



2003

NIJ

National Institute of Justice

2003



Annual Report

**To the President, the Attorney General,
and the Congress:**

It is my honor to transmit the National Institute of Justice's annual report on research, development, and evaluation for fiscal year 2003, pursuant to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act (as amended) and the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act.

Respectfully submitted,

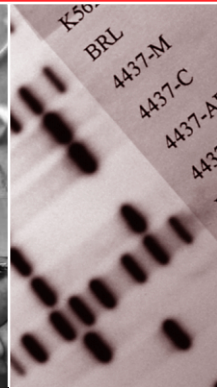
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Sarah V. Hart". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sarah V. Hart
Director, National Institute of Justice
Washington, D.C.

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2003

Annual Report



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

810 Seventh Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

John Ashcroft
Attorney General

Deborah J. Daniels
Assistant Attorney General

Sarah V. Hart
Director, National Institute of Justice

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Introduction

Introduction

Since established by Congress in 1968, the National Institute of Justice has been instrumental in providing criminal justice practitioners and policymakers with the knowledge and tools needed to control crime and administer justice. NIJ's activities in 2003 illustrate a continuing commitment to improve criminal justice by bringing reliable science information to the field.

NIJ continued work that brings together researchers, criminal justice practitioners, and policymakers by making them equal partners in a process to identify problems, develop a strategy to address those problems, implement the strategy, measure the results, and then adjust the strategy in light of those results. The process brings the power of research out of the theoretical and onto the front lines. Several past projects have laid the groundwork for how to plan and execute researcher/practitioner partnerships and, as an example of the benefits of this knowledge, NIJ is applying the lessons learned in these efforts through research partnerships in each of the 93 Project Safe Neighborhoods sites.

NIJ has elevated the role of the practitioner in the planning stages of research as well, working to give practitioners a more active role in shaping NIJ's research agenda and in selecting the research to be funded through the peer review process, so that the fruits of the research can be relevant to the field and help policymakers make decisions informed by scientific findings.

As a better informed justice community seeks innovative approaches for controlling crime and administering justice, they need to know what works, what doesn't work, and why. To better answer this question, in 2003 NIJ created an Evaluation Division to oversee NIJ's evaluation activities. The division's mission is to improve NIJ's capacity to assess the effectiveness of criminal justice programs and

spread the word about innovations that work, as well as those that don't.

NIJ took a major step this year in maximizing the use of DNA when it completed a comprehensive report to the Attorney General on the extent of and causes for the delays in forensic DNA analysis. The report detailed six recommendations that served as the foundation of a comprehensive, national DNA initiative announced by the Attorney General on behalf of the President in March 2003.

The rapid growth of other justice-related technologies is remarkable. Much of it has been fostered with NIJ support and guidance. The NIJ standards program helps justice agencies make informed purchasing decisions about equipment needed for justice operations. The National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers system offers support, research findings, and technological expertise to help State and local law enforcement and corrections personnel perform their duties more safely and efficiently. The net effect is better informed, better equipped law enforcement and corrections agencies during a time of great technological advancement.

The power of the Internet and other electronic formats has changed how the world communicates. NIJ's electronic activities continue to harness the power of the Internet to improve communication channels with justice practitioners, researchers, and policymakers. For example, in 2003 NIJ converted to an electronic process for applicants to apply for and receive NIJ funding, created a fully searchable database of its online publication materials, and increased its use of CD-ROM's as a means of disseminating information. CD-ROM's and other dynamic electronic formats were created to share findings related to equipment for first responders, school safety, eyewitness evidence, and DNA workshops.



Highlights of the Year

Counterterrorism Research and Development

Terrorist attacks and threats at home and abroad have led NIJ to expand its focus on what is arguably the most pressing issue of the new century. The need for institutions entrusted with guarding the public's safety—particularly first responders—to be equipped with the most advanced equipment in order to do their jobs in the event of an attack is self-evident. The same is true of those who protect the Nation's infrastructure. NIJ continues to support research that helps meet these and related needs, with the goal of ensuring better public safety.

In addition to technology-based research, the Nation also needs research in order to understand the structure of terrorist groups, identify patterns of terrorist conduct prior to an incident, and examine how terrorist activities are funded. In 2003, NIJ intensified its commitment to these types of issues, and from 73 proposals submitted in response to a solicitation for research, selected 13 areas for study. (See "Social Science-Based Counterterrorism Research Funded by NIJ in 2003," page 5.)

Building knowledge to enhance the criminal justice response

The projects funded by NIJ in 2003 are addressing gaps in counterterrorism research. With terrorism creating new responsibilities for law enforcement and the courts, NIJ is looking at the detection, investigation, and prosecution of terrorist incidents as well as the link between terrorist organizations and transnational crime.

Understanding terrorists' behavior and operations. Like other criminals, terrorists create their own opportunities for crime and learn from others how to commit them. Researchers will examine the process terrorists use to plan and carry out their special crimes and the means they use to develop and pass on their criminal skills (such as how to launder money).

Terrorist groups know how to manufacture weapons, master weapons and tactics, and gather the information needed to plot their attacks. How they do so is the topic of a study of terrorists' tactical and operational learning. Researchers are compiling data on the patterns of past terrorist conduct—criminal as well as noncriminal—before the attacks occurred, in an attempt to arm law enforcement and prosecutors with tools to predict future terrorist activity.

Exposing international links.

There is evidence that terrorists are working with international organized crime to advance their operations. How exactly the two are linked (and also how they diverge) is the subject of research to improve law enforcement investigations. In the past, terrorists have used international organized crime groups to help finance their operations. One way is by trading in commodities, such as gold and tobacco, and circumventing the regulatory process (by smuggling and false invoicing, for example). They also engage in money laundering to transfer funds. Analysis

With terrorism creating new responsibilities for law enforcement and the courts, NIJ is looking at the detection, investigation, and prosecution of terrorist incidents as well as the link between terrorist organizations and transnational crime.

In the event of an attack with chemical or biological agents, the Nation's public health surveillance systems can be an effective method of detection and recognition.

of these operations here and abroad should aid in the design of detection and intervention strategies.

Protecting "targets" at home.

In the interest of enhancing preparedness and security, NIJ is sponsoring studies related to the possibility of an attack in public and other places where considerable harm could be done by dispersing biological or chemical agents.

Shopping malls are among the potential targets of attack. Although mall owners have security measures in place, they may not be adequate for a terrorist threat. NIJ is assessing private security in 2,000 large retail spaces, examining the adequacy of preparation, detection capabilities, and response plans. Part of the study will be a review of State regulations covering private security hiring and training standards.

The Nation's 185 seaports are also high-risk targets for terrorists seeking to cause destruction and disrupt U.S. international trade. Protecting these seaports is the responsibility of law enforcement, often in partnership with private firms. To date, there has been no comprehensive public study of port security. NIJ is meeting this need by examining the public-private partnerships and the resources and expertise available to them. The study should provide guidelines for more effective security.

A bioterrorism attack on American livestock could cripple the industry and damage the U.S. economy by forcing a halt in beef exports.

NIJ research funded in 2003 will pinpoint vulnerabilities in this agricultural sector, identify what law enforcement needs to prevent an attack, and develop a law enforcement response plan and training manual focused on protecting the industry.

In the event of an attack with chemical or biological agents, the Nation's public health surveillance systems can be an effective method of detection and recognition. Understanding the importance of law enforcement and public health agencies working together to prepare for and respond to this type of threat, NIJ funded a study to assess the potential for such partnerships by comparing the U.S. public health surveillance system to those in Canada and the United Kingdom. The outcome will be a set of best practices that can be adopted for use in the United States.

Technology-based solutions for bomb squads

The Nation's bomb squads face greater challenges than ever as explosive devices become more sophisticated and dangerous. Bombings are not uncommon: between 1988 and 1997, there were more than 38,000 explosive incidents in the United States. And the quest to stay ahead of the bomb builders and develop better disablement strategies and devices is all the more pressing in this era of terrorist threats and attacks. The Department of Defense, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives are partners with NIJ in pooling expertise to support State and local bomb technicians.

SOCIAL SCIENCE-BASED COUNTERTERRORISM RESEARCH FUNDED BY NIJ IN 2003

Crimes Committed by Terrorist Groups: Theory, Research, and Prevention

Indiana State University
Mark Hamm
\$133,977
2003-DT-CX-0002

Defining the Role of Law Enforcement in Protecting American Agriculture

Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Terry Knowles
\$233,832
2003-IJ-CX-1024

Exploring the Links Between International Organized Crime and Terrorism

American University
Louise Shelly
\$235,810
2003-IJ-CX-1019

Identifying the Links Between White Collar Crime and Terrorism

West Virginia Office of the State Auditor
Glenn B. Gainer III
\$78,136
2003-IJ-CX-1018

Impact of Terrorist Attacks on State Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Systems

Council of State Governments
Magdalena Mook
\$281,769
2003-DT-CX-0004

Improving Cooperation Between Law Enforcement and Arab Communities

Vera Institute of Justice, Inc.
Robert Davis
\$355,329
2003-IJ-CX-1020

Local Prosecutors' Response to Terrorism

American Prosecutors Research Institute
Elaine Nugent
\$175,000
2003-IJ-CX-1025

Pre-Incident Indicators of Terrorist Incidents

University of Arkansas
Brent L. Smith
\$343,885
2003-DT-CX-0003

The Preparedness of Private Security in Shopping Malls

Vera Institute of Justice, Inc.
Robert Davis
\$395,136
2003-IJ-CX-1017

Protecting America's Ports: Assessing Coordination Between Law Enforcement and Private Security

Police Executive Research Forum
Gerald Murphy
\$398,462
2003-IJ-CX-1021

Research on Terrorism

Research Triangle Institute
David Faucette
\$332,018
2003-IJ-CX-1023

Tactical and Operation Learning by Terrorist Groups

Rand Corporation
Brian Jackson
\$368,580
2003-IJ-CX-1022

Terrorism Finance and the Nexus With Transnational Organized Crime

Northeastern University
Nickos Passas
\$612,298
2003-DT-CX-0001

The Vanguard robot achieves more than 90 percent of the mission requirements identified by practitioners, at less than one-third of the cost of other commercially available bomb robots.

Improving protective devices.

Bomb technicians wear protective suits that are designed to protect against overpressure, fragmentation, impact, and heat; the protection they provide is well documented. However, there are drawbacks to these suits: reduced mobility, fatigue, heat stress, and a reduction in dexterity. NIJ is now developing a performance standard for bomb suits that will help agencies make informed decisions when purchasing this vital equipment.

One device that can perform some of the more dangerous tasks and thereby reduce or eliminate the technician's time on target is the "bomb robot." These devices can be used in areas that would be unsafe to enter, allowing the operator to remain at a safe distance. Even if a robot cannot reach and disrupt the bomb, it can still relay information to aid in the selection of tools and procedures.

NIJ sponsored the development of a robot built to practitioners' specifications and intended to correct shortcomings in the current generation of robots. In 2003, NIJ funded a project to modify this robot, called the "Vanguard," and deliver five modified bomb robots to law enforcement agencies to evaluate under operational conditions. The Vanguard robot achieves more than 90 percent of the mission requirements identified by practitioners, at less than one-third of the cost of other commercially available bomb robots.

Making information more accessible. NIJ is leveraging the revolution in information technology to

provide bomb technicians ready access to vital data. Three projects are noteworthy for 2003:

- For bomb squads working at an incident scene, portability of information devices is important. Building on its work in developing a palm-size device that meets this need, NIJ is conducting an evaluation of the device, which is now in operation at the Philadelphia Police Department. The device affords quick access to manuals, charts, and publications to aid technicians in their operations. NIJ also developed a set of four CD's containing bomb information from the FBI's Bomb Data Center and distributed the set to bomb squads across the country.
- NIJ funds Critical Incident Response Technology Seminars (CIRTS) to give bomb squads access to the latest information on threats and technology. In 2003, CIRTS seminars featured presentations on terrorist trends, by the Defense Intelligence Agency, and on improvised nuclear devices, by the U.S. Department of Energy.
- X-ray imaging systems help bomb technicians "see" the composition of an explosive device. NIJ is contributing to the improvement of these systems by publishing a standard for their development; by evaluating diagnostic system tools; and by providing to bomb squads in 27 States a portable, PC-based x-ray system that diagnoses explosives in real time. In 2003, work continued on a device that will quadruple the image area of current x-ray systems.

Improving Law Enforcement and Corrections

A substantial part of NIJ's research and development activity has always been devoted to finding ways that law enforcement and corrections officers can do their jobs better, more safely, and more efficiently.

Helping police train

In 2003, NIJ awarded \$1 million to the Institute for Law and Justice and Eastern Kentucky University to produce a training evaluation model and related products that can guide evaluation of justice training activities supported by Federal, State, and local funds. This flexible tool kit will help justice agencies achieve more consistency and control over the training they fund and help grant recipients use their training funds more effectively.

Helping police cope

NIJ developed an innovative new research initiative in 2003 aimed at identifying ways to improve police officer performance, health, safety, and quality of family life. The research is examining human factors such as shift work, long work hours, and ways to improve the interface between emerging technologies and the officers who will use them. The first set of projects builds on previous work NIJ sponsored on police fatigue. These projects are being developed in concert with researchers from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, the Bureau of Labor

Statistics, and Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, as well as private and academic researchers who are studying ways to reduce the impact of long and irregular work hours on American workers. Because of NIJ's leadership, police work-hour research may provide a model for many other occupational groups in the future.

