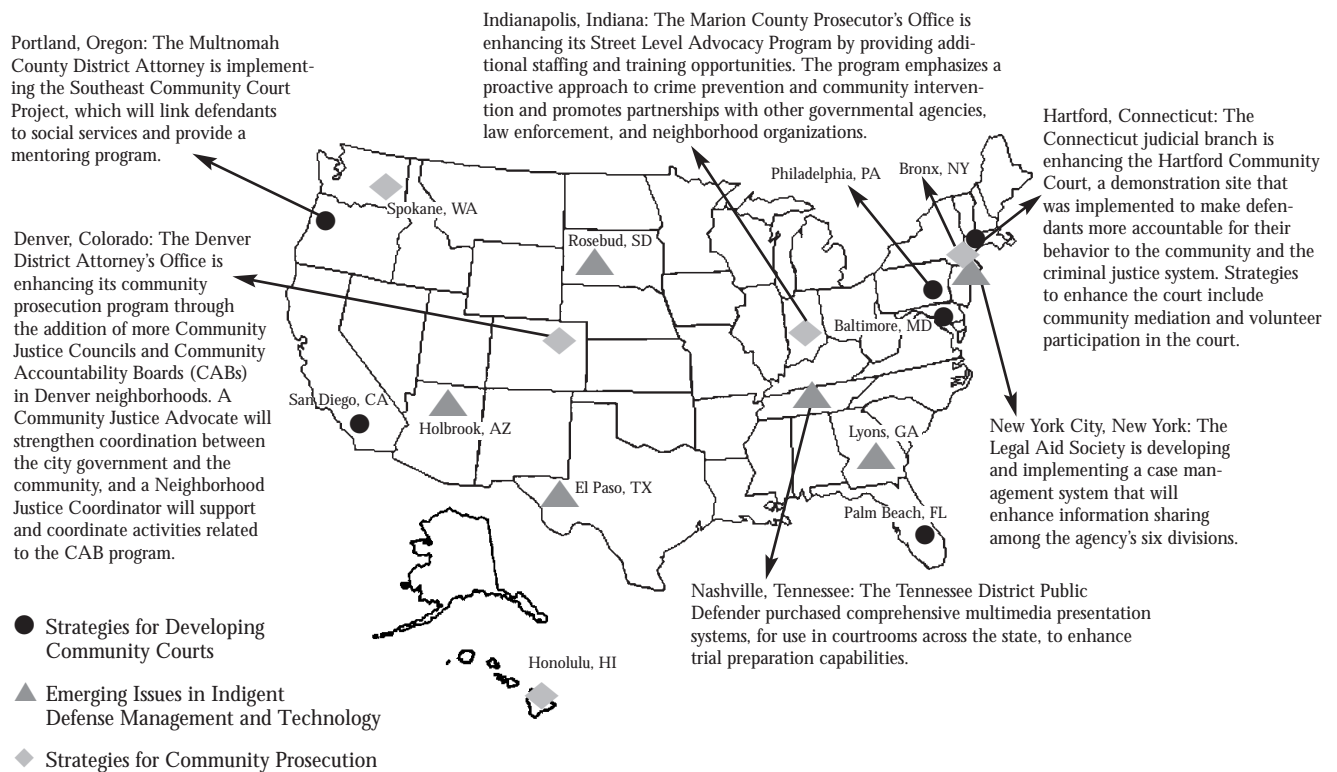
American University (AU) continued its partnership with NLADA, the Pretrial Resource Center, and the Justice Management Institute to provide technical assistance to state and local criminal courts and other adjudication system components. This consortium is providing onsite assistance, training, and followup to implementation. AU will also develop a generic training curriculum and a special training curriculum to increase court personnel's knowledge and skills in issues related to problem resolution.

In the Justice Project, funded by BJA in collaboration with OJP's Violence Against Women Office (VAWO) and Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO),

the Center for Court Innovation (CCI) brought together criminal justice practitioners and academicians in problem-solving forums on issues such as drug courts, domestic violence courts, and family treatment courts. The Justice Project will develop best practices and ethical standards for these forums to prevent abuses and promote accountability.

A priority for BJA adjudication-related funding in FY 1999 was community prosecution. From the proposals received under the FY 1998 Strategies for Community Prosecution Discretionary Grant Program, BJA selected five demonstration sites—in Colorado, Hawaii, Indiana, New York, and Washington—to act as leaders in developing and implementing long-term practical community prosecution strategies involving a partnership among prosecutors' offices, law enforcement, the community, and public and private organizations. BJA also solicited proposals for planning, implementing, and

BJA-Funded Community Justice Programs



enhancing community prosecution programs under the Community Prosecution Grant Program. Thirty-five sites have been selected, and grants will be awarded in FY 2000.

In a separate project, APRI continued to deliver training and technical assistance to prosecutors interested in planning and implementing community prosecution programs. APRI visited three demonstration sites and will report its observations in a nationally distributed publication.

BJA encourages communities to identify emerging or chronic criminal justice issues and to propose innovative strategies for addressing those issues through local community courts. In FY 1999, BJA selected sites in California, Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Oregon, and Pennsylvania to receive funding for implementing community courts. These courts are linked directly to the community they serve, focus on problem solving, and respond to each case with appropriate measures.

With the support of BJA, CCI established the Community Justice Resource Center, which addresses broad issues related to community justice. The Center has since been renamed the Community Justice Exchange, which better reflects its goal of providing a forum for practitioners to exchange ideas, find out the latest practices in community justice, receive assistance with initiatives, and interact with peers. During FY 1999, the Community Justice Exchange launched a Web site (www.communityjustice.org), responded to more than 600 requests for information and services, facilitated 56 site visits to the Midtown Community Court in New York City, worked closely with 30 jurisdictions planning and implementing community courts, and produced 6 community justice publications.

Within the field of indigent defense, BJA seeks to bring more balance to the criminal justice system by providing more visibility, funding, and information tools. In FY 1998, BJA solicited proposals under the Emerging Issues in Indigent Defense Management and Technology Program. Six grants were awarded in FY 1999 to jurisdictions in Arizona, Georgia,

“If we are to make Gideon v. Wainwright, the Supreme Court decision guaranteeing counsel to those who cannot afford it, a reality, if we are to make the law of this country worth something more than the paper it’s written on, we’ve got to make sure that everyone is properly represented in our courts.”

—U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno

New York, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Texas. This program represents the first grant opportunity in decades that specifically targets defenders.

BJA also supported the work of several organizations that provide technical assistance to indigent defense practitioners. NLADA helped state and local indigent defense organizations improve the management of their drug and violent crime cases, and the Vera Institute of Justice provided training to defender managers to become more active participants in policy planning and development.

Other BJA-funded indigent defense projects included the National Survey of Indigent Defense Systems, conducted in partnership with BJS, which is examining how states and localities provide legal services for indigent defendants; the National Symposium on Indigent Defense, which annually brings together more than 275 representatives of defender offices and the courts; and the Executive Sessions on Indigent Defense at Harvard University’s JFK School of Government, a forum for judicial leaders to discuss indigent defense system reform.



In addition, the first publication in BJA's Indigent Defense Series, *Improving State and Local Criminal Justice Systems: A Report on How Public Defenders, Prosecutors, and Other Criminal Justice System Practitioners Are Collaborating Across the Country*, was released in October 1998.



CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

BJA-supported corrections programs have four basic goals: reducing incarceration costs, relieving prison and jail crowding, reducing recidivism rates for youthful and other offenders, and advancing correctional practices. BJA coordinates this work with national professional associations, such as the American Correctional Association (ACA), the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA), and the National Institute of Corrections (NIC), and with other federal agencies including OJJDP and the Corrections Program Office (CPO) of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Since 1992, BJA-funded technical assistance providers have worked with more than 40 jurisdictions to develop, enhance, and evaluate correctional options programs to reduce prison and jail crowding without jeopardizing public safety. Under this grant, the Institute on Crime, Justice and Corrections (ICJC) at The George Washington University helped state and local jurisdictions determine the feasibility of implementing such programs, review proposals for new projects, and design and conduct their own evaluations. In FY 1999, this strategy supported innovative correctional practices across the country, complementing the ongoing initiatives of CPO and NIC.

The State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), begun in FY 1995, provides financial assistance to state and local governments to help

defer the costs of incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens. The program, administered by BJA with the assistance of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), is the first federal effort to provide this type of relief. In FY 1998 SCAAP compensated jurisdictions for the equivalent of nearly 70,000 individuals (based on an average stay of 124 days per individual). Including FY 1999 payments, \$2.28 billion has been distributed to nearly 300 state agencies, sheriffs, and local jails through SCAAP. Without this federal assistance to state and local jurisdictions, the financial burden of housing illegal criminal aliens would consume a significant level of local justice system resources. This is especially true in California, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Texas, which together consume more than three-fourths of all SCAAP funding.

Since its inception at the Tulane University School of Public Health in 1993, Project Return has given more than 1,000 men and women released from

BJA Funding in Focus: Shelby County, Tennessee

Like offenders with substance abuse problems in prisons across the country, many in Tennessee's criminal justice system have not completed high school, have few marketable skills, and often return to a criminal lifestyle after they are released. In Shelby County, Tennessee, community corrections officials have used Byrne funds to help substance-abusing offenders through a unique program called the Roof Truss and Wall Paneling Project. Through an agreement with Habitat for Humanity, offenders enrolled in the program assist in the construction of homes for people with limited incomes. They also learn a valuable trade skill they can use to find stable employment. The nearly 300 offenders who have participated in the project have helped build 50 homes that are consistently praised in the community for their high level of craftsmanship.

