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# OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS RESOURCE GUIDE

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**FISCAL 2008 EDITION**

**U.S. Department of Justice**  
**Office of Justice Programs**  
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Washington, D.C. 20531

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**Office of Justice Programs**  
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**FISCAL YEAR 2008 EDITION**



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# 1 OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS OVERVIEW

Since its founding in 1984, the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) has provided federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims. The agency also develops information about crime and its related legal and social implications. OJP's bureaus and offices provide federal leadership and administer federal grants, provide training and technical assistance, support technology development and research, and gather and disseminate statistics. OJP is led by an Assistant Attorney General who ensures that OJP policies and programs reflect the priorities of the President, the Attorney General, and the Congress. The Assistant Attorney General provides leadership and promotes coordination among the major program units in OJP.

## OJP'S MISSION, VISION, AND GOALS

### Mission

To increase public safety and improve the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs.

### Vision

To be the premier resource for the justice community by:

- ▶ Providing and coordinating information, research and development, statistics, training, and support to help the justice community build the capacity it needs to meet its public safety goals.
- ▶ Embracing local decision-making, while encouraging local innovation through national policy leadership.

### Goals

- ▶ Implement national and multi-state programs, provide training and technical assistance, and establish demonstration programs to assist state, local, and tribal governments and community groups in reducing crime, enforcing state and local drug laws, and improving the function of the criminal justice system.
- ▶ Collect, analyze, publish, and disseminate statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operations of justice systems at all levels of government. Enhance the quality, completeness, and accessibility of the nation's criminal history records system.
- ▶ Sponsor research in crime and criminal justice and evaluations of justice programs. Disseminate research findings to practitioners and policymakers.
- ▶ Support the development, testing, evaluation, adoption, and implementation of new and innovative technologies and techniques to support and enhance law enforcement, courts, and/or corrections options.
- ▶ Provide national leadership, direction, coordination, and resources to prevent, treat, and control juvenile violence and delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and combat the problem of missing and exploited children.
- ▶ Enhance the nation's capacity to assist crime victims and provide leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

- ▶ Provide targeted assistance to state, local, and tribal governments to advance and sustain public safety at the local level through the leveraging of both technical and financial resources and the development and implementation of community-based strategies, such as the Weed and Seed strategy.

## OJP'S ORGANIZATION

OJP consists of the following bureaus and program offices:

- ▶ Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)
- ▶ Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)
- ▶ Community Capacity Development Office (CCDO)
- ▶ National Institute of Justice (NIJ)
- ▶ Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)
- ▶ Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)
- ▶ Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) Office.

### Bureaus and Program Offices

The **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)** supports law enforcement, courts, corrections, treatment, victim services, technology, and prevention initiatives that strengthen the nation's criminal justice system. BJA provides leadership, services, and funding to America's communities by: emphasizing local control, building relationships in the field, developing collaborations and partnerships, promoting capacity building through planning, streamlining grant programs, increasing training and technical assistance, ensuring accountability of projects, encouraging innovation, and communicating the value of justice efforts to decision-makers at every level.

The **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)** is the primary statistical agency of the Department of Justice (DOJ). BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. BJS provides the President, Congress, other officials, and the public with timely, accurate, and objective data about crime and the administration of justice. In addition, BJS provides financial and technical support to state, local, and tribal governments for developing their criminal justice statistical capabilities. This assistance targets the development of information systems related to national criminal history records, records of protective orders involving domestic violence and stalking, sex offender registries, and automated identification systems used for background checks.

The **Community Capacity Development Office (CCDO)** brings into focus one of OJP's core missions: to work with local communities to analyze public safety and criminal justice problems, develop solutions, and foster local level leadership to implement and sustain these solutions. CCDO administers the Weed and Seed strategy and provides training and technical assistance in support of this multi-agency approach to law enforcement, crime prevention, and community revitalization. CCDO also works on reentry issues, helping state and local agencies access and leverage resources from existing state formula and block grants to integrate returning offenders. CCDO coordinates technical assistance impacting tribal communities, creates partnerships and tools which help expand the community capacity, and conducts outreach to educate Indian Country about opportunities through CCDO. CCDO also partners with various federal agencies to increase the capacity of communities around the country.

The **National Institute of Justice (NIJ)** is the research, development and evaluation agency of DOJ. NIJ provides objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of criminal justice, particularly at state, local, and tribal levels. The Institute's major program areas include: research on the causes and consequences of crime and ways to prevent

it; research, development, and evaluation of technologies and practices to protect the safety and improve the effectiveness of law enforcement and corrections professionals; development and evaluation of crime control and prevention initiatives at the federal, state, local, and tribal levels and internationally; and activities to enhance the state of criminal justice procedure, such as the President's DNA Initiative.

The **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)** supports state, tribal, and community efforts to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization. OJJDP sponsors numerous research, program, and training initiatives; develops priorities and goals and sets policies to guide federal juvenile justice issues; disseminates information about juvenile justice issues; and awards funds to states to support local programming nationwide. Through programs that incorporate proven prevention strategies, provide treatment and rehabilitation, and hold juvenile offenders accountable, OJJDP strives to improve the juvenile justice system so that the public is better protected, and youth and their families are better served.

The **Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)** is committed to enhancing the nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all crime victims. In this regard, OVC administers programs authorized by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, as amended, and the Crime Victims Fund authorized by this statute. The fund is composed of criminal fines and penalties, special assessments, and bond forfeitures collected from convicted federal perpetrators, as well as gifts and donations received from the general public. Money deposited in the fund is used to support a wide range of activities on behalf of crime victims, including victim compensation and assistance services, training and technical assistance, and program evaluation and replication. OVC provides assistance and support to victims of crime in several areas including but not limited to the following: domestic and international terrorism, domestic violence, mass

violence, identity theft, child sexual assault, and human trafficking.

The **Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) Office** was authorized by the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 and began operations early in Fiscal Year (FY) 2007. The SMART Office's mission is to ensure that convicted sex offenders are prohibited from preying on citizens through a system of appropriate restrictions and regulations. The role of the SMART Office is to (1) administer the standards for the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Program set forth in Title 1 of the Adam Walsh Act; (2) administer grant programs relating to sex offender registration and notification authorized by the Adam Walsh Act and other grant programs authorized by the Adam Walsh Act as directed by the Attorney General; and (3) cooperate with and provide technical assistance to states, the District of Columbia, principle U.S. territories, units of local government, tribal governments, and other public and private entities involved in activities related to sex offender registration or notification or to other measures for the protection of children or other members of the public from sexual abuse or exploitation.

## Support Offices

Other offices within OJP provide agency-wide support. They are:

- Office of Administration
- Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management
- Office of the Chief Financial Officer
- Office of the Chief Information Officer
- Office for Civil Rights
- Office of Communications
- Office of General Counsel
- Equal Employment Opportunity Office

## FUNDING AND GRANTS

In FY 2007, DOJ awarded almost \$3 billion to states and local agencies to assist with criminal justice activities. OJP's funding programs are divided into two main categories, formula grants and discretionary grants. Formula grants are awarded to state and local governments based on a predetermined formula that might be based upon a jurisdiction's crime rate, population, or other factors. States are generally required to sub-grant a significant part of formula awards to local agencies and organizations to support statewide initiatives and priorities.

Discretionary grants are awarded on a competitive basis to public and private agencies and private non-profit organizations. In addition, certain discretionary programs are awarded on a non-competitive basis, consistent with congressional earmarks.

**Note:** Grant funds are awarded throughout the fiscal year. The application period for many of the funding opportunities listed in this document may have passed and, therefore, applications would no longer be accepted and funding would not be currently available. Refer to the Web site address listed with each funding opportunity for specific information about application deadlines and eligibility criteria. For general information about OJP and its resources, visit the Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov).

## TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND OTHER RESOURCES

### 2008 Financial Management Training Seminars

OJP's Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) offers grantees a two-day financial management training seminar at various locations across the country. OJP has scheduled 14 seminars nationwide from January 2008 through December 2008.

The Regional Financial Management Training Seminars (seminars) are designed for individuals responsible for the financial administration of discretionary and/or formula grants awarded from federal grant-in-aid programs administered by the Bureaus and Offices of OJP and DOJ, including: BJA, BJS, CCDO, NIJ, OJJDP, OVC, SMART, and the Office on Violence Against Women.

The seminars will cover the discretionary/formula grants awarded by the DOJ/OJP program offices listed above. OCFO officials will lead all sessions. There is no registration fee; however, attendees are responsible for all costs associated with their participation in the seminar, including transportation, lodging, and meals.

The registration form is available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/training/fmts.htm>. Fill out the registration form, print it, and send it:

By email to: [rfmts-octraining@dbconsultinggroup.com](mailto:rfmts-octraining@dbconsultinggroup.com), or

By fax to: FMTS REGISTRAR at 301-589-3956, or

By mail to:  
Regional Financial Management Seminar Registrar  
DB Consulting Group Inc.  
8403 Colesville Road, 8th Floor  
Silver Spring, MD 20910

For questions concerning the seminars, or to register by phone, call 301-589-3955.

### Office of the Chief Financial Officer

For assistance with any financial aspect of a grant administered by the OCFO, grantees and program offices should contact the OCFO Customer Service Center:

By phone: 1-800-458-0786 (choose option 2)

Local direct dial phone: 202-305-9988

By e-mail: [ask.ocfo@usdoj.gov](mailto:ask.ocfo@usdoj.gov)

By fax: 202-353-9279

By TTY: 202-616-3867

Questions, comments, or complaints about the services provided by the Customer Service Center may be directed to Darlene Mongelli at 202-514-5903.

## GMS Training and Technical Assistance

### GMS On-line Training Tool

The Grants Management System (GMS) On-line Training Tool provides step-by-step instructions to complete various functions within GMS, as well as the administrative policies associated with Grant Adjustment Notices (GANs), Progress Reporting, and Closeouts. It can be accessed at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/gmscbt](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/gmscbt) and includes the following sections:

- ▶ **GMS Overview**—includes logging into GMS and responding to change requests during the application process.
- ▶ **GANs**—defines the GAN requirements, as well as the steps needed to create, save and submit a GAN.
- ▶ **Progress Reporting**—creating and submitting mandatory progress reports.
- ▶ **Closeouts**—creating a closeout package and submitting it at the end the program.

To access the On-line Training Tool, your computer must have an Internet browser (ideally Internet Explorer), a connection to the Internet, and Flash Player version 8 installed (available at [www.adobe.com/support/flashplayer/downloads.html](http://www.adobe.com/support/flashplayer/downloads.html)). If you do not have this version of the Flash player already installed, please check with your organization's information technology department to learn about the policies on the installation of software. If you have trouble viewing the training materials using your Internet connections or if you have any questions, please contact your program manager to have a CD version mailed to you.

### GMS Help Desk

For technical assistance, contact the GMS Help Desk at 202-514-2024.

## Program Evaluation Assistance

Two OJP components offer specific tools to assist with program evaluation and performance measurement.

### BJA Center for Program Evaluation

The BJA Center for Program Evaluation maintains a user-friendly online evaluation and performance measurement tool designed to assist state and local criminal justice planners, practitioners, State Administrative Agencies, researchers, and evaluators in conducting evaluations and developing program performance measures that will address the effectiveness and efficiency of their projects. The Web site contains a "Program Areas" section that features evaluation information on criminal justice programs and strategies with specific subsections on justice topics. The Evaluation and Performance Measures Resources section provides a comprehensive Guide to Program Evaluation with sections designed to assist evaluators in getting started, planning the evaluation, understanding the different types of evaluation, the data collection process, and reporting and using evaluation results. This section also shows how to incorporate evaluation into RFPs, contains a glossary, provides additional references and links, houses the monthly newsletter, *Evaluation News*, and provides technical assistance. The BJA Center for Program Evaluation is a project of the Justice Research and Statistics Association and can be accessed at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/evaluation](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/evaluation).

### OJJDP's Performance Measures Resources

Applicants for OJJDP funding are required to collect and report data that measure the results of funded activities to ensure compliance with the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. According to the Act, reporting performance measures will promote:

- ▶ Public confidence in the federal government by systematically holding federal agencies accountable for achieving program results



- ▶ Program effectiveness, service delivery, and accountability by focusing on results, service quality, and customer satisfaction
- ▶ Enhanced congressional decision making

To assist applicants with this requirement, OJJDP has developed the online tool, Performance Measures Resources. This one-stop resource for applicants and grantees will review the significance of performance measures in the light of relevant federal legislation, assist applicants in developing a logic model that sets goals and objectives for their program, helps applicants select appropriate performance measures and identify pertinent data sources for performance reporting, and enables grantees to report their performance measures online. OJJDP's Performance Measures Resources can be accessed at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/grantees/pm](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/grantees/pm).

## Federal Government Resources

### Grants.gov

Potential OJP grant applicants are encouraged to become familiar with the Grants.gov Web site ([www.grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov)). Grants.gov is an invaluable source to find and apply for federal government grants. OJP grants can be accessed here as well as at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/funding/solicitations.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/funding/solicitations.htm). The grants.gov site offers resources such as a guide to writing a grant proposal, several grants.gov user guides, and many useful links.

### USASpending.gov

For post award information on OJP grants, visit [www.usaspending.gov](http://www.usaspending.gov). This Web site provides citizens with easy access to government con-

tract, grant, and other award data. The following information is available for each federal award:

- ▶ Name of entity receiving the award.
- ▶ Amount of the award.
- ▶ Information on the award including transaction type, funding agency, etc.
- ▶ Location of the entity receiving the award.
- ▶ Unique identifier of the entity receiving the award.

## CONTACTING OJP

The Office of Communications (OCOM) is the key point of contact for all of OJP. OCOM ensures effective communication with Congress, the media, outside organizations, and the public. OCOM staff can be reached at 202-307-0703 or [ojp.ocom@usdoj.gov](mailto:ojp.ocom@usdoj.gov). OCOM also maintains the OJP Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov). In addition to general information about OJP and its bureaus and offices, the Web site includes downloadable versions of many publications and application kits, as well as useful links to selected criminal justice Web sites. Each bureau and office Web site includes an e-mail address where you can write with questions about the office or programs. For ordering and other information about OJP publications, visit the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at 1-800-851-3420 or visit [www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov).

# 2 LAW ENFORCEMENT

OJP is an active partner with many law enforcement agencies at the state and local levels in combating crime and promoting safer neighborhoods. Through formula and discretionary grant programs, training, and technical assistance, OJP works with states, communities, and tribes to ensure they have the resources necessary to provide effective law enforcement and to ensure the safety of their citizens. OJP administers a wide array of programs and research to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement. OJP assistance to law enforcement emphasizes local decision making and is rooted in the belief that federal dollars should support initiatives that work and that are backed by the communities they serve.

## PROGRAM FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

### Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$170,433,000**

BJA administers the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. JAG allows states and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime and to improve the criminal justice system. JAG replaced the Byrne Formula and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) Programs with a single funding mechanism that simplifies the administration process for grantees. JAG emphasizes local decision-making and encourages communities to design responses to local crime and drug problems. JAG purpose areas include: law enforcement programs; prosecution and court programs; prevention and education programs; corrections and community corrections programs; drug treatment programs; and planning, evaluation,

and technology improvement programs. Any law enforcement or justice initiative funded under the former Byrne Formula or LLEBG Programs is eligible for funding under the JAG Programs' six purpose areas. JAG funds also can be used to pay for personnel, overtime, and equipment. Funds provided for the states can be used for statewide initiatives, technical assistance and training, and support for local and rural jurisdictions.

The procedure for allocating JAG funds is a formula based on population and Uniform Crime Report statistics, in combination with a minimum allocation to ensure that each state and territory receives an appropriate share. Funds under JAG are distributed 60/40 between states and local jurisdictions. Of the \$170,433,000 available in FY 2008, Congress set aside \$2,000,000 for State and Local Antiterrorism Training (see below) and \$2,000,000 for Law Enforcement Technology (see Chapter 8 on Technology to Fight Crime).

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/jag.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/jag.html)

**Contact:** [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part E, Subpart 1, Section 500 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 3750 et seq.]

### Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$23,970,000**

BJA administers the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) Program, appropriated to the DOJ's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) and administered by OJP. The purpose of BVP is to help protect the lives of law

enforcement officers by assisting states and units of local and tribal governments in equipping their officers with body armor. For the BVP Program, “law enforcement officer” includes police, sheriffs’ deputies, correctional officers, parole and probation agents, prosecutors, and judicial officials. Federal funds can be used to pay up to 50 percent of an applicant’s total vest costs. Vests purchased after March 1, 1999 that meet NIJ ballistic or stab-resistant standards are eligible for funding.

Additional information on the program is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi)

**Contact:** [vests@ojp.gov](mailto:vests@ojp.gov)  
Phone: 877-758-3787

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part Y, Section 2501 et seq., as added by Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Act of 1998, Pub. L. No. 105-181, Section 3(a)(3) [42 U.S.C. 3796ll et seq.]

## Public Safety Officers’ Benefits Program FY 2008 Enacted

(Death Mandatory)—\$66,000,000

FY 2008 Enacted (Disability)—\$4,854,000

FY 2006 Enacted (Education)—\$3,980,000

BJA administers the Public Safety Officers’ Benefits (PSOB) Program. PSOB was designed to offer peace of mind to men and women seeking careers in public safety and to make a strong statement about the value American society places on the contributions of those who serve their communities in potentially dangerous circumstances. The PSOB Program consists of:

- ▶ A one-time financial benefit to eligible survivors of public safety officers whose deaths were the direct or proximate result of injury incurred in the line of duty on or after September 29, 1976. The USA PATRIOT Act increased the base PSOB benefit to \$250,000, and the FY 2008 benefit is \$303,064.

- ▶ A one-time financial benefit to eligible public safety officers who were permanently and totally disabled as a result of injury incurred in the line of duty on or after November 29, 1990 (injuries must permanently prevent officers from performing any gainful work in the future).
- ▶ Financial support for higher education to eligible spouses and children of public safety officers who have received the death benefit or whose spouse or parent received the disability benefit. Education funds can be used for tuition and fees, room and board, books, supplies, and other education related costs.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/psob/psob\\_main.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/psob/psob_main.html)

**Contact:** [AskPSOB@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskPSOB@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 888-744-6513

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. 90-351, Title I, Part L, Subpart 1, Section 1201 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 3796 et seq.] (*for death and disability benefits*); Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part L, Subpart 2, Section 1211 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 3796d et seq.] (*for educational assistance to dependents*)

## Weed and Seed/Project Safe Neighborhoods FY 2008 Enacted—\$32,100,000

CCDO administers a discretionary grant program to support the Weed and Seed Initiative. Now a part of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), the Weed and Seed strategy aims to prevent, control, and reduce violent crime, criminal drug related activity, and gang activity. The Weed and Seed strategy is a community-based, comprehensive multi-agency approach. Four elements make up the two-pronged Weed and Seed strategy: law enforcement; community policing; prevention, intervention and treatment; and neighborhood restoration.



Communities interested in Weed and Seed designation must coordinate with their U.S. Attorney's Office and apply under the Weed and Seed Communities Competitive program. If the community is approved for designation it can receive preference in discretionary funding from other participating federal agencies, priority for participation in federally sponsored training and technical assistance, use of the Weed and Seed emblem (logo), and eligibility to apply for Weed and Seed funding, subject to the availability of funds. Weed and Seed has a strong tradition of partnering with faith-based organizations in meeting many of the critical needs of America's citizens.

Weed and Seed also collaborates closely with other federal programs such as the Drug-Free Communities Support Program, the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, and with community courts, drug courts, and other community-based initiatives.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo)

**Contact:** [AskCCDO@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskCCDO@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-1152

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part A, Section 103, as added by Section 1121 of Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-162 [42 U.S.C. 3712a, 3712b]

### **Project Safe Neighborhoods/State and Local Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$20,000,000**

PSN is a nationwide commitment to reduce gun crime in America by networking existing local programs that target gun crime and providing these programs with additional tools necessary to be successful. The Bush Administration has committed nearly \$2.4 billion to this effort since its inception in 2001. This funding is being used to hire new federal and state prosecutors, support investigators, provide

training, distribute gun lock safety kits, deter juvenile gun crime, and develop and promote community outreach efforts as well as to support other gun violence reduction strategies. Through the Community Gun Violence Prosecution part of PSN, BJA will continue to support prosecutors' offices that seek to improve their abilities to prosecute gun crimes.

The effectiveness of PSN is based on the ability of local, state, and federal agencies to cooperate in a unified offensive led by the U.S. Attorney in each of the 94 federal judicial districts across the United States. Through collaboration with federal, state, and local law enforcement, each U.S. Attorney will implement the five core elements of PSN—partnerships, strategic planning, training, outreach, and accountability—to address specific gun crime problems in that district. The goal is to create safer neighborhoods by reducing gun violence and sustaining that reduction.

Additional information is available at [www.psn.gov](http://www.psn.gov)

**Contact:** [AskPSN@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskPSN@usdoj.gov)

**Applicable Public Law:** Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161, Division B, Title II, Office of Justice Programs, Community Oriented Policing Services, subparagraph (8).

### **National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS)**

Administered by BJA in partnership with the FBI's Major Theft Unit and other organizations in law enforcement and consumer protection, the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS) is a system that allows an electronic means to verify and exchange titling, brand, and theft data among motor vehicle administrators, law enforcement officials, prospective purchasers, and insurance carriers. NMVTIS allows state titling agencies to verify the validity of ownership documents before they issue new titles. NMVTIS also checks to see if the vehicle is reported "stolen"—if so, the states do not issue the new titles. Brands are

not lost when the vehicle travels from state to state, because NMVTIS keeps a history of all brands ever applied by any state to the vehicle. NMVTIS is a powerful tool that will allow for:

- ▶ State titling agencies to do their jobs to prevent fraudulent use of the title document by verifying the vehicle and title information, information on all brands ever applied to a vehicle, and information on whether the vehicle has been reported stolen—all prior to the titling jurisdiction issuing a new title.
- ▶ Law enforcement to create lists of vehicles, by junk yard, salvage yard, or insurance carrier that are reported as junk or salvage. The Anti-Car Theft Improvements Act of 1996 requires junk yards, salvage yards, and insurance carriers to report monthly to NMVTIS on all junk and salvage vehicles obtained. Law enforcement's inquiries will allow it to use NMVTIS to further its investigations of vehicle theft and fraud.
- ▶ Consumers to access information on the vehicle's current title, including brands and odometer, prior to purchasing the vehicle. This allows the consumer to make a better-informed purchase.

Since 1997, BJA has provided more than \$13 million in support of NMVTIS implementation, which also has funded state connectivity. In FY 2008, BJA will continue this support and also will ensure the development of direct access to NMVTIS data by law enforcement entities. In addition, BJA will make technical assistance available to implementing states on developing Extensible Markup Language (XML) extraction protocols and related tasks.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/nmvtis](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/nmvtis)

**Contact:** [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Anti Car Theft Act of 1992, Pub. L. No. 102-519, as amended by Sub-

title VI, Part A, of Pub. L. No. 103-272, and as further amended by Anti-Car Theft Improvements Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-152, [49 U.S.C. 30501 et seq.]

## **Child Sexual Predator Elimination/Support for Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$15,608,000**

The funding provides for a new national initiative to provide grants to state and local governments to locate, arrest, prosecute and manage sexual predators. Within the funds provided to COPS, \$4,162,000 is made available for sex offender management and accountability grants and \$850,000 is for the Dru Sjodin National Sex Offender Public Registry (NSOPR), both of which are administered by the SMART Office. NSOPR funds will be employed to update and improve the registry to keep it current with progressing technology and relevant to jurisdiction's sex offender registries. The remainder of the funding is for support for the Adam Walsh Act (AWA) Implementation Grant Program, also administered by the SMART Office.

The AWA Implementation Grant Program assists registration jurisdictions with developing and/or enhancing programs designed to implement requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) under AWA. In summary, SORNA requires: (1) all states, the District of Columbia, the principal U.S. territories, and federally recognized Indian tribes to maintain a sex offender registry; and (2) sex offenders to register and maintain a current registration in each jurisdiction where the offender resides, is an employee, or is a student. SORNA also establishes minimum requirements for sex offender registries, including specified required information, duration of registration, and in-person verification of sex offender information as well as participation in NSOPR.

Recipients of this program will work to facilitate compliance with SORNA by developing and/or enhancing programs designed to implement SORNA through developing and enhancing specialized units and functions in law

enforcement agencies in furtherance of the objectives of SORNA; developing or enhancing sex offender registration programs or functions; improving law enforcement and other justice agency information sharing as it relates to investigation and prevention of sex crimes and offender accountability; developing or enhancing local absconder apprehension efforts; collecting, storing, analyzing, and using sex offender biometric data (fingerprints) and DNA for investigative purposes; or providing support for coordinated interagency and inter-jurisdictional efforts in these areas.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/smart](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/smart) and [www.nsopr.gov](http://www.nsopr.gov)

**Contact:** [GetSMART@usdoj.gov](mailto:GetSMART@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-514-4689

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part Q, Section 1701(b)(15), as amended [42 U.S.C. 3796dd(b)(15)]; Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, Pub. L. No. 109-248 [42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.]

## TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER RESOURCES

### State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program

BJA's State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program provides training in detecting, investigating, and prosecuting extremist criminal activity, including activity that is inspired by international events. This focus distinguishes SLATT training from first responder training and related weapons of mass destruction training, as well as nuclear, biological, and chemical response training provided to emergency service personnel. In response to the September 11 attacks, SLATT expanded its training and research on foreign-inspired terrorism to include specific organizations believed to be involved in the attacks. SLATT is a joint

effort of BJA, the Institute for Intergovernmental Research, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. For FY 2008, \$2,000,000 is provided for SLATT under the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants Program. For more information, visit [www.iir.com/slatt](http://www.iir.com/slatt).

**Applicable Public Law:** Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161, Division B, Title II, Office of Justice Programs, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, subparagraph (1).

### Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center

OJJDP supports the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center (JRLETC), a training and technical assistance program offered through the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Named in memory of 9-year-old Jimmy Ryce, who was abducted and murdered near his Florida home in 1995, JRLETC was established to enhance the investigative response to missing and exploited children cases. JRLETC regularly offers training opportunities for law-enforcement officers, prosecutors, and educators. Course offerings vary from year to year but include a seminar in forensic imaging techniques, a seminar on missing and exploited children cases for police chiefs and sheriffs, a seminar on the technical and legal issues of investigating computer-facilitated crimes against children for law-enforcement investigators, a seminar on computer-facilitated crimes against children and the changing legal and technical issues surrounding those investigations for prosecutors, and a seminar on the technical, legal, and managerial issues of conducting investigations of computer-facilitated crimes against children for law-enforcement supervisors. JRLETC also offers many forms of technical assistance. For additional information, visit the Web site at [www.ncmec.org](http://www.ncmec.org).

### Law Enforcement Training Database

BJA's Law Enforcement Training Database is a catalog of all federally funded and supported training available to state and local law

enforcement officials. For more information about training providers, course descriptions, eligibility criteria, and contact information, visit the Web site at <http://bjatraining.ncjrs.gov>.

## Weed and Seed Technical Assistance

Technical assistance plays an integral role in the success of a Weed and Seed strategy. CCDO provides various comprehensive training and technical assistance activities to Weed and Seed sites. Depending on the needs of the site, topics can include resident leadership, site management, and sustainability. Requests for technical assistance and training are often site driven, but they also can be recommended by the CCDO program manager. For more information, visit the Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo/ws/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo/ws/welcome.html).

## National Law Enforcement Technology Institutes

A principal avenue of technical assistance provided to law enforcement agencies is NIJ's National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) System, which sponsors annual technology institutes for law enforcement. See Chapter 8 on Technology to Fight Crime for more information.

## Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)

PSN provides expansive and comprehensive training for federal, state, and local law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and other PSN partners. DOJ and its partners conduct regional cross-training on firearm identification, safety, interdiction, trafficking, and tracing; federal and state firearm statutes; federal and state search and seizure laws; crime scene and evidence management; and strategic planning. Also, U.S. Attorneys are encouraged to conduct their own local and regional training programs.

The PSN Training Catalogue provides contact information and brief descriptions of the services offered by the PSN training and technical assistance (TA) providers. Conferences that are related to PSN or that may be of interest are

noted in the Conference Calendar. In addition, the NCJRS Calendar of Events offers a comprehensive list of conferences, workshops, seminars, and other events relating to juvenile and criminal justice and drug control policy. For more information, visit the Web site at [www.psn.gov/training](http://www.psn.gov/training).

## National Workshop and Symposium on Sex Offender Management and Accountability

The SMART Office sponsors an annual national workshop and symposium on sex offender management and accountability. During this workshop and symposium, frontline law enforcement, corrections, prosecutors and sex offender management professionals receive information and assistance on legal updates to SORNA, sex offender management and accountability, technology updates, work through problems relating to SORNA technology implementation, and exchange technology lessons learned of importance to sex offender registration officials, law enforcement or corrections. Attendance is free for all. Travel, food, and lodging expenses are covered for two registry officials (approximately 400 people) from every participating jurisdiction. The Symposium is scheduled for July 30–August 1, 2008.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/smart/symposium.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/smart/symposium.htm) or contact [GetSMART@usdoj.gov](mailto:GetSMART@usdoj.gov).

## Economic, High-Tech, Cyber Crime Prevention

This program will provide funds to support and train state and local law enforcement agencies in the prevention, investigation and procession of internet, high-tech and economic crimes. The FY 2008 enacted amount is \$11,280,000. This new program is under development. Visit [www.ojp.usdoj.gov](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov) later in 2008 for a more detailed description of the program.

**Applicable Public Law:** Consolidate Appropriations Act, 2008; Pub. L. No. 110-161, Division B, Title II, Office of Justice Programs, Justice Assistance



# 3 CORRECTIONS

According to a study released by BJS, over 7.2 million people were on probation, in jail or prison, or on parole at yearend 2006. In 2006, the combined probation and parole population grew by 1.8 percent. The number of prison and jail inmates per 100,000 U.S. residents was 751, for a total of 2.26 million inmates in custody in state and federal prisons and local jails. Recognizing the tremendous costs associated with incarcerating and monitoring these individuals, OJP is dedicated to helping state and local authorities manage their correctional populations. OJP also supports research to identify promising innovations in corrections and disseminates information on what works to state and local corrections authorities.

## PROGRAM FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

### Prisoner Reentry Initiative

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$11,750,000**

The Prisoner Reentry Initiative is appropriated to COPS and supported by OJP and the National Institute of Corrections and their federal partners, the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor. The initiative is a comprehensive effort that addresses juvenile and adult offenders. It provides funding to develop, implement, enhance, and evaluate reentry strategies that will ensure the safety of the community and the reduction of serious, violent crime. This is accomplished by preparing targeted offenders to successfully return to their communities after having served a significant period of secure confinement in a state training school, juvenile or adult correctional facility, or other secure institution. Communities selected to participate in the Reentry Initiative can develop strategies and acquire knowl-

edge that will contribute to the establishment of national models of best practices.

The Reentry Initiative allows communities to identify the current gaps in their reentry strategy and present a developmental vision for reentry that seeks to fill those gaps and sustain the overall strategy. Additionally, communities can enhance existing reentry strategies with training and technical assistance that will build community capacity to effectively, safely, and efficiently reintegrate returning offenders.

Additional information is available at [www.reentry.gov](http://www.reentry.gov)

**Contact:** [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part FF, Section 2076 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 3797w et seq.]

### State Criminal Alien Assistance Program

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$410,000,000**

BJA administers the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security's Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement. SCAAP provides federal payments to states and localities that incurred correctional officer salary costs for incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law, and are incarcerated for at least four consecutive days during the reporting period.