Fighting rural theft

A grant of more than \$400,000 was awarded in 2003 to the Urban Institute to evaluate the Agricultural Crime Technology Information and Operation Network in California's San Joaquin Valley. This program uses novel technologies to prevent losses from thefts of agricultural equipment and goods, which currently cost farmers and ranchers tens of millions of dollars each year. The study will (1) assess the impact, cost-benefits, and transferability of the program by collecting data in the intervention sites (as well as in comparison counties);

The *Anchorage Daily News* reported on August 10, 2003, that Juneau would be the first town in Alaska to test Segways, the self-balancing scooters, for police work as part of an NIJ pilot program to determine the Segway's suitability for law enforcement. The National Law Enforcement and Corrections Center—Northwest, in Anchorage, provided three Segways for Alaska State troopers to try out at no cost. *From <http://www.newsobserver.com>*

(2) analyze two victimization surveys; and (3) conduct interviews with victims and law enforcement authorities.

Improving the use of eyewitness evidence

Eyewitness evidence is often essential in identifying, charging, and ultimately convicting perpetrators, but cases are stronger if the evidence is obtained by law enforcement officers accurately and reliably. In 2003, NIJ published *Eyewitness Evidence: A Trainer's Manual for Law Enforcement* to be used in creating and teaching courses on eyewitness evidence, with particular emphasis on interviewing witnesses and conducting lineups. The manual provides instructors with sample lesson plans, explanations grounded in research, and multimedia presentations that supplement key points in the training curriculum. The manual was developed by a panel of law enforcement practitioners, psychology researchers, prosecutors, and defense lawyers. The sample lesson plans and materials included in the manual were pilot tested by police training instructors in an authentic class-

room environment. The manual is designed as a trainer's companion to the NIJ publication *Eyewitness Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement*.

For more information:

- *Eyewitness Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, October 1999 (NCJ 178240), <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/178240.htm>.
- *Eyewitness Evidence: A Trainer's Manual for Law Enforcement*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, September 2003 (NCJ 188678), <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/eyewitness/188678.html>.

Reentry of offenders into society

With 600,000 inmates released from prisons each year, reentry programs are crucial to help reduce the rate of recidivism and ensure the safety of the community. Policymakers increasingly need research on effective reentry programs, particularly those that aid ex-prisoners during the first year after release when they are most likely to commit new crimes.

The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) is a Justice Department program administered by the Office of Justice Programs aimed at serious, high-risk offenders (both juveniles and adults). Through SVORI, State and local agencies get help from Federal partners to support all the components of a comprehensive reentry program.

A September 2, 2003, column in the *Oregonian* on the ineffectiveness of correctional boot camps cited NIJ's *Correctional Boot Camps: Lessons From a Decade of Research*. Looking back to the first half of the 20th century, when judges prescribed military service for young offenders and the public viewed this as a miracle cure, the author cites NIJ's finding that boot camps do not reduce recidivism. From <http://www.OregonLive.com>

In 2003, NIJ awarded \$1.9 million to RTI International, in collaboration with the Urban Institute, for a 5-year multisite project to assess the impact of SVORI. The evaluation project includes a 1-year implementation phase in which practitioners serve a prominent role in the planning and design of the study, followed by a 4-year impact assessment and cost-benefit analysis. Over the course of the project, data will be collected from prisoners, program administrators and staff, and official records. Data collected on recidivism will include technical violations, reoffending, rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration. The research will test the extent to which (1) the initiative leads to more coordinated planning and integrated services among partner agencies, (2) reentry participants receive more individualized and comprehensive services than comparison subjects, (3) reentry participants demonstrate better outcomes than comparison subjects, and (4) the benefits derived from reentry programs exceed the costs.

For more information:

- Additional information on the evaluation can be found at <http://www.svori-evaluation.org>.
- A description of OJP's reentry activities can be found at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reentry>.

Policing research: Past, present, and future

NIJ, along with the Justice Department's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, commissioned a comprehensive review and assessment of all policing research conducted since

1968, the year of the passage of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, which created NIJ. The resulting report, produced by the National Research Council and released in 2003, found a remarkable transformation in the openness to innovation and evaluation among the law enforcement community. The report presents a series of recommendations for police, lawmakers, and communities that seek to build on that openness and improve policing even more in the 21st century.

For more information:

- The final report from the National Research Council, *Fairness and Effectiveness in Policing: The Evidence* is available online at the National Academies Press Web site at <http://www.nap.edu/books/0309084334/html>.

Workshop on extortion

NIJ convened a 1-day workshop entitled "The Enduring Problem of Extortion: A Practical Assessment of Causes and Interventions." The workshop brought together expert researchers, investigators, and prosecutors for a discussion of U.S. and international extortion incidents, differing perspectives on the problem, and the local conditions that surround extortion's occurrence. Much of the discussion focused on individual cases and studies in terms of victims, offenders, circumstances, and responses. NIJ used the findings to develop a targeted research agenda that will advance knowledge and provide practical tools for enhancing investigations, prosecutions, and prevention efforts.

With 600,000 inmates released from prisons each year, reentry programs are crucial to help reduce the rate of recidivism and ensure the safety of the community.

Responding to illegal drugs

The Federal Government monitors illegal drug use in America in several ways. The Drug Abuse Warning Network, for example, gathers data from medical examiners and emergency rooms. Monitoring the Future is a national survey of drug use among school-aged youth. NIJ's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program collects information about drug abuse from people who are arrested.

ADAM data tell local and regional policymakers what specific drugs arrestees are using so policymakers can better tailor their crime programs and policies as well as their drug prevention and treatment programs and policies. In 2003, 35 sites across the United States were exploring their community's drug-crime challenges using ADAM. Drug use varies widely by region and locality, although in 2003 marijuana continued to be the drug of choice for the majority of arrestees.

Several sites enhanced their understanding of the issues by also asking arrestees about their use of firearms, their access to social services, their experiences with domestic violence, and HIV

testing practices. Also in 2003, NIJ began a thorough review of its drugs and crime research portfolio; a major revamping is underway.¹

ADAM collects data through interviews and urinalysis. Urinalysis is fast and highly reliable. But collecting the specimen can feel invasive to both the person providing the specimen and the person monitoring the collection, so NIJ continues to investigate other ways to determine illegal drug use, specifically by analyzing sweat and saliva. Ongoing studies show promise, but further research and development are needed for these alternatives to be as accurate, comprehensive, inexpensive, and easy to analyze as urine.

For more information:

- Information about the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring program and NIJ's drugs and crime research activities can be found at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/adam>.

Evaluating drug courts

Do drug courts reduce recidivism? Do they reduce drug use? And if so, by how much? Answers to

¹ In early 2004, NIJ stopped work on the ADAM program data collection effort. This action was taken in response to a significant reduction in the congressional appropriation to NIJ in fiscal year 2004 for social science research. Although the President's budget requested sufficient funds to continue the ADAM program in fiscal year 2004, the appropriations bill that Congress passed did not appropriate the funds the President requested. In response to requests from Federal policymakers for a national estimate of drug use by persons arrested for crimes, preliminary planning has begun to replace the ADAM program with a data collection system that will provide this estimate. This new program would involve approximately 25 "core sites" where data would be collected not only to contribute to a national estimate of arrestee drug use but also to help inform local policymakers and law enforcement officials as to the nature and extent of drug use by persons committing crimes in their areas. A sufficient number of additional sites will be selected to ensure that the system provides a national estimate of drug use by persons who commit crimes. The system will build on much of the knowledge gained through the ADAM program and will benefit both national-level policymakers as well as local officials in the 25 core sites.

these and other basic questions about the effectiveness of drug courts are the goal of the National Drug Court Evaluation. In 2003, NIJ awarded \$570,000 for phase I of a longitudinal study of the impact of drug courts.

During phase I, the project partners (the Urban Institute, RTI

International, and the Center for Court Innovation) conducted a survey of drug courts and began selecting test and comparison courts. The planning in the first phase will lay the groundwork for a methodologically sound approach for future phases.

Maximizing the Investigative Power of DNA

DNA collection and analysis give the justice field a powerful tool for convicting the guilty and exonerating the innocent. Procedural improvements have made the collection of DNA evidence more efficient and reliable, and advances in science allow forensic scientists to identify DNA samples from hair, bone, and ever smaller amounts of blood and other body fluids. But the process remains relatively expensive, and as States enact statutes calling for the collection of DNA samples from offenders for a growing list of crimes, crime labs face a continuing backlog of samples to be tested. NIJ has been instrumental in improving DNA collection and analysis, and in 2003 continued to help solve the backlog dilemma.

Presidential DNA initiative

In 2001, the Attorney General directed NIJ to examine existing delays in analyzing crime scene DNA evidence and develop recommendations to eliminate those delays. He also directed NIJ to make recommendations for a national, comprehensive effort to eliminate the delays. In response,

NIJ submitted a report to the Attorney General with a series of recommendations to eliminate the DNA testing backlog and to build the capacity to routinely use DNA evidence as an investigative tool in jurisdictions throughout the Nation. That report became a key building block of the President's DNA initiative, Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology, a comprehensive national strategy for using DNA technology to solve crime and to protect the innocent, announced by the Attorney General in March 2003. The initiative is a \$1 billion, 5-year Federal effort to strengthen and improve the collection, analysis, and use of DNA at the Federal and State levels. The initiative also calls for the creation of a National Forensic Science Commission to assess the needs of the forensic science community and to stimulate public awareness of and interest in the uses of other forensic technologies to solve crimes.

For more information:

- Visit NIJ's Web page on the President's DNA initiative at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/dnainitiative/welcome.html>.

Procedural improvements have made the collection of DNA evidence more efficient and reliable, and advances in science allow forensic scientists to identify DNA samples from hair, bone, and ever smaller amounts of blood and other body fluids.

DNA Backlog Reduction Program

During 2003, NIJ's DNA Backlog Reduction Program continued efforts to eliminate backlogs of DNA evidence in public sector crime laboratories in order to crack unsolved cases and prevent future crimes. The program has two components:

Convicted Offender DNA Backlog Reduction Program. The goal of this program is to rapidly accelerate the analysis of DNA samples collected from convicted offenders. Participating labs can use funding to analyze samples inhouse or to have the samples outsourced to private vendor labs with a larger and more rapid analytical capacity. The analyzed samples can then be entered into the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), the national database of criminal DNA profiles. In 2003, \$23.9 million in funding was awarded to 42 States through this program.

No Suspect DNA Backlog Reduction Program. NIJ provides funding to States to identify, collect, and analyze DNA samples from evidence collected in cases with

no suspect or in which the original suspect has been ruled out as the perpetrator. The analyzed samples are then compared to local, State, and national databases to identify whether there are matches between the evidence and a convicted felon or evidence from other crime scenes. This process can be a powerful tool for solving cold cases or for tying disparate crimes together to assist investigations. NIJ encourages States applying for funding under the program to develop a plan that will prioritize no suspect cases, foster cooperation among all the agencies in the State analyzing the cases, and provide for building or increasing laboratory capacity to handle future no suspect cases. In 2003, 38 States with 29,964 no suspect cases received \$39.7 million in funding under the program.

Operational support to crime laboratories

NIJ's Crime Laboratory Improvement Program helps State and local crime laboratories improve their capacity and ability to conduct justice-related forensic analyses. NIJ funded 32 awards under this program in 2003. These awards helped establish forensic capabilities previously unavailable in some labs, cut the time needed for labs to analyze evidence, reduce the backlog of samples awaiting analysis, and provide training and continuing education for analysts.

The Paul Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act provides funding to State and local crime laboratories and medical examiner offices to improve the quality, timeliness, and credibility of justice-related

CBS News covered Attorney General John Ashcroft's March 11, 2003, announcement that the Justice Department planned to seek \$1 billion over 5 years to increase DNA analysis, which "has proved invaluable in solving crimes." The plan, outlined in President Bush's budget request for 2004, would double the FBI's rate of processing DNA samples by 2005 and provide money for State and local laboratories to do the same. From <http://www.CBSNews.com>

forensic science services. Funds are awarded in two parts:

- 75 percent is awarded to States and territories through formula awards. In 2003, NIJ distributed a total funding of \$3.69 million to 48 States through the formula grants program.
- 25 percent is available for discretionary awards to States, territories, and local governments. NIJ distributed six awards totaling \$1.24 million from the discretionary program in 2003.

DNA Research and Development Program

A key aspect of NIJ's effort to maximize the investigative power of DNA is to improve the tools and technologies that State and local crime laboratories can use to examine DNA evidence collected from crime scenes. Awards were made in 2003 to:

- Separate male and female samples of sexual assault evidence to improve identification of the source of evidence.
- Improve examination of challenging DNA evidence samples, such as mixtures from two or more individuals and damaged, degraded, or limited DNA that would otherwise be impossible to analyze.
- Isolate DNA from aged skeletal remains for identification and investigative purposes.
- Develop and improve smaller DNA testing devices to make them more portable.
- Refine the use of nontraditional DNA markers such as those found on the Y chromosome and in mitochondrial DNA that can provide more information on the source of a DNA sample.

SERVING THE FORENSIC SCIENCE COMMUNITY

NIJ continued funding in 2003 for the Forensic Resource Network, a collaboration of NIJ grantee institutions with forensic science expertise. The Network assists State and local forensic laboratories and the forensic science community in four critical areas: (1) training; (2) technology transfer; (3) methods research and development, testing, and evaluation; and (4) analytical services.

The Forensic Resource Network includes the following institutional members:

Forensic Science Center at Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia,

provides technical assistance to DNA labs, distance education, and training and conducts basic and applied research. Offers a master's degree program in forensic science. Recent successes include support for DNA laboratory transition to a new DNA analysis platform and analysis of convicted offender samples for entry into the Combined DNA Index System.

Forensic Science Initiative at West Virginia University in Morgantown, West Virginia,

conducts basic and applied forensic science research and provides education and training for forensic scientists. Recent work includes the development of curriculum recommendations for forensic science education, which have been adopted by the American Academy of Forensic Sciences for its pilot accreditation program.

National Center for Forensic Science at the University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida,

conducts research, technology transfer, testing, and evaluation. Recent successes include advances in DNA analysis, arson investigation, textile fiber identification, and digital evidence.

National Forensic Science Technology Center in Largo, Florida,

develops forensic science training programs and provides support for quality systems and forensic examiner competency. Recent successes include providing quality assurance audit services for DNA laboratories, conducting auditor training classes, and establishing DNA and controlled substances training academies.