Louisiana prisons an alternative to crime, violence, and illegal drug use. The program gives former offenders in the crucial first year of readjustment to free society a safe, supportive environment in which they can develop respect for themselves and their communities. The program's specific goals for participants in FY 1999 included learning the essentials of community building, completing or working toward a GED, recognizing addictions and beginning the process of recovery, communicating more effectively with family members, and improving job skills. Evaluation results showed significantly reduced rates of recidivism for Project Return participants compared with recidivism rates for offenders leaving Louisiana prisons without aftercare services.

The Alaska Department of Corrections used BJA funds to install an enhanced system to manage offenders under Department supervision. The system, which will be fully tested and operational by December 31, 2000, will create a comprehensive database of historical data, improve interagency access to information, and improve the Department's ability to track and manage offenders.

A project of the Center for Community Corrections supported by BJA in FY 1999 worked to educate legislators and policymakers about the benefits of community corrections as an alternative sanction for nonviolent offenders. To accomplish this, the Center began developing a series of monographs specifically addressed to prosecutors, judges, court administrators, the defense bar, police, probation and parole officers, and administrators.

The Correctional Industries Association continued to provide technical assistance and aid to BJA to certify state prison industry programs under the Prison Industries Enhancement (PIE) Certification Program. BJA certification exempts these programs from federal restrictions on product marketability. Prison industry programs create realistic working environments in which inmates produce goods and services and learn valuable employment skills. The programs help inmates reenter the community,

reduce prison idleness, compensate crime victims, provide family support, and offset the price of incarceration.

APPA conducted a series of 90-minute training teleconferences to help probation and parole agencies and practitioners better understand effective offender supervision practices and programming strategies. The teleconferences targeted rural jurisdictions that often lack the resources and find it logistically difficult to address staff inservice training and client programming needs. Future teleconferences will include but are not limited to topics such as effective versus ineffective offender supervision, programming strategies, cognitive behavioral programming for offenders, promising practices in restorative community justice, staff safety, and intermediate sanctions.

BJA funded The Osborne Association to expand the prison-based FamilyWorks Program at the Woodburne and Sing Sing Correctional Facilities in New York to include community-based services for released inmates and their family members. The goals of the program are to repair the harm suffered by the children of incarcerated fathers, strengthen the families of fathers in prison, and increase the capacity of incarcerated fathers to act as positive and loving parents to their children. A new Family Resource Center will serve as a clearinghouse of information on subjects relevant to families of prisoners in New York, as well as home to a hotline family members can call to get help contacting child welfare and income support agencies.

In Broward County, Florida, the South Florida Corrections Options Program used BJA funds to expand the county's effort to divert mentally ill, female misdemeanor offenders from the justice system. In addition to providing screening and evaluation of offenders for the Broward County Mental Health Court, this grant will provide for the creation and operation of a forensic treatment center with the capacity to offer treatment and assistance services that complement the mental health court's diversion efforts.

BJA continued its support of the Haymarket Center, a full-scale detoxification and substance abuse treatment facility in Chicago, Illinois, that serves more than 13,000 new patients each year, to operate the Alternative to Incarceration Program. Each offender in the program receives a comprehensive assessment of substance abuse patterns and other problem areas and is then directed to Haymarket's educational and therapeutic groups, which address issues including substance abuse, effective communications, gambling, gender and cultural identities, empowerment, domestic violence, HIV and related health issues, criminal personality and behaviors, job readiness, housing, and education. All programming is offered in English, Spanish, Polish, and American Sign Language.

Through the Federal Surplus Property Transfer Program, BJA facilitates the transfer or conveyance of surplus federal property to state and local governments and territories at no cost. This property is determined by the U.S. Attorney General to be needed by correctional and law enforcement agencies caring for or rehabilitating criminal offenders. In FY 1999, 27 properties were conveyed to state and local government entities for correctional purposes and 7 were conveyed for law enforcement purposes. These properties included 1,400 acres, 15 buildings, 4 parking lots, and a gymnasium.



IMPROVING JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE COMMUNITIES

Among the most critical assistance BJA provides is that to American Indian and Alaska Native communities. BJA grants and technical assistance projects are a vital link to federal and state resources for these often geographically isolated and historically neglected justice systems. Major BJA-funded initiatives in FY 1999 were the Tribal Court Initiative, Crime Analysis and Planning Strategies (CAPS) for American Indian and Alaska Native Communities,

BJA Funding in Focus: North Dakota

In North Dakota, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has innovatively used Byrne funds to hire a Native American Liaison. The Liaison pursues a variety of strategies to increase awareness issues within North Dakota's correctional system. Two of these strategies are to increase the number of Indian offenders in community-based alternatives to prison and to increase the number of Native American programs providing direct services to Indian offenders after they have been released from custody. The Liaison is working with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Tribe, the Three Affiliated Tribes, and the Spirit Lake Sioux Tribe to create community service restitution programs and to establish advisory committees on reservations to seek out community resources.

the Alaska Native Technical Assistance and Resource Center, and Tribal Strategies Against Violence (TSAV) Training and Technical Assistance.

As part of DOJ's Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative, BJA received a \$5 million congressional appropriation for FY 1999 to help American Indian and Alaska Native communities develop, enhance, and operate tribal courts. Awards under the first component of this initiative fund either new tribal courts or improvements to existing courts in areas such as case management, court personnel training, equipment acquisition, indigent defense services, and diversion programs. Of the 76 applications selected for awards through a peer review process, 46 will be used to develop new tribal courts, and 30 will be used to enhance existing courts. The second component of the initiative will provide training and technical assistance for tribal court grant recipients and develop a National Tribal Court Resource Center.

In 1998, BJA began regional Crime Analysis and Planning Strategies trainings for tribal leadership

and communities with large portions of diverse Native American populations. Spearheaded by Fox Valley Technical College in Appleton, Wisconsin, these 4-day executive-level trainings assist tribal jurisdictions as they develop a comprehensive model for identifying crime risk and assessing its impact. To date, 42 tribal teams have completed seven regional training programs. In FY 1999, the first CAPS training in an Alaska Native community took place in Kotzube, Alaska. Trainings were also conducted in Anchorage, Alaska; Scottsdale, Arizona; and Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Alaska Native Technical Assistance and Resource Center, coordinated by the Anchorage Justice Center at the University of Alaska, was created to help Alaska Native villages analyze and solve local crime problems. The Center trains staff from each participating village in program management while providing onsite technical support. As staff assist their villages, they will learn how to provide similar instruction and technical support to peers in future partnering villages. Over the course of 3 years, the project will enhance the community problem-solving skills of 52 rural Alaskan villages.

In March 1999, Justice Center staff conducted a 5-day training for representatives from four rural Alaska Native villages. Topics included community problem identification, community analysis, program development, and grant writing. Four additional villages received the training in October 1999.

BJA also funded the Anchorage Justice Center, which is working with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to study the feasibility of establishing a comprehensive mental health and substance abuse treatment program for children and families in Alaska.

TSAV is a federally funded partnership to control and prevent crime, violence, criminal gang activities,

and substance abuse in Native American communities. The project primarily focuses on forming centralized planning teams that represent tribal service providers (law enforcement, prosecution, education, social services, spiritual leaders, and businesses) as well as youth. NCPC provides training and technical assistance to the following seven TSAV demonstration sites: the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Indian Reservation, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe, the Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes, the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, the Chickasaw Nation, the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, and the Puyallup Tribe of Indians. In FY 1999, NCPC conducted two cluster conferences—in Green Bay, Wisconsin, and Washington, D.C.—at which representatives of the seven sites discussed partnership building, community mobilization, and strategic planning. NCPC conducted 15 onsite technical assistance visits to those sites during the year.

BJA-Funded TSAV Sites



TECHNOLOGY

Too many local criminal justice systems in this country have separate computer systems serving each component, specifically law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors' and public defenders' offices, juvenile justice systems, corrections departments, and

probation and parole offices. These information systems are funded by different sources and often are incapable of sharing information. To foster more cooperation and to prevent further development of overlapping, incompatible systems, BJA supports a wide range of technology-related funding.

In FY 1999, one of BJA's most important investments in technology supported the OJP Information Technology Executive Council Integration Initiative. Through this initiative, BJA provides

“If we’re going to fight the criminals of the future, we need to develop the crime fighting tools of the future.”

—Vice President Al Gore

funding to a consortium of technical assistance grantees to help state and local governments implement information technologies that operate both within and outside individual state, local, and federal information networks.

The consortium of grantees' first priority was surveying the state of information system integration across the country, with an emphasis on best practices and lessons learned. After the survey was conducted and the data analyzed, the grantees undertook a variety of projects to disseminate critical integration-related knowledge to the field. They developed a guidebook for local governments on the tools needed to develop successful governance and policy structures for integrating criminal justice information systems. They enhanced criminal justice leaders' and practitioners' ability to integrate and manage criminal justice information through focus groups and meetings. They identified how information moves within the justice system and developed best practices in information exchange. In addition, they created an inventory of legislation supporting integration initiatives to help jurisdictions draft similar provisions and amend outdated legislation.

Since FY 1992, states receiving Byrne formula grants have been required to allocate at least 5 percent of their total award for the improvement of criminal justice records. This initiative, known as the Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI) Program, has become an important means for states to improve the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of their records systems. In FY 1999, at least \$24 million was invested in technological systems improvements through the program. These improvements have upgraded individual criminal justice agency services as well as linked these agencies together and to other law enforcement entities at the local and federal levels. The state of Oklahoma, for example, has used its Byrne formula set-aside funds to automate its arrest reporting requirements. This new system, an automated version of the National Incident Based Reporting System, allows police and sheriff's departments to share vital information on offenders with local, state, and federal agencies.

