



National
Institute of
Justice

Annual Report
to Congress

expanding knowledge
scientific discovery

understanding
problems of crime

building partners
promise of tomorrow




1999

l e t t e r o f t r a n s m i t t a l

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

I have the honor to transmit the National Institute of Justice's annual report on research, development, and evaluation for fiscal year 1999, 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 dark ink, appearing to read "Julie E. Samuels". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "J" and "S".

Julie E. Samuels
Acting Director
National Institute of Justice

Washington, DC

National Institute
of Justice

Annual Report
to Congress



July 2000

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
810 Seventh Street N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

Janet Reno
Attorney General

Daniel Marcus
Acting Associate Attorney General

Mary Lou Leary
Acting Assistant Attorney General

Julie E. Samuels
Acting Director, National Institute of Justice

Office of Justice Programs
World Wide Web Site
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>

National Institute of Justice
World Wide Web Site
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>

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

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Message From the Director

Fiscal year 1999 at the National Institute of Justice was characterized by ongoing growth, new collaborations, and continued incremental advances in our understanding of crime and justice issues.

This year's report highlights the Institute's major activities and summarizes some of the findings in key areas of interest. As we add to our knowledge base, two developments strike me as significant.

First, it is rewarding to see new and productive relationships between researchers and practitioners taking hold everywhere—from the local level to the international level. During the past several years, NIJ investments have brought together researchers and practitioners in the areas of law enforcement, corrections, substance abuse, and violence against women. These partnerships can inspire incredible cultural changes. For example, U.S. Attorneys are devising ways to solve complicated community crime problems by looking beyond traditional prosecution strategies. Police and community-corrections officers are sharing data and jointly designing interventions aimed at addressing specific local crime issues. Universities are restructuring their tenure systems to reward researchers who work with practitioners and policymakers so that professionals in the field can rely on data and gain insight from research.

Researchers and practitioners are also partnering across national boundaries. Through a partnership with the Department of State, NIJ is supporting collaboration between American and foreign researchers, as well as special collaborations between American and Ukrainian researchers and practitioners.

These partnerships are surviving beyond the length of Federal funding because the partners see the value they bring to all parties.

Second, the growth of NIJ's science and technology portfolio has been remarkable. In the early 1990's, the Institute's budget for law enforcement and corrections technology was \$3.5 million; in fiscal year 1999, it was \$67.1 million. This funding has allowed NIJ to enhance our science and technology activities in a number of important ways. We are working, for example, to improve the options available to public safety agencies so they can better communicate with one another in real time during emergencies. We are expanding and strengthening the network of State forensic laboratories so that evidence gathering and analysis can solve crimes faster and with greater accuracy. In addition, we are continuing to refine and improve a number of ongoing research and development efforts intended to make law enforcement and corrections officers safer and more effective.

In my role as Acting Director of the Institute, I will continue to be

a strong advocate for using research and data to inform criminal justice policy and practice at all levels of government, for supporting independent and high-quality research, and for translating research investments into useful knowledge for our customers in the field.

Acting Director
Julie E. Samuels

Overview of the Year



The National Institute of Justice was created by Congress through the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended. When it was created 31 years ago, NIJ scientists began a journey to inform policy and practice through research and development about crime and justice.

The Institute's mandate remains the same today as in 1968—to marry science to criminal justice problem solving and policy development.

Specifically, the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 directs NIJ to:

- *Conduct research* about the nature and impact of crime and juvenile offending.
- *Develop new technologies* to reduce crime and improve criminal justice operations.
- *Evaluate* the effectiveness of criminal justice programs and identify promising new programs.
- *Test* innovative concepts and model programs in the field.
- *Assist* policymakers, program partners, and justice agencies.
- *Disseminate* knowledge to many audiences.

This report summarizes the National Institute of Justice's operations, achievements, and overall role in 1999. It reports on key research, evaluation, and technology activities that achieve the Institute's strategic objectives and describes outreach and dissemination efforts.

Three appendixes provide information on financial resources, list the awards the Institute made in fiscal year 1999, and list the materials published in FY 1999.

Rethinking Justice

NIJ is committed to finding new ways to help the criminal justice system ensure fair, efficient, and effective outcomes. The NIJ activities that fall under the theme of rethinking justice encourage researchers, practitioners, and policymakers to work as partners to improve the delivery of justice and public safety as they build on the existing base of research knowledge, fill in gaps, and test promising hypotheses.

Key areas of interest include studies that examine ways to achieve the purposes of the justice system, such as swift and certain apprehension of criminals, fair and speedy trials, appropriate punishments, and concern for crime victims.

This year, NIJ became deeply involved in two major pilot efforts to develop collaborative partnerships among community organizations. The partnerships aim to better identify particular crime problems, analyze the nature of the problems, and develop strategic approaches to resolve them. They are built on the lessons learned from crime analysis approaches used by: (1) the New York City Police Department's CompStat unit, which emphasizes using data to solve problems, (2) the Weed and Seed program, which emphasizes coordination of resources to revitalize neighborhoods, and (3) Boston's Gun Project, which was a key component of the dramatic reductions in youth homicides in that city.

Strategic Approaches to Community Safety

The first of the two pilot projects, called the Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI), is supported by more than a dozen U.S. Department of Justice agencies.¹

The SACSI model follows five major steps or stages:

- Form an interagency working group led by the U.S. Attorney.
- Target a local crime problem, then gather information and data about it.
- Design a strategic intervention to tackle the problem.
- Implement the intervention.
- Assess and modify the strategy as the data reveal effects.

The five pilot sites and their target problems are:

- Indianapolis: Homicide (particularly drug-related homicide) and gun violence
- Memphis: Sexual assault
- New Haven: Gun-related crime and community fear
- Portland: Youth gun violence, with special attention to 15- to 24-year-olds and the role of alcohol in youth-related violence
- Winston-Salem: Violent and assaultive crimes committed by youth, age 17 and younger

The SACSI partners in each site are striving to create new, effective, and lasting relationships across

agencies and disciplines. As the partners become more involved in their projects, they begin to recognize how difficult and rewarding their pioneering efforts are and how the cultures of their partner agencies differ.

Three partners are essential: the U.S. Attorney, the researchers, and the project coordinator. The U.S. Attorney in each site is demonstrating a new, emerging role for prosecutors: proactive problem solver. The research partner, too, is demonstrating a new, emerging role: a fully engaged participant rather than a traditional, neutral observer. The project coordinator manages the daily process by facilitating the conversation, moving the group toward the collective goal, ensuring that different components of the partnership are working effectively, and working with the research partner to think through the nexus of operational capacities, local data analysis, and crime control theory.

NIJ's Strategic Challenges

NIJ conducts business through multiple approaches, but primarily through research and evaluation, technology development, and identification of effective programs and policies. Much of the Institute's work is guided by five strategic challenges:

- Rethinking justice and the processes that create just communities.
- Understanding the nexus between crime and its social context.
- Breaking the cycle of crime by testing research-based interventions.
- Creating the tools and technologies that meet the needs of practitioners.
- Expanding horizons through interdisciplinary and international perspectives.

¹ The Office of the Associate Attorney General, the Criminal Division, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys; the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services; and the offices and bureaus of the Office of Justice Programs.

One of SACSI's goals is to institutionalize the projects in each site by the end of 2000, when Federal support comes to an end. It is hoped that an infrastructure will be in place to continue supporting the SACSI way of working together, analyzing data, developing strategies, and fine-tuning interventions so the sites can continue to apply the approach to other crime problems and so the model can be replicated in other sites.

At this early stage, support for the SACSI effort seems strong; participants believe it is addressing their community's most important issues. Findings from the national assessment are expected in early 2001.

For more information about SACSI:

- Read "Using Knowledge and Teamwork To Reduce Crime," by U.S. Attorneys Veronica Coleman, Walter C. Holton, Jr., Kristine Olson, Stephen C. Robinson, and Judith Stewart, *NIJ Journal*, October 1999 (JR 000241). Available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals>.
- Contact Erin Dalton, 202-514-5752, daltona@ojp.usdoj.gov.

Community Mapping, Planning, and Analysis

The second new initiative launched in 1999 is called COMPASS (Community Mapping, Planning, and Analysis for Safety Strategies). COMPASS uses SACSI's basic problem-solving approach, but it is coordinated from the mayor's



office and begins with the development of a data infrastructure to inform problem-solving efforts.

The core element of the COMPASS initiative is the creation of a data infrastructure to collect information from a variety of sources on public safety indicators (such as arrest statistics, calls-for-service, and victimization) as well as community indicators (such as employment, housing, schools, and public health).

The analytic strength of COMPASS lies in the wealth of data available to analyze relationships among key indicators. One analytic tool through which this is done is geographic information systems (GIS), which can be used to develop and test models of hypothesized relationships among factors (for example, are assaults concentrated

around bars or other specific locations?) and the impact of interventions (for example, is crime being displaced to a neighboring area?). (See "Using Mapping Data to Solve Crime Problems.")