Violence and Victimization

There is a pervasive form of violence that occurs not in the streets of the Nation's communities, but behind closed doors. The National Violence Against Women Survey revealed that 1 out of 6 women in the United States has been the victim of an attempted or completed sexual assault during her lifetime. Recent NIJ research has helped shed light on the problems of intimate partner violence and sexual violence, documenting the extent of these problems and offering criminal justice strategies for effective response. NIJ bolstered its research agenda in 2003 in the areas of sexual violence and batterers and their victims with research awards to continue the examination of these issues and to inform the criminal justice community about appropriate and effective responses.

Do batterer intervention programs work? Two studies

For more than a decade, courts have been sending some convicted batterers to intervention programs rather than to prison. But do these programs work? Two

studies in Florida and New York tested the most common type of batterer intervention. Their findings raise serious questions about the effectiveness of these programs.

What did the researchers find? Batterer intervention programs do not change batterers' attitudes and may have only minor effects on behavior, according to these studies. The Florida study found no significant differences between those who had treatment and those who did not as to whether they battered again or in their attitudes toward domestic violence. The study did find an apparent relationship between whether an offender was employed or owned a house and whether he reoffended: Those with the most to lose were the least likely to reoffend. In New York, batterers in a 26-week program were less likely to reoffend than those in an 8-week program, but neither group showed any change in attitude toward women or domestic violence.

For more information:

- *Batterer Intervention Programs: Where Do We Go From Here?* Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, September 2003 (NCJ 195079), <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/195079.htm>.
- *Do Batterer Intervention Programs Work? Two Studies*, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, September 2003 (NCJ 200331), <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/200331.htm>.

The *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* cited NIJ statistics in an October 1, 2003, article announcing Hawaii Attorney General Mark Bennett's kickoff of a statewide campaign to respond to incidents of stalking. The *Bulletin* noted that, nationally, 1 out of 12 women and 1 out of 45 men will be stalked sometime in their lives, with a majority of the victims being stalked by someone they know (such as a former spouse or intimate partner). From <http://www.Starbulletin.com>

Helping victims with special needs

Many crime victims possess physical or cultural characteristics that may present barriers for law enforcement personnel attempting to assist them.

NIJ awarded approximately \$200,000 to the Council on Crime & Justice in 2003 to conduct an exploratory investigation into the needs and help-seeking behaviors of sexual violence victims in the deaf and hard-of-hearing communities. This study promises to inform law enforcement agencies on how to enhance their responsiveness to victims from these vulnerable communities. An auditing protocol for law enforcement agencies is expected to result from the study.

NIJ awarded \$276,000 to the National Center for State Courts to conduct a national survey of accessibility to civil protection for battered women with limited English proficiency. The study has the potential to inform criminal justice officials and practitioners about the capacity of courts to meet the language needs of populations with limited English proficiency, and to provide promising practices for courts to model their response to these victims, thus enhancing the quality of their experience when they seek assistance from the civil system.

Specialized care for victims and treatment for offenders

A Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) and Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) can provide not only specialized attention for victims but also specialized

collection of forensic evidence. NIJ awarded \$275,000 to the American Prosecutors Research Institute in 2003 to examine the impact of SANE/SART interventions on rates of arrest, prosecution, and conviction, as well as frequency of guilty pleas, charges at case disposition, and sentencing. Findings from this study are expected to influence the expansion of SANE/SART programs to jurisdictions where they currently do not exist as well as enhance existing programs.

NIJ also awarded a grant of \$435,000 to the Indiana University of Pennsylvania to examine the effects of mental health treatment as a supplement to a batterer intervention program. The study will compare the effects on a group that receives the treatment with a group that does not receive it. Both groups will be followed for 12 months to track subsequent intimate partner violence. This research has the potential to inform the field of professionals working on batterer intervention programs in general and court and probation practitioners in particular.

Sharing data on domestic violence

Through an NIJ-sponsored initiative, some 40 Federal, State, county, and local law enforcement agencies in the San Diego area are sharing information about domestic violence cases as a means of combating the crime. The San Diego County Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) integrates more than 2,500 workstations, laptops, and printers throughout San Diego County. ARJIS has more than 10,000 authorized registered

There is a pervasive form of violence that occurs not in the streets of the Nation's communities, but behind closed doors. The National Violence Against Women Survey revealed that 1 out of 6 women in the United States has been the victim of an attempted or completed sexual assault during her lifetime.

NIJ enlisted the expertise of a panel of top researchers to create theoretical links between different types of violence and to help shape NIJ's future violence research agenda.

users generating more than 35,000 transactions daily. ARJIS is used for tactical analysis, investigations, statistical information, and crime analysis. Officers can submit queries and request photos from wireless-equipped PDA's (personal digital assistants) in the field.

Through a secure intranet connection, ARJIS participants can access data on the region's crime cases, arrests, citations, field interviews, traffic accidents, fraudulent documents, photographs, gang information, and stolen property.

The ARJIS domestic violence database contains information about more than one million individuals; 2,500 cases are actively monitored, with criminal histories going back 5 years. In 2003, ARJIS worked on developing an officer notification alert system to let probation officers and domestic violence investigators know when their clients have additional contact with the justice system.

Violence theory workshop

NIJ enlisted the expertise of a panel of top researchers to create theoretical links between different types of violence and to help shape NIJ's future violence research agenda. The 18 workshop participants were selected for their expert knowledge of violence theory as well as for their creativity and broad vision. The December 2002 workshop featured thought-provoking papers and followup discussions. Conclusions and findings from the workshop helped guide the resulting NIJ research agenda for 2003 and will be the centerpiece of a followup workshop of practitioners and policymakers in 2004.

For more information:

- A summary of the workshop can be found on NIJ's Violence Against Women and Family Violence program Web page at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/vawprog/theory.html>.

Prison rape

In passing the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003, Congress established a goal of making rape prevention a top priority in all of the Nation's prisons and establishing a zero tolerance policy toward the incidence of prison rape. In support of the Act, NIJ funded research in 2003 that will glean as much information as possible about the incidence of prison rape and the attitudes toward it among inmates and corrections officers. Who are the perpetrators? Who are the victims? Why are particular victims targeted? How do newer inmates assimilate the prison culture regarding rape? By tapping into prison attitudes and culture toward rape, the study will lay the groundwork for establishing policies and procedures to prevent rape and to target perpetrators.

Elder fraud

The Nation's growing population of elderly citizens is often vulnerable to fraudulent activities by unscrupulous organizations and individuals. Congress passed the Protecting Seniors From Fraud Act to prevent these types of crimes, in part by educating senior citizens about fraud so that they're less susceptible to becoming victims. The Act directed the Attorney General to conduct a study on such crimes to assist in the

development of new strategies that will prevent and reduce the incidence of elder fraud.

In response to this mandate, NIJ funded two studies in 2003 to assess the magnitude and nature of fraud against seniors, the risk factors associated with

the defrauding of seniors, the manner in which Federal and State justice systems respond to these crimes, the effectiveness of damage awards and other forms of victim reimbursement, and effective ways to prevent or reduce the occurrence of such crimes against seniors.

Tools and Technology

It can be difficult for law enforcement and corrections agencies to stay up-to-date with the rapid growth of tools and technologies designed to help them do their jobs better. NIJ helps agencies keep informed through a variety of print and electronic products and through the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers. In 2003, NIJ continued to sponsor the exploration of new technologies, the testing of existing technologies, and the development of standards by which to assess technologies. NIJ field tests put equipment through the rigors of real-world use to assess the equipment's operational potential.

Biometrics and forensics

NIJ continues to explore new forensics techniques, particularly the use of biometrics—measuring physical traits such as facial features, fingerprints, voice, or iris patterns to identify individuals—as a tool for security and criminal justice.

Face recognition for law enforcement. NIJ has sponsored the development of several software technology solutions to enhance

and automate such difficult and time-consuming law enforcement investigative efforts as locating missing and exploited children and identifying individuals in video surveillance.

Face recognition technologies glean biometric identification from faces on still and video images, and use related software to find matches on the Internet and in databases and to manage data. Several NIJ-supported prototype systems for face recognition continued development in 2003:

- Missing Child Locator Agent searches the Internet for images of children.
- Video Watchdog matches faces from live or videotaped sequences with mug shot databases.
- Child Online Pornographic Image Eradication System matches unknown images to databases of known child pornography.

Biometrics technology for prisons and jails. Several NIJ projects ongoing in 2003 are testing biometrics technology for use in prisons and jails. At the Prince

Georges County, Maryland, correctional facility, NIJ has developed a biometrics system that uses facial recognition technology to identify people entering and leaving the facility. This allows jailers to make sure only authorized persons enter and exit the institution and to quickly account for all staff and visitors inside an institution in case of an emergency. In addition, NIJ has partnered with the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center and the Naval Correctional Facility, both in Charleston, South Carolina, to develop a prototype inmate accountability system using a combination of biometrics to control inmate movement. The system uses hand geometry and fingerprint scanners to control inmate movement from one location to another inside the institution. Both projects will aid in the development of valuable tools that will assist jails and prisons in the management of high-risk offenders such as terrorists.

Identifying arrestees. NIJ is evaluating the use of facial recognition technology to identify arrestees across databases in multiple counties in South Florida.

Uncovering drug labs. Many areas of the United States have experienced a sharp increase in illicit methamphetamine manufacturing over the last several years. NIJ awarded \$300,000 to the Washington State Patrol in 2003 to identify the chemicals used in both traditional and emerging methamphetamine manufacturing techniques, develop capillary electrophoresis-based methods for practical and robust detection of these chemicals, and disseminate the research

findings to forensic laboratories to assist them in their investigation of the production of methamphetamine.

Information sharing through interoperability

Effective communication within and among public safety agencies is vital, especially during critical incidents that span jurisdictional boundaries and require different agencies to coordinate efforts. NIJ has undertaken a major effort to explore ways to improve interoperability among public safety agencies.

NIJ's AGILE program is dedicated to studying interoperability options and making valuable information available to law enforcement officials, firefighters, and emergency technicians in different jurisdictions in communities across the country.

Through the AGILE program, NIJ created the National Task Force on Interoperability in 2002. The task force, which includes representatives from 18 national associations representing State and local government and public safety officials, held a series of discussions that sought to address interoperability issues in a more comprehensive way. Through this dialogue, the task force developed *Why Can't We Talk? Working Together to Bridge the Communications Gap to Save Lives* in 2003, a video guide for public officials to raise awareness about the importance of interoperability, to provide the basic information necessary to understand the impact of this issue on their constituencies, and to provide

guidance on the initial steps to take in developing interoperable public safety radio communication systems.

AGILE continued support in 2003 of the Capital Wireless Integrated Network (CapWIN), launched in 1999 by officials from Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia with initial funding from NIJ and the U.S. Department of Transportation. The project aims to create the first integrated multi-State transportation and public safety information wireless network in the United States. Once completed, CapWIN will allow police officers, firefighters, transportation officials, and other emergency personnel to communicate directly with each other during a critical incident using standard laptops. As a result, personnel from different agencies will be able to develop a coordinated response to an incident. In 2003, personnel from 16 agencies in the region received training at the CapWIN Training Center in College Park, Maryland, on how to use the CapWIN network interface. A total of 35 area agencies were active in the program in 2003.

Another significant AGILE activity in 2003 was spreading the word about the development of the Computer-Assisted Pre-Coordination Resources and Database (CAPRAD) system, a database created at the request of the Federal Communications Commission to assist the agency in the orderly allocation of new radio frequencies to public safety agencies. The FCC has decided that all frequency allocation in the 700 megahertz band will be handled through CAPRAD.

The Arizona Daily Star informed its readers on October 23, 2002, that the COPLINK program, developed by Tucson police and the University of Arizona with NIJ funds, would be used in the effort to capture the Washington, D.C.-area sniper. At the request of local and Federal law enforcement officials, two Tucson police officers and four COPLINK program technicians flew to Washington to implement the program, which links data from various systems and allows officers to search for suspects with partial information. *From <http://www.dailystar.com>*

For more information:

- Visit the AGILE program page at <http://www.nlectc.org/agile>.
- For a copy of *Why Can't We Talk? Working Together to Bridge the Communications Gap to Save Lives* and other products of the National Task Force on Interoperability, go to the task force publications page at <http://www.nlectc.org/agile/nfi/publications.html>.

Squad Car Identification (SQUID) program. NIJ work continued in 2003 in the development of this mobile criminal investigation technology. SQUID allows police in the field to take fingerprints and send them via a wireless connection and to access photo images so the officer can receive on-the-spot identification of suspects. SQUID can also be used as a crime scene data-gathering device as investigators record conversations, take digital photos, and record field ID's.

THE NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS TECHNOLOGY CENTER SYSTEM

NIJ's National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) system helps law enforcement and corrections agencies learn about and use current and emerging technologies.

NLECTC, located in regional centers and specialty offices across the country, includes partnerships with host organizations with specific areas of technical expertise. Through these partnerships, NLECTC staff have access to the latest innovations in research and development.

The NLECTC system serves as an "honest broker" resource for technology information, assistance, and expertise. The NLECTC system and staff help agencies identify the most effective technologies that will meet specific needs, serve as proxy scientists and engineers to agencies needing investigative support or other assistance, test and demonstrate both existing and emerging technologies, help departments take advantage of surplus property programs that make Federal property available to law enforcement and corrections personnel at little or no cost, and disseminate information to the justice community about justice-related technologies.

The NLECTC system consists of five regional centers and is complemented by several specialty offices and a national center.