BJA continued its support of the RISS Program, which assists law enforcement agencies as they fight drug trafficking and organized criminal activity across jurisdictional lines. Six regional centers provide criminal information exchange and other operational support services to more than 4,700 municipal, county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in all 50 states.

In 1999, RISS provided member agencies with services including a criminal intelligence database. For example, the RISS intelligence research database assisted the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Inspector General in Salt Lake City, Utah, in identifying a retail store involved in illegal electronic benefit transfer (EBT) card trafficking and food stamp fraud. To date, the investigation has resulted in the filing of a \$2 million civil suit against the retailer and the seizure of the store's bank account. In Texas, the Internal Affairs Division of the state Department of Criminal Justice used the RISS intelligence database to locate 30 missing

felony parole violators, who were captured and returned to jail.

NWCCC, funded by BJA, provides support for federal, state, and local law enforcement and regulatory agencies in all aspects of the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of white-collar and economic crimes. These crimes include investment fraud, health-care fraud, telemarketing and securities fraud, financial crimes against the elderly, and computer crime. In FY 1999, BJA funding enabled NWCCC to serve as the operations center for the National Cybercrime Training Partnership (NCTP). As the state and local liaison and training arm of NCTP, NWCCC provided one-stop shopping for state and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies, providing information on all federal resources relating to cybercrime, including training available governmentwide. In 1999, the NWCCC delivered training to numerous state and local communities with courses such as Electronic Crime Scene Procedures, Basic Data Recovery and Analysis, and Advanced Data Recovery and Analysis.

BJA Funding in Focus: Investigating Cybercrime

Law enforcement agencies across the country have recognized the impact of NWCCC training on their ability to investigate and prosecute cybercrime and white-collar crime. In Colorado, the Department of Revenue, Criminal Tax Enforcement Section, credited NWCCC's Cybercop training program with giving its investigative team the expertise to investigate computer-related crimes. A police department in Aurora, Colorado, reported that several major organized crime and racketeering cases were solved as the direct result of NWCCC training in computer forensics skills. In California, the state Department of Corporations credits NWCCC for its success in bringing 10 civil actions against 126 defendants involving crimes related to technology.

In 1999 BJA continued its support of the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS), in cooperation with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). This 5-year project will establish a national electronic switching system linking a network of state department of motor vehicle computers. Among its many benefits, NMVTIS will enable states to verify existing titles prior to issuing new titles, obtain information on whether a vehicle has been stolen, prevent odometer tampering, obtain information from the manufacturer's certificate of origin to help re-create a vehicle's first title, and automatically notify other states of previous records when a new title is issued. In 1999, AAMVA worked with Florida, Indiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia to help the states interface their motor vehicle titling systems with NMVTIS.

Two other important integration projects funded in FY 1999 studied innovative information technology efforts by states to create models for use nationwide. One project continued a multistate effort to compare innovative statewide criminal justice management information systems and identify the country's most effective strategies. These strategies will be used to create a prototype management information system. A second project studied problems in the integration of electronic devices linking mobile units and law enforcement agencies. The goal is to develop an integrated communications device that will deliver better information to officers in the field. The program established a publicly accessible Web site in 1999 that provides technical information, online tutorials, and product vendors; acquired components for a prototype in-dash mobile computing system; and initiated a centralized, computer-aided dispatch and records management system.

A third integration project, the Statewide Magistrate Information System, worked to give magistrates in North Carolina the technology to immediately enter magistrate orders into North Carolina's statewide criminal justice information system. When completed, the system will allow magistrates to access defendant information on prior offenses, court supervision, and

bond status. To date, it is operating in 20 counties, and the project has provided training for 167 magistrates and 330 law enforcement officers.

BJA also supported several critical initiatives in FY 1999 to provide technology-related training and technical assistance. BJA funding for the Strategic Information Technology Center helped state and local criminal justice practitioners understand the emerging field of information technology and apply its strategies within the criminal justice system. In 1999, this program helped 425 law enforcement agencies access the Internet, created more than 2,000 e-mail accounts for criminal justice practitioners, provided technical assistance to 800 agencies, and conducted numerous site visits to local law enforcement agencies to provide technical assistance on information technology.

The Criminal Intelligence Systems Training and Technical Assistance program provides assistance to state and local jurisdictions in the areas of criminal intelligence systems and compliance with federal regulations, particularly those ensuring individuals' rights to privacy. In 1999, the program trained 650 law enforcement and criminal intelligence personnel and conducted numerous onsite technical assistance visits to local and state law enforcement agencies.

BJA-funded projects related to investigative and surveillance technology are helping detectives use innovative ways to organize and search crime scene data and other criminal intelligence gathered during investigations. In one project, an electronic template for organizing this information, called the Murder Book, is being created. After the Murder Book has been tested, pilot training classes will be offered to detectives throughout the country. A second initiative is empowering law enforcement officers by teaching them how to use new technology created to manage criminal intelligence information. In FY 1999, 1,015 participants were trained in 29 1-week training classes, and the program's toll-free hotline received more than 3,780 calls from practitioners requesting technical information on investigation and surveillance.

EVALUATION: A ROADMAP TO WHAT WORKS

The progress state and local criminal justice programs can achieve in reducing crime and violence is limited if we cannot document why they are successful. Knowing why effective programs work is at the heart of BJA's mission to build safer, healthier communities.

In FY 1999, BJA supported a comprehensive strategy to enhance evaluation capabilities at state and local levels. A key component of that strategy, the Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program, provides a mechanism for enhancing the design, implementation, measurement, evaluation, and dissemination of information in high-priority program areas. In FY 1998, the first year of the program, BJA selected 15 grantees to evaluate 85 Byrne-funded programs in 17 states. The results of the evaluations, which are at different stages of implementation, will be reported in future publications. BJA made seven additional Partnership awards in FY 1999.

Under a separate grant, the Crime Justice Research Institute (CJRI) began the Byrne Policy Review, an assessment of the impact of the Byrne Formula Grant Program over the past 10 years. The review is tracing the development and evolution of the Byrne Program; identifying themes and trends at federal, state, and local levels; and generating reports to help public officials make informed decisions about resource allocation and management of Byrne funds. The report is expected in FY 2000.

Under the Effective Programs initiative, BJA publishes a series of reports featuring innovative BJA-funded programs that have undergone intensive evaluation at the state or local level. The initiative is a joint effort of BJA, state and local criminal justice program managers, and NIJ. Effective programs are documented under BJA's *Guidelines and Criteria for the Nomination of Effective Criminal Justice Programs*, and the results form the basis for BJA's Effective Programs Monograph Series. In FY 1999,

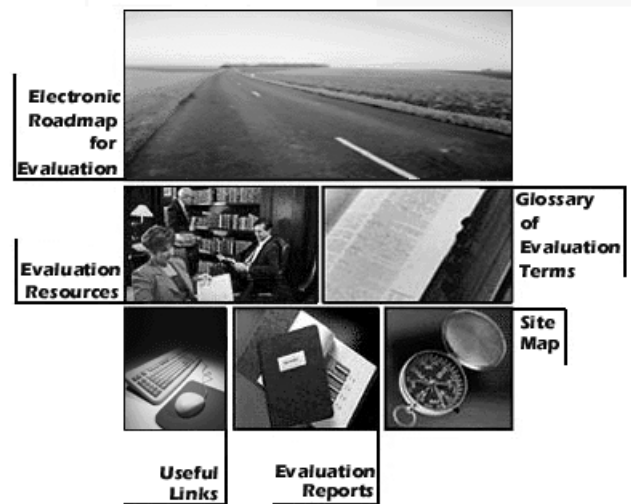
BJA published the second monograph in the series, *Creating a New Criminal Justice System for the 21st Century: Results and Findings From State and Local Evaluations*.

Communication and collaboration with all components of OJP concerning assessment and evaluation are critically important. In FY 1999, NIJ initiated several major evaluations of BJA-funded programs under the BJA–NIJ National Evaluation Partnership. These evaluations will provide new information on the effectiveness of multijurisdictional task forces and drug testing in the criminal justice system.

For program evaluation to work, criminal justice practitioners must have direct and immediate access to resources and technical assistance during the evaluation process. In August 1998, BJA launched the Electronic Roadmap for Evaluation (www.bja.evaluationwebsite.org), a Web site that provides a detailed review of evaluation topics focused on criminal justice applications. The site, the first of its kind developed by a public agency for general use, features extensive new material, including an overview of evaluation guidelines and examples of effective evaluations. BJA published the first annual report on the site in FY 1999 and completed the first volume in the companion *Desk Reference Manual on Evaluation* series.

For the ninth year, BJA and NIJ, along with other OJP offices, sponsored the Annual Conference on Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation. The conference featured more than 40 plenary sessions, panels, and training workshops, at which more than 100 leading criminal justice evaluators, researchers, practitioners, and policymakers presented. For the second year, BJA published its report, *Summary of Featured and BJA-Sponsored Sessions and Workshops*, for dissemination to those who could not attend. In May 1999, BJA joined NIJ and the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) in sponsoring a symposium on the Impact of Federal Funding for Drug Abuse and Crime and an

BJA Evaluation Web Site



► www.bja.evaluationwebsite.org

accompanying report, *Assessing the Impact of Federal Assistance on State and Local Criminal Justice Agencies*.

BJA continued its commitment to directly assist jurisdictions that need help building the capacity to evaluate their programs. Under a cooperative agreement with BJA, the Justice Research and Statistics Association continued the State Evaluation Development (SED) Program, which provided technical assistance to states through workshops, conferences, and individual site visits. The State-to-State Exchange Program, a component of the SED Program, sponsored visits by practitioners from one jurisdiction to another to provide technical assistance or bring an innovative concept or program home for replication.