The first pilot site, Seattle, is being directed by a strong local advisory committee that has the knowledge and skills necessary to make full use of the available information.

COMPASS, like SACSI, involves the collaboration of several Department of Justice agencies.² COMPASS will add one more site in 2000 and, depending on the congressional appropriation for the initiative, may be able to expand to multiple demonstration sites in the future.

For more information about COMPASS:

- Contact Laura Winterfield, 202-616-3482, winterfi@ojp.usdoj.gov.

² Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Executive Office for Weed and Seed.

Using Mapping Data to Solve Crime Problems

One technology has emerged as a key planning and analysis device for community leaders: computerized mapping.

Mapping has a long history as a tool to understand crime, but today's computer technology makes mapping much more powerful by making it possible to identify and predict patterns and watch trends develop, and to analyze criminal events in the context of other neighborhood features so that plans of action can be targeted more specifically to community needs and resources.

NIJ's crime mapping activities during 1999 focused on continued outreach and dissemination of mapping technology and continued support for the development of research-based, data-driven policymaking.

For more information about crime mapping:

- Visit NIJ's Crime Mapping Research Center at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/cmrc>.
 - Visit NIJ's Crime Mapping and Analysis Program at <http://www.nlectc.org/nlectcrm>.
 - Download a copy of Vice President Al Gore's *Task Force Report on Crime Mapping and Data-Driven Management*, in which NIJ participated, by visiting <http://www.npr.gov/library/papers/bkgrd/crimemap/content.html>.
 - Read *Mapping Crime: Principle and Practice*, by Keith Harries, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1999 (NCJ 178919). The report is available online in both HTML and PDF format or can be ordered through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service by calling 1-800-851-3420.
 - Join the Crime Mapping Research Center's listserv and post and respond to questions and receive announcements about upcoming conferences and new publications. Subscription instructions, as well as frequently asked questions and answers, are available at the Crime Mapping Research Center's Web page at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/cmrc>.
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Rethinking Justice in Indian Country

Communities in Indian Country have unique relationships with the Federal Government and its law enforcement agencies. Rethinking justice in Indian Country means acknowledging tribal sovereignty and the government-to-government relationship. This is an especially important concept to recognize because of the historically strong feelings of distrust Indians have toward the U.S. Government.

The Departments of Justice and Interior have initiated an effort to address the compelling need for improved law enforcement and the administration of criminal and juvenile justice in Indian Country. The initiative is designed to

increase coordination among Justice Department agencies and other Federal agencies (such as the Department of the Interior) that fund law enforcement efforts in Indian Country. Specifically, NIJ is supporting research on various aspects of law enforcement and criminal justice in Indian Country, including evaluations of the Tribal Strategies Against Violence Initiative and other projects.

In addition, NIJ recently completed an evaluation of the Indian Country Justice Initiative in two sites: (1) the Pueblo of Laguna Nation in New Mexico, and (2) the Northern Cheyenne Nation in Montana. The program encouraged the two Nations to apply for Department of Justice grants to strengthen their justice systems and enhance the working

relationships among participating government entities.³ The evaluation concluded that slowly and with effort, positive improvements can be attained, despite a long history of mistrust.

During 1999, NIJ continued developing its research portfolio on Indian Country crime and justice issues by building the capacity of researchers to work collaboratively with the elders in Indian Nations.

For more information about NIJ's Indian Country portfolio:

- Contact Winnie Reed, 202-307-2952, winnie@ojp.usdoj.gov.
-

³ Program operations were funded by BJA. The evaluation was funded by NIJ.

Understanding the Nexus

The existence of persistent relationships between crime and other social problems has been understood for several decades. Crime does not occur in a vacuum; it occurs within the context of a community's social, economic, and cultural context, which also contributes to the type of crime that occurs and the community's reaction to it.

Under the theme of understanding the nexus, NIJ explores and further develops the theoretical linkages between criminal activity and other social phenomena, then verifies the correlations and temporal connections through empirical observation and analysis.

Chicago Helps Reveal Nexus Between Crime and Neighborhoods

Using Chicago as a laboratory, researchers are attempting to answer questions about the complex relationships among community, crime, delinquency, family, and individual development. The study, called the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, is being conducted in partnership with the Harvard Medical School and is cofunded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, the U.S. Department of Education, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the Administration for Children, Youth and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Among the study's most recent findings is that neighborhood disorder does not necessarily equate to a higher crime rate.⁴ It is not the amount of litter, the extent of graffiti, or the number of broken windows that is likely to increase

crime. It is concentrated poverty and an inability of neighbors to work together. The efforts of residents appear to be more effective than police-led cleanups in fighting crime. Neighborhoods with a high degree of resident cohesion are better able to deal with the problems that produce crime in the first place than neighborhoods that have similar economic and demographic characteristics but less cohesion.

These findings support a related finding from the Chicago Project first announced in 1997, which noted that a community's cohesiveness offers insights into the social mechanisms that link neighborhood poverty and instability with high crime rates.⁵ This cohesiveness, or "collective efficacy," is defined as mutual trust and a willingness on the part of neighborhood residents to help maintain public order where they live. Examples of collective efficacy include monitoring children's play groups; helping one another; and intervening to prevent juvenile truancy, street-corner loitering, and similar antisocial behavior. The researchers also found that collective efficacy is itself influenced by the extent of a neighborhood's residential stability.

The Chicago study is devoting particular attention to early childhood and family economic conditions and how they are related to the services available in neighborhoods. The local environment has a crucial role in a neighborhood's educational, recreational, and

child care services; the question of why similar environments affect children differently, depending on their age, gender, and ethnicity, is being examined.

For more information about the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods:

- Visit <http://phdcn.harvard.edu>, which offers brochures, newsletters, articles, and reports.

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program

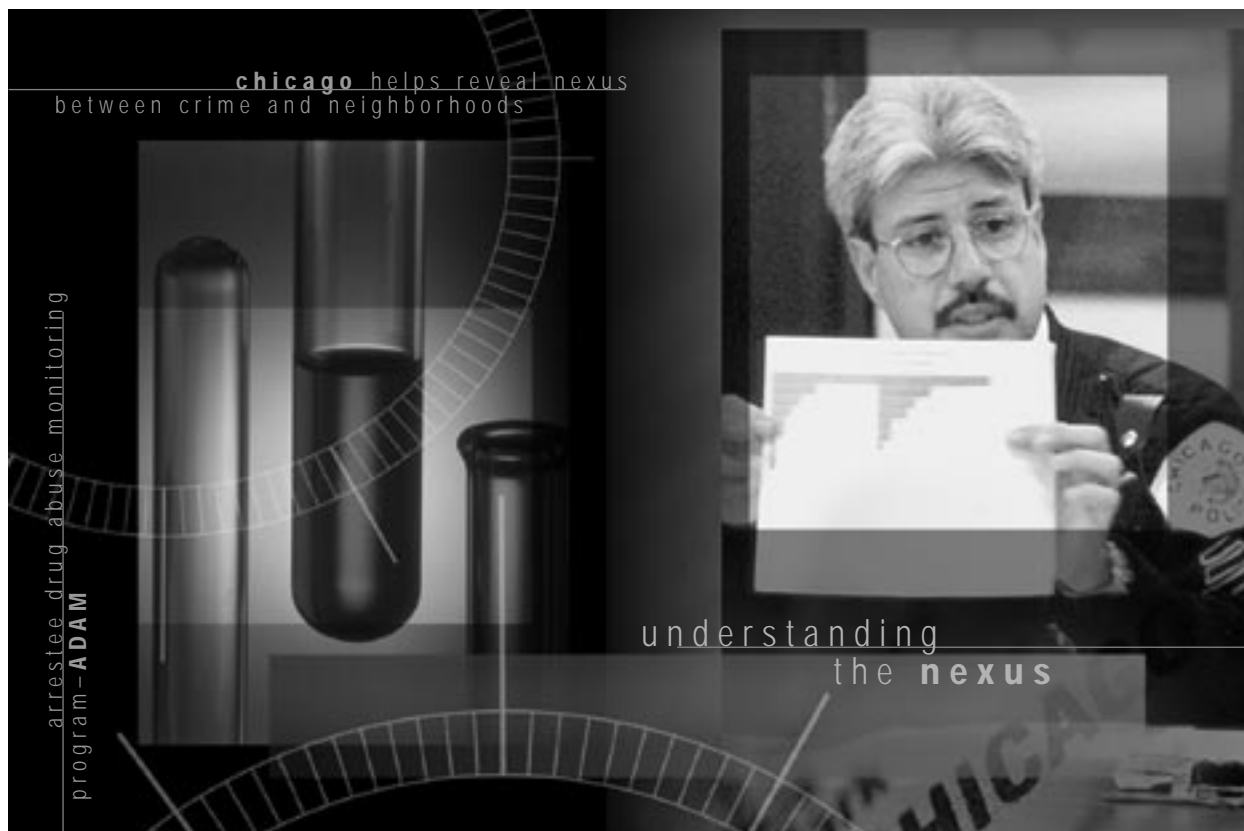
The National Institute of Justice's Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program tracks trends in the prevalence and types of drug use among booked arrestees in 35 jurisdictions. ADAM collects data on 10 drugs (including cocaine, opiates, methamphetamine, and marijuana) and is the only national drug data program to report trends based on drug tests.