NLECTC—National
2277 Research Boulevard
Rockville, MD 20850
800-248-2742
asknlectc@nlectc.org

NLECTC—Northeast
26 Electronic Parkway
Rome, NY 13441-4514
888-338-0584
nlectc_ne@rl.af.mil

NLECTC—Southeast
5300 International Boulevard
North Charleston, SC 29418
800-292-4385
nlectc-se@nlectc-se.org

NLECTC—Rocky Mountain
2050 E. Iliff Avenue
Denver, CO 80208
800-416-8086
nlectc@du.edu

NLECTC—West
c/o The Aerospace Corporation
2350 E. El Segundo Boulevard
El Segundo, CA 90245-4691
888-548-1618
nlectc@law-west.org

NLECTC—Northwest
4000 Old Seward Highway,
Suite 301
Anchorage, AK 99503-6068
866-569-2969
nlectc_nw@ctsc.net

Border Research and
Technology Center (BRTC)
1010 Second Avenue,
Suite 1920
San Diego, CA 92101-4912
888-656-2782
info@brtc.nlectc.org

Office of Law Enforcement Standards (OLES)
100 Bureau Drive, Stop 8102
Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8102
301-975-2757
oles@nist.gov

Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization (OLETC)
2001 Main Street, Suite 500
Wheeling, WV 26003
888-306-5382
oletc@oletc.org

Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center (RULETC)
100 Bulldog Lane
Hazard, KY 41701
866-787-2553
ruletc@aol.com

Highlights of NLECTC activities in 2003 include:

Sharing corrections intelligence. The Border Research and Technology Center is participating in a project to improve the collection, use, and dissemination of corrections intelligence. Corrections and law enforcement will jointly identify and share sources of corrections intelligence (routine operations data, gang information, terrorism information, money exchanges, telephone and mail monitoring, and so forth). Mining, collating, and cross-referencing these data should assist prisons in maintaining safer, more secure operations and assist Federal, State, and local law enforcement in detecting, preventing, and prosecuting criminal behavior.

Port security project. The NLECTC system is participating in project SEAHAWK, aimed at developing an integrated approach to providing port security in Charleston, South Carolina, the East Coast's second busiest cargo port. NLECTC assists the 20 agencies participating in the project by providing technology assessments and identifying integrated solutions.

Walk-through metal detector testing. NLECTC, in conjunction with the Transportation Security Administration, conducted tests of walk-through metal detectors for use in public safety applications. Though none of the models submitted for testing met all of the requirements of the standard, the first round of testing should lead to further refinement of commercially available detectors, and ultimately to the establishment of an ongoing voluntary compliance testing program.

Kansas City information sharing project. NLECTC is assisting more than 85 agencies in the Kansas City metropolitan area with the development of the Kansas City Regional Crime Analysis Geographic Information System. The goal is to help participating agencies develop a broader picture of crime trends and share resource costs effectively. The approach is to use crime mapping techniques to analyze data across agencies and improve the agencies' ability to solve cases sooner.

School Safety

Congress created the Safe Schools Initiative and directed NIJ to develop new, more effective safety technologies and information systems that provide communities with quick access to the information they need to identify potentially violent youth.

In response to a rash of violent incidents in schools across the Nation in the late 1990's, Congress created the Safe Schools Initiative and directed NIJ to develop new, more effective safety technologies such as less obtrusive weapons detection and surveillance equipment and information systems that provide communities with quick access to the information they need to identify potentially violent youth. As a result, NIJ has undertaken a number of activities to foster a safe school environment and to complement the nontechnical components of a comprehensive school safety program—namely, planning, policy, and procedures; committed and trained school resource officers and other school security staff; information sharing; and crisis management planning and training.

Iris recognition project. A school in Plumstead, New Jersey, is demonstrating and evaluating a secure access and identification authorization system in a school environment using iris recognition technology. School staff members, faculty, and parents have voluntarily enrolled in this program. Instead of using a key or swipe card to enter the school, participating staff and visitors gain admittance when a device recognizes the unique characteristics of their eyes.

Concealed weapons detection. NIJ developed an improved electromagnetic weapons detection portal that was demonstrated in the New York City school system during 2003. The device improved

the ability to detect concealed weapons. Its computer interface pinpointed the location of the weapons, and false positive readings were minimal. Assaults with edged weapons were cut in half after deployment of the portal.

Conflict resolution training. In 2003, NIJ distributed more than 35,000 copies of *Conflict Resolution for School Personnel*, an interactive CD-ROM that helps train school personnel to respond to potentially violent situations such as threats, attacks with weapons, suicide, and weapons on campus. The modules, which can be viewed in any order, are broken down into 12 tutorials (e.g., de-escalating student conflicts, assessing a suicide threat, handling suspected gunshots) and 14 interactive scenarios (e.g., a fight in the library, an Internet hit list, a gun in the cafeteria). The interactive portion presents videos of potentially dangerous situations and asks viewers to select a response from a variety of choices.

For more information:

- For a description of *Conflict Resolution for School Personnel* and order information, go to <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/194198.htm>.
- Other online resources for schools developed by NIJ during 2003 include:
 - School Resource Officer training tool. Developed through an award to Johns Hopkins University, this interactive online training curriculum helps school

resource officers practice the decisionmaking skills they will need to carry out their duties in the school environment. (Online at <http://schoolsafetynet.jhu.edu>.)

- School Critical Incident Planning Resource Directory. The National Law Enforcement and

Corrections Technology Center has collected online resources intended to help law enforcement and school personnel with preparation for, response to, and resolution of a school critical incident. (Online at <http://www.nlectc.org/assistance/schoolsafety.html>.)

Evaluating What Works

With the creation of an Evaluation Division in 2003, NIJ enhanced its ability to conduct evaluations of programs funded by other agencies and to develop policies and procedures for ensuring the quality and utility of evaluations.

Improving the quality, rigor, and utility of NIJ evaluations

Many agencies at all levels—Federal, State, and local—must make choices about which of their programs to evaluate. Size and policy interest are important factors in selecting the programs. But other considerations are important too, such as whether the programs are capable of being evaluated and what kinds of questions can realistically be answered.

In attempting to select the best evaluation candidates from literally hundreds of choices, NIJ uses a process called evaluability assessments. With a modest investment in time and money, researchers answer key questions about the programs to identify the right ones to evaluate using the most rigorous evaluation designs.

The evaluability assessment has two phases. First, researchers read project proposals and call the program director to identify how long the program has been operating, whether any significant changes are anticipated, what the totality of program resources are, and whether program goals are realistic given those resources. After a program passes these screening criteria, short site visits are made by NIJ staff and independent researcher teams. The site visits serve to further clarify evaluation options by assessing program activities, data systems quality, and the validity of potential comparison groups—similar people who did not participate in the program—that could be used to compare outcome measures. Each site visit is usually completed in a single day.

NIJ's experience with evaluability assessments in 2003 was exceptionally positive. In addition to having more and higher quality information for making investment decisions, NIJ is now better able to price evaluations and to assess the feasibility of proposed evaluation designs.

In addition to having more and higher quality information for making investment decisions, NIJ is now better able to price evaluations and to assess the feasibility of proposed evaluation designs.

NIJ BYRNE EVALUATION AWARD ACTIVITIES IN FY 2003

The following table lists 2003 NIJ awards to evaluate 2002 programs funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance program:

Anchorage Wellness Court Evaluation

University of Alaska—Anchorage
Robert Langworthy
\$633,880
2003-DD-BX-1015

Assessment of the Bureau of Justice Assistance Mental Health Court Initiative

Policy Research Associates
Henry J. Steadman
\$296,617
2003-DD-BX-1012

Assessment of the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

Abt Associates, Inc.
Douglas McDonald
\$248,283
OJP99-C-008*

Building Bridges: A Correctional Option Program

Caliber Associates
Lucy B. Wilson
\$586,762
2003-DD-BX-1016

Doe Fund of New York City: Program Review

Abt Associates, Inc.
Dana Hunt
\$99,917
OJP99-C-008*

Evaluation of the Agricultural Crime Technology Information and Operation Network

Urban Institute
Daniel Mears
\$447,070
2003-DD-BX-1017

Evaluation of Model Training Program

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
J. Thomas McEwen
\$999,981
2003-DD-BX-K101

Evaluation of Statewide Ridge House Collaborative

Urban Institute
Daniel Mears
\$724,874
2004-DD-BX-1123

* Conducted as subtasks to the Analytic Support Program contract held by Abt Associates, Inc.

Expanding the scope of NIJ evaluation activities

NIJ has improved its capacity to conduct evaluations of the cost-benefits and cost-effectiveness of justice programs. A partnership with the British Home Office was initiated to further improve the quality of such economic evaluations. The partnership builds upon the strengths of each agency. The Home Office's Research, Development, and Statistics (RDS) Directorate conducts cost-benefit analyses on Great Britain's criminal justice programs to help the British Parliament determine crime fighting strategies. RDS staff are helping NIJ produce a textbook on the cost-benefit issues encountered in criminal justice applications. NIJ staff are helping the RDS Directorate build an evalua-

tion culture and infrastructure within the Home Office. The staff of both agencies also engage in informal correspondence in which they share research findings and data resources.

Other highlights of NIJ evaluation activity in FY 2003 include:

- Improvements in the management of evaluations by increasing the monitoring level of selected evaluations and developing new requirements for evaluation grants.
- Improvements in coordination with other agencies on which programs to evaluate and on how to better monitor their implementation status.

A close-up photograph of a computer monitor displaying a spreadsheet. The screen shows a grid of cells with numerical values, likely currency, such as \$1,234.00, \$567.89, and \$987.65. The text is slightly blurred, but the structure of a data table is evident. The monitor's bezel is visible at the bottom.

Appendixes

APPENDIX A

Financial Data

EXHIBIT 1: TRENDS IN NIJ'S RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PORTFOLIO, FY 1994-2003

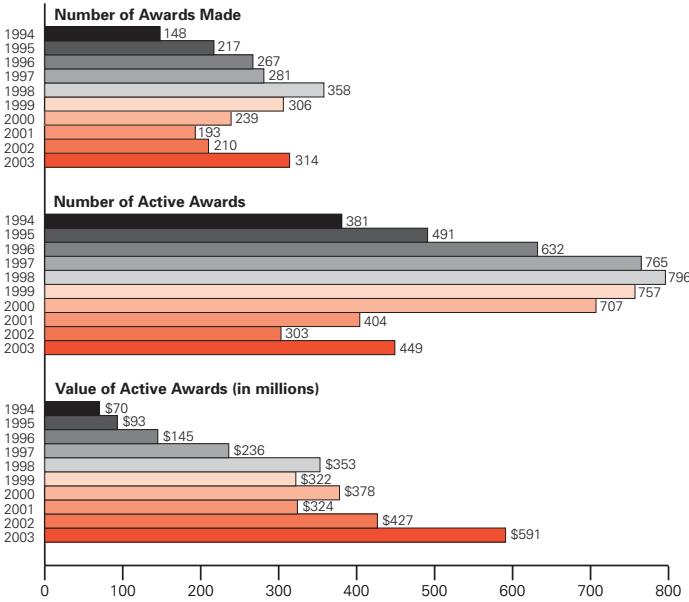


EXHIBIT 2: SOURCES OF NIJ FUNDS, IN MILLIONS, FY 1994-2003

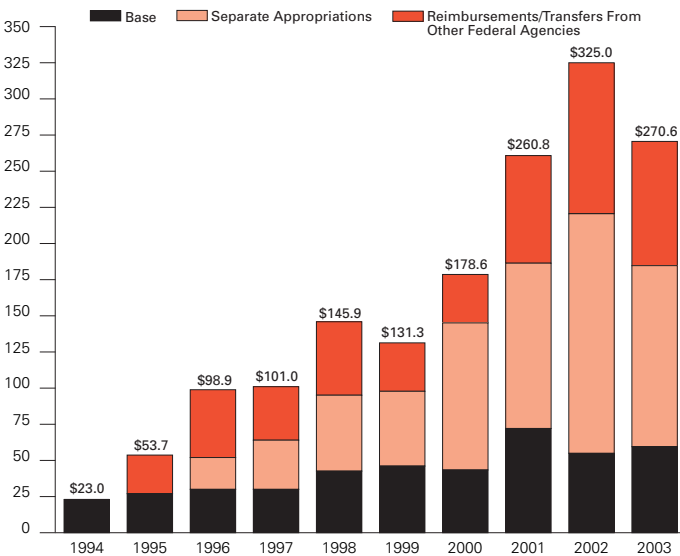
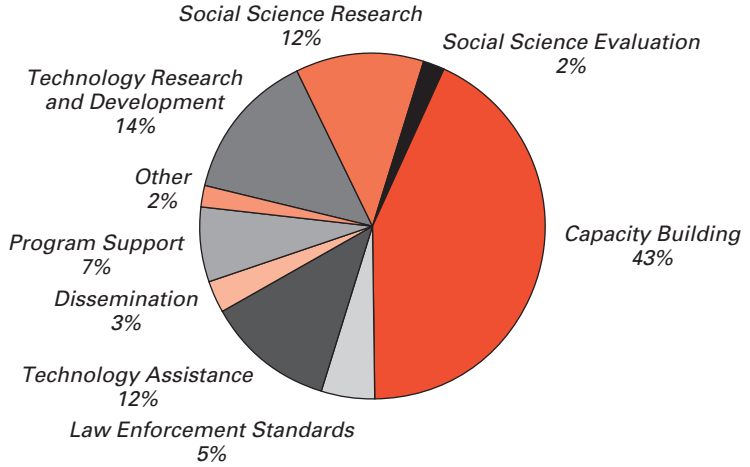


EXHIBIT 3: ALLOCATION OF NIJ FUNDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES,* FY 2003



**Total expenditures of \$184.7 million includes NIJ's base appropriation of \$59.5 million plus separate appropriations and funds transferred from other agencies.*

APPENDIX B

NIJ Awards in FY 2003

(includes first-time awards and supplements to previous awards)

COMMUNITY JUSTICE**Determinants of Community Policing Implementation**

Rand Corporation
Jeremy Wilson
\$34,326 2003-IJ-CX-1034

Measuring the Impact of Collaboration on Community Safety Problem-Solving Initiatives