BJA maintains a strict requirement that each discretionary grantee incorporate assessment and outcome measures for BJA-supported projects. Since 1997, BJA has supported major discretionary programs such as the Open Solicitation and three targeted solicitations and provided intensive technical assistance to discretionary grant awardees in using assessment and measurement tools. This assistance is

provided at no cost to the grantee by an independent researcher, who helps the grantee design outcome evaluations and reviews these measures prior to program implementation.

In FY 1999, BJA awarded a grant to ICJC at The George Washington University to provide technical assistance to recipients of the FY 1998

Open Solicitation Program. ICJC worked directly with the grantees to refine project goals, objectives, performance measurements, and data collection methods necessary to conduct an accurate program evaluation. ICJC will conduct a general analysis of the planning and implementation of these programs and report its findings to BJA.

APPENDIXES

BJA

F I S C A L Y E A R

1999

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

BJA Legislative Purpose Area Descriptions

BYRNE GRANT PROGRAM PURPOSE AREAS

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq., at section 501, provides a general statement of the overall purposes of the Byrne Grant Program and establishes 26 purpose areas that define the nature and scope of programs and projects that might be funded under it. Frequently, Congress also uses other legislation (e.g., appropriations bill) to provide additional authorizations for limited periods (usually the current year only). Together, these laws provide substantial authorization for programs addressing drug control, violent and serious crime, all aspects of criminal justice processing including incarceration and treatment of offenders, and general improvements in the justice system operations. There is, however, some degree of overlap within several of these purpose areas and the program examples following each. This listing is, in part, an attempt to distinguish among them.

- (1) Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate
 - ◆ Demand Reduction Education (not D.A.R.E.)
 - ◆ Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)
 - ◆ Officer Training for D.A.R.E. Program
- (2) Multijurisdictional task force (MJTF) programs that integrate federal, state, and/or local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations
 - ◆ Multijurisdictional/Regional Drug Task Forces
 - ◆ Regional Violent Drug Trafficker Program
 - ◆ Organized Crime/Narcotics Program
 - ◆ Special Narcotics Prosecutor (in direct support of MJTF)
 - ◆ Statewide Confidential Funds Pool
 - ◆ Narcotics Surveillance Equipment and Training Program (if in support of multi-site enforcement programs)
 - ◆ Drug Offenders Intelligence System (in direct support of MJTF)
- (3) Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations
 - ◆ Pharmaceutical Diversion
 - ◆ Clandestine Laboratories
 - ◆ Marijuana Eradication
 - ◆ Drug Identification (laboratory-based research studies)

- (4) Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions
 - ◆ Community Crime Prevention
 - ◆ Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
 - ◆ Neighborhood Watch
 - ◆ National Night Out Against Crime
 - ◆ Community Policing/Prosecution (see also purpose areas 10 and 16)
 - ◆ Drug-Impacted Rural Jurisdictions
 - ◆ Reaching High-Risk Youth Through Outdoor Activities
 - ◆ Senior Citizen Crime Prevention/Golden Alert Program
 - ◆ Triad

- (5) Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property
 - ◆ County Attorney's Office Property Crime Program
 - ◆ Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention

- (6) Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime (e.g., organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption)
 - ◆ Reducing Drug Corruption in Police Departments
 - ◆ Targeting White Collar Crime

- (7A) Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, school yard violator programs, and gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs
 - ◆ Drug Task Force (single jurisdiction effort)
 - ◆ Drug-Free School Zone Enforcement
 - ◆ Arson Prevention and Control
 - ◆ Preserving the Crime Scene
 - ◆ Drug Dog/Canine Acquisition and Training/K-9 Unit
 - ◆ Violent Fugitives Arrest Squad
 - ◆ Firearms Trafficking/Control/Licensing Enforcement

- (7B) Developing and implementing antiterrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities
 - ◆ Night Eyes' State Water Patrol
 - ◆ Airport Antiterrorism Task Force

- (8) Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation
 - ◆ Career Criminal/Major Offender/Career Drug Offender Prosecution
 - ◆ Narcotics Prosecution Unit (but use purpose area 2 if directly in support of MJTF)
 - ◆ Model Drug Control Legislation (directed at offenders)
 - ◆ Use of Civil Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) in Drug Enforcement

- (9) Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems
- ◆ Financial Investigations
 - ◆ Asset Forfeiture Units
 - ◆ Model Drug Control Legislation (directed at assets)
- (10) Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs
- ◆ Community Prosecution/Community Courts (see also purpose area 16)
 - ◆ Differentiated/Expedited Case Management
 - ◆ Indigent Defense System Improvement
 - ◆ Drug Courts (specialized narcotics courtrooms; contrast purpose area 20)
 - ◆ Pretrial Services Delivery (but use purpose area 15A if primary focus is on drug testing or purpose area 20 if focus is on reducing jail crowding)
 - ◆ Video Arraignment/Presentence Telecommunications Project
- (11) Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies
- ◆ Intensive Supervision Probation and Parole
 - ◆ Boot Camps
 - ◆ Treatment in a Jail Setting
 - ◆ Substance Abuse Treatment for Female Inmates
 - ◆ Correctional Facilities Planning/Population Projections
 - ◆ Sentencing Strategies Development
- (12) Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution
- ◆ Prison/Jail Industries
- (13) Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders
- ◆ Treatment for Drug Addicted Offenders
 - ◆ Day Treatment Center for Juvenile Offenders
 - ◆ Treatment Aftercare Unit
 - ◆ Driving Under the Influence/Driving While Intoxicated (DUI/DWI) Rehabilitation and Training
- (14) Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime
- ◆ One Day-One Trial/Jury Management Improvement
 - ◆ Systems for Setting Juror Fees/Compensation
 - ◆ Victim/Witness Program

- ◆ Offenders' Restitution for Victims
 - ◆ Victim Assistance
- (15A) Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders, and enhancement of state and local forensic laboratories
- ◆ Pretrial/Probation/Parole Drug Testing
 - ◆ Statewide Urinalysis Testing
 - ◆ Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes (TASC)
 - ◆ Forensic Laboratory Enhancement (but use purpose area 25 if DNA related)
- (15B) Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems)
- ◆ Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI)
 - ◆ Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS)
 - ◆ Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)
 - ◆ Prosecution Management Support Systems
 - ◆ Management Information Systems (for administrative support)
 - ◆ Metropolitan Criminal Intelligence System (but use purpose area 2 if restricted solely to MJTF drug-related information)
 - ◆ DUI Data Collection System
- (16) Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes
- ◆ Hot Spots Comprehensive Neighborhood Crime Program
 - ◆ Community Justice Centers
- (17) Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing
- ◆ Enforcement in Public Housing Developments
 - ◆ Eliminating Crack Houses (in public housing)
- (18) Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly
- ◆ Domestic/Family Violence Intervention
 - ◆ Law Enforcement's Response to Domestic Violence
 - ◆ Child Abuse Prosecution
 - ◆ Responding to Sexual Abuse of Children
 - ◆ Crimes Against the Elderly (in domestic settings; see also purpose area 4)
- (19) Drug control evaluation programs which state and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at state drug control activities
- ◆ Evaluation of Drug Control Programs
 - ◆ Research and Evaluation

- (20) Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community
 - ◆ Alternatives to Incarceration
 - ◆ House Arrest/Electronic Monitoring
 - ◆ Drug Courts (directed to diverting offenders into treatment; contrast purpose area 10)
 - ◆ Restitution by Juveniles
 - ◆ Community Service Labor Program
 - ◆ User Accountability Sanctioning (not involving incarceration)
- (21) Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales
 - ◆ Street Sales/Street-Level Narcotics Enforcement
 - ◆ Drug Enforcement Enhancement
 - ◆ Crack Houses/Nuisance Abatement Unit
 - ◆ Reverse Sting Demand Reduction Enforcement
 - ◆ Drug Recognition Training for Patrol Officers
 - ◆ Motor Vehicle Officers' Watch for Drugs
- (22) Prosecution of driving while intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles
 - ◆ Enhanced Prosecution of DWI Cases
 - ◆ Diversion of DWI Offenders into Treatment
- (23) Addressing the need for effective bindover systems for the prosecution of violent 16- and 17-year-old juveniles in courts with jurisdiction over adults for (certain enumerated) violent crimes
 - ◆ Violent Juvenile Waiver to Adult Court Program
 - ◆ Prosecutor's Juvenile Bindover Unit
- (24) Law enforcement and prevention programs that relate to gangs or to youth who are involved in or are at risk of involvement in gangs
 - ◆ Gang Task Forces
 - ◆ Specialized Gang Prosecutors
 - ◆ Juvenile Gangs Involvement in Drug Trafficking
 - ◆ Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)
- (25) Developing or improving forensic laboratory capabilities to analyze DNA for identification purposes
 - ◆ DNA Database Identification System
 - ◆ DNA Laboratory Enhancement and Training Program
- (26) Developing and implementing antiterrorism training programs and procuring equipment for use by local law enforcement authorities
 - ◆ Law Enforcement Officer Training in Antiterrorism
 - ◆ Enhancing Enforcement Capabilities for Responding to Terrorist Acts

Note: Congress has authorized the use of Byrne funds to support programs that assist in the litigation of death penalty federal habeas corpus petitions and drug testing initiatives. This authorization applies to FY 1998, 1999, and 2000 awards and may or may not be available in future funding cycles.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT BLOCK GRANTS PROGRAM PURPOSE AREAS

Through the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) Program, BJA provides funds to units of local government to underwrite projects to reduce crime and improve public safety. LLEBG funds must be spent in the following nine purpose areas:

- (1) Hiring, training, and employing on a continuous basis new, additional law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel.
- (2) Paying overtime to employed law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel to increase the number of hours worked by such personnel.
- (3) Procuring equipment, technology, and other materials directly related to basic law enforcement functions.
- (4) Enhancing security measures in and around schools and other facilities or locations that the unit of local government considers to be at risk for incidents of crime.
- (5) Establishing or supporting drug courts.
- (6) Enhancing the adjudication of cases involving violent offenders, including cases involving violent juvenile offenders.
- (7) Establishing a multijurisdictional task force, particularly in rural areas, composed of law enforcement officials representing units of local government. These task forces must work with Federal law enforcement officials to prevent and control crime.
- (8) Establishing cooperative crime prevention programs between community residents and law enforcement personnel to control, detect, or investigate crime or to prosecute criminals.
- (9) Defraying the cost of indemnification insurance for law enforcement officers.