ADAM data play an important role in assembling the national picture of drug abuse in the arrestee population. The data have been a central component in studying the links between drug use and crime. The data provided by the ADAM program allow analysts and policymakers to view trends as they develop, potentially permitting earlier intervention against problems.

One of ADAM's greatest strengths is that it gives communities the ability to monitor the dynamics of their own local drug patterns. Drug use in one community differs in important ways from drug use in another, and each jurisdiction can tailor its drug prevention

⁴ Sampson, Robert J., and Stephen W. Raudenbush, "Systematic Social Observation of Public Spaces: A New Look at Disorder in Urban Neighborhoods," *American Journal of Sociology*, 105, no. 3 (November 1999):603-652 (NCJ 181623).

⁵ Sampson, Robert J., "Neighborhoods and Violent Crime: A Multilevel Study of Collective Efficacy," *Science* 277 (August 15, 1997):2-25 (NCJ 173119).



and intervention policies accordingly.⁶ The use of methamphetamine, for example, is highly localized. Opiate use, on the other hand, remains fairly stable across the country, although several communities, including New Orleans, Philadelphia, and St. Louis, show a growing rate of heroin use among young offenders.

In addition to giving support to the 35 ADAM sites in the United States, NIJ/ADAM staff provide technical assistance to domestic and international affiliated sites,

⁶ For example, in 1998, 33 percent of adult arrestees in San Diego tested positive for methamphetamine. By contrast, methamphetamine use was nonexistent in New York City. In Miami, 53 percent of male arrestees tested positive for cocaine use, while in San Jose only 8 percent of that group tested positive. *1998 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, April 1999 (NCJ 175656).

including Albany (New York) and Australia, Chile, England, Netherlands, Scotland, and South Africa.

In 1998 (the latest year for which data are available), the ADAM program conducted interviews and drug tests with more than 30,000 recent arrestees in 35 metropolitan areas. A total of 20,716

adult males, 6,700 adult females, 3,134 juvenile males, and 434 juvenile females participated in the program during 1998. Twelve of the 35 sites (Albuquerque, Anchorage, Des Moines, Laredo, Las Vegas, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Spokane, and Tucson) were added during 1998.

For more information about ADAM:

- Visit <http://www.adam-nij.net>.
 - Obtain a copy of ADAM's Annual Report and companion reports, *1998 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult and Juvenile Arrestees*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, April 1999 (NCJ 175656). Companion reports include:
 - *Cocaine Use Among Arrestees* (NCJ 175657).
 - *Marijuana Use Among Arrestees* (NCJ 175658).
 - *Opiate Use Among Arrestees* (NCJ 175659).
 - *Methamphetamine Use Among Arrestees* (NCJ 175660).
 - See also *Meth Matters: Report on Methamphetamine Users in Five Western Cities*, by Susan Pennell, Joe Ellett, Cynthia Rienick, and Jackie Grimes, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, April 1999 (NCJ 176331).
-

Breaking the Cycle of Crime

Much criminal justice activity centers on recurring problems. Crimes occur at the same locations month after month, with no apparent resolution. Police arrest offenders, many of whom are tried, sentenced, released, and then rearrested. In frustration, both criminal justice professionals and the media have coined such phrases as “revolving door justice,” “career criminals,” and “hot spots.”

To meet its strategic challenge of breaking the cycle of crime, NIJ encourages researchers and practitioners to experiment with pragmatic solutions to recurring criminal justice problems. This experimentation attempts to break the linkages between crime and social conditions previous research identified as connected to criminal activity, such as the connection between drug abuse and subsequent criminal behavior.

Court-Enforced Drug Treatment Intervention

NIJ's Breaking the Cycle (BTC) program is one of several efforts to sever the linkage between drug abuse and crime. BTC is funded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy through NIJ. The program applies research suggesting that outcomes from substance abuse testing and treatment will improve when reinforced by the coercive power of the justice system.

Operating at three adult and one juvenile site, BTC tests the premise that continuous drug testing, treatment, and supervision—enhanced by proactive judicial involvement—will reduce defendants' and delinquents' level of drug use and will result in a decline in criminal behavior and

in more effective use of criminal and juvenile justice resources.

The program uses a collaborative, systemwide intervention strategy to identify and assess drug users as soon as possible after arrest, assign them to individualized treatment, monitor and supervise them, and levy sanctions or incentives, as appropriate. The court plays a pivotal role by:

- Ordering drug testing and treatment.
- Overseeing drug treatment and using its broad authority to impose and enforce pretrial conditions that address public safety.
- Reviewing drug test results and treatment participation at each scheduled court hearing.
- Applying leverage—both sanctions and incentives—to keep offenders in treatment and off drugs. Sanctions are graduated and imposed as soon as possible after a violation of judicial orders.

Evaluation of BTC will determine, among other outcomes, whether it is lowering drug use among offenders, reducing their criminal behavior, improving their health and employment, and making more effective use of criminal justice and treatment resources.

For more information about the Breaking the Cycle Demonstration:

- Visit the BTC Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/brekprog.htm>.
- Contact Spurgeon Kennedy, 202-616-5121, kennedys@ojp.usdoj.gov.

Focusing on Breaking the Juvenile Drug-Crime Cycle: What Works?

An extensive literature review and interviews with experts in the field form the basis of an NIJ-funded report that summarizes knowledge about programmatic attempts to intervene in the juvenile drug-crime cycle and identifies interventions judged as having the greatest likelihood of success.⁷ One indication of the importance of such

Sites for the Breaking the Cycle Demonstration

Birmingham, Alabama
Foster Cook
Director, University of Alabama
at Birmingham Treatment
Alternatives to Street Crime
Program
205-917-3784, ext. 231

Eugene, Oregon
Stephen J. Carmichael
Director, Lane County
Department of Youth Services
541-682-4705

Jacksonville, Florida
Judy Truett
Director, City of Jacksonville
Community Services
Department
904-630-3632

Tacoma, Washington
Terree Schmidt-Whelan
Director, Pierce County Alliance
253-572-4750

⁷ McBride, D.C., C.J. VanderWaal, Y.M. Terry, and H. VanBuren, *Breaking the Cycle of Drug Abuse Among Juvenile Offenders*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1999 (NCJ 179273). This report is available from NIJ's Web site only (<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>).



interventions is that, in five large cities from 1996 through 1998, on average about 60 percent of booked juvenile arrestees (ages 9–18) tested positive for one or more illegal substances, according to findings of NIJ’s Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program. In the remaining seven ADAM sites, between 40 and 60 percent of booked juvenile arrestees tested positive in the 3-year period.

The report cites an analysis of 200 studies of interventions targeting institutionalized and noninstitutionalized juveniles, most of whom were adjudicated delinquents who had records of prior offenses.⁸ Noninstitutional interventions focused primarily on juveniles on probation or parole. Institutional interventions centered on youths incarcerated in juvenile justice facilities.

⁸ Lipsey, M.W., and D.B. Wilson, “Effective Intervention for Serious Juvenile Offenders: A Synthesis of Research,” in *Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders: Risk Factors and Successful Interventions*, ed. by R. Loeber and D.P. Farrington, Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications, 1998. Loeber and Farrington’s book is the final product of the Study Group on Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders, convened by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

Noninstitutional interventions showing consistent evidence of effectiveness were individual counseling (including multisystemic therapy and reality training), interpersonal skills training, and behavioral programs (including family counseling and contingency contracting). The analysis found that those interventions reduced recidivism by about 40 percent.

Institutional interventions showing consistent evidence of effectiveness were interpersonal skills training (such as social skills development, aggression replacement, and cognitive restructuring) and community-based, family style group homes (including small behavior modification group homes with “teaching parents” and token economies). According to the analysis, those interventions could be expected to reduce recidivism by 34 to 38 percent.