Myra Wall Downing
\$19,500 2002-IJ-CX-0024

Program on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods

Harvard College
Felton Earls
\$250,000 1993-IJ-CX-K005

COMPUTER CRIME**Computer Crime Center/Forensic Crime Lab Improvement Program**

South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
Lisa Nine
\$2,267,250 2003-IJ-CX-K022

Internet-Scale Event and Attack Generation Environment

Iowa State University
Doug W. Jacobson
\$496,750 2003-RD-CX-K006

North Carolina Attorney General Computer Forensics Initiative

North Carolina Department of Justice
Jay Chaudhuri
\$745,125 2003-IJ-CX-K019

CORRECTIONS**Building Bridges: A Correctional Option Program**

Caliber Associates
Lucy B. Wilson
\$586,762 2003-DD-BX-1016

An Ethno-Methodological Study of the Subculture of Prison Inmate Sexuality

Case Western Reserve University
Mark S. Fleisher
\$939,223 2003-RP-BX-1001

Ex-Prisoners' Dilemma

University of Chicago
Andrea M. Leverentz
\$20,000 2003-IJ-CX-1005

Measuring the Effectiveness of Probation

Vera Institute of Justice, Inc.
Eileen Sullivan
\$200,994 2003-IJ-CX-1009

Models of Transitional Health Care Planning for Ex-Offenders

Research Foundation of the State University of New York—Albany
Nancy A. Flanagan
\$182,312 2003-IJ-CX-1032

National Inmate Telephone Research Operations

Centralia Systems, Inc.
Alison Follett
\$390,000 2003-IJ-CX-K005

Reentry Mapping Network: An Action-Research Partnership

Urban Institute
Nancy G. LaVigne
\$150,000 2003-IJ-CX-1012

Working With Technology in Corrections

American Correctional Association
R.J. Verdeyen
\$199,239 1996-LB-VX-K004

COURTS**Adequate, Stable, Equitable, and Responsible Trial Court Funding**

Justice Management Institute
Alan Carlson
\$299,641 2003-IJ-CX-1026

Anchorage Wellness Court Evaluation

University of Alaska—Anchorage
Robert Langworthy
\$633,880 2003-DD-BX-1015

Assessing Consistency and Fairness in Sentencing

National Center for State Courts—Virginia
Victor E. Flango
\$268,121 2003-IJ-CX-1015

Assessment of the Bureau of Justice Assistance Mental Health Court Initiative

Policy Research Associates
Henry J. Steadman
\$296,617 2003-DD-BX-1012

Evaluation of a Multisite Demonstration for Enhanced Judicial Oversight

Urban Institute
Adele Harrell
\$1,768,322 1999-WT-VX-K005

Integrated Approaches to Manage Multicase Families in the Criminal Justice System

Center for Policy Research
Nancy Thoennes
\$227,252 2003-IJ-CX-1008

National Drug Court Evaluation Multisite Longitudinal Study

Urban Institute
Shelli Rossman
\$570,835 2003-DC-BX-1001

Prosecution Study of the 21st Century: Prosecutor Accountability, Performance Measures, and Best Practices

American Prosecutors Research Institute
Elaine Nugent
\$50,000 2003-IJ-CX-0001

Testing the Effects of Selected Jury Trial Innovations on Juror Comprehension of DNA Evidence

B. Michael Dann
\$12,100 2002-IJ-CX-0026

CRIME PREVENTION**Evaluation of the Agricultural Crime Technology Information and Operation Network**

Urban Institute
Daniel Mears
\$447,070 2003-DD-BX-1017

The Preparedness of Private Security in Shopping Malls

Vera Institute of Justice, Inc.
Robert Davis
\$395,136 2003-IJ-CX-1017

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESEARCH**Committee on Law and Justice Core Support**

National Academy of Sciences
Carol Petrie
\$250,000 2001-MU-MU-0007

Intermediate Implementation of Improved Crime Computer System

Georgia State University Research Foundation
Albertha Barrett
\$1,490,250 2003-IJ-CX-0195

DRUGS AND CRIME**Monitoring Drug Markets in Manhattan With ADAM**

National Development and Research Institutes, Inc.
Andrew L. Golub
\$35,000 2003-IJ-CX-1028

LEGISLATION, POLICY, AND STANDARDS**Bridging the Gap Between Policy-Relevant Research and Criminal Justice Policy**

American Society of Criminology
Chris Eskridge
\$105,440 2001-IJ-CX-0015

POLICING**Policing, General****Evaluating the Predictive and Structural Validity of an Actuarial Method for Screening Civil Liberties Among Police Officers**

Southern University and A&M College
Ivory A. Toldson
\$74,815 2003-IJ-CX-1006

Police Innovations and Structure of Informal Communication

University of New Mexico
Aki Roberts
\$29,890 2003-IJ-CX-1002

Family Support and Stress Management**New Jersey Department of Corrections Correction Officer Stress Management**

New Jersey Department of Corrections
William Hepner
\$99,239 2001-LT-BX-K013

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT**Technology, General****National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center/AGILE/Testing of Hand-Held Metal Detectors**

Aspen Systems Corporation
Barbara Aghamalian
\$2,982,893 1996-MU-MU-K011

Communication and Information Technologies**Accelerated Information Sharing for Law Enforcement**

National Law Enforcement
Telecommunication System
Steven E. Correll
\$229,536 2002–MU–MU–K005

Advanced Generation Interoperability for Law Enforcement

University of Denver Colorado Seminary
Robert Epper
\$2,748,000 2001–RD–CX–K001

Advanced Media Analysis Project

Sonic Foundry
Steven Yurick
\$496,745 2003–IJ–CX–K026

Alaska Land Mobile Radio—Phase 3

Alaska Department of Administration
Joseph Quickel
\$1,987,000 2003–RD–CX–K009

Analytical Equipment and Information Management System Upgrade

Maui Police Department
Julie Wood
\$39,457 2003–LP–CX–K018

Capital Wireless Integrated Network

University of Maryland—College Park
George Ake
\$200,000 2001–RB–CX–K001

Collaboration Between the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunication System for Driver's License Exchange

National Law Enforcement
Telecommunication System
Laura M. Carter
\$499,240 2003–RD–CX–K002

COPLINK

Henderson, County of
Deborah Ward
\$198,700 2003–RD–CX–K004

Cross-Language Retrieval for Arabic Texts

Syracuse University
Tracy Crompt
\$495,957 2003–IJ–CX–K018

Indiana Hoosier Safe-T Project

Indiana State Police
Lester Miller
\$993,500 2001–LT–BX–K003

Internet-Based Police Pursuit Database

International Association of Chiefs of Police
John Firman
\$75,000 1999–LT–VX–K004

Justice XML Data Model Design

Georgia Tech Research Corporation
Janis Goddard
\$200,000 2003–IJ–CX–K030

Laboratory Information Management System Networking

St. Lucie County Sheriff's Office
William Simon
\$108,015 2003–LP–CX–K001

Law Enforcement Data Mining Analytical Tools Developed in Support of the Washington/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area

University of Maryland—College Park
Thomas H. Carr
\$1,170,000 1999–LT–VX–K010

Maryland School Safety Zone

Maryland State Police
Iris Birenbaum
\$484,230 2003–RD–CX–K001

Multijurisdictional Criminal Justice

Data Integration Project
Whatcom, County of
Ronald Peterson
\$993,500 2003–IJ–CX–K017

New Technology Standards for Interoperable Communications Network

Association of Public Safety Communications
Officials International, Inc.
Anna Warren
\$200,000 1997–LB–VX–K002

Operation Starlight

New York City Police Department
Philip McGuire
\$329,224 2003–MU–MU–K102

Prehospital, Emergency Medical Services, and Emergency Department Information Operability Project for Arlington County

Silva Consulting Services, LLC
John S. Silva
\$149,904 2002–RD–CX–K006

Public Safety Partnership Project Mesa

Telecommunication Industry Association
Dan Bart
\$150,000 2002–RG–CX–K008

Regional Law Enforcement Technology Program in Kentucky

Center for Rural Development
 Danny Ball
 \$2,483,750 2003-RD-CX-K010

Responsive Efforts to Assure Integral Needs in Staffing

Association of Public Safety Communications Officials International, Inc.
 Anna Warren
 \$200,000 2003-MU-MU-K103

Software System for Information Extraction in Criminal Justice Information Systems

Lehigh University
 Marcia H. Groover
 \$147,869 2003-IJ-CX-K003

State Leadership in Public Safety Wireless Interoperability

National Governors' Association
 Center for Best Practices
 Thom Robel
 \$313,145 2002-RG-CX-K001

Virginia Interoperability Plan

Virginia Department of State Police
 Gunnar Kohlbeck
 \$993,500 2003-IJ-CX-K027

XML-Based Emergency Communication Technology

Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department
 Michelle A. Day
 \$370,000 2003-IJ-CX-K008

X-Ray Cassette and Processor for Polaroid Instant Film

Wisner Classic Manufacturing Company, Inc.
 Heather Gonsalves
 \$150,000 2003-RD-CX-K012

Crime Mapping

Mapping and Analysis for Public Safety: Funding for Spatial Data Analysis

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
 Edward Connors
 \$100,487 2003-IJ-CX-0150

Mapping and Analysis for Public Safety: Funding for Spatial Data Analysis

North Carolina State University
 Ginny Moser
 \$86,618 2003-IJ-CX-0162

Mapping and Analysis for Public Safety: Funding for Spatial Data Analysis

University of Texas—Austin
 William Kelly
 \$57,498 2003-IJ-CX-0198

Regional Criminal Information/Intelligence Networks

Sam Houston State University
 Richard Ward
 \$993,500 2003-IJ-CX-K010

Urban Geographies of Crime

University of Arizona
 Meagan Cahill
 \$20,000 2003-IJ-CX-1007

Evidence Storage and Retrieval

Central Evidence Processing Project

West Virginia Division of Public Safety
 Ted Smith
 \$49,375 2003-LP-CX-K007

Computer Analysis and Technical Services Project/Processing Digital Evidence

Broome, County of
 James Thompson
 \$141,971 2003-RD-CX-K003

Crime Laboratory Improvement Program/Evidence Center Improvement Project

Sacramento County Sheriff's Department
 Lou Blanas
 \$248,375 2003-IJ-CX-K012

Crime Laboratory Improvement Program/Processing of Physical Evidence

Birmingham, City of
 Barbara Harris
 \$396,045 2003-RD-CX-K007

Forensic and Investigative Sciences

Forensics and Crime Labs, General

Analytical Training of Laboratory Personnel for Accreditation and New Hires

Kentucky Justice Cabinet
 Laura Sudkamp
 \$49,771 2003-DN-BX-0076

Bridging the Forensics Gap Through Partnerships

California State University—Los Angeles, Auxiliary Services, Inc.
 Alma Sahagun
 \$745,125 2003-IJ-CX-K014

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
 Donald H. Lee
 \$54,557 2003-DN-BX-0063

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Alabama Department of Economic
and Community Affairs
James F. Quinn
\$23,577 2003-DN-BX-1001

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Delaware Criminal Justice Council
Valarie Tickle
\$29,178 2003-DN-BX-0010

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Delaware Criminal Justice Council
Valarie Tickle
\$29,805 2003-DN-BX-0096

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Suzanne Livingston
\$186,120 2003-DN-BX-0012

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Suzanne Livingston
\$203,236 2003-DN-BX-0049

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Georgia Criminal Justice
Coordinating Council
Eden Freeman
\$104,094 2003-DN-BX-0002

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Georgia Criminal Justice
Coordinating Council
Joseph W. Hood III
\$95,168 2003-DN-BX-0013

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Georgia Criminal Justice
Coordinating Council
Joseph W. Hood III
\$64,751 2003-DN-BX-1008

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Hawaii Department of the Attorney General
Lari Koga
\$29,178 2003-DN-BX-0015

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Hawaii Department of the Attorney General
Earline Yokoi
\$29,805 2003-DN-BX-0081

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Illinois Criminal Justice
Information Authority
Laura Egger
\$141,689 2003-DN-BX-0017

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

California Office of Criminal
Justice Planning
Carol Gerber
\$391,629 2003-DN-BX-0006

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

California Office of Criminal
Justice Planning
Carol Gerber
\$427,017 2003-DN-BX-0077

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

California Office of Criminal
Justice Planning
Carol Gerber
\$164,668 2003-DN-BX-1006

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Connecticut Office of Policy
and Management
Jack Bates
\$38,879 2003-DN-BX-0009

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Connecticut Office of Policy
and Management
Linda Hothan
\$42,080 2003-DN-BX-0011

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Illinois Criminal Justice
Information Authority
Robert Taylor
\$153,226 2003-DN-BX-0003

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
Douglas M. Fowler
\$69,410 2003-DN-BX-0018

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Indiana Criminal Justice Institute
Joseph Koeing
\$74,895 2003-DN-BX-0043

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Iowa Governor's Office of
Drug Control Policy
Dennis Wiggins
\$35,712 2003-DN-BX-0038

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Kansas Criminal Justice
Coordinating Council
Juliene Maska
\$30,588 2003-DN-BX-0020

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Kentucky Justice Cabinet
Pamela J. Thomas
\$46,149 2003-DN-BX-0021

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
Din LeBlanc
\$54,509 2003-DN-BX-0008

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
Din LeBlanc
\$50,688 2003-DN-BX-0022

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement
Din LeBlanc
\$240,625 2003-DN-BX-0067

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Maine Department of Public Safety
David Giampetruzzi
\$29,178 2003-DN-BX-0023

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Maine Department of Public Safety
David Giampetruzzi
\$29,805 2003-DN-BX-0078

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Maryland Governor's Office of
Crime Control and Prevention
Arnold K. Sherman
\$61,015 2003-DN-BX-0024

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Massachusetts State Police
Charles Heaton
\$72,413 2003-DN-BX-0025

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Massachusetts State Police
Michael J. Weeks
\$78,164 2003-DN-BX-0019