Unless otherwise prohibited, applicants can submit records of inmates in their custody during the reporting period who: 1) were born outside the United States or one of its territories and

had no reported or documented claim to U.S. citizenship; 2) were in the applicant's custody for four or more consecutive days during the reporting period; 3) were convicted of a felony or second misdemeanor for violations of state or local law; and 4) were identified and reported using due diligence. The FY 2008 SCAAP application period will open in mid-2008.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/scaap.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/scaap.html)

**Contact:** [scaap@usdoj.gov](mailto:scaap@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, Section 241(i), as amended [8 U.S.C. 1231(i)]; Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-322, Title II, Subtitle A, Section 20110, as amended [42 U.S.C. 13710]

## **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Program**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$9,400,000**

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Formula Grant Program assists states and units of local government in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities. RSAT programs provide individual and group treatment activities for offenders and must: 1) last between six and 12 months; 2) be provided in residential treatment facilities set apart from the general correctional population; 3) focus on the substance abuse problems of the inmate; and 4) develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance abuse and related problems.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/rsat.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/rsat.html)

**Contact:** [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No.

90-351, Title I, Part S, Section 1901 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 3796ff et seq.]

## **Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$17,860,000**

Congress has designated funding for the following specific initiative under this program:

### **National Prison Rape Elimination Commission**

This bipartisan, nine-member commission received \$1,692,000 of the total enacted amount. It was formed to conduct a comprehensive study of the impacts of prison rape. The commission is charged with recommending standards to enhance detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of inmate sexual assault.

Visit the commission's Web site at [www.nprec.us](http://www.nprec.us) for more information.

### **Discretionary Grant Program**

BJA administers the Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program. The program awards grants to states to support efforts to protect male and female inmates in adult and juvenile correctional facilities from prison rape and safeguard the communities to which inmates return. The program is divided into two parts: 1) Protecting Inmates and 2) Safeguarding Communities. Applicants can apply for either part individually or both.

Additional information on the discretionary grant program is at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA)

**Contact:** [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003, Pub. L. No. 108-79, Section 6 [42 U.S.C. 15605]

## **Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program/Mental Health Courts Program**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$6,500,000**

The purpose of the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program/Mental Health Courts Program is to increase public safety by facilitating collaboration among the criminal justice, juvenile justice, mental health treatment, and substance abuse systems to increase access to treatment for this unique group of offenders. See Chapter 4 on Courts for more information.

## **Indian Country Prison Grants**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$8,630,000**

The Tribal Prison Construction Program provides funds to American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) tribes to construct correctional facilities on tribal lands for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction. See Chapter 10 on Tribal Justice for more information.

## **TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND OTHER RESOURCES**

### **Center for Sex Offender Management/Training Program to Assist Probation and Parole Officers**

Established in June 1997, the Center for Sex Offender Management's (CSOM) goal is to

enhance public safety by preventing further victimization through improved management of adult and juvenile sex offenders in the community. OJP sponsors CSOM in collaboration with the National Institute of Corrections, the State Justice Institute, and the American Probation and Parole Association. CSOM is administered through a cooperative agreement between OJP and the Center for Effective Public Policy. The Center supports Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management grant recipients by helping them develop sound sex offender management strategies. CSOM also provides nongrant jurisdictions with training and technical assistance, and acts as an information exchange medium to provide useful, current, and accessible information to the field. The FY 2008 enacted amount for CSOM is \$3,290,000. For additional information, visit the Web site at [www.csom.org](http://www.csom.org).

**Applicable Public Law:** Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-322, Title IX, Subtitle A, Chapter 5, Section 40152, as amended [42 U.S.C. 13941]

### **National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Institutes**

A principal avenue of technical assistance provided to corrections and community corrections agencies is NIJ's NLECTC System, which sponsors annual technology institutes for corrections agencies and a conference for community corrections professionals. See Chapter 8 on Technology to Fight Crime for more information.

# 4 COURTS

Prosecutors, judges, and court personnel are faced with increasing challenges to find approaches that will help them not only clear cases and decrease dockets but also focus on tailoring services to lower recidivism. In addition, they face these challenges with limited resources. Throughout the country, experts find that crimes involving gun violence, mentally ill and disabled populations, and drug users require special efforts. These efforts help ensure accountability on the part of the offenders while also ensuring that offenders return to the community with the services and supervision they need to help them stop their negative behavior. Although the methods chosen to meet these needs are unique to local court personnel, OJP is committed to providing the resources, tools, and support needed to help them test their ideas.

Several OJP bureaus provide programming and research support to address court-related issues. BJA administers programming designed to assist prosecutors in several ways, including enhancing their ability to address gun crimes. BJA also provides assistance to adult drug courts and mental health courts across the country. OJJDP contributes to the reduction of youth crime and violence through its support of juvenile and family drug courts.

## PROGRAM FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

### Drug Courts

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$15,200,000**

BJA administers the Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program in conjunction with OJJDP. This program provides financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local courts, local governments, and tribal governments to

develop and implement treatment drug courts that effectively integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting with jurisdiction over nonviolent, substance-abusing offenders. See Chapter 7 on Substance Abuse and Crime for additional information.

### Tribal Courts

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$8,630,000**

BJA administers grants to support development, implementation, enhancement, and continuing operation of tribal judicial systems. See Chapter 11 on Tribal Justice for additional information.

### Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program/Mental Health Courts Program

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$6,500,000**

The Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCPC) was created by the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-414) in response to requests from state government officials to recommend improvements to the criminal justice system's response to people with mental illness. The purpose of the program is to increase public safety by facilitating collaboration among the criminal justice, juvenile justice, mental health treatment, and substance abuse systems to increase access to treatment for this unique group of offenders. People with mental illness are significantly represented in the segment of the population in contact with the criminal justice system. Approximately 5 percent of the U.S. population has a serious mental illness, while according to BJS in a 1999 report, about 16 percent of the prison or jail population has a serious mental illness. Of the 10 million people booked into U.S. jails in



1997, at least 700,000 had a serious mental illness; approximately three-quarters of those individuals had a co-occurring substance abuse disorder. For juveniles, a study completed by the National Center for Mental Health and Juvenile Justice concluded that two-thirds of detained male youth and three-quarters of detained female youth have at least one mental health disorder.

BJA has engaged in collaboration with other federal agencies to coordinate activities related to offenders with mental health issues. Many activities have been consistent with the recommendations of the President's New Freedom Commission and have also been formed in relation to the recommendations developed in BJA's Mental Health Consensus Project. Current areas of collaboration include coordination of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Targeted Jail Diversion program and BJA's Mental Health Courts Program. The goal of BJA's Mental Health Court grant program is to decrease the frequency of clients' contacts with the criminal justice system by providing courts with resources to improve clients' social functioning and link them to employment, housing, treatment, and support services. BJA has designated five mental health courts as learning sites to provide a peer support network for local and state officials interested in planning a new or improving on an existing mental health court. The learning sites host site visits, hold conference calls, and respond to e-mail inquiries from people interested in starting a mental health court or improving their current program. The Council of State Governments Justice Center oversees this program for BJA. Snapshots of each of the learning sites, along with longer program descriptions, can be found at <http://consensusproject.org/mhcp>.

For more information, go to [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/mentalhealth.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/mentalhealth.html)

**Contact:** [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part V, Section 103 of America's

Law Enforcement and Mental Health Project, Pub. L. No. 106-515 [42 U.S.C. 3796ii et seq.] (*Mental Health Courts*); Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part HH, Section 2991, as added by Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-414, Section 4 [42 U.S.C. 3797aa] (*Adult and Juvenile Collaboration Program Grants*)

### **Project Safe Neighborhoods/S&L Gun Crime Prosecution Assistance**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$20,000,000**

Through the Community Gun Violence Prosecution part of PSN, BJA will continue to support prosecutors' offices that seek to improve their abilities to prosecute gun crimes. See Chapter 2 on Law Enforcement for additional information.

### **Southwest Border Prosecution Initiative**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$30,080,000**

BJA administers the Southwest Border Prosecution Initiative (SWBPI). SWBPI provides funds to eligible jurisdictions in the four southwest border states using a uniform payment-per-case basis for qualifying federally initiated and declined and/or referred criminal cases that were disposed of after October 1, 2001. Eligible jurisdictions are state and county governments in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas. A federally initiated and referred criminal case is eligible if it was prosecuted by a state or a county prosecutor and disposed of during one of the eligibility periods. Jurisdictions providing pre-trial detention for eligible case defendants also are eligible for funds. Each defendant represents a separate case. Federally referred cases that are declined and not prosecuted by state or county prosecutors are ineligible. Applicants participating in the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) also can apply. Successful applicants can use their federal funds for any lawful purpose. (Chapter 3 on Corrections has a section on SCAAP).

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/southwest.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/southwest.html)

**Contact:** [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161, Division B, Title II, Office of Justice Programs, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, subparagraph (3).

### **Northern Border Prosecution Initiative** **FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$2,820,000**

The Northern Border Enforcement Initiative combats violent crime, drug trafficking, and illegal immigration along the nation's Northern Border. The initiative supports the enforcement of federal and state laws by encouraging better coordination in enforcement and prosecution of aliens and citizens involved in border criminal enterprises. It reimburses state, county, parish, tribal or municipal governments for cost associated with the prosecuting of criminal cases declined by local offices of the United States Attorneys. Costs include prosecuting and pre-trial detention for drug and other cases. This new program is under development. Visit [www.ojp.usdoj.gov](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov) to check for updated information regarding this program.

**Applicable Public Law:** Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161, Division B, Title II, Office of Justice Programs, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, subparagraph (4)

### **Capital Case Litigation Initiative** **FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$2,500,000**

The Capital Case Litigation Initiative provides grants for the training of defense counsel, state and local prosecutors, and state trial judges, with the goal of improving the quality of representation and the reliability of verdicts in state capital cases. Three national grantees will maintain capital case clearinghouses and assist sub-grantee states in delivery of the training curricula being developed by BJA and its national partners. The training will focus on investigation techniques; pretrial and trial procedures,

including the use of expert testimony and forensic science evidence; advocacy in capital cases; and capital case sentencing-phase procedures. In addition, the national grantees will oversee curricula refinement and provide technical assistance to the state teams that deliver the training.

**Contact:** [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Justice for All Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-405, Title IV, Subtitle B, Section 421 et seq. [42 U.S.C. 14163 et seq.]

## **TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND OTHER RESOURCES**

### **Child Abuse Training Programs for Judicial Personnel and Practitioners**

For more than 30 years, the Permanency Planning for Children Department (PPCD) of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) has focused on improving court practice in the handling of child abuse and neglect cases and improving outcomes for the nation's most vulnerable children and their families. PPCD initiatives involve a wide range of activities, including court improvement training programs; technical assistance on dependency court best practices at the local, regional, and national levels; applied research and evaluation; authorship and dissemination of publications; and curriculum and policy development.

PPCD established the Child Victims Act Model Courts Project ([www.ncjfcj.org/content/view/81/145](http://www.ncjfcj.org/content/view/81/145)), which provides judges, attorneys, social service professionals, treatment providers, behavioral and mental health experts, system professionals, and community advocates with the tools to improve the courts' handling of child abuse and neglect cases. Currently, there are 31 "Model Courts" nationwide that foster systems change and innovative collaborations. Model Court initiatives help courts

provide fair hearings for every child and parent at all stages of court proceedings involving abuse and neglect; expedient, yet thorough, adjudication and resolution of child abuse and neglect cases; and improved communication and collaboration among juvenile and family courts, child welfare systems, and related agencies to establish and maintain linkages to avoid duplication of resources and prevent further victimization of children. For FY 2008, the enacted amount for this program is \$2,350,000.

Additional information is available at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/>.

**Contact:** OJJDP Child Protection Division.  
Phone: 202-616-3637.

**Applicable Public Law:** Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-647, Title II, Subtitle C, Section 221 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 13021 et seq.]

### **Court Appointed Special Advocate**

The Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) program ensures that abused and neglected children receive high-quality, sensitive, effective, and timely representation in dependency court hearings. OJJDP administers CASA, authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, as amended, which directs that a “court-appointed special advocate shall be available to every victim of child abuse or neglect in the United States that needs such an advocate.” To administer the CASA program, OJJDP partners with National CASA in providing funding for program development as well as expansion, training and technical assistance to CASA programs, child welfare professionals, attorneys, judges, social workers, and volunteer advocates. National CASA also helps start CASA organizations build their capacity to provide services to local programs. The program makes subgrant funds available to local programs to support court appointed special advocates who assist overburdened court officials and social workers. These trained volunteers, also known as guardians *ad litem*, perform court-supervised fact-finding in cases where there are charges of child abuse and neglect in dependency pro-

ceedings. The National CASA serves as a resource center, providing information dissemination services. For FY 2008, the enacted amount for CASA is \$13,160,000.

For additional information, visit the Web site at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov).

**Contact:** OJJDP Child Protection Division.  
Phone: 202-616-3637.

**Applicable Public Law:** Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-647, Title II, Subtitle B, Section 215 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 13011 et seq.]

### **Project Safe Neighborhoods**

Federal, state, and local partners engaged in the national PSN initiative have available to them a variety of no-cost training and technical assistance support. The PSN Training Catalog provides contact information for and brief descriptions of the services offered by PSN training and technical assistance providers. See Chapter 2 on Law Enforcement for additional information.

### **Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program/Mental Health Courts Program**

The Council of State Governments (CSG), coordinator of the Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project, along with the National Association of Counties (NACo) and the Pretrial Services Resources Center (PSRC), provides technical assistance to BJA’s Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program. Specifically, technical assistance is available to grantees planning, implementing, evaluating, and sustaining their Justice and Mental Health Collaborations. In addition, they provide similar types of assistance to non-grantees in the fields of criminal justice and mental health through publications and collaborative workshops and conferences. This year’s technical assistance will focus on helping law enforcement, mental health courts, and court-based initiatives improve the response to people with mental illness in the criminal justice system. Technical assistance efforts also will be coordinated with the

National Institute of Corrections (NIC) to provide assistance on the issue of mentally ill offenders who are incarcerated in jails, prisons, and other correctional facilities. CSG, the coordinator of the Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project, will continue to provide technical assistance to BJA Mental Health Court Program grantees planning, implementing, evaluating, and sustaining their Mental Health Courts. In addition, they will provide similar assistance to nongrantee mental health courts and to other court-based initiatives to improve the response to people with mental illness in the criminal justice system. The focus of this year's technical assistance will be on assisting court-based initiatives fully integrate their activities with other similar programs in the jurisdiction. To achieve these goals, CSG, NACo, PSRC, and NIC will make available the following forms of support:

- ▶ Maintain a Web site dedicated to mental health courts, which also serves as a clearinghouse of information for anyone working in the criminal justice system seeking to improve the response to people with mental illness in the justice system.
- ▶ Provide onsite and offsite technical assistance to grantees and nongrantees.
- ▶ Coordinate technical assistance efforts with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and its Technical Assistance and Policy Analysis (TAPA) and Gather information, Access what works, Interpret and integrate, Network, and Stimulate change (GAINS) Centers for technical assistance to pro-

vide assistance on mental health services and jail diversion strategies.

- ▶ Support the Judges Leadership Initiative ([www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pdf/JLI.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pdf/JLI.pdf)), which seeks to build leadership in the judiciary to effectively address the community and consumer needs of those with mental illness in the criminal justice system.
- ▶ Develop and disseminate written publications on key issues related to justice and mental health collaboration, including a written product identifying and explaining the essential elements of a mental health court.
- ▶ Convene a national conference for court-based programs to improve the response to people with mental illness including mental health courts.
- ▶ Develop a network of demonstration mental health courts, which will provide peer-to-peer support for courts seeking to improve their response to this population.

CSG's Justice Center's Consensus Project is a national effort to help local, state, and federal policymakers and criminal justice and mental health professionals improve the response to people with mental illnesses in contact with—or at risk of contact with—the criminal justice system. For more information on the Consensus Project and to register for the Consensus Project e-newsletter, visit <http://consensusproject.org>.

# 5 JUVENILE JUSTICE

OJJDP contributes to the reduction of youth crime and violence through comprehensive and coordinated efforts at the federal, state, and local levels. OJJDP continues to strengthen the nation's juvenile justice system, and supports prevention and early intervention programs that are making a difference for young people and their communities. Other OJP components, including BJA, CCDO, NIJ, and OVC, also provide programming and research support for outreach to juveniles and their families.