**For more information about
Juvenile Breaking the Cycle:**

- See *Breaking the Cycle of Drug Abuse Among Juvenile Offenders*, by D.C. McBride, C.J. VanderWaal, Y.M. Terry, and H. VanBuren, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1999 (NCJ 179273). Available only from NIJ’s Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>.
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**Substance Abuse
Treatment in Correctional
Facilities**

In a speech, former NIJ Director Jeremy Travis quoted a report published by the Office of National Drug Control Policy:

“The fastest and most cost-effective way to reduce the demand for illicit drugs is to treat chronic, hardcore drug users. They consume the most drugs, commit the most crimes, and burden the health care system to the greatest

extent. Without treatment, chronic hardcore users continue to use drugs and engage in criminal activity, and when arrested, they too frequently continue their addiction upon release. The cycle of dependency must be broken and the revolving door of criminal justice brought to a halt.”⁹

Reflecting such thinking is the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant program, which provides funding for developing and implementing substance abuse programs in State and local correctional facilities and encompasses adults and juveniles.¹⁰ The Office of Justice Programs’ Corrections Program Office awards RSAT grants to the States and provides funds for NIJ to evaluate the program.

NIJ’s RSAT evaluation effort includes a national evaluation and 56 local process and outcome evaluations. They are designed to provide information about the kinds of programs implemented, the clients served, the barriers to implementation, and the behaviors of offenders who have entered RSAT programs compared to those who did not. Findings from the outcome evaluations will not be ready until the programs are more

mature. Findings from the process evaluations include the following:

- Primary treatment approaches include therapeutic community, cognitive skills/behavior, 12-step, and a combination of the foregoing.
- All State survey respondents indicate that the RSAT initiative helped to increase substance abuse treatment capacity.
- Treatment gains in prison are frequently lost after release if aftercare programs are not available in the community.
- The need for the treatment programs to keep beds separate from the general prison population can be compromised by the prison’s need for additional beds for the general population.

For more information about the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program:

- Contact Laurie Bright, 202-616-3624, bright@ojp.usdoj.gov.

Returning to Society After Incarceration

The vast majority of inmates return to society, many after years of separation from their families and communities. In 1999, more than

500,000 inmates were expected to be released from State prisons, about 200,000 more inmates than were in State prisons 20 years ago.¹¹ To that figure must be added those released from Federal prisons and local jails. The magnitude of those returns, coupled with their concentrations in poor, urbanized areas, presents significant challenges to lawmakers and community leaders.

In collaboration with other agencies, NIJ is working with policy-makers, judges, and correctional officials to fashion solutions to this large-scale reentry by inmates.

Reentry partnerships, key components of the reentry initiative, are under development by NIJ, the Corrections Program Office, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Executive Office of Weed and Seed. The partnerships will involve State correctional officials, local police agencies, and neighborhood-level community leaders. Partners will work with returning prisoners to create support networks and accountability systems to enhance the prospects for successful reintegration into the community.

A call for concept papers on reentry courts has been issued. The role of the courts will be to oversee returning inmates and review their progress until the end of parole or other form of supervision. Reentry courts will act in much the same way as drug courts do now but will operate at the point of release, not at the point of arrest. Demonstration projects are expected to begin operating in fiscal year 2000.

For more information about reentry initiatives:

- Contact Amy Mazzocco, 202-305-2587, mazzocco@ojp.usdoj.gov.

⁹ Travis, Jeremy, “Framing the National Agenda: A Research and Policy Perspective,” speech to the National Corrections Conference on Substance Abuse Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment, New Orleans, April 23, 1997. More recently, Director Travis commented, “...We know that treatment works, by which we mean that individuals who participate in treatment programs are less likely to use drugs after completion of those programs than comparable individuals who did not participate in such programs. And we know that, with this reduction in drug use, we also see reductions in criminal behavior. So we can say that treatment works and can endorse the phrase that General McCaffrey uses to such great effect, ‘If you hate crime, you should love treatment.’” Excerpt from “Addressing Drug Abuse in the Justice Context: The Promise and the Challenge,” speech to the National Assembly on Drugs, Alcohol Abuse, and the Criminal Offender, Washington, D.C., December 7, 1999. (Text of speeches is available at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/speeches.htm>.)

¹⁰ The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 authorized the RSAT program. States applying for funding under the program must agree to implement or continue to require proven, reliable forms of drug and alcohol testing of offenders who either are participating in the program in correctional facilities or have been released from the program but remain in the custody of the State. The RSAT program encourages States to provide relapse prevention and aftercare services.

¹¹ Travis, J., “Prisons, Work, and Reentry,” *Corrections Today*, October 1999. See also Travis, J., “Addressing Drug Abuse in the Justice Context: The Promise and the Challenge,” speech to the National Corrections Conference on Substance Abuse Testing, Sanctions, and Treatment, New Orleans, April 23, 1997.

Creating the Tools

Few State and local criminal justice agencies possess adequate knowledge and resources to consistently develop, evaluate, and implement new and innovative techniques, practices, and technologies. As a result, these agencies may not be able to benefit from the advances in technology and techniques that improve the delivery of public safety services.

Helping to remedy the situation are activities NIJ undertakes to meet another of its strategic challenges: creating the tools and technologies that meet the needs of practitioners.

Nationwide System of Technology Centers

In 1994, NIJ created a system of regional technology centers and specialty offices to respond to the needs of State and local law enforcement and corrections agencies for the latest technology information and assistance. The National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) system constitutes the only comprehensive Federal program to focus specifically on those needs. (See "NIJ's Regional Technology Centers.")

The mission of the Centers is to:

- Identify technologies that meet specific law enforcement or corrections requirements.
- Develop minimum performance standards for equipment and technology.
- Test equipment to ensure it meets minimum performance requirements.
- Assist in the introduction and demonstration of new technologies.



- Disseminate technology information to help agencies make informed purchasing decisions.
- Provide science and engineering advice, support, and technical assistance to agencies.
- Assist in building technology-related capacity within agencies, such as through train-the-trainer activities.
- Help agencies acquire Federal surplus or excess property.
- Help commercialize technologies.

During 1999, the NLECTC system responded to more than 4,300 requests for technology assistance,

distributed about 246,500 publications, and recorded approximately 225,000 user sessions on its JUSTNET Web site (<http://www.nlectc.org>). With facilities located nationwide, the NLECTC system receives guidance on its activities from the Law Enforcement and Corrections Advisory Council.¹² Each facility focuses on a different technology area and is colocated with or supported by a technology partner that can provide unique science and engineering advice and support. Despite individual specialties, the facilities work together to form a seamless web of support, technology development, and information.

¹² Council members represent Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies; labor organizations; and national and international criminal justice organizations. The Council identifies law enforcement and corrections equipment needs, recommends priorities, reviews NLECTC programs, and recommends ways to improve the programs' relevance to the needs of NLECTC's clientele.

NIJ's Regional Technology Centers

The NLECTC system consists of a national center, four regional centers, and four special offices:

- National (Rockville, Maryland). Serves as the system's hub and provides information and referral services, manages a voluntary equipment standards and testing program, prepares product lists of equipment meeting specific performance standards, and operates the JUSTNET Web site. The National Center also publishes *TechBeat*, a quarterly newsletter that reports on developments in technology for criminal justice applications.
- Northeast (Rome, New York). Focuses on technologies related to command and control, concealed weapons detection, computer forensics, secure communications, and audio and image processing.
- Southeast (Charleston, South Carolina). Focuses on corrections technologies and surplus property acquisition, information management and technologies, simulation training, and school safety vulnerability assessments.
- Rocky Mountain (Denver, Colorado). Focuses on communications interoperability and technology for detecting and neutralizing explosive devices, and administers the

Crime Mapping and Analysis Program.

- West (El Segundo, California). Focuses on technologies pertaining to analysis and enhancement of audio, video, and photographic evidence; offers access to analytic instrumentation to aid criminal investigations; and provides expertise in computer architecture, data processing, communications systems, and identification of technologies to stop fleeing vehicles.

The four special offices are:

- Border Research and Technology Center—BRTC (San Diego, California). Works with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies along the U.S. borders and focuses on technologies to improve border enforcement activities.
- National Center for Forensic Science (Orlando, Florida). Conducts fundamental research into the nature of fire and explosion reactions and supports the development of standard protocols for analyzing arson and explosion debris.
- Office of Law Enforcement Standards—OLES (Gaithersburg, Maryland). Develops minimum performance standards for equipment

and technology, conducts research leading to the publication of technical reports and equipment guides, and develops methods for measuring analytical techniques and standard reference materials for forensic scientists and crime laboratories.

- Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization (Wheeling, West Virginia). Facilitates the commercialization of technologies by working with industry, manufacturers, and laboratories.

The NLECTC system also receives support from federally funded technology partners who provide unique science and engineering advice and support. These partners include the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Sandia National Laboratories, Savannah River Technology Center, and Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center.

For more information about the NLECTC system:

- Visit JUSTNET, the Web site for the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center, at <http://www.nlectc.org>.
 - Contact Marc Caplan, 202-307-2956, caplanm@ojp.usdoj.gov.
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Less-Than-Lethal Technology

Arresting a combative suspect, controlling a violent inmate, stopping a fleeing vehicle—these and similar situations run the risk of injury, even death, to law enforcement officers, offenders, suspects, and the general public. NIJ's less-than-lethal (LTL) program provides options that reduce the risk of injury or death.