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Michigan Office of Drug Control Policy
Nancy Bennett
\$113,407 2003-DN-BX-0026

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Michigan Office of Drug Control Policy
Nancy Bennett
\$122,216 2003-DN-BX-0089

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Michigan Office of Drug Control Policy
Nancy Bennett
\$60,532 2003-DN-BX-1009

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Mississippi Division of
Public Safety Planning
Herbert Terry
\$32,443 2003-DN-BX-0028

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Mississippi Division of
Public Safety Planning
Marion J. Word
\$34,921 2003-DN-BX-0036

**Coverdell National Forensic Sciences
Improvement Act Formula Grant Program**

Missouri Department of Public Safety
Eric E. Shepherd
\$63,904 2003-DN-BX-0029

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Missouri Department of Public Safety
Eric E. Shepherd
\$68,980 2003-DN-BX-0061

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Missouri Department of Public Safety
Eric E. Shepherd
\$133,322 2003-DN-BX-1007

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Montana Board of Crime Control
George P. Christensen
\$29,805 2003-DN-BX-0093

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Montana Board of Crime Control
Bill Unger
\$29,178 2003-DN-BX-0030

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Nancy Stevens
\$29,178 2003-DN-BX-0031

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Nebraska Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Nancy Stevens
\$29,805 2003-DN-BX-0095

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Nevada Department of Public Safety
Linda Blevins
\$29,178 2003-DN-BX-0032

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety
Mike Caruso
\$104,460 2003-DN-BX-0094

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety
Ajit R. Tungare
\$96,308 2003-DN-BX-0034

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

New Mexico Department of Public Safety—Office of Grants Management
Susan Scholl
\$29,178 2003-DN-BX-0035

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

New Mexico Department of Public Safety—Office of Grants Management
Susan Scholl
\$29,805 2003-DN-BX-0097

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

New Mexico Department of Public Safety—Office of Grants Management
Susan Scholl
\$44,727 2003-DN-BX-1005

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
John W. Hicks
\$187,777 2003-DN-BX-1036

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
Shelley Wahrlich
\$232,960 2003-DN-BX-0079

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety—Governor's Crime Commission
Craig Turner
\$101,175 2003-DN-BX-0075

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Oakland, City of
Mary Gibbons
\$239,354 2003-DN-BX-0066

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services
Heath McCoy
\$129,103 2003-DN-BX-0039

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services
Venita O'Bannon
\$138,885 2003-DN-BX-0072

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Oklahoma District Attorney's Council
DeLynn Fudge
\$39,276 2003-DN-BX-0040

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Oklahoma District Attorney's Council
DeLynn Fudge
\$240,104 2003-DN-BX-0069

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Oklahoma District Attorney's Council
DeLynn Fudge
\$42,484

2003-DN-BX-0073

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Oklahoma District Attorney's Council
DeLynn Fudge
\$107,312

2003-DN-BX-1040

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Oregon Department of State Police
Emma K. Dutton
\$39,421

2003-DN-BX-0041

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Pennsylvania Commission on
Crime and Delinquency
Ronald Stern
\$149,997

2003-DN-BX-0083

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Rhode Island Justice Commission
Gina M. Caruolo
\$29,805

2003-DN-BX-0007

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

South Carolina Department of Public Safety
Ginger P. Dukes
\$46,120

2003-DN-BX-0045

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

South Carolina Department of Public Safety
Ginger P. Dukes
\$49,944

2003-DN-BX-0057

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

South Dakota Office of the Attorney General
Rex Rils
\$29,178

2003-DN-BX-0046

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

South Dakota Office of the Attorney General
Kevin Thom
\$29,805

2003-DN-BX-0092

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Tennessee Department of
Finance and Administration
Patricia B. Dishman
\$65,157

2003-DN-BX-0047

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Tennessee Department of
Finance and Administration
Patricia B. Dishman
\$79,107

2003-DN-BX-1047

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Tennessee Department of
Finance and Administration
Garnett Rush
\$70,496

2003-DN-BX-0064

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Texas Office of the Governor—
Criminal Justice Division
Judy Switzer
\$242,065

2003-DN-BX-0048

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Texas Office of the Governor—
Criminal Justice Division
Judy Switzer
\$88,577

2003-DN-BX-1048

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Virginia Department of
Criminal Justice Services
Marcella F. Fierro
\$81,589

2003-DN-BX-0051

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Washington Department of Community,
Trade, and Economic Development
Paul Perz
\$67,971

2003-DN-BX-0053

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

West Virginia Division of
Criminal Justice Services
Michael W. Cutlip
\$29,178

2003-DN-BX-0054

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Wisconsin Department of Justice
Jack Benjamin
\$66,166

2003-DN-BX-0098

Coverdell National Forensic Sciences Improvement Act Formula Grant Program

Wisconsin Department of Justice
Jerome A. Geurts
\$61,318

2003-DN-BX-1055

Enhance the Efficiency and Productivity of the Forensic Labs

Illinois State Police
Sandra N. Brown
\$237,669 2003-LP-CX-K012

Enhancements for Firearms, Latents, Trace Equipment, and Training

Idaho State Police
Rhonda Morton
\$29,178 2003-DN-BX-0016

Equipment for the Pennsylvania State Police Laboratory System

Pennsylvania State Police—
Bureau of Forensic Services
John R. Capriotti
\$139,474 2003-DN-BX-0042

Expansion and Enhancement of Services of Southeast Missouri Regional Crime Lab

Southeast Missouri State University
Robert C. Briner
\$399,120 2001-MU-MU-K004

Forensic Lab Improvement for West Virginia Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

West Virginia Division of
Criminal Justice Services
Michael W. Cutlip
\$29,805 2003-DN-BX-0084

Forensic Lab Service Support to Statewide Law Enforcement Agencies

Iowa Department of Public Safety—
Division of Criminal Investigation
Michael Peterson
\$1,000,000 2002-RC-CX-K002

Forensic Science Equipment

Whittier, City of
Steven Helvey
\$496,750 2003-IJ-CX-K013

Forensic Science Improvement Program

New Hampshire Department of Justice
Mark C. Thompson
\$29,178 2003-DN-BX-0033

Forensic Science Initiative

West Virginia University
Research Corporation
Max Houck
\$3,250,125 2003-RC-CX-K001

Forensic Science Laboratory Equipment Upgrade

Ohio Attorney General—Bureau of Criminal
Identification and Investigation
Jeffrey Lynn
\$794,800 2002-LP-CX-K007

Implementing the Maryland Forensic Science Task Force Plan

Maryland Governor's Office of Crime
Control and Prevention—Juvenile
Justice Advisory Council
Arnold K. Sherman
\$66,373 2003-DN-BX-0085

Implementing Maryland's Forensic Science Task Force Plan

Maryland Governor's Office of
Crime Control and Prevention
Arnold K. Sherman
\$78,385 2003-DN-BX-1003

Improved Forensic Services Through a Consolidated Plan

Minnesota Department of Public Safety
David B. Petersen
\$56,442 2003-DN-BX-0027

Improvements for Pennsylvania State Police Laboratory System

Pennsylvania State Police
Harry A. Fox III
\$237,699 2003-LP-CX-K020

Improving Crime Lab Evidence Analysis and Efficiency

Utah Commission on Criminal
and Juvenile Justice
Richard P. Ziebarth
\$29,805 2003-DN-BX-0087

Improving Forensic Science Capabilities in the State of Vermont

Vermont Department of Public Safety
Marc Metayer
\$29,805 2003-DN-BX-0065

Infrastructure Improvement for Forensic Services

Arizona Department of Public Safety
Todd A. Griffith
\$496,750 2001-RC-CX-K007

Institute of Forensic Sciences Crime Laboratory Improvement Program

Texas Tech University—
Health Sciences Center
Kathy Sperry
\$248,375 2003-IJ-CX-K016

Laboratory Information Management System Software Bar Code Integrated Project

Missouri State Highway Patrol
William Marbaker
\$118,288 2003-LP-CX-K019

Laboratory Information Management System Software Upgrade

Georgia Bureau of Investigation
George Herrin
\$104,300 2003-LP-CX-K028

Lake County Crime Laboratory Improvement Program

Lake County Crime Laboratory
Linda M. Erdei
\$237,699 2003-LP-CX-K021

Marshall University Forensic Science Center

Marshall University Research Corporation
Ron Schelling
\$2,980,500 2001-RC-CX-K002

Minnesota Consolidated State Plan for Forensic Science Laboratories

Minnesota Department of Public Safety
Jeri M. Boisvert
\$61,041 2003-DN-BX-0071

Multimedia Communication Training and Education for Missouri Crime Laboratories

Missouri Department of Public Safety
Eric E. Shepherd
\$240,625 2003-DN-BX-0070

National Center for Forensic Science

University of Central Florida
Carrie Whitcomb
\$1,000,037 1998-IJ-CX-K003

National Clearinghouse for Science, Technology, and the Law

Stetson University
Carol Henderson
\$1,768,430 2003-IJ-CX-K024

National Forensic Science Institute

University of Tennessee—Knoxville
Michael L. Sullivan
\$745,125 2002-LP-CX-K006

North Carolina Forensic Science Improvement Program

North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety—Governor's Crime Commission
Craig Turner
\$92,924 2003-DN-BX-0037

North Carolina Forensic Science Improvement Program

North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety—Governor's Crime Commission
Craig Turner
\$72,577 2003-DN-BX-1002

Phoenix Police Department Crime Laboratory Improvement Program

Phoenix Police Department
Susan D. Narveson
\$237,699 2003-LP-CX-K011

Preparing for Accreditation in the Crime Laboratory Division

North Dakota Office of the Attorney General
Hope Olson
\$29,805 2003-DN-BX-0080

Quality System Support Project

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice
Randy R. Kennedy
\$54,801 2003-DN-BX-0090

Regional Audio/Video Forensic Lab of the Allegheny County Police

Allegheny, County of
Mary Lou Mikula
\$226,289 2003-LP-CX-0001

Rhode Island Forensic Laboratory Network/Evidence Enhancement

Rhode Island Department of Health
David Uliss
\$125,018 2003-LP-CX-K022

Rhode Island Forensic Science Improvement Program

Rhode Island Justice Commission
Gina M. Caruolo
\$29,178 2003-DN-BX-0044

Robotic Sampling Equipment

Washington Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development
William Johnston
\$73,800 2003-DN-BX-0088

Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory Video Analysis Equipment and DNA Supplies

Alaska State Troopers
Catherine Katsel
\$29,805 2003-DN-BX-0058

Toxicology Improvement Plan

Oregon Department of State Police
Emma Dutton
\$42,822 2003-DN-BX-0062

Training and Continuing Education for Laboratory Scientists

Kansas Criminal Justice Coordinating Council
Juliene Maska
\$33,026 2003-DN-BX-0074

Two Fellowships to Increase the Number of Qualified Forensic Examiners and Pathologists

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
James Kouten
\$88,691 2003-DN-BX-0059

Biometrics

Face Recognition and Intelligent Software Development for Internet Exploration for Child Pornography and Exploitation

Analytic Services, Inc.
Mitchell Franklin
\$1,788,300 1998-LB-VX-K021

DNA

Assessment and *In Vitro* Repair of Damaged DNA Templates

University of Central Florida
Griselle Munoz
\$169,924 2002-IJ-CX-K001

Chip-Based Genetic Detector for Rapid Identification of Individuals

Nanogen, Inc.
Ron Sosnowski
\$224,110 1997-LB-VX-0004

Convicted Offender DNA Backlog Reduction Program

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
F. Taylor Noggle
\$957,600 2003-DN-BX-K108

Convicted Offender DNA Backlog Reduction Program

California Department of Justice
Ken Konzak
\$2,049,958 2003-DN-BX-K026

Convicted Offender DNA Backlog Reduction Program

Illinois State Police
Sandra N. Brown
\$628,633 2003-DN-BX-K025

Convicted Offender DNA Backlog Reduction Program

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
John W. Hicks
\$570,815 2003-DN-BX-K112

Convicted Offender DNA Backlog Reduction Program

Texas Department of Public Safety
J. Ron Urbanovsky
\$2,134,239 2003-DN-BX-K113

Decreased Turn-Around Time for Forensic Genetic ID Testing

New York State Police
Barry Duceman
\$223,756 2003-LP-CX-K005

Developing a High-Yield DNA Isolation Method Using Matrix Proteinase for Compromised Skeletal Samples

Sam Houston State University
Richard C. Li
\$25,001 2003-IJ-CX-K105

Development of High-Throughput Method to Isolate Sperm DNA

Connecticut Department of Public Safety
Elaine M. Pagliaro
\$123,300 2003-IJ-CX-K103

Development of Rapid, Immobilized Probe Assay for the Detection of mtDNA Variation

Children's Hospital—
Oakland Research Institute
Kathleen Gonzalez
\$160,247 1996-IJ-CX-0028

DNA Backlog

Texas Office of the Governor—
Criminal Justice Division
Judy Switzer
\$264,848 2003-DN-BX-0050

DNA Laboratory Information Management System

Baltimore, City of
Kristen Mahoney
\$236,767 2003-LP-CX-K008

DNA Quantification and Latent Fingerprint Detection

Albuquerque, City of
John Krebsbach
\$27,443 2003-LP-CX-K023

DNA Research in Support of Crime Laboratory Improvement

University of Connecticut
Linda D. Strausbaugh
\$2,000,000 2003-LP-CX-K026

Florida DNA Backlog Reduction Program

Florida Department of Law Enforcement
David Coffman
\$1,216,998 2003-DN-BX-K111

Forensic Applications of Y-Chromosome STR's and SNP's

Arizona Board of Regents,
University of Arizona
Michael Hammer
\$430,140 2000-IJ-CX-K006

Improve the Capability to Analyze DNA Crime Scene Samples

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services
Deanne F. Dabbs
\$237,651 2003-LP-CX-K003