LLEBG funds may not be used to purchase, lease, rent, or acquire tanks or armored vehicles, fixed-wing aircraft, limousines, real estate, yachts, or any vehicle not used primarily for law enforcement. Funds are not to be used to retain consultants. Construction of new facilities is also prohibited. In addition, federal funds may not be used to supplant state or local funds; they must be used to increase the amount of funds that would otherwise be available from state and local sources.

BJA Awards to States and U.S. Territories

Table 1: FY 1999 Byrne Formula Grant Program Awards, Total Active Subgrants, and Total Active Subgrant Awards

States/ U.S. Territories	FY 1999 Byrne Formula Grant Awards (in \$)	Total Active Subgrants	Total Active Subgrant Awards (in \$)*
ALABAMA	8,184,000	102	14,211,593
ALASKA	2,239,000	71	4,394,464
AMERICAN SAMOA	942,690	0	0
ARIZONA	8,562,000	139	15,945,832
ARKANSAS	5,306,000	145	10,927,840
CALIFORNIA	52,975,000	10	5,700,152
COLORADO	7,501,000	317	13,318,280
CONNECTICUT	6,503,000	32	6,003,138
DELAWARE	2,435,000	2	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,110,000	6	919,664
FLORIDA	24,747,000	928	47,216,540
GEORGIA	13,260,000	254	25,079,738
GUAM	1,328,400	1	0
HAWAII	3,164,000	98	3,431,539
IDAHO	3,202,000	198	6,060,229
ILLINOIS	20,327,000	378	43,695,751
INDIANA	10,660,000	154	15,456,418
IOWA	5,834,000	262	12,509,306
KANSAS	5,421,000	407	10,707,024
KENTUCKY	7,526,000	64	2,379,192
LOUISIANA	8,237,000	691	19,476,303
MAINE	3,253,000	3	0
MARYLAND	9,426,000	127	7,972,344
MASSACHUSETTS	9,959,400	0	0
MICHIGAN	16,926,000	50	0
MINNESOTA	8,771,000	39	8,526,040
MISSISSIPPI	5,638,000	168	8,694,554
MISSOURI	9,920,000	155	10,355,895
MONTANA	2,671,000	72	2,609,978
NEBRASKA	3,918,000	32	5,830,734
NEVADA	3,950,000	139	8,707,658
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,142,000	207	6,977,961
NEW JERSEY	14,168,000	136	30,295,922
NEW MEXICO	4,035,000	2	0

Table 1: FY 1999 Byrne Formula Grant Program Awards, Total Active Subgrants, and Total Active Subgrant Awards (cont.)

States/ U.S. Territories	FY 1999 Byrne Formula Grant Awards (in \$)	Total Active Subgrants	Total Active Subgrant Awards (in \$)*
NEW YORK	30,329,000	81	438,354
NORTH CAROLINA	13,162,000	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	2,290,000	271	4,764,633
NORTHERN MARIANAS	464,310	0	0
OHIO	19,189,000	297	11,305,159
OKLAHOMA	6,578,000	0	0
OREGON	6,460,000	166	14,542,278
PENNSYLVANIA	20,525,000	841	35,239,879
PUERTO RICO	7,396,000	37	4,664,697
RHODE ISLAND	2,845,000	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	7,288,000	275	13,022,308
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,445,000	0	364,486
TENNESSEE	9,865,000	465	5,490,332
TEXAS	32,416,000	0	0
UTAH	4,562,000	129	10,100,963
VERMONT	1,985,400	0	860,380
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,426,000	14	500,000
VIRGINIA	12,054,000	543	17,946,376
WASHINGTON	10,254,000	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	4,172,000	178	5,758,560
WISCONSIN	9,547,000	0	0
WYOMING	2,031,000	0	3,684,620
TOTAL	503,525,200	98,686	476,087,114

*The length of state subgrants is normally 3 years. However, some can be extended. The Total Active Subgrant Awards column lists money that has been awarded for old or new subgrants still active during the FY reporting period from October 1, 1998, through September 30, 1999. Figures in this chart are based on awards reported through April 2000.

Table 2: FY 1999 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose 1 Demand Reduction	Purpose 2 Task Forces	Purpose 3 Eradication	Purpose 4 Crime Prevention	Purpose 5 Property Crime	Purpose 6 Organized White Collar Crime	Purpose 7A Police Operations
ALABAMA	0	295,000	0	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	69,572	1,663,063	46,661	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	32,611	6,488,824	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	4,049,275	80,250	110,000	0	0	118,875
CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	117,626	2,077,943	0	202,072	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	329,611	3,663,084	103,938	2,681,361	0	0	178,394
GEORGIA	379,187	6,446,655	0	0	0	0	0
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	366,787	67,500	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	249,350	828,576	0	108,327	0	0	86,151
ILLINOIS	0	721,595	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOWA	0	3,066,620	0	221,466	0	0	0
KANSAS	0	337,996	0	0	0	0	33,544
KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	0	2,407,062	73,743	37,219	0	0	1,356,653
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	381,394	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	9,228	1,919,646	0	32,195	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	60,000	1,274,338	0	317,404	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	1,368,521	0	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	1,675	948,015	0	25,437	0	0	40,572
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OREGON	0	1,086,000	0	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	144,457	537,980	0	3,001,740	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	0	1,042,455	0	761,292	0	0	0
TEXAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	193,840	2,029,591	0	41,168	0	0	73,745
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,587,157	43,000,420	372,092	7,539,681	0	0	1,887,934

Table 2: FY 1999 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (cont.)

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose 7B Anti- Terrorism	Purpose 8 Career Criminal	Purpose 9 Financial Investigations	Purpose 10 Court Programs	Purpose 11 Corrections Programs	Purpose 12 Prison Industry	Purpose 13 Treatment
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	63,658	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	0	0	0	135,339	0	0
CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	0	26,111	0	0	0	0	2,594,835
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	529,734	54,000	0	351,792	4,698,060	42,851	2,461,584
GEORGIA	0	0	215,000	100,930	210,625	0	756,872
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	200,000	0	165,354	0	251,634
IDAHO	0	0	0	0	1,004,914	0	0
ILLINOIS	0	345,000	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOWA	0	0	0	0	1,205,528	0	378,636
KANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	25,426	103,065	304,299	115,111	290,232	0	132,981
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	0	0	0	0	44,213	0	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	33,336	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	41,947	84,793	0	0
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OREGON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	495,351	353,892	0	103,215
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	0	0	0	1,502,553	862,996	0	0
TEXAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	79,995	0	0	530,418
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	555,160	528,176	719,299	2,687,679	9,152,940	42,851	7,210,175

Table 2: FY 1999 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (cont.)

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose 14 Victim/Witness Assistance	Purpose 15A Improved Technology	Purpose 15B Information Systems	Purpose 16 Innovative Drug Programs	Purpose 17 Public Housing	Purpose 18 Domestic Violence	Purpose 19 Evaluation
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	0	0	111,950	0	0	1,257	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	84,016	265,301	0	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	0	24,397	0	0	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	0	2,374,101	1,797,812	326,565	0	435,993	0
GEORGIA	0	400,250	665,580	0	0	0	0
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	0	361,173	0	0	0
IDAHO	6,484	122,584	0	165,318	0	0	22,719
ILLINOIS	0	95,000	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOWA	0	0	303,265	0	0	139,145	66,775
KANSAS	0	0	734,318	34,950	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	108,000	0	504,684	143,637	0	21,896	0
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	0	0	0	0	0	25,062	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	192,643	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	25,820	3,600	26,232	28,962	0	194,580	0
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OREGON	0	0	0	0	0	257,086	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	289,012	900,735	0	0	648,871	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	0	0	137,064	0	0	53,075	0
TEXAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	279,706	313,172	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	140,304	3,392,960	5,919,290	1,373,777	0	1,776,965	89,494

Table 2: FY 1999 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (cont.)

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose 20 Detention Alternatives	Purpose 21 Street Sales	Purpose 22 DWI	Purpose 23 Violent Juvenile Prosecution	Purpose 24 Gang Control	Purpose 25 DNA Testing	Purpose 26 Law Enforcement Training
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	32,042	47,250	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	38,512	0	9,923	0	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	107,624	732,553	96,063	0	134,392	0	307,425
GEORGIA	196,755	0	0	0	0	0	504,265
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	206,280	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	86,465	0	0	0	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KANSAS	110,946	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	531,818	0	0	0	221,480	0	0
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	216,620	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	212,129	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	79,637	0	6,336	0	28,585	0	0
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OREGON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	382,039	22,448	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	0	0	0	0	425,444	0	0
TEXAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	10,965	0	0	0	0	0	100,000
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2,211,832	802,251	112,322	0	890,901	0	911,690

Table 2: FY 1999 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (cont.)