## PROGRAM FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

### **Concentration of Federal Efforts—Part A** FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$658,000

OJJDP administers the Part A Concentration of Federal Efforts (CFE) Grants Program. CFE promotes interagency cooperation and coordination among federal agencies with responsibilities in the area of juvenile justice. CFE primarily carries out this responsibility through the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Federal Advisory Committee on Juvenile Justice (FACJJ). The Coordinating Council coordinates all federal programs and activities related to juvenile delinquency prevention, the care or detention of unaccompanied juveniles, and missing and exploited children. FACJJ advises the President and Congress on matters related to juvenile justice, advises the OJJDP Administrator on the work of OJJDP, and evaluates the progress and accomplishments of juvenile justice activities and projects. FACJJ is a consultative body composed of appointed representatives of State Advisory Groups from each state. State Advisory Groups assist states in developing and implementing the juvenile justice plans that they submit to OJJDP every three years.

Additional information is available at [www.facjj.org](http://www.facjj.org)

**Contact:** OJJDP, Office of the Administrator  
Phone: 202-307-5911

**Applicable Public Law:** Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-415, Title II, Part A, Section 204, as amended [42 U.S.C. 5614]

### **Formula Grants Program—Part B**

FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$74,260,000

OJJDP administers the Part B Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act, Formula Grants Program. This program supports state efforts to improve their juvenile justice systems and to meet the goals of the JJDP Act. Funds, which are allocated annually among the states and territories on the basis of the relative population of young people who are younger than 18 years old, support state and local efforts to develop and implement comprehensive state juvenile justice plans based on detailed studies of needs in their jurisdictions. To receive a full allocation, a state must demonstrate compliance with four core requirements—deinstitutionalization of status offenders, separation of juveniles from adults in institutions, removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups, and reduction of disproportionate minority contact, where it exists—prescribed by the JJDP Act of 2002. States are required by statute to pass through at least two-thirds of the funds (other than funds made available to state advisory groups) to units of general local government, local private agencies, and Indian tribes that perform law enforcement functions. The states may also use their funds for research, evaluation, statistics, and other informational activities, training, and technical assistance.



Additional information is available at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov)

**Contact:** OJJDP, State Relations and Assistance Division  
Phone: 202-307-5911

**Applicable Public Law:** Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-415, Title II, Part B, Section 221 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 5631 et seq.]

### **Demonstration Projects—Part E**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$93,835,000**

OJJDP administers the Part E Demonstration Projects Discretionary Grant Program. This program provides funding to states, units of general local government, Indian tribal governments, public and private agencies, faith-based and community organizations, and individuals, or combinations thereof to carry out projects for the development, testing, and demonstration of promising initiatives and programs for the prevention, control, or reduction of juvenile delinquency. Funds support model programs to strengthen and preserve families; prevention and treatment programs for serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders; efforts to divert youth from the traditional juvenile justice and correctional systems; community-based alternatives to secure incarceration; and programs to establish a system of graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders. The FY 2008 Part E appropriation has historically identified earmark programs that receive the total amount of these funds.

**Contact:** OJJDP, Demonstration Programs Division  
Phone: 202-307-5911

**Applicable Public Law:** Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-415, Title II, Part E, Section 261 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 5665 et seq.]

### **Youth Mentoring Grants**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$70,000,000**

OJJDP administers the Youth Mentoring Grants Program. OJJDP funds community initiatives to develop and expand mentoring services for at-risk youth who are underserved due to where they live, a shortage of mentors, special physical or mental challenges of the targeted population, or other extenuating situations. This initiative also promotes collaboration among faith-based and community agencies and organizations that support mentoring services. Such support includes assisting with mentoring recruitment and mentor retention, mentor training, mentor matching, developing and implementing evaluation plans, data collection and analysis, developing action plans and strategic plans, cultural competence, developing mentoring partnerships and coalitions, and educating community members.

**Contact:** OJJDP, Demonstration Programs Division  
Phone: 202-307-5911

**Applicable Public Law:** Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161, Division B, Title II, Office of Justice Programs, Juvenile Justice Programs, subparagraph (4).

[NOTE: The “Juvenile Mentoring Program” previously appeared as Part G of the JJDP Act but was rescinded by 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act, Pub. L. No. 107-272, Section 12210, subparagraph (1).]

### **Title V: Incentive Grants**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$61,100,000**

OJJDP administers the Title V: Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs. For FY 2008, Congress has set aside funding to support the following programs:

- **Title V Community Prevention Grants (\$3,200,000):** Funds collaborative, community-based delinquency prevention efforts. Title V funds are administered on a formula basis of relative youth

population and are competitively awarded to units of local government for a broad range of data-driven, evidence-based delinquency prevention programs to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system. Delinquency prevention efforts are focused on one or more of the following domains: family, community, school, and peer. The program integrates six fundamental principles—comprehensive and multidisciplinary approaches, research, community control and decision making, leveraging of resources and systems, evaluation to monitor program progress and effectiveness, and a long-term perspective—to form a strategic approach to reducing juvenile delinquency.

Additional information is available at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov)

**Contact:** OJJDP, State Relations and Assistance Division  
Phone: 202-307-5911

**Applicable Public Law:** Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-415, Title V, Section 504, as amended [42 U.S.C. 5783]

- ▶ **Tribal Youth Program (TY)** (\$14,100,000): Supports tribal efforts to develop juvenile delinquency prevention and control programs, reduce violent crime, and improve juvenile justice systems for American Indian/Alaska Native youth. TYP provides resources to federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native villages. The funding distribution is based on service population on or near reservations. Program funding is for 48 months. Since 1999, 10 percent of the TYP appropriation has been used for research and evaluation activities, and 2 percent has been used for training and technical assistance.

Additional information is available in Chapter 10 on Tribal Justice and at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/typ>.

- ▶ **Gang Prevention Coordination Assistance Program/National Youth Gang Center/The Gang Resistance Education and Training Program (G.R.E.A.T.) (\$18,800,000):** OJJDP administers the Gang Prevention Coordination Assistance Program, which supports and enhances the coordination of existing community-based gang prevention and intervention programs and strategies closely aligned with local law enforcement efforts. Partners to law enforcement may include schools, social services, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, and businesses. The program provides funding for localities to enhance coordination of federal, state, and local resources in support of community partnerships implementing two or more of the following anti-gang strategies: primary prevention, secondary prevention, gang intervention, and gang enforcement.

OJJDP's National Youth Gang Center assists policymakers, practitioners, and researchers in the development and implementation of effective, community-based gang prevention, intervention, and suppression strategies. To help reduce youth involvement in gangs and gang-related crime, the Center conducts annual surveys of youth gang activity and provides training and technical assistance to selected programs receiving discretionary funding from OJJDP. These programs include the Gang-Free Schools and Communities Program and the Gang Reduction Program. Every 3 years, the Center sponsors OJJDP's National Youth Gang Symposium, the next of which is scheduled for June 23-26, 2008, in Atlanta, Georgia.

The Gang Resistance Education And Training Program (G.R.E.A.T.) supports demonstration programs on gang prevention, intervention, and suppression, as well as gang-related research and evaluation activities, training and technical assistance, and information dissemination.

Previously administered by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives and now administered by BJA, G.R.E.A.T. is a life-skills competency program designed to provide students with the skills they need to avoid gang pressure and youth violence. G.R.E.A.T.'s violence prevention curriculum helps students develop values and practice behaviors. The G.R.E.A.T. curriculum teaches students the facts about gangs and violence; roles in their families, schools, and communities; goal-setting tips; how to make G.R.E.A.T. decisions; communication skills; empathy for others; responses to peer pressure; anger management; and conflict resolution. G.R.E.A.T. has developed partnerships with nationally recognized organizations such as the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, the National Association of Police Athletic Leagues, and COPS. The Boys and Girls Clubs of America National Conference is May 8-9, 2008, in San Francisco, California. On May 9, in Denver, Colorado, the National Police Athletic League Conference and Training Seminar will be held.

OJJDP may also sponsor other gang-related activities this year.

Additional information is available at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/programs/> and [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/great.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/great.html)

**Contact:** [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-6500 (BJA) or  
202-305-2559 (OJJDP)

**Applicable Public Law:** Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161; Division B, Title II, Office of Justice Programs, Juvenile Justice Programs, subparagraph (5)(B)

- **Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws (EUDL) (\$25,000,000):** Provides formula and discretionary grants to states for programs and activities to enforce state laws prohibiting the sale of alco-

holic beverages to minors or the purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages by minors and for technical assistance and training. Projects may include: statewide task forces of state and local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies to target establishments suspected of a pattern of violations of state laws governing the sale and consumption of alcohol by minors; public advertising programs to educate establishments about statutory prohibitions and sanctions; and innovative programs to prevent and control underage drinking. In 2004 and 2005, OJJDP invited the states to compete for up to \$1,050,000 of EUDL discretionary funding to implement rural community-based programs over 36 months and be evaluated by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. In FY 2006, OJJDP awarded four states funds to support partnerships between select communities and Air Force bases to reduce underage drinking. In FY 2007, OJJDP awarded the same four states supplemental funding to complete the demonstration partnership between the elected communities and Air Force bases.

Additional information is available at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/programs/index.html> or <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/programs/ProgSummary.asp?pi=17>

**Contact:** OJJDP, Demonstrations Programs Division  
Phone: 202-307-5911

**Applicable Public Law:** Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161; Division B, Title II, Office of Justice Programs, Juvenile Justice Programs, subparagraph (5)(C)

## Secure Our Schools Act

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$15,040,000**

OJJDP provides these funds to the COPS' Office to support COPS in school activities. Secure



Our Schools (SOS) Act funding gives grant recipients the opportunity to establish and enhance a variety of school safety equipment and/or programs to continue to improve school safety efforts within their communities. SOS grants help cover the cost of security measures such as the placement and use of metal detectors, locks, lighting, and other deterrent measures; security assessments; security training for students and personnel; coordination with local law enforcement; and other measures that could significantly increase the school's security. See [www.cops.usdoj.gov](http://www.cops.usdoj.gov) for additional information.

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part AA, Section 2701, as amended [42 U.S.C. 3797a]

### **Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program** FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$51,700,000

OJJDP administers the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program. The goal of the program is to reduce juvenile offending through supporting accountability-based programs that focus on offenders and state and local juvenile justice systems. For the juvenile offender, accountability means an assurance of facing individualized consequences through which he or she is made aware of and held responsible for the loss, damage, or injury that the victim experiences. Such accountability is best achieved through a system of graduated sanctions imposed according to the nature and severity of the offense, moving from limited interventions to more restrictive actions if the offender continues delinquent activities. For the juvenile justice system, strengthening the system requires an increased capacity to develop youth competence, to efficiently track juveniles through the system, and to provide enhanced options such as restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, and other restorative justice sanctions.

Additional information is available at [www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/jabg/index.html](http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/jabg/index.html)

Contact: OJJDP, State Relations and Assistance Division  
Phone: 202-307-5911

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part R, Section 1801 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 3796ee et seq.]

### **Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program** FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$15,200,000

BJA administers the Drug Court Discretionary Grant (DCDG) Program in conjunction with OJJDP. OJJDP administers the part on juvenile and family drug court grants. For more information, see Chapter 7 on Substance Abuse and Crime.

## **TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND OTHER RESOURCES**

### **Court Appointed Special Advocates**

FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$13,160,000

The CASA program ensures that abused and neglected children receive high-quality, sensitive, effective, and timely representation in dependency court hearings. For additional information, see Chapter 4 on Courts.

### **Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA) Improving Investigation and Prosecution of Child Abuse Program**

FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$16,920,000

Children's Advocacy Centers stress the coordination of investigation, treatment, and prosecution of child abuse cases by creating multidisciplinary teams of professionals involved in child protective and victim advocacy services, law enforcement and prosecution, and physical and mental health. Four regional centers provide consultation and training and technical assistance services to communities that are

developing local centers and also services to strengthen existing centers. The regional centers work cooperatively with the National Children's Alliance, which provides national leadership and advocacy for local centers. The Alliance also provides training, technical assistance, and networking opportunities to communities that are planning, establishing, or improving local centers. The National Children's Advocacy Center, dedicated to developing and researching best practice models, provides education, training and professional services to promote excellence in child abuse response and prevention. The Native American Children's Alliance is an intertribal, cross-mentoring organization whose mission is to inspire and support the development, growth, and maintenance of multi-disciplinary teams and Children's Advocacy Centers in Native American and Alaska Native communities. For additional information contact the OJJDP Child Protection Division at 202-616-3637.

**Applicable Public Law:** Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990, Pub. L. No. 101-647, Section 211 et seq. , as amended [42 U.S.C. 13001 et seq.]

## **OJJDP's National Training and Technical Assistance Center**

OJJDP's National Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) provides training and technical assistance to the juvenile justice field. The mission of NTTAC is to promote the use of best practices and support the delivery of high-quality training and technical assistance that reflect the diversity of populations within the United States. NTTAC accomplishes this by working with the juvenile justice field to facilitate access to training and technical assistance resources and with providers to build training and technical assistance capacity. For additional information, visit the Web site at [www.nttac.org](http://www.nttac.org).

## **National Youth Gang Center**

OJJDP's National Youth Gang Center assists policymakers, practitioners, and researchers in

their efforts to reduce youth gang involvement and crime by contributing information, resources, practical tools, and expertise toward development and implementation of effective gang prevention, intervention, and suppression strategies. To accomplish this mission, the Center conducts assessments of the scope and characteristics of youth gang activity in the United States, develops resources and makes them available to the field, and provides training and technical assistance in support of community-based prevention, intervention, and suppression efforts. OJJDP administers the Center through the Institute for Intergovernmental Research. For more information, visit the Web site at <http://www.iir.com/nygc/> or call 850-385-0600.

## **Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children**

The commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) describes sexual crimes committed against youth victims primarily, or entirely, for financial or other economic reasons. These crimes include trafficking for sexual purposes, prostitution, sex tourism, mail-order bride trade and early marriage, pornography, stripping, and performing in sexual venues such as peep shows or clubs. OJJDP is funding grants in two pilot sites, New York City and Atlanta/Fulton County, to support collaborative work between law enforcement, the courts, and practitioners who work with youth to improve the identification of and delivery of services to exploited youth. New York City and Atlanta were chosen as pilot sites because both cities already had identified CSEC as an issue needing attention and both had made progress in creating public-private partnerships in response: specifically, Atlanta's Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act (RICO) prosecutions of child pimps and NYC's police-service provider partnerships and innovative prosecution strategies that the New York City District Attorney's offices use. The pilot sites are also developing strategies to prevent future exploitation and to investigate and prosecute the adults who exploit children. OJJDP also is funding research on the commercial sexual exploitation of children and community-level response training through a grant to the Salvation Army. For more

information contact the OJJDP Child Protection Division at 202-616-3637.

## National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) serves as a clearinghouse and resource center that collects and distributes data regarding missing and exploited children and operates a national toll-free hotline. In partnership with OJJDP, NCMEC has offered critical intervention and prevention services to families and has supported law enforcement agencies at the federal, state, and local levels in cases involving missing and exploited children. NCMEC's 24-hour hotline (800-THE-LOST) has received more than 1.5 million calls.

NCMEC partners with OJJDP as the missing children clearinghouse and in secondary distribution of reports on behalf of AMBER (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response) Alert coordinators. NCMEC also operates CyberTipline for the public to use to report Internet-related child sexual exploitation. Each year, NCMEC honors law enforcement officers for their work on cases that involve the recovery of missing children and assistance to exploited children. For additional information, visit the Web site at <http://www.ncmec.org> or contact the OJJDP Child Protection Division at 202-616-3637.

**Applicable Public Law:** Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-415, Title IV, Section 404, as amended [42 U.S.C. 5773(b)]

## Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center

The Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center (JRLETC) is a training and technical assistance program offered through NCMEC. For more information, see Chapter 2 on Law Enforcement.

## Internet Crimes Against Children

The Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force Program helps state and local law enforcement agencies develop an effective response to offenders who use the Internet, online communication systems, or other computer technology to sexually exploit children and child pornography cases. This help encompasses forensic and investigative components, training and technical assistance, victim services, and community education. Task forces are being established throughout the nation. The program is currently composed of 59 regional task force agencies in all 50 states.

The Training & Technical Assistance Program was established to assist these agencies with training and technical assistance in support of their ICAC initiatives. NCMEC provides basic training to law enforcement officials and prosecutors to help them combat computer-facilitated child exploitation. Fox Valley Technical College provides a variety of training related to child exploitation, but not necessarily to computer-facilitated exploitation. In concert with NCMEC, Fox Valley is developing a more advanced training course.