**International Association of Chiefs of Police
DNA Summit: Victim Issues Component**

International Association of Chiefs of Police
John Firman
\$10,000

2003-RD-CX-K011

**Mitochondrial DNA Analysis by Denaturing
Liquid Chromatography for the Separation
of Mixtures in Forensic Samples**

University of Denver Colorado Seminary
Philip Danielson
\$202,513

2003-IJ-CX-K104

**Mitochondrial DNA Genome Sequencing
and SNP Assay Development**

American Registry of Pathology
Thomas J. Parsons
\$579,488

2000-IJ-CX-K010

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences
F. Taylor Noggle
\$774,757

2003-DN-BX-K001

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Albuquerque, City of
John Krebsbach
\$674,414

2003-DN-BX-K035

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Arizona Department of Public Safety
Todd Griffith
\$3,220,741

2003-DN-BX-K020

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Arkansas State Crime Laboratory
Kenneth H. Michau
\$212,446

2003-DN-BX-K119

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

California Department of Justice
Eva Steinberger
\$1,119,512

2003-DN-BX-K117

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Colorado Bureau of Investigation
Kevin Humphreys
\$1,471,232

2003-DN-BX-K101

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Connecticut Department of Public Safety
Elaine M. Pagliaro
\$346,758

2003-DN-BX-K103

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Florida Department of Law Enforcement
Suzanne Livingston
\$3,939,332

2003-DN-BX-K109

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Ted Staples
\$87,890

2003-DN-BX-K013

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Honolulu Police Department
Joanne Furuya
\$224,098

2003-DN-BX-K116

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Illinois State Police
Sandra N. Brown
\$940,371

2003-DN-BX-K017

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Indiana State Police
Paul Misner
\$400,727

2003-DN-BX-K018

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Kansas Bureau of Investigation
Kyle G. Smith
\$337,328

2003-DN-BX-K106

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Louisiana State Police
Tammy Pruet Northrup
\$2,485,415

2003-DN-BX-K022

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Maine State Police
David Muniec
\$597,574

2003-DN-BX-K105

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Maryland State Police
Dalaine Brady
\$2,072,362

2003-DN-BX-K118

**No Suspect Casework DNA
Backlog Reduction Program**

Massachusetts State Police
Charles Heaton
\$780,196

2003-DN-BX-K114

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

Michigan State Police—
Forensic Science Division
Charles Barna
\$1,923,341 2003–DN–BX–K021

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

Minnesota Bureau of
Criminal Apprehension
James Iverson
\$271,205 2003–DN–BX–K027

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Missouri State Highway Patrol
William Marbaker
\$96,669 2002–DN–BX–K017

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

Nebraska State Patrol
John Dietrich
\$125,086 2003–DN–BX–K031

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

New Hampshire Department of Safety
Melisa Staples
\$197,376 2003–DN–BX–K033

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New Jersey Department of
Law and Public Safety
Linda B. Jankowski
\$1,272,254 2003–DN–BX–K034

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

New York State Division of
Criminal Justice Services
John W. Hicks
\$5,482,020 2003–DN–BX–K110

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

North Carolina Department of Justice
Buddy Early
\$240,421 2003–DN–BX–K037

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

North Dakota Office of the Attorney General
Hope Olson
\$185,198 2003–DN–BX–K115

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

Ohio Attorney General—Bureau of
Criminal Identification and Investigation
Roger Kahn
\$1,041,803 2003–DN–BX–K104

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation
Erin Henry
\$244,500 2003–DN–BX–K040

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

Oregon Department of State Police
Brian Ostrom
\$797,590 2003–DN–BX–K023

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

Pennsylvania State Police—
Bureau of Forensic Services
Harry A. Fox III
\$170,000 2003–DN–BX–K028

No Suspect Casework DNA Reduction Backlog Program

Rhode Island Department of Health
David Uliss
\$289,618 2003–DN–BX–K044

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
Lisa Nine
\$444,652 2003–DN–BX–K045

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

South Dakota Office of the Attorney General
Rex Riis
\$105,933 2003–DN–BX–K107

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

Tennessee Bureau of Investigation
Mark R. Gwyn
\$3,369,813 2003–DN–BX–K047

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Texas Department of Public Safety
D. Pat Johnson
\$2,310,198 2003–DN–BX–K024

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Vermont Department of Public Safety
Eric Buel
\$248,847 2003–DN–BX–K102

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Virginia Department of
Criminal Justice Services
Deanna Dabbs
\$529,964 2003–DN–BX–K051

No Suspect Casework DNA Backlog Reduction Program

Washington State Patrol
Jeff Hugdahl
\$669,832 2003-DN-BX-K053

Program Acceleration and Enhancements for Microdevice DNA Forensics System

Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research
Daniel J. Ehrlich
\$149,964 1998-LB-VX-K022

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National Forensic Science Technology Center
William J. Tilstone
\$3,651,691 2000-RC-CX-K001

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Smith Alling Lane, PS
Timothy Schellberg
\$78,209 2002-LT-BX-K003

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Vermont Department of Public Safety
Eric Buel
\$192,033 2000-IJ-CX-K012

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Westchester, County of
Frederick C. Drummond
\$80,244 2003-LP-CX-K031

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Sam Houston State University
Richard C. Li
\$58,264 2003-IJ-CX-K002

Automated Fingerprint Identification System

Lakeland, City of
Tom Trulson
\$77,370 2003-LP-CX-K002

Capillary Electrophoretic Analysis of Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratory Evidence

Washington State Patrol
Jeff Hugdahl
\$316,222 2003-LT-BX-K004

Continuing Research Program on Nontoxic Drug Detection and Identification Aerosol Technology

Mistral Security, Inc.
Shoshana Banai
\$645,775 2000-RD-CX-K004

Elemental Analysis of Glass and Paint Materials by Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry

Florida International University
Margie Jimenez
\$136,627 2003-IJ-CX-K004

Evaluation of the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative

Research Triangle Institute
Pamela K. Lattimore
\$1,872,232 2003-RE-CX-K101

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University of Tennessee—Knoxville
Nicholas Herrmann
\$34,978 2003-IJ-CX-K106

Identification of Inks to Expedite Forensic Analysis—Phase II

Iowa State University—
Office of Sponsored Programs
John McClelland
\$200,000 2001-LT-BX-K004

National Academy of Forensics Computing

Central Piedmont Community College
Michael Horn
\$500,000 2001-RC-CX-K009

Use of LC/MS/MS to Rapidly Perform First-Pass Screening for Drugs and Poisons in Postmortem Toxicology Cases

Georgia Bureau of Investigation
George Herrin
\$407,451 2003-IJ-CX-K007

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University of Florida—Gainesville
William P. Bozeman
\$99,869 2003-IJ-CX-K006

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Center for Criminal Justice Technology
Mitretek Systems, Inc.
Steven Pomerantz
\$2,980,500 2001-LT-BX-K002

Precision Indoor/Outdoor Personnel Location System
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute
 John Orr
 \$996,497 2003-IJ-CX-K025

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 Criminal Information Sharing Alliance
 Glen Gillum
 \$7,053,850 1997-LB-VX-K009

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Continuation of Surplus Property Program
 Ultimate Enterprises Limited
 Brent Bennett
 \$245,997 1996-LB-VX-K002

Evaluation and Assessment Guidance for Law Enforcement and Security Technology
 Eastern Kentucky University
 Pam Collins
 \$14,967,000 2003-IJ-CX-K102

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Administration of the Operations of the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center—Southeast
 South Carolina Research Authority
 Linda Thomas
 \$17,046,661 2002-MU-MU-K011

Operation of the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center—Rocky Mountain Region
 University of Denver—Colorado Seminary
 Laura Lippman
 \$2,909,912 1996-MU-MU-K012

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 Aerospace Corporation
 Jerome Johnson
 \$2,764,915 2000-MU-MU-K004

Operations of the Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization, Inc.
 Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization, Inc.
 Karen Whipkey
 \$5,581,800 2003-IJ-CX-K001

Project Safe Neighborhoods Academy: Proposal to Provide Technical Assistance
 Michigan State University
 Edmund McGarrell
 \$1,252,202 2002-GP-CX-1003

Rural Law Enforcement Technology Center
 Eastern Kentucky University
 Pam Collins
 \$2,750,000 2001-MU-MU-K009

Support Services for NIJ Interoperability/AGILE Program
 Center for Technology Commercialization, Inc.
 Tom Kennedy
 \$111,874 2001-LT-BX-K011

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 Center for Technology Commercialization, Inc.
 James Scutt
 \$344,477 1999-LT-VX-K021

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Continuation of Training and Accreditation Preparation
 Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration
 Everlean Porter
 \$32,955 2003-DN-BX-0091

Continued Development of the National Corrections and Law Enforcement Training and Technology Center
 National Corrections and Law Enforcement Training and Technology Center
 Sondra L. Lucas
 \$993,500 2001-LT-BX-K007

Evaluation of Model Training Program
 Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
 J. Thomas McEwen
 \$999,981 2003-DD-BX-K101

Forensic Identification Training and Research Resources at West Virginia University
 West Virginia University Research Corporation
 Edwin Rood
 \$4,000,000 2001-RC-CX-K003

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 American Academy of Forensic Sciences
 James Hurley
 \$99,464 2003-IJ-CX-K009

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 Eastern Kentucky University
 Tom Thurman
 \$274,878 1999-DT-CX-K001

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 Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration
 Ann Purvis
 \$30,558 2003-DN-BX-0005

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Colorado State University—Pueblo
Kristina Proctor
\$248,375 2003-DD-BX-K013

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University of Houston—
Office of Sponsored Programs
Thomas Boozer
\$993,500 2003-IJ-CX-K011

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Hennepin County Sheriff's Office
Robert Hamborg
\$3,200,000 2003-RG-CX-K101

Weapons Technology**Assessing the Feasibility, Accuracy, and Technical Capabilities of a National Ballistics Database**

National Academy of Sciences
Rebecca LaPlante
\$1,347,347 2003-IJ-CX-1013

Secure Weapons System

FN Manufacturing, Inc.
Jeffrey R. Rankin
\$1,034,330 2001-IJ-CX-K017

SECURES Demonstration in Hampton/Newport News, Virginia

Planning Systems, Inc.
Marvin Lewis
\$500,000 2003-IJ-CX-K029

SECURES Demonstration in San Bernardino County, California

Planning Systems, Inc.
Marvin Lewis
\$993,500 2003-IJ-CX-K021

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Indiana State University
Mark Hamm
\$133,977 2003-DT-CX-0002

Defining the Role of Law Enforcement in Protecting American Agriculture

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Terry Knowles
\$233,832 2003-IJ-CX-1024

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American University
Louise Shelly
\$235,810 2003-IJ-CX-1019

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West Virginia Office of the State Auditor
Glen B. Gainer III
\$78,136 2003-IJ-CX-1018

Impact of Terrorist Attacks on State Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Systems

Council of State Governments
Magdalena Mook
\$281,769 2003-DT-CX-0004

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Vera Institute of Justice, Inc.
Robert C. Davis
\$355,329 2003-IJ-CX-1020

Local Law Enforcement and the Terrorist Threat: An Executive Session and a Research Agenda

Police Executive Research Forum
Gerald Murphy
\$359,635 2003-IJ-CX-1001

Local Prosecutors Response to Terrorism

American Prosecutors Research Institute
Elaine Nugent
\$175,000 2003-IJ-CX-1025

Pre-Incident Indicators of Terrorist Incidents

University of Arkansas
Brent L. Smith
\$343,885 2003-DT-CX-0003

Protecting America's Ports: Assessing Coordination Between Law Enforcement and Industrial Security

Police Executive Research Forum
Gerald Murphy
\$398,462 2003-IJ-CX-1021

Research on Terrorism

Research Triangle Institute
David Faucette
\$332,018 2003-IJ-CX-1023

Tactical and Operational Learning by Terrorist Groups

Rand Corporation
Brian Jackson
\$368,580 2003-IJ-CX-1022

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Northeastern University
Nickos Passas
\$612,298 2003-DT-CX-0001

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Developing Problem-Solving Interventions to Control Illicit Firearms Markets in Boston
 Harvard College
 Anthony A. Braga
 \$49,995 2003-IJ-CX-1033

A Reassessment of the Federal Assault Weapons Ban
 University of Pennsylvania
 Christopher S. Koper
 \$38,915 2003-IJ-CX-1029

Reducing Violent Crime and Firearms Violence—Indianapolis
 Indiana University—Bloomington
 Steven Chermak
 \$284,668 2003-IJ-CX-1038

Sexual Assault

Clients of Prostitute Women: Deterrence, Prevalence, Characteristics, and Violence
 Interdisciplinary Scientific Research
 Devon D. Brewer
 \$264,026 2003-IJ-CX-1036

Elderly Victims of Sexual Abuse and Their Offenders
 Boston College
 Ann W. Burgess
 \$252,110 2003-WG-BX-1007

Evaluating and Improving Risk Assessment and Schemes for Sexual Recidivism
 Brandeis University
 Raymond Knight
 \$249,940 2003-WG-BX-1002

Police Notification for Assault and Sexual Assault
 Pennsylvania State University—
 Office of Sponsored Programs
 Richard Nelson
 \$35,000 2003-IJ-CX-1010

Sexual Assault in Maryland: The African-American Experience
 University of Maryland—Baltimore
 Mark Weist
 \$340,565 2003-MU-MU-0001

Sexual Violence: Longitudinal, Multigenerational Evidence
 University of Colorado
 Jennifer K. Grotpeter
 \$292,783 2003-WG-BX-1001

Testing the Efficacy of the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner—Sexual Assault Response Team Programs
 American Prosecutors Research Institute
 M. Elaine Nugent
 \$275,000 2003-WG-BX-1003

Understanding the Needs of Victims of Sexual Violence in the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Community
 Council on Crime and Justice
 Jennifer Obinna
 \$214,810 2003-IJ-CX-1035

Visiting Fellowship Program: Police Investigation of Rape—Roadblocks and Solutions
 Ohio University
 Martin Schwartz
 \$149,942 2003-IJ-CX-1027