During 1999, NIJ funded the research and development of several LTL technologies:

- Blunt trauma weapons. NIJ is funding research to validate a three-rib chest structure (like those used on crash dummies) to determine the probability of blunt trauma to the chest. NIJ also continues to fund the development of a device to launch the ring

airfoil projectile, which was developed by the military in the 1970's. The donut-shaped device is nonlethal even when it hits a subject's head at very close range. A prototype hand-held launching device was successfully demonstrated in 1999. NIJ is funding efforts to make the projectile a pepper spray carrier and to develop a production-quality launch

device to be field tested in 2001 (see "Pepper spray" below).

- Electrical devices. An NIJ-funded review of research on electric stun devices (tasers, stun guns) to assess the health effects of a wireless taser called the electric stun projectile (developed with NIJ and DOD funding in 1997). This review revealed that virtually no laboratory testing on these devices has been published. Based on this finding, NIJ will fund the needed testing to determine the health effects of the electric stun projectile.
- Pepper spray. Efforts are under way to determine whether pepper spray can be encapsulated in powder form and placed in a ring airfoil projectile that, upon impact, would release a cloud of pepper powder.
- Light. NIJ helped fund a safety assessment of the laser dazzler, which generates a randomly flashing, green laser light to distract a subject. Based on the assessment, the laser dazzler is being modified, and NIJ plans to fund another safety assessment of the modified device.
- Nets. NIJ funded the development of a prototype baton-launched net device to incapacitate fleeing offenders or non-compliant suspects or prisoners. The prototype was demonstrated to law enforcement audiences, and plans are under way to fund further development.

For more information about NIJ's less-than-lethal program:

- Contact Sandy Newett, 202-616-1471, newetts@ojp.usdoj.gov.
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Enhancing School Safety

As part of the effort to address school safety concerns in many communities, NIJ, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Education's Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program, published a technology-oriented school safety guide in 1999.

The Institute supported research required for preparation of the guide, which was prepared by Sandia National Laboratories.

The guide, distributed to thousands of schools and law enforcement agencies, covers technologies applicable to some of the issues of school violence: video surveillance, weapon detection, entry control, and duress alarms. Urging thoughtful consideration of the potential safety benefits of the technologies once the risks and threats faced by any given school are assessed, the guide also recommends appropriate attention to the costs schools may incur for capital improve-

ments, site modifications, additional staffing, training, and equipment maintenance and repair.

For more information about technology for safe schools:

- Read *The Appropriate and Effective Use of Security Technologies in U.S. Schools: A Guide for Schools and Law Enforcement Agencies*, by Mary W. Green, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, September 1999 (NCJ 178265).
 - Contact Trent DePersia, 202-305-4686, depersia@ojp.usdoj.gov.
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Standards Development

The safety and legal consequences of equipment failing to meet adequate standards can range from inconvenient to catastrophic. Deficient equipment poses a danger to officers and adversely

affects the public by increasing criminal justice costs, precluding arrests, or resulting in evidence subsequently found inadmissible in court.

NIJ contributes to safer equipment by developing minimum performance standards for specially selected equipment and technology. NIJ also supports a voluntary program that tests products against those standards. NIJ's primary partner in standards development and product testing is the Office of Law Enforcement Standards at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce. Among the accomplishments for 1999 are:

- Creation of a stab-resistant body armor standard to address the danger embodied by sharp-edged and pointed instruments. The stab and slash threats posed by those weapons represent the primary threat to corrections officers and a secondary threat to police officers.
- Update of the NIJ standard pertaining to ballistic resistance of police body armor.
- Preparation of an NIJ guide on the selection and application of video surveillance equipment and of a standard pertaining to certain types of kits for preliminary identification of drugs of abuse.

For more information about standards and performance guides:

- Visit JUSTNET, the Web site of the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers, at <http://www.nlectc.org>.
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Improving Public Safety Communications

One of policing's most important functions is to use effectively and efficiently the tremendous amount of information pertinent to managing police resources and solving or preventing crimes. Yet, for example, police units from multiple departments engaging in a joint operation, such as a high-speed pursuit, frequently cannot communicate with one another directly as events are unfolding. This inability to communicate is called interoperability. It may result from use of different radio frequencies, varying and proprietary protocols or system architectures that are incompatible, outdated equipment, or operational restraints.

NIJ is addressing interoperability problems through its AGILE program (Advanced Generation of Interoperability for Law Enforcement). During 1999, AGILE continued work on four principal components:

- Supporting or seeding interoperability research and development. Planning is under way to invest in such technologies as high-bandwidth and wireless communications.
- Testing, evaluating, and demonstrating technologies. NIJ has deployed a communications switch that links disparate radio systems so that over-the-air communication is now feasible among three police agencies.
- Developing standards. The AGILE team is identifying existing standards related to interoperability so that a "suite" of open architecture standards can be used to procure

interoperable equipment. The process for identifying, adopting, and when needed, developing standards is under way through partnership with the Office of Law Enforcement Standards.

- Engaging in education and outreach. This will entail a public awareness campaign aimed at decisionmakers to emphasize the urgency of the interoperability problem, propose solutions, and facilitate multiagency cooperation.

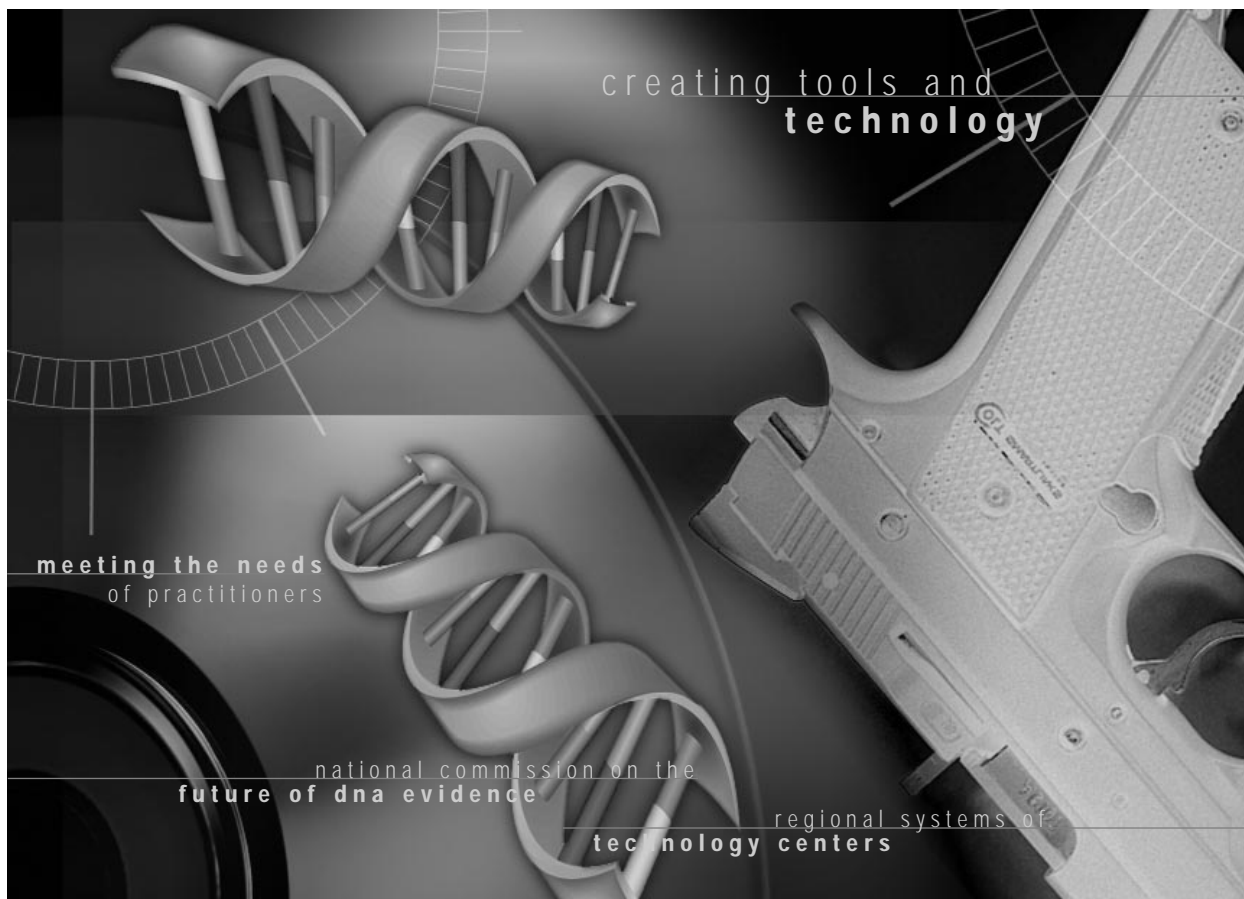
For more information about AGILE:

- Read "Can We Talk? Public Safety and the Interoperability Challenge," by Brenna Smith and Tom Tolman, *NIJ Journal*, April 2000, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (JR 000243). Online at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/journals>.
 - Contact Brenna Smith, 202-305-3305, askagile@ojp.usdoj.gov.
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Counterterrorism Technologies

Congress charged NIJ with determining State and local law enforcement technology needs for handling terrorist activities and with developing technological solutions to respond to those needs.¹³ NIJ completed its inventory of needs in 1997 and began development of relevant technologies in collaboration with its technology partners (the FBI and agencies of the Department of Defense).