SEARCH, the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, provides detailed, technical courses such as Digital Media Analysis and Investigation of Online Child Exploitation. The National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) provides the most technically specific training to task forces on recovering digital evidence from seized computers. NW3C courses are designed for forensic examiners. For additional information, visit the Web site at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/Programs/ProgSummary.asp?pi=3> or contact the OJJDP Child Protection Division at 202-616-3637.

**Applicable Public Law:** Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93-415, Title IV, Section 402 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 5771 et seq.]

**Note:** The FY 1998 Justice Appropriations Act (Pub. L. No. 105-119) directed OJJDP to create a national network of state and local law

enforcement cyber units to investigate cases of child sexual exploitation (i.e., ICAC).

## **AMBER Alert**

OJP's Assistant Attorney General is the AMBER (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response) Alert Coordinator. AMBER Alert creates voluntary partnerships between law enforcement agencies, public broadcasters, and transportation agencies to notify the public when a child has been abducted and is in imminent danger. The broadcasts include information about the child and the abductor that could lead to the child's recovery, such as a physical description and information about the abductor's vehicle. All 50 states have statewide AMBER Alert plans in place, and much interstate collaboration has developed, foiling abductors who seek to evade capture by crossing state lines. DOJ funding has enabled the creation of a national network and has provided the states and territories with training and technical assistance to develop and enhance their AMBER Alert plans. Since it was created in 1996, the AMBER Alert program is credited with the successful recovery of 377 children.

In 2007, there were unprecedented successes in the AMBER Alert program, the result of improved systems, strengthened partnerships, and an expanded AMBER Alert network. OJP continued efforts to expand the AMBER Alert Network into tribal communities under the AMBER Alert in Indian Country initiative. Ten

tribal communities were selected to serve as demonstration sites in implementing AMBER Alert plans. These sites will serve as resources for other Native American communities seeking to establish or expand systems for recovering missing and abducted children. The AMBER Alert Program also implemented innovations in the dissemination of alerts, most notably through secondary distribution agreements with MySpace and the Transportation Security Administration. Alerts now are sent to all MySpace users in the zip codes covered by an alert and to the nation's 43,000 airport security screeners.

The 5th National AMBER Alert Conference was held in November 2007. Teams from all 50 states, tribal communities, the territories, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Mexico gathered in Denver to receive training and to discuss ways to enhance their AMBER Alert programs. The success of AMBER Alert is the direct result of the cooperation of alert citizens, the media, local law enforcement, transportation officials, and OJP's many partners in the public and private sector. For additional information, visit the Web site at [www.amberalert.gov](http://www.amberalert.gov) or contact the OJJDP Child Protection Division at 202-616-3637.

**Applicable Public Law:** Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to End the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 or "PROTECT Act", Pub. L. No.108-21, Title III, Subtitle A, Section 304 [42 U.S.C. 5791c]

# 6 VICTIMS OF CRIME

According to the BJS report *Criminal Victimization, 2006*, U.S. residents age 12 or older experienced an estimated 25 million violent and property crime victimizations. The violent crime rate was 24.6 victimizations per 1,000 persons age 12 or older; for property crimes it was 159.5 per 1,000 households.

To address the needs of the victims of these crimes, particularly the violent crimes, OVC provides funding for some 5,500 victim assistance programs. These programs serve 4 million crime victims each year. State victim compensation programs serve an additional 180,000 victims. Fines collected by U.S. Attorneys, the U.S. Courts, and the Bureau of Prisons are deposited into the Crime Victims Fund, which is supported solely by fines, penalties, and bond forfeitures paid by federal criminal offenders, not taxpayers. Passed in October 2001, the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act (USA PATRIOT Act) provided authority for the deposit of gifts, bequests, or donations from private entities into the Fund beginning in fiscal 2002. These funds are available for grant awards the following year.

For FY 2008, Congress authorized OVC to spend \$590 million for programs and \$50 million for the Antiterrorism Emergency Reserve. In FY 2008, \$171,349,000 will be awarded for victim compensation. The remainder goes for victim assistance, statutory set asides to support costs associated with victim specialist personnel in U.S. Attorneys' offices, victim specialists at the FBI, support for the Victim Notification System, and discretionary activities such as demonstration projects, training, technical assistance, program evaluation and compliance, fellowships, clinical internships, and other assistance to improve and expand the delivery of services to federal crime victims.

## PROGRAM FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

### Victim Compensation (\$171,349,000)

OVC awards Victim Compensation grants to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico to establish and operate compensation programs for crime victims. These programs reimburse victims for crime-related expenses such as medical costs, mental health counseling, funeral and burial costs, and lost wages or loss of support. Although each state compensation program is administered independently, most programs have similar eligibility requirements and offer comparable benefits. Maximum awards generally range from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Compensation is paid only when other financial resources, such as private insurance and offender restitution, do not cover the loss. Some expenses are not covered by most compensation programs, including theft, damage, and property loss.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factsheets/companassist/fs\\_000306.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factsheets/companassist/fs_000306.html)

**Contact:** [www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc](http://www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc)  
Phone: 202-307-5983

**Applicable Public Law:** Victims Compensation and Assistance Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-473, Title II, Chapter XIV, Sec. 1402 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.]

### Victim Assistance

OVC awards Victims of Crime Act funds to states to support community-based organizations that serve crime victims. Some 5,500 grants are made annually to domestic violence



shelters, rape crisis centers, child abuse programs, and victim service units in law enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, hospitals, and social service agencies. These programs provide services, including crisis intervention, counseling, emergency shelter, criminal justice advocacy, and emergency transportation. States and territories are required to give priority to programs serving victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse. Additional funds must be set aside for underserved victims, such as survivors of homicide victims and victims of drunk drivers.

For additional information, visit [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/companassist/fs\\_000306.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/companassist/fs_000306.html)

**Contact:** [www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc](http://www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc)  
Phone: 202-307-5983

**Applicable Public Law:** Victims Compensation and Assistance Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-473, Title II, Chapter XIV, Sec. 1402 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 10601 et seq.]

## Helping Outreach Programs to Expand I

OVC administers the Helping Outreach Programs to Expand (HOPE) Program, which provides up to \$10,000 in funding to community- and faith-based victim service organizations and coalitions to improve outreach and services to crime victims through support of program development, networking, coalition building, and service delivery. Funds can be used to develop program literature, train advocates, produce a newsletter, support victim outreach efforts, and recruit volunteers. Established organizations and coalitions that do not receive federal VOCA victim assistance grant funding and that operate with \$50,000 or less in annual funding can apply. Eligible organizations and coalitions must have been in operation for at least one year.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/expandingoutreach/](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/expandingoutreach/)

**Contact:** [www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc](http://www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc)  
Phone: 202-307-5983

**Applicable Public Law:** Victims Compensation and Assistance Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-473, Title II, Chapter XIV, Sec. 1404(c)(1)(C), as amended [42 U.S.C. 10603 (c)(1)(C)]

## Helping Outreach Programs to Expand II

OVC awarded \$5 million to the Maryland Crime Victims Resource Center, Inc. to support the activities of small faith- and/or community-based organizations in serving victims of crime during FY 2006 by granting competitive sub awards. OVC is particularly interested in increasing the development and capacity of faith- and/or community- based organizations to respond to underserved crime victims in high crime urban areas. The grantee will issue and manage sub grants of up to \$50,000 to small faith- and community-based organizations that provide services to crime victims. Funds can be used for: recruiting and use of volunteers to provide services to victims of crime (e.g., the training of crime victim advocates), managing volunteers and non-governmental support, providing services to crime victims (e.g., transportation to and from criminal justice proceedings, and advocacy before the criminal justice system), promoting a coordinated public and private sector effort to aid victims of crime (e.g., program literature, newsletters, and victim outreach efforts), and assisting crime victims to obtain available crime victim compensation benefits through state or local government agencies.

**Contact:** [www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc](http://www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc)  
Phone: 202-307-5983

**Applicable Public Law:** Victims Compensation and Assistance Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-473, Title II, Chapter XIV, Sec. 1404(c)(1)(A), as amended [42 U.S.C. 10603 (c)(1)(A)]

## Support for Victims of Terrorism, Mass Violence, and Other International Crimes

OVC is authorized under the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 as amended to provide assistance to victims of terrorism or mass violence occurring within and outside of the United States. OVC has assisted victims of mass casualty terrorist crimes since 2001 through the Terrorism and International Victim Assistance Services (TIVAS) Division. TIVAS develops programs and initiatives that assist victims of terrorism and victims of crimes involving transnational dimensions, such as international child abduction. TIVAS staff coordinates OVC resources and funding for victims of terrorism and other transnational crimes, and administers a compensation program for victims of international terrorism. TIVAS also seeks to further integrate crime victim issues into international discussions related to the response to crime. For more information, visit [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/tivu/welcome.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/factshts/tivu/welcome.html).

OVC administers the following three principal programs for providing assistance through TIVAS:

- ▶ **Antiterrorism and Emergency Assistance Program (AEAP)**—provides grants to states, victim service organizations, public agencies, and nongovernmental organizations to provide emergency relief, including crisis response efforts, assistance, training and technical assistance, and ongoing assistance. Under the AEAP, communities responding to incidence of terrorism or mass violence could be eligible to receive a crisis response grant, a consequence management grant, a criminal justice support grant, or crime victim compensation supplemental grant (only state crime victim compensation programs are eligible). Although monetary assistance is not available through the AEAP, OVC may use the Emergency Reserve to support the expenses of experts to meet the training and technical assistance needs of applicants via OVC's Training and Technical Assistance Center.

- ▶ **International Terrorism Victim Expense Reimbursement Program (ITVERP)**—direct payment program created to cover out-of-pocket expenses incurred by American citizens or an employee of the U.S. Government as a result of an act of international terrorism.
- ▶ **Crime Victim Assistance Emergency Fund (Emergency Fund)**—assists U.S. nationals and U.S. Government employees who become victims of terrorism and mass violence outside of the U.S. The Emergency Fund works in conjunction with ITVERP to assist those who are in urgent need of assistance, but lack available resources to obtain relief on their own. In those instances when there is no urgent need for assistance, and when appropriate, the victim will seek reimbursement under ITVERP.

OVC also administers a program to assist the left-behind parent in cases of international child abduction. Support under this program is provided in conjunction with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

For more information, visit OVC's Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc).

**Applicable Public Law:** Victims Compensation and Assistance Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-473, Title II, Chapter XIV, Sec. 1404B, 1404C, as amended [42 U.S.C. 10603b, 10603c]

## Services for Trafficking Victims Discretionary Grant Program

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$9,400,000**

OVC will continue its joint efforts with BJA to provide funding to state and local law enforcement agencies and victim service agencies to (1) form collaborative human trafficking task forces or (2) supplement current trafficking victim service provider funding in areas where a BJA-funded task force exists. Funding for this program is authorized by the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Act of 2000 and amended by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reautho-

rization Act of 2003. All efforts supported by this program must address severe forms of trafficking, defined as (a) sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age; or (b) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/dakit.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/dakit.htm)

**Contact:** [www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc](http://www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc)  
Phone: 202-307-5983 or  
**Contact:** [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-386, Division A, Section 107(b)(2) [22 U.S.C. 7105(b)(2)]; Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-164, Sec. 204 [42 U.S.C. 14044c]

## Victim Notification System

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$9,400,000**

Crime victims have a statutory right to be informed of their offender's status and court events related to their case. To help provide critical information to victims, the Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification (SAVIN) initiative aims to assist states in building, implementing, or improving their statewide automated victim information and notification systems.

BJA awards SAVIN grants to eligible states to increase victim safety by developing policies, practices, and technological solutions for the timely and accurate dissemination of information about offenders and their cases. This information-sharing capability is also available to court, corrections, and law enforcement officials. BJA facilitates the development of minimum program requirements to help ensure

interoperability between systems across the country. Participating states are required to adhere to justice information data sharing standards and the U.S. DOJ Global Justice eXtensible Markup Language (XML) Data Model, as well as standards for program management, training, reporting, and assessment. SAVIN will help states obtain effective technology to manage critical information about offenders in near real-time. Through SAVIN, victims can:

- ▶ Access critical information through a Web site and toll-free number with support from an operator 24 hours a day.
- ▶ Register to be notified via telephone, e-mail, Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD), or a written letter each time the status of their offender or case changes.
- ▶ Access information about their offender's arrest, initial incarceration, pretrial release, judicial process, final disposition, post-conviction incarceration, and community supervision.

**Contact:** [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161, Division B, Title II, Office of Justice Programs, Justice Assistance

## TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND OTHER RESOURCES

### OVC's Training and Technical Assistance Center

OVC's Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVC TTAC) was established to support victim services across the country. The center assists victim service providers, advocates, and allied professionals in learning new skills and adopting best practices to enhance their continued



success in providing quality victim services. The mission of the OVC TTAC is to bridge the gap between knowledge, experience, and the victim assistance practice to help the still evolving victim assistance field successfully meet the challenges of an increasingly complex service delivery environment. OVC TTAC offers on-line and on-site training and technical assistance opportunities. For additional information, visit the Web site at [www.ovcttac.gov/](http://www.ovcttac.gov/) and see the programs listed below.

- ▶ **OVC Professional Development Scholarship Program:** OVC offers professional development scholarships to those who work with victims of crime and are seeking continuing education opportunities. The program provides up to \$1,000 to individuals and up to \$5,000 for multidisciplinary teams for victim service professionals. OVC TTAC administers the scholarship. For more information, visit [www.ovcttac.gov/taResources/scholarship.cfm](http://www.ovcttac.gov/taResources/scholarship.cfm).
- ▶ **OVC National Conference Support Program:** This competitive program supports the efforts of public or private, nonprofit organizations hosting national conferences on victim's issues. Support is made available on a competitive basis to eligible organizations. OVC has developed a comprehensive menu of conference support activities and resources that it will underwrite for successful applicants. For more information, visit [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/ncsp.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/ncsp.html).
- ▶ **OVC State Conference Support Program:** The OVC State Conference Support Program is offered to eligible agencies and organizations sponsoring state conferences that focus on enhancing victim services. Through this program, eligible agencies and organizations can receive support on a reimbursement basis for costs related to speakers, meeting space and conference materials, and for scholarships. For more information, visit [www.ovcttac.gov/taResources/stateconference.cfm](http://www.ovcttac.gov/taResources/stateconference.cfm).

- ▶ **OVC State Crime Victim/Survivor Scholarship Program:** The OVC State Crime Victim/Survivor Scholarship Program provides support for eligible agencies and organizations sponsoring state conferences that focus on enhancing victim services. The program provides agencies with funds to offer scholarships to eligible victims/survivors who otherwise might be unable to attend the conference. State agencies and organizations must have a statewide membership and provide services to victims, statewide. For more information, visit [www.ovcttac.gov/taResources/State\\_scholarship.cfm](http://www.ovcttac.gov/taResources/State_scholarship.cfm).

### State Victim Assistance Academy

State Victim Assistance Academies (SVAAs) provide state-specific training in victim assistance issues. SVAAs provide comprehensive, academically based, foundation-level education for victim assistance providers, victim advocates, and allied professionals. State Academies are modeled after the National Victim Assistance Academy (NVAA) but tailor content to reflect the needs, policies, and victims' rights laws of individual states. To date, OVC has funded 34 SVAAs. For more information about resources available through SVAAs, visit [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/svaa.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/assist/svaa.htm).

### National Victim Assistance Academy

NVAA was first established in 1995 and subsequently redesigned (following a formal evaluation) and re-launched at the end of 2007. The new three-track NVAA was designed to meet the needs of individuals at all levels and from a variety of disciplines in the victim services field. The NVAA integrates the latest advances in skills, knowledge, and theory to offer an unparalleled skill-based educational experience. All courses are taught by teams of nationally recognized scholars, researchers, and practitioners with in-depth practical experience. For more information about the NVAA, visit [www.ovcttac.gov](http://www.ovcttac.gov).

## Victim Assistance Training Online (VAT Online)

VAT *Online* is a Web-based interactive foundation-level victim advocacy training program that offers victim services providers and allied professionals the opportunity to acquire the basic skills and knowledge they need to better assist victims of crime. Detailed information is also provided to meet the needs of specific victimized populations. Visit [www.ovcttac.gov/vatonline/](http://www.ovcttac.gov/vatonline/) to access this training.