States/ U.S. Territories	Administration	Total Grant Award	Total in Sub Award	Total in Development
ALABAMA	0	8,184,000	295,000	7,889,000
ALASKA	0	2,239,000	1,971,795	267,205
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	942,690	0	942,690
ARIZONA	847,856	8,562,000	7,432,949	1,129,051
ARKANSAS	320,000	5,306,000	5,211,491	94,509
CALIFORNIA	0	52,975,000	0	52,975,000
COLORADO	0	7,501,000	5,042,984	2,458,016
CONNECTICUT	0	6,503,000	0	6,503,000
DELAWARE	0	2,435,000	0	2,435,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	2,110,000	0	2,110,000
FLORIDA	461,517	24,747,000	22,175,879	2,571,121
GEORGIA	0	13,260,000	10,380,384	2,879,616
GUAM	0	1,328,400	0	1,328,400
HAWAII	0	3,164,000	1,618,728	1,545,272
IDAHO	0	3,202,000	2,680,888	521,112
ILLINOIS	0	20,327,000	1,161,595	19,165,405
INDIANA	0	10,660,000	0	10,660,000
IOWA	0	5,834,000	5,381,435	452,565
KANSAS	0	5,421,000	1,251,754	4,169,246
KENTUCKY	0	7,526,000	0	7,526,000
LOUISIANA	33,755	8,237,000	6,411,061	1,825,939
MAINE	0	3,253,000	0	3,253,000
MARYLAND	0	9,426,000	0	9,426,000
MASSACHUSETTS	0	9,959,400	0	9,959,400
MICHIGAN	0	16,926,000	0	16,926,000
MINNESOTA	0	8,771,000	0	8,771,000
MISSISSIPPI	0	5,638,000	381,394	5,256,606
MISSOURI	0	9,920,000	0	9,920,000
MONTANA	0	2,671,000	2,246,964	424,036
NEBRASKA	0	3,918,000	0	3,918,000
NEVADA	0	3,950,000	0	3,950,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	157,100	3,142,000	2,246,950	895,050
NEW JERSEY	0	14,168,000	1,368,521	12,799,479
NEW MEXICO	0	4,035,000	0	4,035,000
NEW YORK	0	30,329,000	0	30,329,000
NORTH CAROLINA	0	13,162,000	0	13,162,000
NORTH DAKOTA	0	2,290,000	1,536,191	753,809
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	464,310	0	464,310
OHIO	0	19,189,000	0	19,189,000
OKLAHOMA	0	6,578,000	0	6,578,000
OREGON	400,000	6,460,000	1,743,086	4,716,914
PENNSYLVANIA	0	20,525,000	0	20,525,000
PUERTO RICO	0	7,396,000	0	7,396,000
RHODE ISLAND	0	2,845,000	0	2,845,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	364,400	7,288,000	7,244,140	43,860
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	2,445,000	0	2,445,000
TENNESSEE	0	9,865,000	4,784,879	5,080,121
TEXAS	0	32,416,000	0	32,416,000
UTAH	0	4,562,000	0	4,562,000
VERMONT	0	1,985,400	0	1,985,400
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	1,426,000	0	1,426,000
VIRGINIA	0	12,054,000	0	12,054,000
WASHINGTON	0	10,254,000	0	10,254,000
WEST VIRGINIA	0	4,172,000	3,752,600	419,400
WISCONSIN	0	9,547,000	0	9,547,000
WYOMING	0	2,031,000	0	2,031,000
TOTAL	2,584,628	503,525,200	96,320,668	407,204,532

Table 3: FY 1999 Nonformula Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Total Active Grants, and Total Active Grant Awards

States/ U.S. Territories	FY 1999 Awards*		Active Grants**	
	Total Grants	Total Amount (in \$)	Total Grants	Total Amount (in \$)
ALABAMA	0	0	1	138,250
ALASKA	4	1,757,153	9	3,649,224
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	1	30,000
ARIZONA	3	3,553,173	13	11,725,181
ARKANSAS	1	4,000,000	4	4,570,355
CALIFORNIA	19	17,422,782	52	48,846,202
COLORADO	5	3,138,529	10	3,929,727
CONNECTICUT	1	225,000	6	4,085,459
DELAWARE	1	200,000	3	329,791
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	25	10,790,456	52	33,142,495
FLORIDA	13	11,121,846	29	26,030,338
GEORGIA	3	40,261,200	13	111,583,316
GUAM	0	0	1	30,000
HAWAII	1	85,000	3	181,654
IDAHO	0	0	3	255,832
ILLINOIS	8	5,933,702	16	14,273,028
INDIANA	1	167,427	6	2,409,546
IOWA	0	0	4	194,851
KANSAS	0	0	2	2,304,650
KENTUCKY	1	200,000	7	5,921,375
LOUISIANA	2	1,558,199	5	5,229,673
MAINE	0	0	6	613,439
MARYLAND	7	2,521,122	17	8,071,985
MASSACHUSETTS	5	3,680,576	13	11,345,195
MICHIGAN	2	177,615	6	672,615
MINNESOTA	1	150,000	7	781,432
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	1	40,000
MISSOURI	3	3,300,326	9	13,239,524
MONTANA	0	0	6	578,277
NEBRASKA	3	280,935	6	2,470,935
NEVADA	3	1,377,172	6	3,704,603
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2	5,000,000	5	5,261,088
NEW JERSEY	3	556,509	7	1,198,165
NEW MEXICO	1	150,000	10	1,267,062
NEW YORK	9	3,253,737	27	9,368,070
NORTH CAROLINA	6	10,198,258	17	22,675,468
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	2	264,947
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	0	1	30,000
OHIO	0	0	7	916,307
OKLAHOMA	0	0	4	399,608
OREGON	1	225,000	5	1,188,381
PENNSYLVANIA	5	4,802,406	18	21,846,997
PUERTO RICO	1	150,000	2	180,000

Table 3: FY 1999 Nonformula Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Total Active Grants, and Total Active Grant Awards (cont.)

States/ U.S. Territories	FY 1999 Awards*		Active Grants**	
	Total Grants	Total Amount (in \$)	Total Grants	Total Amount (in \$)
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	1	40,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	868,032	8	4,146,064
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	5	769,059
TENNESSEE	4	4,059,487	9	18,021,979
TEXAS	2	434,447	9	3,496,509
UTAH	3	1,184,495	5	3,323,013
VERMONT	3	425,000	6	611,075
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	2	136,097
VIRGINIA	21	9,716,582	45	27,707,922
WASHINGTON	5	1,144,215	13	3,296,560
WEST VIRGINIA	2	7,172,000	11	24,719,373
WISCONSIN	3	292,650	8	1,017,432
WYOMING	0	0	1	40,000
TOTAL	187	161,535,031	545	472,300,128

*Includes Byrne Discretionary plus other line-item funding and transferred funds from other Office of Justice Programs bureaus and other federal agencies. Does not include payment and benefits awards.

**The Active Grants column lists funds awarded for old or new grants still active during the FY reporting period from October 1, 1998, through September 30, 1999. Figures in this chart are based on awards reported through April 2000.

Table 4: FY 1999 Nonformula Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
ALASKA		
Anchorage	The Alaska Native Technical Assistance and Resource Center Feasibility Study	485,581 195,510
Bethel	Rural Alaska Juvenile Justice Tribal Court Program	150,000
Juneau	Management Information & Reporting System	926,062
Total		1,757,153
ARIZONA		
Bullhead City	Batterers Intervention Demonstration Project	200,000
Holbrook	Navajo County Public Defender New Millennium Upgrade Project	35,000
Phoenix	Arizona Watch Your Car 1999	50,000
	Rocky Mountain Information Network	3,268,173
Total		3,553,173
ARKANSAS		
Little Rock	Establishment of Strategic Information Technology Center	4,000,000
Total		4,000,000
CALIFORNIA		
Englewood	Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)	1,750,000
Los Angeles	Develop Self-Assessment Guide for Law Enforcement Agencies (Technical Assistance)	120,034
	Juvenile Offenders Learning Tolerance (JOLT)	150,000
	Los Angeles City/County Community Law Enforcement and Recovery Program (CLEAR)	3,000,000
	Operation Tough Call	125,000
	Tools for Tolerance National Institutes Against Hate Crime	2,000,000
Oakland	Open Solicitation '98—The Results	52,629
Riverside	Prosecution of Elder Abuse Cases	150,000
Sacramento	Court Information Systems Automation and Integration Project	1,000,000
	Operational Systems Support—Technical Assistance and Training for the Telemarketing Fraud Task Force	29,760
	Operational Systems Support—Technical Assistance and Training	1,500,000
	Planning for Integrated Justice Information Systems	427,243
	Western States Information Network	3,753,942
San Diego	Homeless Court Program	104,987
	Partnerships to Address Hate Crimes: Victim Services	100,000
San Francisco	Community Court Initiative	150,000
San Rafael	The Marin City Community Outreach and Mobilization Project	109,187
Santa Ana	Pro-Give	150,000
Visalia	Action Project	1,000,000
Total		17,422,782
COLORADO		
Denver	Anti-Government Groups and Activities Sharing Information with State Legislators	58,155
	Colorado Watch Your Car	200,000
	Columbine High School Response and Future School Security Program	2,500,000
	Integrated Justice Technology	180,618
	Urban Court Managers Network	199,756
Total		3,138,529

Table 4: FY 1999 Nonformula Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (cont.)