¹³ Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996.



The technology development efforts are focusing on six areas: (1) technology that will screen for weapons and explosives; (2) information technology to better enable law enforcement agencies to anticipate, prevent, and recover from terrorist attacks; (3) technology to assist agencies in more effectively dealing with hostage-taking situations, such as improved nonlethal technology to neutralize hostage takers without injuring their captives; (4) cost-effective technology to help agencies more safely disable explosive devices; (5) technologies that better assist agencies in identifying an attack with chemical or biological weapons, surviving it, and continuing to protect and defend the public; and (6) development of standards required to test and assess new technologies.

Either under development or already commercialized are a number of counterterrorism products, such as an advanced electromagnetic weapons detection portal (operational in Bannock County, Idaho); a hand-held system using ultrasound to detect concealed weapons; a product for disabling large explosive devices; a concrete-penetrating portable radar for tracking the movement of individuals behind exterior or interior building walls; a computer-based portable system that diagnoses explosive devices in real time and transmits x-ray images of them via modem to experts at remote sites for analysis; an information sharing system (operational in South Florida); and a PC-based, interactive training tool for bomb technicians.

**For more information about
NIJ's counterterrorism activities:**

- Visit NIJ's counterterrorism Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/sciencetech/counter.htm>.
 - Read *Inventory of State and Local Law Enforcement Technology Needs to Combat Terrorism*, by Hollis Stambaugh, Chris Tillery, and Philip Schaeenman, Research in Brief, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, January 1999 (NCJ 173384). Available at the NCJRS Web site at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles/173384.pdf>.
 - Contact Pete Nacci, pnacci@darpa.mil.
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National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence

The National Commission on the Future of DNA Evidence is an independent panel coordinated by NIJ. The Commission is charged with reviewing critical policy issues involved in the development and use of DNA technologies. Over the course of its charter, the Commission will review critical policy issues regarding DNA evidence and recommend courses of action to improve its use as a tool of investigation and adjudication in criminal cases.

The Commission is addressing five specific areas:

- The use of DNA in postconviction relief cases.

- Legal concerns, including privacy considerations.
- Training and technical assistance tools for criminal justice professionals involved in the identification, collection, and preservation of DNA evidence at the crime scene.
- Essential laboratory capabilities in the face of emerging technologies.
- The impact of future technological developments on the use of DNA in the criminal justice system.

A final report is expected in late 2001.

For more information about the DNA Commission:

- Visit the National Commission's Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/dna>.
 - *Postconviction DNA Testing: Recommendations for Handling Requests*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, September 1999 (NCJ 177626). Available on the DNA Commission's Web site.
 - "What Every Law Enforcement Officer Should Know About DNA," September 1999 (BC 000614). Available on the DNA Commission's Web site.
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Training

Law enforcement and corrections officers repeatedly cite the need to improve the quality, availability, and frequency of their training, but attempts to meet that need are often thwarted by budget constraints. Using advanced training technology tools can be a relatively low-cost alternative or supplement to conventional training methods.

NIJ is funding the development of several technology-based training tools and an Internet-accessible database, the Law Enforcement Instructional Technology Information System (LEITIS), to catalog training curricula.

An example of technology-based training is the Bomb Threat Training Simulator, a multimedia package in CD-ROM format that shows officers who are first on the scene how to conduct bomb threat assessments, including

evaluating the situation, searching, and evacuating. An alpha version was developed and tested, and plans are under way to test a beta version.

Another CD-ROM training tool, developed by NIJ and the FBI, is a computer-based, interactive method for instructing technicians in the highly dangerous and delicate process of dismantling bombs. This tool is intended as a refresher course, supplementing basic training for bomb technicians.

Now under development with funding from NIJ, the Weapons Team Engagement Trainer is a high-tech, interactive simulation system. Focusing on weapons team responses, the engagement trainer simulates various scenarios, such as those calling for rescuing hostages, using force, clearing rooms and buildings, and dealing with threats to school security.

A prototype is being used by the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, and plans are under way to evaluate the training.

Other CD-ROM training tools being developed with NIJ funding cover techniques for dealing with computer crime, collecting blood evidence, and using global positioning systems. NIJ plans to evaluate these tools and bring them to the beta level.

In addition to using technology to train officers, NIJ supports training in how to use technology. One example was an event that took trainees out of classrooms and put them into realistic scenarios so they could use their knowledge and new technologies. Sponsored by NIJ, Sandia National Laboratories, and NLECTC-Rocky Mountain, the 10-day train-the-trainer event assembled 160 bomb experts to practice using new technologies on about

150 mock bombs. After teams of hand-picked bomb technicians reacted to several complex scenarios, instructors offered evaluations.

With support from the NLECTC system's Office of Law Enforcement Technology Commercialization, conversion of an abandoned prison into a state-of-the-art training facility for corrections, law enforcement, and other public safety personnel is under way. Already the site for two mock prison riots to demonstrate the use of new corrections technologies, the facility will offer year-round, hands-on training for Federal, State, and local corrections, law enforcement, fire, and emergency response personnel. It will showcase new and emerging technologies and help put them into the hands of end users.

For more information about training and training simulation technologies:

- Visit <http://www.nlectc.org>.
 - Contact Sandy Newett, 202-616-1471, newetts@ojp.usdoj.gov.
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Forensic Improvements

DNA evidence was first introduced into criminal court proceedings in 1986, and now every State in the Nation allows the introduction of

this kind of evidence by statute or court rule. States are now permitting the testing of DNA samples of different categories of convicted offenders to support a national database so that DNA also can be harnessed for its power to solve new crimes. Legislative decisions to create a national database—called CODIS—have created a backlog of at least a half million DNA samples of convicted offenders that have not been analyzed and entered into the database. NIJ's investment to upgrade and improve State and local DNA laboratory capabilities now approaches \$40 million, but the capacity of labs to conduct DNA analysis has not yet reached a point at which they can keep up with the ever-increasing demand.

NIJ also is supporting the development of technology that will make DNA analysis a routine, inexpensive, and highly flexible crime-solving tool. Over the past 4 years, NIJ has undertaken a DNA research initiative, budgeted at approximately \$5 million a year, with three ambitious goals: to make DNA tests affordable (\$10 per test versus \$50), timely (taking seconds, rather than hours), and portable (onsite, rather than in a far-off laboratory).

NIJ is the primary Federal agency funding forensic science research and development in support of

State and local law enforcement. This activity involves rethinking how forensic and investigative methods are applied. NIJ first assembles a small planning group to define the needs and develop initial strategies and to steer a larger group of content-area experts. Collectively, over many months, the members of the working groups (in some cases, with as many as 40 or more specialists) develop guides and training criteria for disciplines within the field of forensic sciences.

During 1999, NIJ produced several products as a result of this process:

- *Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for Law Enforcement*, January 2000 (NCJ 178280).
- *Death Investigation: A Guide for the Scene Investigator*, November 1999 (NCJ 167568).
- *Eyewitness Evidence: A Guide for Law Enforcement*, October 1999 (NCJ 178240).

For more information about NIJ's forensics and investigative sciences portfolio:

- Contact Lisa Forman, 202-307-6608, formanl@ojp.usdoj.gov.
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Expanding the Horizons

Under the theme of expanding horizons, NIJ looks past the traditional definitions and relationships and into developing trends. These trends include new forms of criminal enterprises and marketplaces—such as cybercrime, Russian organized crime, and smuggling of humans across international boundaries.

During fiscal year 1999, NIJ continued to consider better ways to describe and classify criminal events, identify new threats to public safety, and find new approaches that law enforcement can adopt (or adapt) to solve and prevent crimes.

International Center

Like many aspects of our lives—transportation, communications, economic affairs—crime has taken on a global dimension. The same changes and advances that make international travel, communication, and business transactions easier and more common also facilitate the movement of criminal behavior across borders.

Criminal justice officials today are increasingly asked to deal with offenses and offenders whose origins and connections lie outside the country: trafficked prostitutes from Southeast Asia and the former Soviet Union, migrant workers being exploited in sweatshops and farm fields, an array of credit card and banking frauds, automobiles stolen for shipment overseas, and gun smuggling.