Violence Against Women and Family Violence

Evaluation of a Multisite Demonstration of Collaborations to Address Domestic Violence and Child Maltreatment
 Caliber Associates
 Lucy B. Wilson
 \$399,863 2000-MU-MU-0014

Explaining the Prevalence, Context, and Consequences of Dual Arrest in Intimate Partner Violence Cases
 University of Massachusetts—
 Lowell Research Foundation
 David Hirschel
 \$344,000 2001-WT-BX-0501

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 University of Hawaii
 Valli Kalei Kanuha
 \$76,488 2003-IJ-CX-0002

Factors That Impact the Determination by Medical Examiners of Elder Mistreatment as a Cause of Death in Older Persons
 Baylor College of Medicine
 Carmel Dyer
 \$290,315 2003-IJ-CX-K015

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 Safe Horizon, Inc.
 Chris O'Sullivan
 \$314,346 2003-WG-BX-1005

Juvenile Domestic and Family Violence: The Effects of Court-Based Intervention Programs on Recidivism
 National Center for State Courts—Virginia
 Brenda K. Ueckert
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Processes of Resistance in Domestic Violence Offenders

Pro-Change Behavior Systems, Inc.
Deborah A. Levesque
\$165,652 2003-IJ-CX-1030

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Chicago, City of
Michelle Fugate
\$242,280 2003-WG-BX-1008

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Johns Hopkins University
Jacquelyn Campbell
\$180,000 2000-WT-VX-0011

Rural and Urban Trends in Family and Intimate Partner Homicide, 1980-1999

New York University
Adria Gallup-Black
\$35,000 2003-IJ-CX-1003

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National Center for State Courts—Virginia
Brenda K. Uekert
\$276,394 2003-WG-BX-1009

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John Chinn
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University of Arkansas
Amy Farmer
\$496,750 2003-RD-CX-0021

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Edward Gondolf
\$435,269 2003-MU-MU-0002

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Cosmos Corporation
Mary Ann Dutton
\$249,993 2003-WG-BX-1004

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University of Kansas—
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Judy Postmus
\$249,653 2003-IJ-CX-1037

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National Center for State Courts—Virginia
Victor E. Flango
\$262,958 2003-IJ-CX-1014

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University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill
Ariana Elizabeth Wall
\$20,000 2003-IJ-CX-1004

Evaluation of Statewide Ridge House Collaborative

Urban Institute
Daniel Mears
\$724,874 2004-DD-BX-1123

Evaluation of Teens, Crime, and Community Program and Community Works Training

University of Missouri
FinnAage Esbensen
\$1,625,274 2003-JN-FX-0003

Evaluation of the Transfer of Responsibility for Child Protective Investigations to Law Enforcement Agencies

University of Pennsylvania
Susan Kinnevey
\$152,680 2000-IJ-CX-0002

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University of California—Los Angeles
Rachel Oakes
\$20,000 2003-IJ-CX-0003

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Caliber Associates
Lucy Wilson
\$607,099 2003-JN-FX-1004

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Lane County Department of Youth Services
Robert Selven
\$745,125 1999-IJ-CX-K017

National Evaluation Design for the "I Have a Dream" Program

Abt Associates, Inc.
Bill Rhodes
\$133,794 2003-JN-FX-0004

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Abt Associates, Inc.
Thomas Rich
\$1,416,720 2003-JN-FX-0002

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Justice Resource Institute, Inc.

Robert Prentky

\$249,640

2002-IJ-CX-0029

**Self-Reported Law-Violating
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National Council of Juvenile

and Family Court Judges

Howard N. Snyder

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Cornell University—

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Catherine Bradshaw

\$20,000

2003-IJ-CX-1016

APPENDIX C

NIJ Publications and Products in FY 2003

Most NIJ materials are free and can be obtained from these three sources:

1. NIJ Web page:
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>.
2. National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS): <http://www.ncjrs.org>, 800-851-3420, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000.
3. (For science and technology materials) National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC): <http://www.justnet.org>, 800-248-2742.

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Crisis Information Management Software (CIMS) Feature Comparison Report, National Institute of Justice, Special Report, October 2002, 57 pages, NCJ 197065.

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Method To Assess the Vulnerability of U.S. Chemical Facilities, National Institute of Justice, Special Report, November 2002, 33 pages, NCJ 195171.

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The Effectiveness and Safety of Pepper Spray, National Institute of Justice, Research for Practice, April 2003, 19 pages, NCJ 195739.

TechBeat—Winter 2003 (Safe Schools: A Technology Primer), National Institute of Justice, January 2003, 11 pages.

Toward a Drugs and Crime Research Agenda for the 21st Century, National Institute of Justice, Research Forum, September 2003, 203 pages, NCJ 194616.

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Batterer Intervention Programs: Where Do We Go from Here?, Jackson, Shelly, Lynette Feder, David R. Forde, Robert C. Davis, Christopher D. Maxwell, and Bruce G. Taylor, Special Report, June 2003, 35 pages, NCJ 195079.

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	Title	Quantity	Year of Publication
1	<i>Conflict Resolution for School Personnel: An Interactive School Safety Training Tool (2 CD Set)</i>	22,665	2002
2	<i>Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for Law Enforcement (Research Report)</i>	12,416	2000
3	<i>Electronic Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for First Responders (NIJ Guide)</i>	11,008	2001
4	<i>What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know About DNA Evidence</i>	10,694	1999
5	<i>What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know About DNA Evidence (Advanced Module #2) (CD Rom)</i>	8,832	2000
6	<i>What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know About DNA Evidence: A Computer Based Training Module #1 (CD Rom)</i>	8,790	2000
7	<i>Guide for Explosion and Bombing Scene Investigation (Research Report)</i>	5,464	2000
8	<i>Death Investigation: A Guide for the Scene Investigator (Revised 2000) (Research Report)</i>	4,950	2000
9	<i>Eyewitness Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement (Research Report)</i>	4,761	1999
10	<i>Using DNA to Solve Cold Cases (NIJ Special Report)</i>	4,567	2002
11	<i>AGILE: Interoperability Strategies for Public Safety</i>	3,607	2001
12	<i>Fire and Arson Scene Evidence: A Guide for Public Safety Personnel (Research Report)</i>	3,179	2000
13	<i>Emergency Responder Chemical and Biological Equipment Guides and Database (CD Rom)</i>	2,998	2003
14	<i>Sensitive Version: Appropriate and Effective Use of Security Technologies in U.S. Schools: A Guide for Schools and Law Enforcement Agencies</i>	2,737	1999
15	<i>Understanding DNA Evidence: A Guide for Victim Service Providers</i>	2,478	2001
16	<i>Crime in the Schools: Reducing Conflict with Student Problem Solving (Research in Brief)</i>	2,303	1999
17	<i>Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings from the National Violence Against Women Survey (Research Report)</i>	2,123	2000
18	<i>Effectiveness and Safety of Pepper Spray (Research for Practice)</i>	2,060	2003
19	<i>AGILE Interoperability Resource (CD-Rom) (Updated Version)</i>	2,053	2002
20	<i>Responding to Gangs: Evaluation and Research (Research Report)</i>	1,890	2002

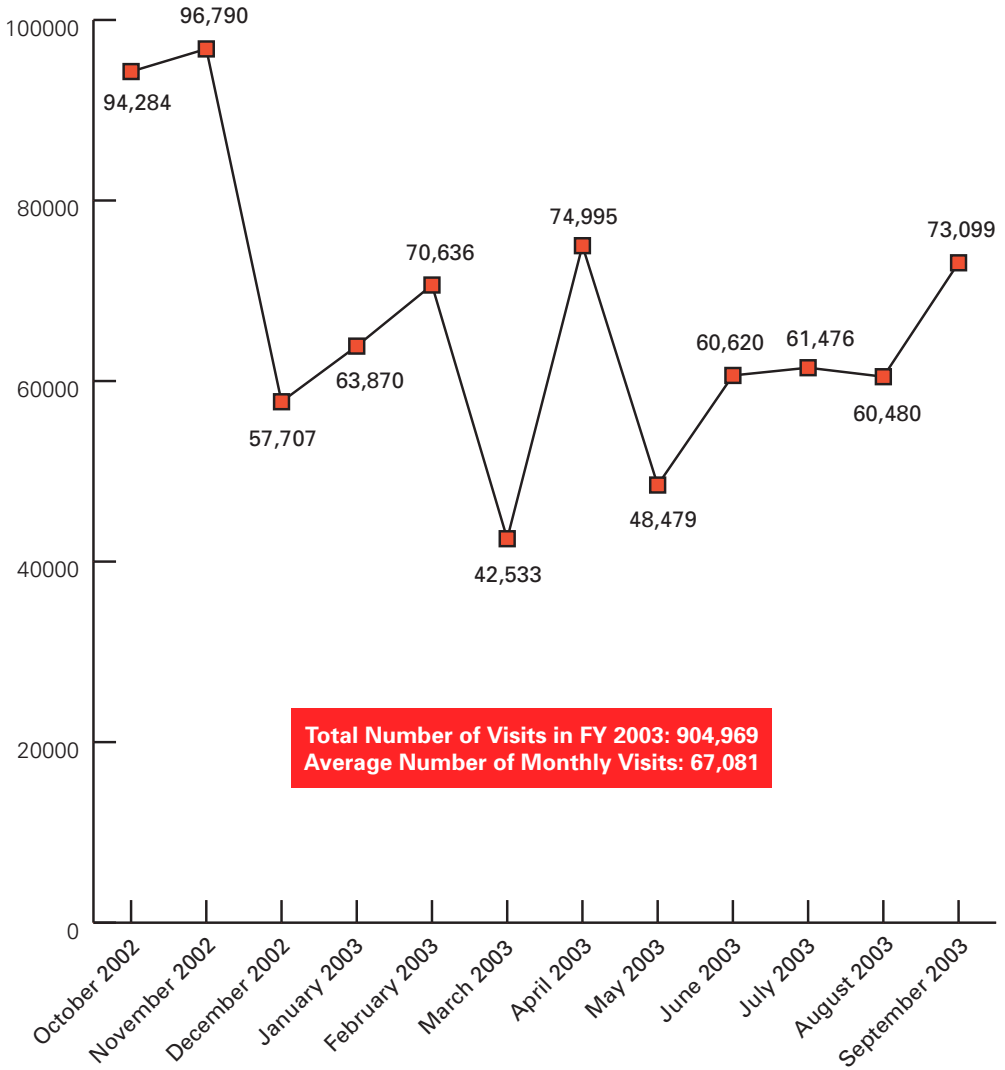
TOP 20 NIJ PUBLICATIONS BY NUMBER OF ELECTRONIC COPIES ACCESSED FROM THE WEB, FY 2003

	Hits	Title	URL	Year of Pub.
1	99,671	<i>Guide for the Selection of Personal Protective Equipment for Emergency First Responders: NIJ Guide 102-00</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/191518.pdf	Nov. 2002
2	78,194	<i>Electronic Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for First Responders</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/187736.pdf	Jul. 2001
3	70,469	<i>Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for Law Enforcement</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/178280.pdf	Jan. 2000
4	65,812	<i>Guide for the Selection of Chemical Agent and Toxic Industrial Material Detection Equipment for Emergency First Responders, NIJ Guide 100-00, Volume 1</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/184449.pdf	Jun. 2000
5	63,574	<i>Sexual Victimization of College Women</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/182369.pdf	Dec. 2000
6	62,940	<i>Responding to Gangs: Evaluation and Research</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/190351.pdf	Jul. 2002
7	59,545	<i>Using DNA to Solve Cold Cases</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/194197.pdf	Jul. 2002
8	57,170	<i>Eyewitness Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/178240.pdf	Oct. 1999
9	56,976	<i>Guide for the Selection of Personal Protective Equipment for Emergency First Responders (Respiratory Protection): NIJ Guide 102-00, Volume IIa</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/191519.pdf	Nov. 2002
10	54,772	<i>2000 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring: Annual Report</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/193013.pdf	Apr. 2003
11	50,828	<i>Death Investigation: A Guide for the Scene Investigator</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/167568.pdf	Nov. 1999
12	47,208	<i>Guide for the Selection of Chemical Agent and Toxic Industrial Material Detection Equipment for Emergency First Responders, NIJ Guide 100-00, Volume 2</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/184450.pdf	Jun. 2000
13	46,416	<i>Extent, Nature, and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/181867.pdf	Jul. 2000
14	45,919	<i>Guide for the Selection of Personal Protective Equipment for Emergency First Responders (Percutaneous Protection—Garments): NIJ Guide 102-00, Volume IIb</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/191520.pdf	Nov. 2002
15	45,387	<i>Method to Assess the Vulnerability of U.S. Chemical Facilities</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/195171.pdf	Nov. 2002
16	42,563	<i>An Introduction to Biological Agent Detection Equipment for Emergency First Responders: NIJ Guide 101-00</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/190747.pdf	Dec. 2001
17	41,135	<i>Full Report of the Prevalence, Incidence, and Consequences of Violence Against Women: Findings From the National Violence Against Women Survey</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/183781.pdf	Nov. 2002
18	38,053	<i>Guide for the Selection of Personal Protective Equipment for Emergency First Responders (Percutaneous Protection—Apparel): NIJ Guide 102-00, Volume IIc</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/191521.pdf	Nov. 2002
19	37,446	<i>Use of Force By Police: Overview of National and Local Data</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/176330-1.pdf	Oct. 1999
20	35,079	<i>Reducing Gun Violence: The Boston Gun Project's Operation Ceasefire (NCJ 188741)</i>	http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/nij/188741.pdf	Sep. 2001

APPENDIX D

Web Site Statistics in FY 2003

NUMBER OF VISITS* TO NIJ WEB SITE, BY MONTH



*A "visit" begins when a visitor views the first NIJ Web page and ends when the visitor leaves the NIJ site or remains idle beyond 30 minutes.

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