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
CONNECTICUT		
Hartford	Strategies for Community Courts	225,000
Total		225,000
DELAWARE		
Wilmington	Delaware Watch Your Car	200,000
Total		200,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Washington	1998 Regional Partnership Conference and National Partnership Conference	489,866
	Adjudication System Technical Assistance Project	250,000
	Assessment of the Bureau of Justice Assistance FY 98 Open Solicitation Discretionary Grant Program	347,258
	The Center for Community Corrections	175,000
	Correctional Options Technical Assistance Program	499,995
	The Cost Implications of Sex Offender Registries and Community Notification Systems	1,092
	Criminal Justice Information Integration Meeting Series	355,595
	Establishing Protocols to Guide Police Medical Collaborations	102,677
	Evaluating BJA's Closed Circuit and Videotape Program: The 1998 Grantees	217,681
	Initiative for Better Access to Justice—Asian Pacific American Community	200,000
	Local Guide to Governance	309,498
	National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign	578,900
	National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign	4,000,000
	The National Fraud Information Center and Internet Fraud Watch Programs	200,000
	National Funding Collaboratives on Violence Prevention	650,000
	National Neighborhood Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Program	1,000,000
	Needs Assessment and Technical Assistance Support to LLEBG Grantees in Adjudication	200,000
	Phase II: Homicide Investigation Enhancement Program	166,930
	Project Real	140,041
	Sex Offender Community Registration and Notification Laws: Problem Avoidance and Barriers to Implementation	6,260
	State Commissions Project	170,066
	State Evaluation Development Program	349,903
	Survey of State Information Integration Governance Structures and Processes	129,914
	The Time Dollar Youth Court	149,780
	Tribal Strategies Against Violence	100,000
Total		10,790,456

Table 4: FY 1999 Nonformula Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (cont.)

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
FLORIDA		
Bartow	Public Health and Criminal Justice Collaborations	145,680
Fort Lauderdale	South Florida Medical Corrections Options Program	226,166
	The VOICES Project: Violence Outreach and Intervention through Community Education and Service	200,000
Miami	Juvenile Sentencing Project	150,000
Tallahassee	Anti-Terrorism Training Project for CenTF	2,000,000
	Center for Task Force Training Program	450,000
	Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies Technical Assistance and Training Program	1,500,000
	Information Technology Support to the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program	5,000,000
	National White Collar Crime Center—Management Performance Analysis, Policy Research, Technical Training, and Activity	320,000
	Organized Crime Narcotics Trafficking Enforcement Program Technical Training and Policy Research	100,000
	Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program Performance Management Assessment and Operations Analysis	670,000
Tampa	Telemarketing Fraud Task Force	135,000
West Palm Beach	FY 1998 Strategies for Community Courts Solicitation	225,000
Total		11,121,846
GEORGIA		
Atlanta	Establishing, Enhancing & Expanding Boys & Girls Clubs	40,000,000
	Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement Demonstration Site	181,200
Lyons	Early Intervention Case Management Project of the Middle Judicial Circuit Indigent Defense Program	80,000
Total		40,261,200
HAWAII		
Honolulu	Curbing Youth Violence in the Windward School District on the Island of Oahu	85,000
Total		85,000
ILLINOIS		
Champaign	Narcotics Control System Discretionary Program	4,132,700
Chicago	Alternative to Incarceration Program	750,000
	Behind Closed Doors: Improving Jury Deliberations	75,784
	An Examination and Comparison of the Characteristics of Metropolitan Enforcement Group	100,318
	Expanded Violence Intervention Program	200,000
	Project GRAND (Grassroots Residents Against Neighborhood Destruction)	375,000
	To Develop a Program Guide and Youth Lead Forums To Encourage Community Service and Violence Prevention Strategies	150,000
Springfield	Financial Crime Task Force Elderly Advocate/Investigator	149,900
Total		5,933,702
INDIANA		
Indianapolis	2001 World Police and Fire Games	167,427
Total		167,427
KENTUCKY		
Louisville	Statewide Automated Victim Notification Training Program	200,000
Total		200,000

Table 4: FY 1999 Nonformula Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (cont.)

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
LOUISIANA		
New Orleans	Managing Law Enforcement Technologies	558,199
	Project Return: From Prison to Community	1,000,000
Total		1,558,199
MARYLAND		
Baltimore	Community Court of Baltimore	224,729
	Community Probation—Community Police Team Process	100,000
	Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program: Training and Technical Assistance	889,268
Emmitsburg	National Fire Service Survivors' Support Program	450,368
Pikesville	Maryland Watch Your Car Program	50,000
Silver Spring	A National Program of Training and Technical Assistance on Community Justice for Rural Communities and Tribal Courts	275,000
Upper Marlboro	Replication of BJA Automated Application and Award System	531,757
Total		2,521,122
MASSACHUSETTS		
Boston	Boston's Youth Focused Community Policing Initiative	350,643
	Law Enforcement Partnerships to Address Hate Crimes	150,000
Cambridge	President and Fellows of Harvard College	790,695
Framingham	New England State Police Information Network RISS Program	2,300,000
Somerville	Crime and Violence Prevention Project	89,238
Total		3,680,576
MICHIGAN		
Gwinn	Adults Committed Toward Implementing Volunteer Efforts (ACTIVE)	27,615
Lansing	Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program	150,000
Total		177,615
MINNESOTA		
Minneapolis	Quality Control/Training of Interpreters	150,000
Total		150,000
MISSOURI		
Camdenton	National Outreach Programs for Care of Law Enforcement Surviving Families	604,972
Independence	Western Missouri Public Safety Training Institute	195,354
Jefferson City	Mid States Organized Crime Information Center	2,500,000
Total		3,300,326
NEBRASKA		
Lincoln	Community Integration of Restorative Justice and Conflict Resolution	95,935
Omaha	Law Enforcement Partnerships to Address Hate Crimes Project Impact: Coordinated Approach to Targeted Crime Prevention and Intervention in Omaha	150,000
Total		280,935
NEVADA		
Reno	Children as Adults in Court	361,392
	Judicial Education and Training	900,000
	The Kid's Korner Program	115,780
Total		1,377,172
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Concord	Operation Streetsweeper	1,500,000
Durham	Consolidated Advanced Technologies for Law Enforcement	3,500,000
Total		5,000,000

Table 4: FY 1999 Nonformula Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (cont.)

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
NEW JERSEY		
Belleville	Establishment of Community Court in Valley Section of Belleville, New Jersey	150,000
Camden	Trauma Reduction Initiative	208,075
Paterson	New Aftercare and Work Therapy Concepts for Substance Abuse Treatment	198,434
Total		556,509
NEW MEXICO		
Santa Fe	New Mexico Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program	150,000
Total		150,000
NEW YORK		
Albany	FY 1998 Evaluation Partnership Program Focusing on Byrne-Funded School Anti-Violence Projects	82,400
	Proposal to Support the Development of a Business Case for Integration of Criminal Justice Information	363,743
Mineola	Nontraditional Uses of Prosecution	149,539
New York	Assistance to Indigent Defense: Strengthening Defender Management	388,922
	Bronx County Community Prosecution Project	85,000
	Community Justice Assistance Center	1,750,000
	Emerging Issues in Indigent Defense Management and Technology	80,000
	Impact of Victims' Rights Legislation on the Criminal Justice System	99,997
	Incarcerated Fathers Initiative	254,136
Total		3,253,737
NORTH CAROLINA		
Halifax	Collaborative Rural Jurisdiction Program	25,000
Raeford	Hoke County Comprehensive Juvenile Crime and Delinquency Prevention Initiative	25,000
Raleigh	NC Criminal Justice Information Network—Upgrade of End User Technology Statewide Automated Fingerprint Identification	5,000,000
	North Carolina Statewide Magistrate System and End User Technology Upgrade	5,000,000
	North Carolina Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement Project	123,258
Yanceyville	Collaborative Rural Program Phase I—Caswell Partnership After-School Program for At-Risk Youth and Families	25,000
Total		10,198,258
OREGON		
Portland	Multnomah County Southeast Community Court Project	225,000
Total		225,000
PENNSYLVANIA		
Harrisburg	Middle Atlantic—Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network	3,753,942
Philadelphia	Central Philadelphia Community Court	165,000
	Implementing Community Justice Initiatives: Assistance for Development and Review of Measures of Performance	450,000
Pittsburgh	Cognitive Renewal Project	183,464
Wynnewood	National Town Watch Crime and Drug Prevention Campaign—National Night Out 1998	250,000
Total		4,802,406

Table 4: FY 1999 Nonformula Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (cont.)

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
PUERTO RICO		
Rio Piedras	Criminal Justice System Responses	150,000
Total		150,000
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Clemson	Center on Rural Crime and Violence Prevention Integrating Family Treatment and Justice: Challenges in Meeting Family Treatment Needs	381,284
Columbia	Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program	198,249
Spartanburg	Leadership through Innovative Neighborhood Connections (LINC)	90,000
Total		198,499
TENNESSEE		
Memphis	Community Court	150,000
Nashville	21st Century Courtroom Technology for Public Defenders Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program A Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Project	80,000 75,545 3,753,942
Total		4,059,487
TEXAS		
Austin	Lower Rio Grande Valley Special Foster Care Court	150,000
Jasper	Jasper, Texas Courthouse Security Award	284,447
Total		446,474
UTAH		
Murray	Strategic Planning for Security for the Salt Lake Olympic Winter Games in 2002	925,000
Salt Lake City	Moving Beyond a Law Enforcement Response to Meth: Methodology 101 Prostitution Project	112,574 146,921
Total		1,184,495
VERMONT		
Burlington	Community Justice Center	150,000
Montpelier	Identify, Assess and Accommodate Developmental Disabilities of Criminal Defendants Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement	150,000 125,000
Total		1,184,495

Table 4: FY 1999 Nonformula Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (cont.)