## National Field-Generated Training, Technical Assistance, and Demonstration Projects

OVC will competitively offer discretionary grant opportunities for private nonprofit organizations or public agencies to support the development of national-scope training, technical assistance, and demonstration project initiatives in the amount of \$50,000 to \$500,000. OVC seeks to ensure that all crime victims, including those from underserved populations, receive comprehensive, quality services and are afforded fundamental rights. All of the initiatives will focus on improving the capacity of victim service providers and allied practitioners to advance rights and services to crime victims in a variety of areas, including child abuse, elder abuse, capacity building for victim service providers/organizations, the implications of DNA evidence for victims, training and technical assistance on crime victims' rights, sexual assault, victim restitution, youth victimization, domestic violence, victim services in corrections settings, and stalking. A grant will also support the planning and implementation of the *National Day of Remembrance for Murder Victims* event. Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/pdfxt/FY08\\_fieldtraining.pdf](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/pdfxt/FY08_fieldtraining.pdf).

**Applicable Public Law:** Victim Compensation and Assistance Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-473, Title II, Chapter XIV, Sec. 1404(c)(1)(A) and 1404(c)(3)(E)(ii), as amended [42 U.S.C. 10603(c)(1)(A) and (c)(3)(E)(ii)]

## Federal Agencies Working with Victims of Crime

OVC supports federal and military agencies' efforts to enhance services they provide to victims by upholding federal victims' rights laws as enumerated in the Attorney General (AG) Guidelines on Victim and Witness Assistance, 2005 (AG Guidelines). The AG Guidelines, first published in 1991, revised in 1995, 2000, and again in 2005 to reflect changes in federal victims' rights laws, established requirements to be followed by officers and employees of DOJ investigative, prosecutorial, and correctional components in the treatment of victims of crime. Since 1991, other agencies outside of DOJ have adapted and implemented similar requirements enumerated in the AG Guidelines with the assistance of OVC.

### Agencies Supported by OVC

Discretionary and earmark funding used to assist in efforts to afford victims with rights enumerated in the AG Guidelines are provided to the following federal agencies and military components: Executive Office for the United States Attorneys (EOUSA); U.S. Attorney's Offices (USAO) across the country; FBI; Drug Enforcement Administration; Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; Civil Rights—Criminal Division; Bureau of Prisons (BOP), U.S. Parole Commission; Military components (Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines), U.S. Postal Inspection Service; Department of Homeland Security (Immigration and Customs Enforcement and U.S. Coast Guard); Department of State; and the Department of Interior.

OVC funding supports agencies' efforts to afford victims with their rights through a variety of programs and initiatives, including: victim specialist positions, the federal victim notification system, training and technical assistance, emergency crime victim assistance, and demonstration projects.

### Victim Specialist Positions

Victim specialist positions are funded primarily through earmarks to the Crime Victims Fund,

but also through discretionary funding. Dedicated, trained, and professional victim specialists are core agency resources that have changed the face of victim services in the federal system.

### **Annual Earmarks**

OVC earmark funding is provided to the EOUSA to support salaries of 170 victim specialist positions working directly with crime victims across the nation at 94 USAO's and 112 victim specialists at FBI field offices and resident agencies. USAO and FBI victim specialist positions provide direct services that include crisis intervention at the scene of a crime, referrals to victim services, and notification of upcoming court-related events.

### **National Victim Assistance Agency Programs**

OVC discretionary funding is provided to other federal agencies to support their nationwide efforts to develop victim assistance programs within agencies' relevant law enforcement components. These victim specialist personnel, usually at agency headquarters, identify agency victim assistance needs, gaps in services, and develop agency-wide victim assistance program and policy development and training strategies.

### **Demonstration Projects**

Demonstration projects address unique victim assistance needs. For example, some projects have addressed restitution practices through the support of various collections tools the USAO's use including financial litigation units, asset forfeiture, and the Treasury Offset Program (TOP). OVC supports TOP, which enables EOUSA to use a centralized debt collection program administered by the Department of Treasury. In 2007, this project recovered \$5.2 million that was used to pay victims their restitution or to provide payments to the Crime Victims Fund.

Other projects OVC has funded support training and technical assistance efforts, victim specialist positions, or other staff required to

address an unmet victim assistance need. For example, two positions are being funded at the USAO in the Eastern District of Louisiana to assist in addressing the complex and overwhelming needs of crime victims in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. The victim specialist positions will target victims of violent crime, particularly homicides, who live in New Orleans and are underserved as a result of significant criminal justice challenges in the wake of Hurricane Katrina.

### **Victim Notification**

Earmark funding is provided to EOUSA to develop and maintain the Nationwide Victim Notification System (VNS). VNS is a shared Web-based application involving the FBI, the United States Postal Inspection Service, USAO, DOJ - Criminal Division, and BOP. Notification of case events begins during the investigative stage and continues throughout the prosecution and corrections stages of a case. VNS provides victims with access to a VNS toll-free number where they can access current case information and to the Victim Internet System Web site. After the passage of the Crime Victims Rights Act of 2004, victims were afforded with the right to be notified of any public court proceeding, which resulted in a significant expansion of notification requirements.

### **Training and Technical Assistance**

OVC provides discretionary funding to federal and military agencies to support their efforts to develop a skilled workforce that understands the needs and rights of victims. OVC funds and coordinates the premier national symposia, agency specific training, and training provided by federal agencies that assist federal agencies in complying with the legislation (Crime Victims Rights Act of 2004). Agency personnel wanting to expand their ability to respond to emerging issues to develop new knowledge and skills (e.g., responding to drug endangered children, child forensic interviewing, responding to mass casualties). Funding also is provided primarily to EOUSA for: district specific conferences that address issues unique to a USAO District and bring together state and

local law enforcement, social services, and victim assistance personnel to ensure better coordination; multi-district conferences that coordinate state and local efforts pertaining to regional issues, and Indian Country conferences that bring together state and local providers to address tribal issues within a specific district or region of the country.

Every few years, in conjunction with other federal agency victim assistance liaison, OVC hosts national symposia that bring together the federal and military sector's victim assistance personnel to address a wide range of topics affecting victims of federal and military crimes. Topics include: foundations of victim assistance, specialized victim assistance populations, victims of international crimes, emerging technology, successful collaborative strategies, as well as program development, leadership skills training, and training and technical assistance on such topics as victim rights, victim notification systems, and emerging issues that impact victims of federal crime.

### **Federal Crime Victim Assistance Fund**

At times, victims do not have the funding to pay for certain expenses caused by a crime, particularly expenses that will improve the likelihood that a victim can participate in the criminal justice system. Since 1988, OVC has provided funding to key federal agencies so they can provide emergency assistance to victims. The emergency assistance covered by these funds as a result of crime victimization includes crisis intervention, emergency food, shelter, transportation, clothing, and emergency legal assistance. In addition, victims may receive resources that enable the victim to participate in federal judicial proceedings

such as necessary and reasonable transportation to court, emergency child care, and interpreters. Program contacts are [Charlotte.Clarke@usdoj.gov](mailto:Charlotte.Clarke@usdoj.gov) and at 202-514-2545 and [Renee.Williams@usdoj.gov](mailto:Renee.Williams@usdoj.gov) and at 202-616-3218.

### **Public Awareness in Underserved Communities Cooperative Agreement**

OVC is offering a total of \$375,000 for up to five awards of \$75,000 each to raise the awareness of underserved populations about victims' rights and how to access local crime victim services. Successful applicants will establish an advisory group and collaborative partnerships with other local service providers, businesses, community-based organizations, faith-based providers, media, and individuals with the target population to be served. Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/dakit.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/fund/dakit.htm), [www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc](http://www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc), or 202-307-5983.

### **National Crime Victims' Rights Week (NCVRW) Resource Guide**

OVC competitively awards one cooperative agreement to a private non-profit organization, including faith- and community-based organizations, or a public agency, to produce a resource guide for victims and victim service providers to be distributed during NCVRW. The goal is to produce a comprehensive kit that will serve as a resource and heighten the public's awareness of crime victim issues nationwide during NCVRW and throughout the year. Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ncvrw/](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/ncvrw/).



# 7 SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CRIME

In 2005, the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports estimated that there were 1,846,400 state and local arrests for drug abuse violations in the United States. According to BJS statistics, in 2004, 17 percent of state prisoners and 18 percent of federal inmates said they committed their current offense to obtain money for drugs. The link between drug use and crime has been well-documented in recent years. Many organizations and government offices, including OJP, are working to reduce substance abuse in communities across the country. In FY 2008, the federal government requested \$12.9 billion to reduce drug use.

At OJP, all of the grant-making components are in some way involved in weakening the link between substance abuse and crime. They are involved in many collaborative efforts to address this problem, as it affects areas ranging from housing and work life to families and health. Examples of these collaborations can be found in the OJP programs listed below. In addition, because of the cross cutting nature of the problem, other OJP programs such as Weed and Seed address substance abuse and crime, but are not included in this chapter because that is not the primary objective of the program. Additional information on substance abuse and crime can be found at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov).

## PROGRAM FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

### Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$15,200,000

BJA administers the Drug Court Discretionary Grant (DCDG) Program in conjunction with OJJDP. This program provides financial and technical assistance to states, state courts, local

courts, local governments, and tribal governments to develop and implement treatment drug courts that effectively integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting with jurisdiction over nonviolent, substance-abusing offenders. Programs funded by DCDG are required by law to target non-violent offenders and must implement a drug court based on 10 key components. The program supports adult drug court implementation, juvenile drug court implementation, family drug court implementation, single jurisdiction drug court enhancement, and statewide drug court enhancement. OJJDP administers the juvenile drug court implementation, the family drug court implementation, and the juvenile and family drug court enhancement grants. In addition, BJA and OJJDP jointly administer the Drug Court Planning Initiative to assist courts interested in starting a drug court.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/drugcourts.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/drugcourts.html)

**Contact:** [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part EE, Section 2951 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 3797u et seq.]

### Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$25,000,000**

OJJDP administers the Enforcing Underage Drinking Laws Program, which is part of Title V. For more information, see Chapter 5 on Juvenile Justice.



## Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Program

FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$9,400,000

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Formula Grant Program assists states and units of local government in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional and detention facilities. For more information, see Chapter 3 on Corrections.

## Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$7,050,000

BJA administers the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program. States that have implemented prescription monitoring programs have the capability to collect and analyze prescription data much more efficiently than states without such programs, where the collection of prescription information requires the manual review of pharmacy files, a time-consuming and invasive process. The increased efficiency of prescription monitoring programs allows the early detection of abuse trends and possible sources of diversion. One indication of the effectiveness of prescription monitoring programs is the prevalence of abuse in states with monitoring programs compared to the prevalence in states without monitoring programs. Grants are awarded to states seeking to plan and implement monitoring programs, including statewide data collection and analyses, and to states seeking to enhance existing programs.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/prescripdrugs.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/prescripdrugs.html)

**Contact:** [AskBJA@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJA@usdoj.gov)

Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161, Division B, Title II, Office of Justice Programs, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, subparagraph (10).

## Indian Country Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program

FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$5,180,000

This program aims to reduce crimes associated with the distribution and use of alcohol and controlled substances in tribal communities. See Chapter 10 on Tribal Justice for additional information.

## TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND OTHER RESOURCES

### National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program

BJA sponsors the National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program (NDCTTAP), which supports the DCDG Program by increasing the knowledge and skills of drug court practitioners to plan, implement, and sustain effective drug court programs. It also builds capacity at the state and local level to provide comprehensive practitioner-based training and technical assistance. NDCTTAP has three components: 1) the Drug Court Planning Initiative provides communities with the knowledge, skills, and tools necessary to implement a drug court. Particular emphasis is placed on learning new roles, cross training, and developing both a team and a coordinated strategy across justice and treatment systems; 2) the Drug Court Training Initiative provides training on a variety of subjects to operational adult, juvenile, family, or tribal drug courts and state agencies; and 3) the Drug Court Technical Assistance Initiative provides technical assistance to operational adult, juvenile, family, or tribal drug courts and state agencies. For more information, visit the Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/drugcourts.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/drugcourts.html).

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part EE, Section 2951 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 3797u et seq.]

# 8 TECHNOLOGY TO FIGHT CRIME

OJP funds development of new technology to help ensure public safety, and help state and local communities better use existing technology. Technology helps to improve public safety in several ways. For example, enhanced criminal records and identification systems keep high-risk individuals from obtaining weapons or positions of trust. Closed-circuit television allows young victims or witnesses of crime to testify in a less-intimidating setting. Bulletproof vests and less lethal weapons mitigate risk to law enforcement officers. DNA technology advances justice by solving crimes and protecting the innocent. And crime mapping allows law enforcement to target crime “hot spots.” OJP also has an initiative to develop information-sharing capacity across the criminal justice system. The OJP Information Technology Executive Council coordinates funding and technical assistance to ensure that technology is deployed in a manner that allows information-sharing across agencies.

## PROGRAM FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

### **National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP)/Project Safe Neighborhoods**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$9,400,000**

BJS administers this discretionary grant program to provide direct awards and technical assistance to states to improve the quality and accessibility of the nation’s criminal history records and records of protective orders involving domestic violence and stalking, to support the development and enhancement of state sex offender registries, and to facilitate the interstate exchange of such records through national systems.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/nchip.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/nchip.htm)

**Contact:** [AskBJS@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJS@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-307-0765

**Applicable Public Law:** Act of November 30, 1993, Pub. L. No. 103-159, Title I (Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act), Section 106(b) [18 U.S.C 922 note]; Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (CITA), Pub. L. No. 105-251, [42 USC 14601 et seq.]

### **President’s DNA Initiative**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$152,272,000**

DNA technology is increasingly vital to ensure accuracy and fairness in the criminal justice system. It can be used to speed the prosecution of the guilty, while protecting the innocent from wrongful prosecution. *Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology* is the President’s \$1 billion, 5-year federal initiative begun in 2004 that will strengthen and improve the current federal and state DNA collection and analysis systems. The President’s DNA Initiative is a comprehensive strategy designed to maximize the use of forensic DNA technology to solve crimes, save lives, and protect the innocent. The initiative includes the following programs:

#### **Forensic DNA Capacity Enhancement Program**

This program seeks to improve the infrastructure and analysis capacity of existing crime laboratories that conduct DNA analysis, so they can process DNA samples efficiently and cost-effectively. These improvements are critical to preventing future DNA backlogs, and to helping the criminal justice system utilize the full potential of DNA technology. This program is

conducted through annual solicitations released by NIJ including:

- ▶ **Forensic Science Training Development and Delivery Program**—which seeks applications from training providers to develop and deliver knowledge-based forensic science curricula at the state and local level.
- ▶ **Solving Cold Cases with DNA**—which seeks applications from states and units of local government for funding to identify, review and investigate violent crime cold cases that have the potential to be solved using DNA analysis and to locate and analyze biological evidence associated with those cases.

### **Forensic Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program**

This program seeks to provide formula funding to states and units of local government with existing crime laboratories that conduct DNA analysis. Funds are to be used to identify and test backlogged forensic DNA casework samples as well as post conviction DNA testing. This program is furthered through annual solicitations released by NIJ including:

- ▶ **Postconviction DNA Testing Assistance Program**—which seeks applications from states to help defray costs associated with post conviction DNA testing of forcible rape, murder, and non negligent manslaughter cases in which actual innocence might be demonstrated. Funds may be used to review such postconviction cases and to locate and analyze biological evidence associated with these cases.
- ▶ **Forensic DNA Backlog Reduction Program**—seeks applications from states and units of local government to reduce DNA case turnaround time, increasing throughput of their DNA laboratories, and reduce DNA forensic casework logs.

### **Convicted Offender and/or Arrestee DNA Backlog Reduction Program**

This program, conducted through an annual solicitation released by NIJ, seeks to accelerate the analysis of convicted offender and/or arrestee DNA samples collected by states pursuant to applicable law for database purposes (“DNA database samples”), in order to provide timely Combined DNA Index System (CODIS)—compatible data for all 13 CODIS core short tandem repeat (STR) loci for state and national DNA databases. Funds are to be used by a state’s designated existing and accredited DNA database laboratory to reduce the backlog of DNA database samples through in-house analysis and/or through data review of DNA profiles generated by accredited fee-for-service vendors from DNA database samples. For states that use a laboratory operated by a unit of local government the application must be submitted by that unit of government.