NIJ's International Center stimulates and facilitates research and evaluation on transnational crime and justice issues and disseminates the knowledge gained throughout

the national and international criminal justice communities.

Among the many initiatives the International Center undertook during 1999, two deserve special attention:

- Affiliation with the United Nations. NIJ is a member of the UN's program network institutes. This network of regional centers provides a wide array of research, technical assistance, and anticrime information to countries around the globe. The International Center is NIJ's principal liaison with the institutes. Center staff have played a major role in assisting the UN to mount studies of transnational organized crime, corruption, and human trafficking.
- Partnership with Ukraine. Under the framework created by the joint United States-Ukraine commission, called the Gore-Kuchma Binational Commission and funded with \$1.1 million from the State Department, American and Ukrainian researchers are collaborating on joint studies of organized crime, economic crime, drug trafficking, and human trafficking in Ukraine. The research is important for many reasons, foremost because it is in America's best interest to prevent crimes that originate in Ukraine—whether they be organized crime or general trafficking of women, children, drugs, arms, or nuclear materials—before

they spill over the borders into Europe and the United States.¹⁴

For more information about NIJ's International Center:

- Visit the International Center Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/international>.
 - Contact the International Center at 202-307-2942, intlcntr@ojp.usdoj.gov, or Director James O. Finckenauer at 202-616-1960.
 - Visit the World Justice Information Network Web site at <http://www.justinfo.net>.
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Electronic Crime

The explosive growth in Internet commerce, e-mail, and electronic technology has created an abundance of new opportunities for criminal activity. Hackers are capable of disrupting commercial operations and inflicting substantial financial losses. Online pedophiles and stalkers prey on youngsters in chat rooms. White-collar criminals are adept at electronic money laundering.

Criminals may employ electronic media and communication systems as a means to perpetrate their crimes, or alternatively, may attack electronic media and communications systems as the target of their crimes. Law enforcement needs to better understand the nature of electronic crime, to comprehend rudimentary aspects of electronic technologies, and to investigate electronic evidence.

During 1999, NIJ assessed the needs of State and local law

¹⁴ Ukraine is the third largest recipient of U.S. foreign aid, is a supporter of American interests in the former Soviet Union, and is a repository of significant nuclear capability. The United States has invested heavily in law enforcement training in Ukraine, and American policymakers and law enforcement participants need to know how effective the training has been.



enforcement to combat electronic crime. The findings, which were based on input from 126 representatives from 50 States, are anticipated in summer 2000.

Also during 1999, NIJ assisted the U.S. Secret Service and the International Association of Chiefs of Police with the publication of a pocket-sized guide for investigating electronic crime. The booklet, "Best Practices for Seizing Electronic Evidence," is intended for use by law enforcement officers and investigators who are responsible for gathering electronic evidence at the crime scene. An initial printing was done in fall 1999; a second printing is anticipated in summer 2000.

Through the Office of Law Enforcement Standards, NIJ is working with the Secret Service, the FBI, and the National Cybercrime Training Partnership to produce a series of seven quick reference guides for handling electronic investigations. These guides will include information provided by

field investigators, crime lab analysts, and litigation experts who come together through a working group formed by NIJ. The series will cover evidence handling, from crime scene awareness to courtroom presentation, and will have the following themes: managing technology, handling evidence at the crime scene, analyzing evidence, investigative use of technology, investigating technology-based crime, setting up a forensic lab, and presenting electronic evidence in the courtroom.

Also under development is computer software to ensure that forensic software tools provide consistent, accurate, and objective test results. The capability to validate forensic software will establish software configuration standards against which various operating software and applications software may be compared for authenticity. Validation testing is being developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, with investigative expertise being provided by the

Department of Defense Computer Forensics Laboratory.

Finally, work was initiated to create a National Software Library, which will initially contain known file filters and other support software for the FBI's Automated Computer Examination System forensic software. In time, other computer forensic software tools, including commercial off-the-shelf versions, as well as software validation standards, may be available in the library.

For more information on electronic crime:

- Read "Best Practices for Seizing Electronic Evidence," prepared by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the U.S. Secret Service with support from NIJ. Available at http://www.treas.gov/usss/electronic_evidence.htm.
 - Contact Amon Young, 202-514-4338, young@ojp.usdoj.gov.
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Sharing Information

One of NIJ's mandates is to disseminate findings to State and local agencies. NIJ reaches its audiences primarily through print and electronic media and through conferences and other face-to-face meetings.

Making Information Available Through NCJRS

When useful research findings are validated, they should be disseminated vigorously to State and local agencies. That is why NIJ, in response to its congressional mandate, created the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) in 1972 as its national clearinghouse of information.

NCJRS has become one of the world's most extensive sources of information on criminal and juvenile justice. Under NIJ's management, it has grown into a collection of clearinghouses supporting all agencies allied as part of the Office of Justice Programs. Other partners include the White House's Office of National Drug Control Policy and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

NCJRS's bricks-and-mortar library contains copies of more than 160,000 publications. An online database contains abstracts of these publications. NCJRS's virtual library contains electronic versions of all documents published by NIJ since the mid-1990's.

During fiscal year 1999, NCJRS distributed 8.6 million documents via mail and accommodated more than 7.8 million visits to the NCJRS Web site. Also during the year, NCJRS added an events calendar to its repertoire of services.

Visit NCJRS at <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

Making Data Available Through the Data Resources Program

NIJ's Data Resources Program was established to ensure the preservation and availability of research and evaluation data collected through NIJ-funded research. Data sets collected through NIJ-funded research are archived and made available to others in order to support new research to replicate original findings or test new hypotheses. NIJ grantees have deposited more than 200 data sets at the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at the University of Michigan. Much of the data can be downloaded from the Internet.

Visit the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data at <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/home.html>.

Publishing Activities

NIJ uses two primary publishing mediums: print and electronic. A list of the 115 documents, videos, and solicitations published in 1999 can be found in Appendix C or by visiting NIJ's Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>. Many are announced in the NCJRS catalog, which is published quarterly, and in the e-mail newsletter, *JustInfo*, which is delivered to subscribers twice a month.

During fiscal year 1999, NIJ revamped its repertoire of print publications in three ways: (1) The *NIJ Journal*, a quarterly periodical for policymakers and practitioners,

was redesigned and more features were added, (2) plans were made to launch a peer-reviewed scholarly periodical for researchers, and (3) steps were taken to publish the *Research Review*, a quarterly bulletin listing all recently received final grant reports.

Meetings, Conferences, and Other Gatherings

NIJ uses planning meetings, focus groups, and technical working groups to gather information, learn from the field, and help focus the Institute's research agenda. Gatherings of professionals stimulate thinking, generate new ideas, and provide valuable two-way, face-to-face interaction.

To convey early findings and give researchers a chance to present their data, NIJ hosts Research in Progress seminars approximately 10 times per year. Videotapes of the Research in Progress lectures are made available through NCJRS.

The Perspectives on Crime and Justice lecture series brings widely respected scholars to Washington, D.C., for candid discussion of provocative issues in crime policy. The lectures challenge conventional wisdom, stimulate lively discussion, and bring new perspectives to the policy debates that occur in our capital city and in other communities across the country. Videotapes of the lectures and the collected papers are made available through NCJRS.

The lectures in fiscal year 1999 included:

- Mark A.R. Kleiman, University of California, Los Angeles, "Getting Deterrence Right: Applying Tipping Models and Behavioral Economics to the Problems of Crime Control," December 3, 1998.

Key NIJ Conferences During FY 1999

(Due to limited space, only some key conferences and events held during fiscal year 1999 are listed here.)

- Annual Conference on Research and Evaluation, "Enhancing Policy and Practice," July 18–21, 1999, Washington, D.C.

NIJ's premier conference highlighted current research in the field from both the researcher and practitioner perspectives.
- National Conference on Science and the Law, April 15–16, 1999, San Diego, California.

The goals of the conference were to improve the understanding of physical and social scientific evidence among scientists, attorneys, and judges and to foster questions for future research on the role of science and scientists in the criminal justice system.
- Third Annual ADAM Conference, April 28–30, 1999, Chicago, Illinois.

This gathering brought together representatives from 35 domestic and 6 international ADAM sites to share information about the updated ADAM interview instrument, program methodology, communication and dissemination strategies, outreach to rural areas, and crime mapping applications.
- Third Annual Mock Prison Riot, May 2–5, 1999, Moundsville, West Virginia.