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
VIRGINIA		
Alexandria	Community Prosecution Training and Technical Assistance	205,146
	Court Security and the Introduction to Risk Management for Judicial Officials Training Seminar	149,750
	Development of Caseload Standards for Prosecutors	299,989
	DNA Legal Assistance Unit	150,000
	IACP National Law Enforcement Policy Center	125,000
	A Law Enforcement Guide to Hate Incidents and Crimes	259,868
	National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws	950,000
	Operation Fraudstop: A Partnership to Reduce Telemarketing Fraud and Assist Victims	96,968
	Services, Support and Technical Assistance to Small Police Departments	199,277
Arlington	ITAA/DOJ Partnership for the CIP Awareness Campaign	300,000
	National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS) Development and Administration	800,000
	National Motor Vehicle Title Information System	2,000,000
	Safe Permanent Housing for Victims and Witnesses	403,899
	Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force (MATF) Project	2,250,000
Roanoke	Southeast Asian Outreach Program	99,072
Vienna	Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program Implementation	1,000,000
	Training and Technical Support for the Model Clandestine Drug Laboratory Enforcement Program (Phase V)	149,671
Williamsburg	ADA Resource Center for State Courts	100,923
	Community Focused Courts: A Development Initiative	2,850
	National Conference on Building Public Trust and Confidence in the Justice System	79,867
	Virginia Exile Public Awareness Demonstration Program	100,002
Total		9,716,582
WASHINGTON		
Olympia	Washington Watch Your Car Program	200,000
Seattle	King County Mental Health Court	150,000
	Managing Investigative Criminal Justice Technologies	498,215
	Partnership Effort to Reduce Racial Disparity in the Justice System in King County	146,000
Spokane	Development of Elder Abuse Prosecution Team	150,000
Total		1,144,215
WEST VIRGINIA		
Charleston	National White Collar Crime Center	6,830,000
	National White Collar Crime Center National CyberCrime Training Partnership	342,000
Total		7,172,000
WISCONSIN		
Bayfield	Role Alcohol and Crime	150,000
La Crosse	Financial Support for Research Conference	50,000
Madison	Closed Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	92,650
Total		224,782
TOTAL		161,535,031

Table 5: FY 1999 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, by States/Territories and State Agencies

States/ U.S. Territories	State Agencies (in \$)	Local Agencies (in \$)	FY 1999 Award (in \$)
ALABAMA	601,471	5,988,268	6,589,739
ALASKA	361,652	719,881	1,081,533
AMERICAN SAMOA	389,400	0	389,400
ARIZONA	223,754	6,676,591	6,900,345
ARKANSAS	370,939	2,805,689	3,176,628
CALIFORNIA	729,657	72,381,050	73,110,707
COLORADO	384,072	3,600,326	3,984,398
CONNECTICUT	544,847	2,524,303	3,069,150
DELAWARE	564,605	627,469	1,192,074
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3,701,653	52,096	3,753,749
FLORIDA	607,929	37,986,472	38,594,401
GEORGIA	905,531	10,842,751	11,748,282
GUAM	590,000	0	590,000
HAWAII	0	1,180,000	1,180,000
IDAHO	291,011	792,224	1,083,235
ILLINOIS	1,091,232	27,218,053	28,309,285
INDIANA	752,547	6,795,040	7,547,587
IOWA	320,100	1,851,036	2,171,136
KANSAS	448,630	2,342,948	2,791,578
KENTUCKY	0	4,157,411	4,157,411
LOUISIANA	344,563	9,259,447	9,604,010
MAINE	424,434	686,271	1,110,705
MARYLAND	610,640	11,095,697	11,706,337
MASSACHUSETTS	664,469	9,824,867	10,489,336
MICHIGAN	1,738,808	14,771,411	16,510,219
MINNESOTA	681,669	3,333,628	4,015,297
MISSISSIPPI	366,652	2,764,017	3,130,669
MISSOURI	609,452	7,923,143	8,532,595
MONTANA	0	752,176	752,176
NEBRASKA	175,141	1,179,687	1,354,828
NEVADA	87,819	3,405,262	3,493,081
NEW HAMPSHIRE	269,971	851,553	1,121,524
NEW JERSEY	1,264,052	9,989,801	11,253,853
NEW MEXICO	328,512	3,215,883	3,544,395
NEW YORK	1,613,281	37,394,927	39,008,208
NORTH CAROLINA	779,140	10,232,792	11,011,932
NORTH DAKOTA	137,067	996,683	1,133,750
NORTHERN MARIANAS	200,600	0	200,600
OHIO	833,274	12,313,089	13,146,363
OKLAHOMA	692,069	4,334,291	5,026,360
OREGON	566,390	3,107,010	3,673,400
PENNSYLVANIA	2,555,756	10,513,897	13,069,653
PUERTO RICO	5,807,389	0	5,807,389
RHODE ISLAND	148,725	1,031,275	1,180,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	336,693	8,283,875	8,620,568
SOUTH DAKOTA	135,643	836,937	972,580
TENNESSEE	319,595	9,835,791	10,155,386
TEXAS	1,896,957	29,284,733	31,181,690
UTAH	287,233	1,251,947	1,539,180
VERMONT	445,453	707,794	1,153,247

Table 5: FY 1999 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, by States/Territories and State Agencies (cont.)

States/ U.S. Territories	State Agencies (in \$)	Local Agencies (in \$)	FY 1999 Award (in \$)
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,180,000	0	1,180,000
VIRGINIA	537,251	5,110,573	5,647,824
WASHINGTON	479,830	5,702,349	6,182,179
WEST VIRGINIA	449,988	719,434	1,169,422
WISCONSIN	611,276	2,777,398	3,388,674
WYOMING	177,777	936,065	1,113,842
TOTAL	40,636,599	412,965,311	453,601,910

Fiscal Year 1999 BJA Publications

Document	Date of Publication	Publication Number
Bulletproof Vest Partnership (Flier)	3/99	LT 000344
Bulletproof Vest Partnership (Fact Sheet)	1/99	FS 000238
Competitive Grant Announcement: Awards for Developing and Enhancing Tribal Courts (Solicitation)	6/99	SL 000366
Competitive Grant Announcement: Awards for Planning and Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution (Solicitation)	3/99	SL 000344
Competitive Grant Announcement: Awards for Providing Technical Assistance to Tribal Courts and Tribal Resource (Solicitation)	6/99	SL 000367
Competitive Grant Announcement: Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement (Solicitation)	10/98	NCJ 000310
Connecticut's Alternative Sanctions Program: \$619 Million Saved in Estimated Capital and Operating Costs (Practitioner Perspectives Bulletin)	10/98	NCJ 172870
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (Fact Sheet)	4/99	FS 000264
FY 1999 Closed Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse Grant Program (Program Guide and Application Kit)	6/99	SL 000358
FY 1999 Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention (Program Guide and Application Kit)	4/99	
FY 1999 Program Plan	3/99	SL 000343
FY 1999 State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (Program Guide and Application Kit)	4/99	
FY 1999 State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (Fact Sheet)	4/99	FS 000152
FY 1999 State Identification Systems (Program Guide and Application Kit)	6/99	SL 000352
FY 1999 State Identification Systems Grant Program (Fact Sheet)	4/99	FS 000241
Improving State and Local Criminal Justice Systems: A Report on How Public Defenders, Prosecutors, and Other Criminal Justice System Practitioners Are Collaborating Across the Country (Monograph)	10/98	NCJ 173391

Document	Date of Publication	Publication Number
Integrating Drug Testing Into a Pretrial Services System: 1999 Update (Monograph)	7/99	NCJ 176340
Key Elements of Successful Adjudication Partnerships (Bulletin)	5/99	NCJ 173949
Lessons Learned From the Organized Crime Narcotics (OCN) Trafficking Enforcement Program Model (Monograph)	12/98	NCJ 172878
National Hate Crimes Training Curriculum for Detectives and Investigators (Volume 2, October 1998) (Training Guide)	3/99	NCJ 176992
National Hate Crimes Training Curriculum for Patrol and Responding Officers (Volume 1, October 1998) (Training Guide)	3/99	NCJ 176991
National Hate Crimes Training Core Curriculum for Patrol Officers, Detectives, and Command Officers (Volume 3, October 1998) (Training Guide)	3/99	NCJ 176993
Overcoming Obstacles to Community Courts: A Summary of Workshop Proceedings (Monograph)	11/98	NCJ 173400
Pretrial Drug Testing: An Overview of Issues and Practices (Bulletin)	7/99	NCJ 176341
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program (Fact Sheet)	2/99	FS 000066
Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance Program (Fact Sheet)	8/99	FS 000246
Report of the National Task Force on Court Automation and Integration (Monograph)	6/99	NCJ 177601
Robert Taylor Boys and Girls Club of Chicago (Practitioner Perspectives Bulletin)	2/99	NCJ 174442
State and Local Law Enforcement Equipment Procurement Program (Fact Sheet)	5/99	FS 000242
The 1999 Bureau of Justice Assistance National Partnership Meeting Summary of Proceedings: Working Together for Peace and Justice in the 21st Century (Monograph)	7/99	NCJ 177623

Bureau of Justice Assistance Information

General Information

Callers may contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center for general information or specific needs, such as assistance in submitting grants applications and information on training. To contact the Response Center, call 1-800-421-6770 or write to 1100 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20005.

Indepth Information

For more indepth information about BJA, its programs, and its funding opportunities, requesters can call the BJA Clearinghouse. The BJA Clearinghouse, a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), shares BJA program information with state and local agencies and community groups across the country. Information specialists are available to provide reference and referral services, publication distribution, participation and support for conferences, and other networking and outreach activities. The Clearinghouse can be reached by:

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Rockville, MD 20849-6000
- Visit**
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Rockville, MD 20850
- Telephone**
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