Additional information is at [www.dna.gov](http://www.dna.gov) and [www.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/forensics/dna/dna-initiative.htm](http://www.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/forensics/dna/dna-initiative.htm)

**Applicable Public Law:** Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161, Division B, Title II, Office of Justice Programs, Community Oriented Policing Services, subparagraph (6). (It is broken down in two parts: (1) Backlog Elimination Act, and (2) Bloodsworth Post-Conviction.)

### **Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant Program**

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$18,800,000**

This program provides funding to states and to units of local government to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services provided by laboratories operated by states and those operated by units of local government, through an annual solicitation released by NIJ. Among other purposes, funds may be used to eliminate backlogs in the analysis of general forensic evidence, or to train and employ forensic laboratory personnel to eliminate such backlogs. That solicitation

has both a formula and a competitive component. Only states are eligible to apply for the formula component. Both states and local governments that provide forensic science or medical examiner services may apply for the competitive component.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/forensics](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/forensics)

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part BB, Section 2801 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 3797j et seq.]

### Regional Information Sharing Systems

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$40,000,000**

BJA administers the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program, which supports federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts to combat criminal activity that extends across multijurisdictional boundaries. Six regional RISS centers provide a broad range of information exchange and related investigative support services to member criminal investigative agencies nationwide. The RISS centers focus primarily on violent crime, gang activity, organized crime, and narcotics trafficking. The program now serves more than 7,300 federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Canadian provinces. Also, after the September 11 attacks, RISS expanded its coverage beyond traditional law enforcement, as a secure, on line mechanism to enhance counterterrorism information and intelligence gathering.

Additional information is available at [www.iir.com/riss/](http://www.iir.com/riss/)

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Phone: 202-616-6500

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, as amended, Title I, Part M, Section 1301 [42 U.S.C. 3796h]

### Violence Against Women Act II Stalking Databases/Project Safe Neighborhoods

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$2,820,000**

This program provides assistance to states and units of local government to improve processes for entering data regarding stalking and domestic violence into local, state, and national crime information databases. Funds provided to states are being used to upgrade the quality of state and local protection order systems and ensure that such systems are capable of supplying data on a real time basis to the FBI's NCIC Protection Order File. In addition, funds are being used to ensure that states are in position to initiate or enhance efforts to collect and flag misdemeanor records that involve domestic violence and that represent a prohibiting category of firearm purchases under the Brady Act. BJS administers this program as a component of the National Criminal History Improvement Program.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs)

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**Applicable Public Law:** Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-322, Title IV, Subtitle F, Section 40602 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 14031 et seq.]

## TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND OTHER RESOURCES

### OJP's Information Technology Initiatives

OJP's Information Technology Initiatives are an information-sharing resource for the justice and public safety communities. The Web site includes information related to information technology initiatives, the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative, the Justice Standards Clearinghouse, and the Global Justice XML Data Model. For more information, visit <http://it.ojp.gov/>.

## NIJ's Communications Technology, or CommTech, Program

The CommTech Program's mission is to assist state and local law enforcement agencies to effectively and efficiently communicate with one another within and across agency and jurisdictional boundaries in order to enhance public safety. The CommTech Program focuses on research, development, testing and evaluation, pilot programs, standards work, technology transfer and assistance, and outreach. CommTech works closely with its federal partners in interoperability. For more information, visit [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/technology/communication/welcome.htm](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/technology/communication/welcome.htm).

**Applicable Public Law:** Homeland Security Act of 2002, Pub. L. No. 107-296, Title II, Section 231-235 [6 U.S.C. 161-165]

## National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center System

The principal means through which NIJ provides technical assistance is through its National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) System. The mission of the NLECTC system's centers and offices includes provision of technology assistance, information, and support to law enforcement and corrections agencies, courts and crime laboratories. For FY 2008 the enacted amount for NLECTC is \$19,740,000. NLECTC System resources and information can be accessed on line through the NIJ Web site [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij) or through [www.justnet.org](http://www.justnet.org).

The NLECTC System also conducts NIJ's compliance testing program of law enforcement and corrections technology. Information on that program can be accessed at <http://www.justnet.org/testing/testing.html>.

Among its other activities, each year the NLECTC system sponsors a conference for community corrections professionals and technology institutes designed for the command staff of rural and small law enforcement agencies as well as one for larger law enforcement agencies and one for corrections agencies. It also provides a wealth of information to assist law enforcement and corrections agencies in acquiring excess federal property. See <http://www.justnet.org/equipment/surplus.html>.

The NLECTC System publishes, *TechBeat* an award-winning news-magazine to keep criminal justice professionals up to date with technologies currently being developed by NIJ, as well as other research and development efforts within the federal government and private industry. *TechBeat* is published four times a year. See <http://www.nlectc.org/TECHBeat/justnet.html>.

## DNA.gov

NIJ maintains [www.DNA.gov](http://www.DNA.gov), which is the single best resource for information on related to DNA best practices, training opportunities, funding and information for investigators, forensic scientists, officers of the court, crime laboratory managers, researchers, victim's advocates, and policy makers.



# 9 RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND EVALUATION

Research is critical to the development of sound criminal justice policy, as well as to the development of advanced technologies that support the work of law enforcement agencies. Sound evaluations of methods and existing OJP grant programs are necessary to ensure the wise expenditure of taxpayer dollars. As the research, development, and evaluation agency of DOJ, NIJ is engaged in innovative research and development of 21st century technology that can enhance the work of law enforcement, assist in prosecutions, and serve the cause of justice for victims and offenders.

BJS is the primary statistical agency of DOJ. BJS collects, analyzes, publishes, and disseminates information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government. Impartial, timely, and accurate statistical data are essential to guide and inform federal, state, and local policy making on crime and the administration of justice, and to improve the quality of and access to information used for decision-making. The BJS Web site provides every publication released by BJS since 1995, with downloadable datasets and spreadsheets, online analytic capabilities, and graphical presentations. Visit the BJS Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs).

## PROGRAM FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

### Criminal Justice Statistics Program

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$34,780,000**

BJS maintains statistical series that cover each stage of the justice system, including: (1) the National Crime Victimization Survey, the nation's primary source of information on criminal victimization; (2) cyber crime statistics on the incidence, magnitude, and consequences of

electronic and computer crime to households and businesses; (3) law enforcement data on the organization and administration of police and sheriffs' departments; (4) nationally representative prosecution data on resources, policies, and practices of local prosecutors; (5) court and sentencing statistics, including federal and state case processing data; and (6) data on correctional populations and facilities from federal, state, and local governments.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs)

**Contact:** [AskBJS@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJS@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-307-0765

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part C, Section 301 et seq., as amended [42 U.S.C. 3731 et seq.]

### Prison Rape Prevention and Prosecution Program/Prison Rape Data Collection Activities

Under the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) of 2003, BJS is required to develop new national data collections on the incidence and prevalence of sexual assault within correctional facilities. BJS is implementing a multiple-measure, multiple-mode data collection strategy to fulfill the requirements under the Act. The Survey on Sexual Violence, an administrative records collection, is in the fourth year of data collection. BJS conducts the National Inmate Survey to gather data on the incidence of sexual assault in correctional facilities using an Audio Computer-Assisted Self Interview (ACASI) technology. These methods have been adapted for use by both adults and juvenile respondents. Additionally, BJS is currently implementing the Former Prisoner Survey as well as the National Survey of Youth in Custody.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs)

**Contact:** [AskBJS@usdoj.gov](mailto:AskBJS@usdoj.gov)  
Phone: 202-307-0765

**Applicable Public Law:** Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003, Pub. L. No. 108-79, Section 4 [42 U.S.C. 15603]

## Research, Evaluation, and Demonstration Programs

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$37,000,000**

This funding provides the base budget for NIJ whose mission is to advance scientific research, development, and evaluation to enhance the administration of justice and public safety. NIJ provides objective, independent, evidence-based knowledge and tools to meet the challenges of crime and justice, particularly at the state and the local level. Specifically, NIJ:

- ▶ Researches ways to control and prevent crime and delinquency and improve the administration of justice;
- ▶ Develops applied technologies, standards, and tools for criminal justice practitioners;
- ▶ Tests innovative concepts, equipment, and program models in the field;
- ▶ Evaluates existing programs and responses to crime;
- ▶ Disseminates knowledge to numerous targeted audiences across the United States; and
- ▶ Assists policymakers, program partners, and federal, state, local, and tribal justice agencies.

## National Institute of Justice Research, Evaluation and Development Project Grants

The Research, Evaluation and Development Project Grants program is the principal means by which NIJ accomplishes this mission. This program encourages and supports research, development, and evaluation to further understanding of the causes and correlates of crime and violence, methods of crime prevention and control, and criminal justice system responses to crime and violence. Contributions are made to improve the criminal justice system and its responses to crime, violence, and delinquency through a series of open, competitive annual solicitations in multiple topic areas released by NIJ. These solicitations seek applicants to conduct research and development pertaining to the program objectives, including the development of new or improved approaches, techniques, systems, and technologies and to carry out programs of research on the causes of crime and means of preventing crime, and to evaluate criminal justice programs and procedures, and responses to crime, violence, and delinquency. The Institute uses external peer review processes to weigh each application in terms of proposed methodology, economy, and other criteria bearing on the technical merit of the proposal.

For additional information visit [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/funding](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/funding).

### ▶ Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women

This program received \$1,880,000 of the total appropriated to NIJ. NIJ sponsors research and evaluation on the topic of violence against women that:

- Estimates the scope of the problem/crimes and describes the magnitude and characteristics of victimization and perpetration;
- Identifies causes and consequences to identify the reasons violent behavior against women occurs, and to recognize risk and protective factors associ-

ated with reducing violence against women; and

- Evaluates prevention and intervention programs. NIJ awards research and development grants through merit procedures using competitive open solicitations and independent peer reviews.

For additional information, visit [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/crime/violence-against-women](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/topics/crime/violence-against-women).

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I [42 U.S.C. 3721-23]

► **Criminal Justice Research and Development: Graduate Research Fellowships**

This program is designed to improve the quality and quantity of knowledge about crime and the criminal justice system, while, at the same time, helping to increase the number of persons who are qualified to teach in collegiate criminal justice programs, to conduct research related to criminal justice issues, and to perform more effectively within the criminal justice system. It is conducted through an annual solicitation released by NIJ.

For additional information visit, [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij).

► **National Institute of Justice W.E.B. DuBois Fellowship Program**

This program seeks to provide opportunities for researchers with an interest in building knowledge for the enhancement of justice system administration, delinquency prevention, and violence reduction with opportunities to pursue projects aimed at addressing these issues from diverse cultural perspectives and evaluating the operational complexities of justice system administration manifested in various cultural contexts. It is

conducted through an annual solicitation released by NIJ.

For additional information visit, [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij).

## National Juvenile Court Data Archive

Every year since 1985, the National Juvenile Court Data Archive has collected case-level data on several million delinquency cases handled by juvenile courts around the nation. Data from state and local administrative information systems are standardized for reporting in the annual *Juvenile Court Statistics* report and various presentations on OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book. These data provide users with national estimates of juvenile court delinquency case processing and profiles of the youth involved. In 2006, the Archive added a number of new data sets to its holdings, which allows researchers to process, store, and restructure a record number of data sets into the national reporting format. To prepare for the future, project staff are monitoring the progress of numerous state information technology projects, as well as many local information system implementations in order to be prepared to obtain data extracts from these jurisdictions when they are available.

## Juvenile Custody Censuses

OJJDP's two primary Juvenile Custody Statistics data collections, the *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* and the *Juvenile Residential Facility Census*, are administered in alternating years. The most recent *Juvenile Residential Facility Census* data were gathered in October 2006. Data were reported by more than 3,200 juvenile facilities nationwide. This facility census is designed to provide information on how facilities operate and the services they provide. It also collects information on facility crowding, security, and juvenile deaths in custody. In addition, OJJDP worked with the Census Bureau to plan for the *Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement* that was administered in 2007. This effort collects information on each youth held in residential placement as a result of contact with the juvenile justice system.

## **National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Project**

The National Juvenile Justice Data Analysis Project has enabled OJJDP to expand its roles as a data collector and disseminator of juvenile justice statistics. The project has changed the landscape of juvenile justice statistical information available in the country by creating an infrastructure of data and dissemination tools that have become indispensable resources for informed policy decision-making. The project's primary dissemination vehicles are OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book and the *Juvenile Offenders* and *Victims* report series.

A primary product of the Data Analysis Program is OJJDP's Statistical Briefing Book, which offers an array of statistical information on juveniles, including offending, victimization, and involvement in the juvenile justice system. It provides timely and reliable answers to questions that practitioners, policymakers, and other concerned citizens frequently ask. In recent years, the OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book has become a primary source of information on juvenile crime and the juvenile justice system for individuals within the United States and throughout the world. During 2007, nearly 15.7 million pages were requested from the Statistical Briefing Book Web site or more than 43,000 each day. For additional information, go to <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/ojstatbb/index.html>.

## **TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND OTHER RESOURCES**

### **National Institute of Justice International Center**

The mission of NIJ's International Center is to add value to federal, state, and local criminal justice-related knowledge by incorporating an international perspective into NIJ programs. This internationalization occurs in three ways: 1) by sharing our knowledge with other countries; 2) learning from the knowledge of our international partners; and 3) working jointly on projects to find a shared solution. The international community of researchers, policy makers, and practitioners has a wealth of experience and knowledge, which has been largely untapped. Prospective grantees should incorporate an appropriate level of international knowledge into their proposals and projects. This can be accomplished by including a review of the international literature as well as the U.S. literature in research grant proposals; including foreign researchers on advisory panels (i.e., to add a cultural perspective when appropriate); and by conducting research in partnership or parallel with researchers in other countries. For additional information visit [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international).

# 10 TRIBAL JUSTICE

OJP administers grant programs, supports research and evaluation projects, and provides training and statistical and technical assistance for Indian tribes. These programs are designed to enhance and support Indian tribes' ability to address crime, violence, and victimization in tribal communities and native villages.

For more information about OJP resources for Indian Country, visit [www.tribaljusticeandsafety.gov](http://www.tribaljusticeandsafety.gov).

## PROGRAM FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

### Indian Country Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$5,180,000**

BJA administers the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program. The purpose of this program is to reduce crimes associated with the distribution and use of alcohol and controlled substances in tribal communities. The program seeks to mobilize tribal communities to implement or enhance innovative, collaborative efforts that address public safety issues related to alcohol and substance abuse. Under the program, tribes develop new initiatives or enhance existing strategies that prevent, interdict, and treat alcohol and drug use by members of tribal communities.

Additional information is at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/indian.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/indian.html)

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**Applicable Public Law:** Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161, Divi-

sion B, Title II, Office of Justice Programs, State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance, subparagraph (13)(C).

**Note:** The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Demonstration Program was created by the FY 2001 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 106-553).

### Tribal Courts

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$8,630,000**

BJA administers grants to support development, implementation, enhancement, and continuing operation of tribal judicial systems. BJA funds the following categories:

- ▶ **Category I: Planning and Implementing an Intertribal Court System for Smaller Service Populations.** This category focuses on smaller tribes located contiguously or near other tribal governments where it is economically and administratively feasible for the creation of an intertribal court. Grant funds can be used to facilitate the development and initial implementation of an intertribal court system that will be designed to meet the needs of more than one tribe in the same geographic region.
- ▶ **Category II: Planning and Implementing a Single-Tribe Court System.** Tribal governments with a service population equal to or exceeding 1,000 people can apply for grant funds to facilitate the development and initial implementation of a tribal court system where none currently exists.
- ▶ **Category III: Enhancing and Continuing the Operation of Tribal Courts.** This program enhances and/or continues



the operation of existing tribal courts of any size. Initiatives may include, but are not limited to: establishing a core structure for a tribal court, improving case management, training court personnel, acquiring additional equipment and/or software, enhancing prosecution and indigent defense, supporting probation diversion and alternative sentencing programs, accessing services, focusing on juvenile services and multidisciplinary protocols for child physical and sexual abuse, and structuring intertribal or tribal appellate systems.

Additional information is at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/tribal.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/tribal.html).

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**Applicable Public Law:** Indian Tribal Justice Technical and Legal Assistance Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-559, Title II, Section 201 [25 U.S.C. 3681]

### Indian Country Prison Grants

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$8,630,000**

BJA administers the Tribal Prison Construction Program. This program provides funds to American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) tribes to construct correctional facilities on tribal lands for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction. Grantees are responsible for fully supporting, operating, and maintaining these correctional facilities. Technical assistance is provided as necessary for needs assessment, facility planning, and project management.

Additional information is at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/tribal\\_correction.html](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/tribal_correction.html)

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**Applicable Public Law:** Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Pub. L. No. 103-322, Title II, Subtitle A, Section 20109, as amended [42 U.S.C. 13709]

### Tribal Youth Program

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$14,100,000**

OJJDP administers the Tribal Youth Program (TYP), which supports tribal efforts to prevent and control delinquency and improve tribal juvenile justice systems for AI/AN youth. TYP provides resources to federally recognized tribes and Alaska Native villages. The funding distribution is based on service population on or near reservations. TYP supports accountability-based sanctions, training for juvenile court judges, strengthening family bonds, substance abuse counseling, and other efforts to improve justice operations in Indian Country. Program funding is for 48 months. Since 1999, 10 percent of the TYP appropriation has been used for research and evaluation activities and 2 percent has been used for training and technical assistance.

Additional information is at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/typ/overview.html>

**Contact:** OJJDP, Demonstrations Programs Division  
Phone: 202-307-5911

**Applicable Public Law:** Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, Pub. L. No. 110-161, Division B, Title II, Office of Justice Programs, Juvenile Justice Programs, subparagraph (5)(A) as a carve-out of Title V funds.

### Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant Program

**FY 2008 Enacted Amount—Funding not yet determined**

OJJDP awards Tribal Juvenile Accountability Discretionary Grant (JADG) Program grants to federally recognized AI/AN communities to develop and implement programs that hold AI/AN youth accountable for their delinquent behavior and strengthen tribal juvenile justice systems. To meet the goal of strengthening their tribal juvenile justice systems, federally recognized tribes may use program funds to address one or more of 17 Tribal JADG Program Purpose Areas. Funding is 2 percent of

the state's Juvenile Accountability Block Grant appropriation. The Tribal JADG program is a separate program under the Juvenile Accountability Block Grants program.

**Contact:** OJJDP, Demonstrations Programs Division  
Phone: 202-307-5911

**Applicable Public Law:** Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Part R, Sec. 1801A, [42 U.S.C. 3796ee-1]

### **Tribal Criminal History Record Improvement Program**

The Tribal Criminal History Record Improvement Program (T-CHRIP), administered by BJS, assists tribes to improve the accuracy, completeness, and interstate availability of criminal history records by automating the capture and reporting of fingerprints and arrest records to tribal, state, and national databases. The T-CHRIP is designed to improve the ability of tribes to identify individuals for criminal justice and non-criminal justice purposes, including persons: convicted of serious crimes occurring in Indian Country either by tribal or other law enforcement; ineligible to hold positions involving children, the elderly, or the disabled; subject to protection orders or wanted for violation of protection orders; arrested or convicted of stalking and/or domestic violence; ineligible to be employed or hold licenses for specified positions; ineligible to purchase firearms; or potentially presenting threats to public safety.

Additional information is available at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/)

**Contact:** [askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov](mailto:askbjs@ojp.usdoj.gov)

### **Violence Against Women in Indian Country FY 2008 Enacted Amount—\$940,000**

One of the most important sections in Title IX of the 2005 Violence Against Women Act is the requirement for NIJ to conduct a national study

on violence against Indian women (referred to as the National Baseline Study). Title IX also requires that the Office on Violence Against Women establish a task force representative of the Native community to assist with the development and implementation of the study.

The National Baseline Study serves three purposes: to examine the types and magnitude of violence against women in Indian country; to evaluate the effectiveness of federal, state, and local responses to violence against native women; and to propose recommendations to increase the effectiveness of these responses. The crimes that will be studied include domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and murder.

Additional information on tribal research can be found at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij).

**Applicable Public Law:** Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005, Pub. L. No. 109-162, Title IX, Section 904 [42 U.S.C. 3796gg-10 note]

### **Support for Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program**

The SMART Office administers the Adam Walsh Act (AWA) Implementation Grant Program and assists registration jurisdictions with developing and/or enhancing programs designed to implement requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA) under AWA. A percentage of the total amount awarded under this program will be set-aside for tribal jurisdictions. See Chapter 2 on Law Enforcement for additional information regarding AWA.

### **Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities**

OVC administers the Children's Justice Act Partnerships for Indian Communities grant program to assist American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) communities in developing, establishing, and operating programs to improve the investigation, prosecution, and overall handling of cases

of child abuse, child sexual abuse, and severe physical abuse, in a manner that increases support for and lessens additional trauma to the child victim. This funding supports the development and implementation of comprehensive child abuse programs and child-sensitive policies and procedures for addressing child abuse cases in the tribe's criminal justice and child protection service systems. The goal of this grant program is to improve the capacity of existing tribal systems to handle serious child abuse cases by developing specialized services and procedures to address the needs of AI/AN child abuse victims.

**Contact:** OVC, Federal Assistance Division  
Phone: 202-616-3218

**Applicable Public Law:** Victim Compensation and Assistance Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-473, Sec.1402(g) [42 U.S.C. 10601(g)]

### **Counseling and Faith-Based Services for Crime Victims in Indian Country**

OVC administers the Counseling and Faith-Based Services for Crime Victims in Indian Country Grant Program to enhance the ability of organizations to (1) support faith-based organizations in providing counseling services to crime victims and (2) support the creation of collaborative models for local victim assistance programs to join with faith-based organizations, spiritual leaders, and traditional healers in AI/AN communities and determine the best practices for facilitating counseling services by faith-based organizations. The goal of this grant program is to encourage and strengthen the collaboration between victim services programs, traditional healers, and other faith-based clergy and provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to ensure the successful establishment and implementation of victim assistance programs in AI/AN communities.

**Contact:** OVC, Federal Assistance Division  
Phone: 202-616-3218

**Applicable Public Law:** Victims Compensation and Assistance Act of 1984, Pub. L. No.

98-473, Title II, Chapter XIV, Sec. 1404(c)(1)(B), as amended [42 U.S.C. 10603(c)(1)(B)]

### **Tribal Victim Assistance Discretionary Grant Program**

#### **FY 2008 Enacted Amount**

OVC administers grants to support the Tribal Victim Assistance (TVA) Discretionary Grant Program. The TVA program seeks to improve the quality of direct services for victims of crime in remote, rural AI/AN communities. AI/AN communities utilize these funds to provide direct services to victims of crimes such as child abuse, homicide, elder abuse, driving while intoxicated, and gang violence. Direct services may include counseling, referrals, emergency services, court accompaniment, and assistance obtaining victim compensation.

**Contact:** [www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc](http://www.ovc.ncjrs.gov/askovc).  
Phone: 202-307-5983

**Applicable Public Law:** Victims Compensation and Assistance Act of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-473, Title II, Chapter XIV, Sec. 1404(c)(1)(B), as amended [42 U.S.C. 10603(c)(1)(B)]

## **TRAINING, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND OTHER RESOURCES**

### **National Tribal Justice Resource Center**

This is the clearinghouse of information about AI/AN tribal justice systems. For more information, call 877-976-8572 or visit [www.tribalresourcecenter.org](http://www.tribalresourcecenter.org).

### **Tribal Youth Training and Technical Assistance Center**

OJJDP has entered into a cooperative agreement with the Education Development Center,

Inc. to respond to technical assistance requests for its Tribal Youth Program. Types of training and technical assistance available to TYP grantees and other federally recognized tribes include youth issues including gangs and youth leadership; access to a professional staff with expertise in developing cultural based approaches to prevention and intervention; capacity building; strategic planning; program implementation; evaluation; sustainability; enhancement of tribal court systems; consultation on opportunities, challenges and progress through e-mails, phone calls, and site visits; and peer-to-peer interface and training, including teleconferences and Web-based discussions.

For more information, call 507-697-6395 or visit <http://www.tribalyouthprogram.org>.

## **National Symposium on Sex Offender Management and Accountability**

This National Symposium on Sex Offender Management and Accountability features an Indian Country specific breakout track to address issues and provide assistance specific to implementation in Indian country. The Symposium is sponsored by the SMART Office. See Chapter 2 on Law Enforcement for additional information.

# 11 OTHER RESOURCES

Below is a list of resources, including some examples of OJP's many partners, that may be of interest to the criminal justice community. Additional resources can be found on the OJP Web site at [www.ojp.usdoj.gov](http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov).

## ELECTRONIC LIBRARIES:

**National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)**—All OJP publications plus a criminal justice abstract database that contains summaries of more than 185,000 criminal justice publications, including federal, state, and local government reports, books, research reports, journal articles, and unpublished research. [www.ncjrs.gov](http://www.ncjrs.gov).

**Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics**—Data about all aspects of criminal justice in the United States presented in more than 600 tables from more than 100 sources. A criminal justice statistics one-stop shop. [www.albany.edu/sourcebook](http://www.albany.edu/sourcebook).

**National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices (NREPP)**—A searchable database of interventions for the prevention and treatment of mental and substance use disorders. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration conducts the NREPP and developed it to help people, agencies, and organizations implement programs and practices in their communities. [www.nrepp.samhsa.gov](http://www.nrepp.samhsa.gov).

**Blueprints for Violence Prevention**—Identifies violence prevention programs that meet a strict scientific standard of program effectiveness. OJJDP supports the project and provides funding to the Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence at the University of Colorado at Boulder to sponsor program replications in sites across the county. [www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints](http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints).

**Justice Technology Information Network**—A gateway to technology information and services of interest to the law enforcement and corrections communities including a comprehensive database of law enforcement products and technologies. [www.nlectc.org](http://www.nlectc.org).

**Historical Index of SORNA Registry Statutes**—A database ranging back to 1960 containing all registration jurisdiction statutes requiring registration under SORNA. This SMART Office database will assist registration officials, correction officers and the general public to obtain accurate information regarding the conviction offense for each registered sex offender. This database will come online in 2008. [www.nsopr.gov](http://www.nsopr.gov)

**SORNA Tiered Statute Database**—A database that catalogues each registration jurisdiction's SORNA registerable sex offender statutes and classifies them according to the SORNA minimum registration standards. This SMART Office database will be available to all sex offender registration, correction, parole and probation officials nationwide to assist in jurisdictional classification of registerable sex offenders. This database will come online in 2008. [www.nsopr.gov](http://www.nsopr.gov)



## **FEDERAL PARTNERS:**

**Bureau of Indian Affairs** [www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs](http://www.doi.gov/bureau-indian-affairs)  
**Department of Education** [www.ed.gov](http://www.ed.gov)  
**Department of Health and Human Services** [www.hhs.gov](http://www.hhs.gov)  
**Department of Labor** [www.dol.gov](http://www.dol.gov)  
**Department of State** [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov)  
**Drug Enforcement Administration** [www.usdoj.gov/dea](http://www.usdoj.gov/dea)  
**Federal Bureau of Investigation** [www.fbi.gov](http://www.fbi.gov)  
**Federal Law Enforcement Training Center** [www.fletc.gov](http://www.fletc.gov)  
**Financial Crimes Enforcement Network** [www.fincen.gov](http://www.fincen.gov)  
**National Drug Intelligence Center** [www.usdoj.gov/ndic](http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic)  
**National Institute of Corrections (NIC), Community Corrections Division**  
[www.nationalinstituteofcorrections.gov](http://www.nationalinstituteofcorrections.gov)  
**Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)** [www.cops.usdoj.gov](http://www.cops.usdoj.gov)  
**Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)** [www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov)  
**Office on Violence Against Women** [www.usdoj.gov/ovw](http://www.usdoj.gov/ovw)  
**State Justice Institute** [www.statejustice.org](http://www.statejustice.org)

## **COMMUNITY PARTNERS:**

**The American Correctional Association** [www.aca.org](http://www.aca.org)  
**American Indian Development Association** [www.aidainc.net](http://www.aidainc.net)  
**American Jail Association** [www.corrections.com/aja](http://www.corrections.com/aja)  
**American Probation and Parole Association** [www.appa-net.org](http://www.appa-net.org)  
**American Prosecutors Research Institute** [www.ndaa.org/apri](http://www.ndaa.org/apri)  
**Center for Sex Offender Management** [www.csom.org](http://www.csom.org)  
**Center for Court Innovation** [www.courtinnovation.org](http://www.courtinnovation.org)  
**Community Policing Consortium** [www.communitypolicing.org](http://www.communitypolicing.org)  
**Council of Juvenile Correctional Administrators** [www.cjca.net](http://www.cjca.net)  
**Federal Justice Statistics Resource Center** <http://fjsrc.urban.org/index.cfm>  
**Fox Valley Technical College** [www.fvtc.edu](http://www.fvtc.edu)  
**Fraternal Order of Police** [www.fop.net](http://www.fop.net)  
**International Association of Chiefs of Police** [www.theiacp.org](http://www.theiacp.org)  
**International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program**  
[www.usdoj.gov/criminal/icitap](http://www.usdoj.gov/criminal/icitap)  
**Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA)** [www.jrsainfo.org](http://www.jrsainfo.org)

**Mothers Against Drunk Driving** [www.madd.org](http://www.madd.org)

**National American Indian Country Judges Association** [www.naicja.org](http://www.naicja.org)

**National Association of Attorneys General** [www.naag.org](http://www.naag.org)

**National Association of Counties** [www.naco.org](http://www.naco.org)

**National Association of Drug Court Professionals** [www.nadcp.org](http://www.nadcp.org)

**National Archive of Criminal Justice Data** [www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD](http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD)

**National CASA Association** [www.nationalcasa.org](http://www.nationalcasa.org)

**National Center for Missing and Exploited Children** [www.ncmec.org](http://www.ncmec.org)

**National Center for State Courts** [www.ncsconline.org](http://www.ncsconline.org)

**National Center for Victims of Crime (National Victim Center)**  
[www.ncvc.org/ncvc/Main.aspx](http://www.ncvc.org/ncvc/Main.aspx)

**National Center on Elder Abuse** [www.elderabusecenter.org](http://www.elderabusecenter.org)

**National Children's Alliance (Formerly National Network of Children Advocacy Centers)** [www.nca-online.org](http://www.nca-online.org)

**National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS)**  
[www.search.org](http://www.search.org)

**National Congress of American Indians** [www.ncai.org](http://www.ncai.org)

**National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges** [www.ncjfcj.org](http://www.ncjfcj.org)

**National Crime Prevention Council** [www.ncpc.org](http://www.ncpc.org)

**National Criminal Justice Association** [www.ncja.org](http://www.ncja.org)

**National District Attorneys Association** [www.ndaa.org](http://www.ndaa.org)

**National Fraud Information Center** [www.fraud.org](http://www.fraud.org)

**National Governors Association** [www.nga.org](http://www.nga.org)

**National Indian Justice Center** [www.nijc.org](http://www.nijc.org)

**National Juvenile Detention Association** [www.njda.com](http://www.njda.com)

**National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives** [www.noblenatl.org](http://www.noblenatl.org)

**National Organization for Victim Assistance** [www.try-nova.org](http://www.try-nova.org)

**National Sheriffs Association** [www.sheriffs.org](http://www.sheriffs.org)

**National White Collar Crime Center** [www.nw3c.org](http://www.nw3c.org)

**Police Executive Research Forum** [www.perf.org](http://www.perf.org)

**Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program** [www.iir.com/riss/default.htm](http://www.iir.com/riss/default.htm)

**Tribal Court Clearing House** [www.tribal-institute.org](http://www.tribal-institute.org)

**Tribal Law and Policy Institute** [www.tribal-institute.org](http://www.tribal-institute.org)

**The United States Conference of Mayors** [www.usmayors.org/uscm/home.asp](http://www.usmayors.org/uscm/home.asp)





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