This event, which takes place each year at a former maximum security penitentiary, showcased existing or emerging technologies for corrections and demonstrates their application in a realistic setting.
- Fourth Annual Conference on the Future of DNA Evidence: Implications for the Criminal Justice System, May 3–4, 1999, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

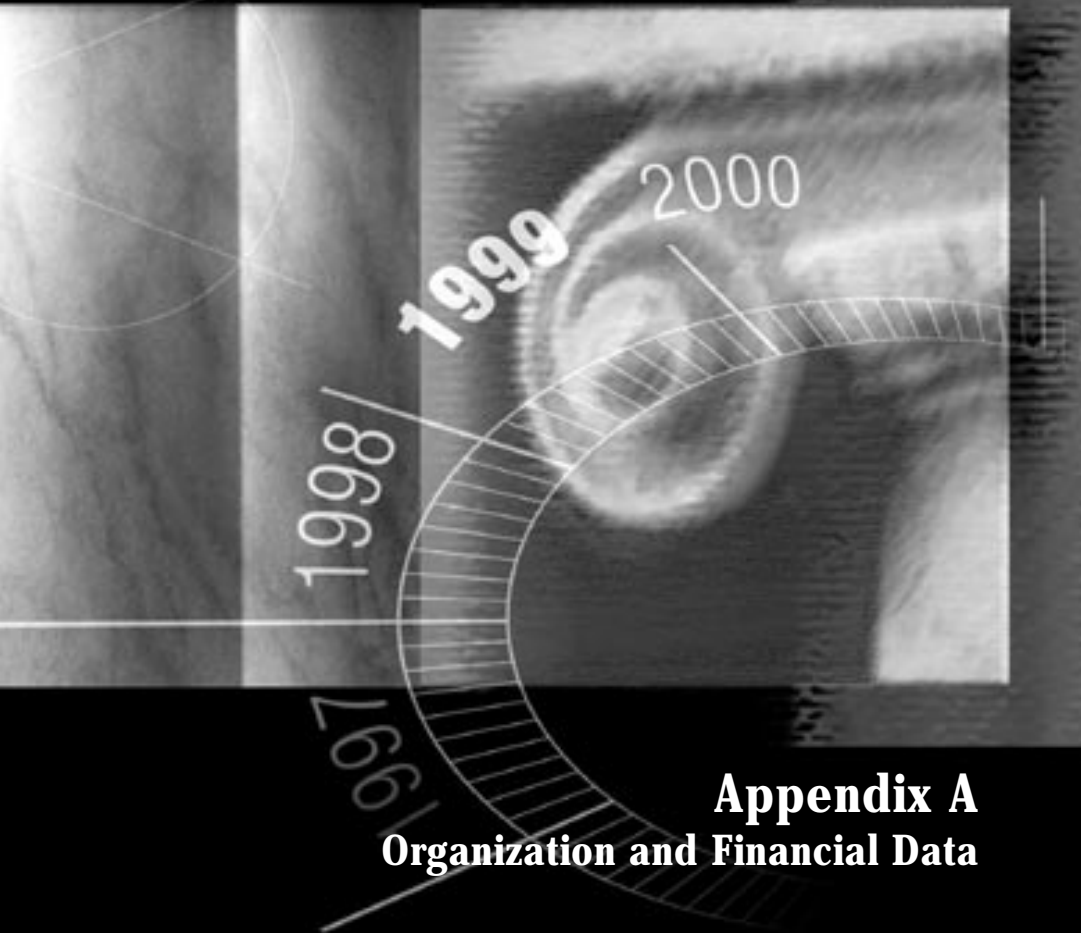
This conference highlighted important advances in the technologies, methods, and practices of forensic sciences.
- Technologies and Tools for Public Safety in the 21st Century, May 26–28, 1999, Orlando, Florida.

This conference showcased the technologies and training tools available for law enforcement, fire, medical, and emergency services personnel to safely and efficiently respond to terrorist threats and acts.
- Sentencing and Corrections Challenges National Workshop, June 10–11, 1999, Palm Springs, California.

More than 400 policymakers, researchers, and practitioners, representing 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, discussed a range of complex issues and problems the States face in shaping sentencing and corrections policies.
- Third Annual Crime Mapping Research Conference, December 11–14, 1999, Orlando, Florida.

Presentations demonstrated the practical utility of Geographic Information Systems for justice and related agencies and described and evaluated innovative uses of computerized mapping for both practical applications and theory testing.
- Felton Earls, Harvard Medical School, "Men and Fathers in the Community," February 4, 1999.
- Sissela Bok, Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies, "Violence, Free Speech, and the Media," April 12, 1999.
- James B. Jacobs, New York University Law School, "Dilemmas of Corruption Control," May 18, 1999.

Appendixes



Appendix A Organization and Financial Data

NIJ's internal organization, shown in exhibit 1, "Organization of NIJ," reflects the discrete missions of each component of the Institute:

- The Office of the Director sets the Institute's agenda, develops strategic plans and policies, initiates collaboration with other government and private agencies, and oversees the Institute's budget and management activities.
- The Office of Development and Communications develops and tests research-based programs, brings promising new practices to the attention of the field, and communicates findings and technological innovations through multiple methods. Priority is given to the needs of State and local officials and criminal justice practitioners. The new International Center focuses on crime and justice issues that transcend national boundaries and have impact on State and local criminal justice systems.
- The Office of Research and Evaluation develops, conducts, directs, and supervises comprehensive research and evaluation activities. The range of research and evaluation cuts across a wide array of distinct topics within the Institute's charter. Three programs operate as distinct centers of activity: the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program; the Crime Mapping Research Center; and the Data Resources Program, which ensures the preservation and availability of research and evaluation data collected through NIJ-funded research.
- The Office of Science and Technology directs and supervises technology research, development, and demonstrations to provide law enforcement and corrections agencies access to the best technologies available. It also provides technology assistance so that these agencies can enhance their capabilities to improve efficiency and effectiveness. Technology assistance is provided through the network of the regional National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers.

Exhibit 1: Organization of NIJ

As of May 1, 2000

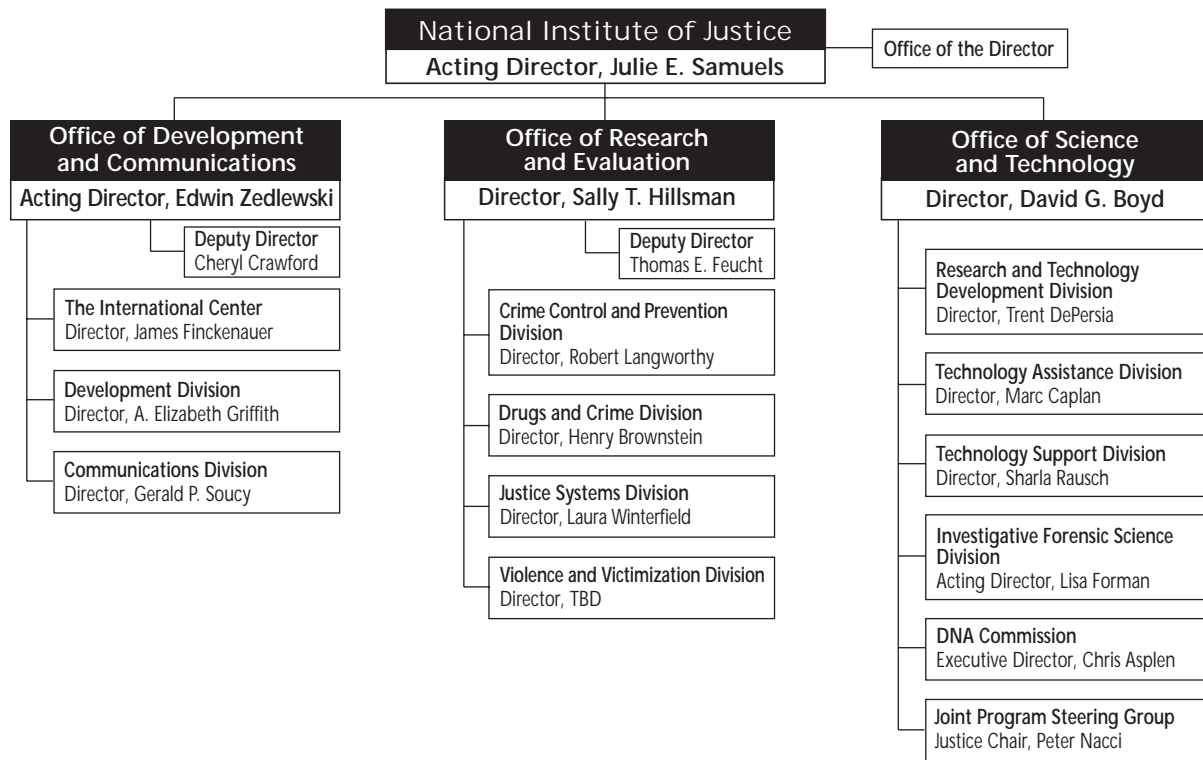


Exhibit 2: Growth of NIJ's Research and Development Portfolio, FY 1994-99

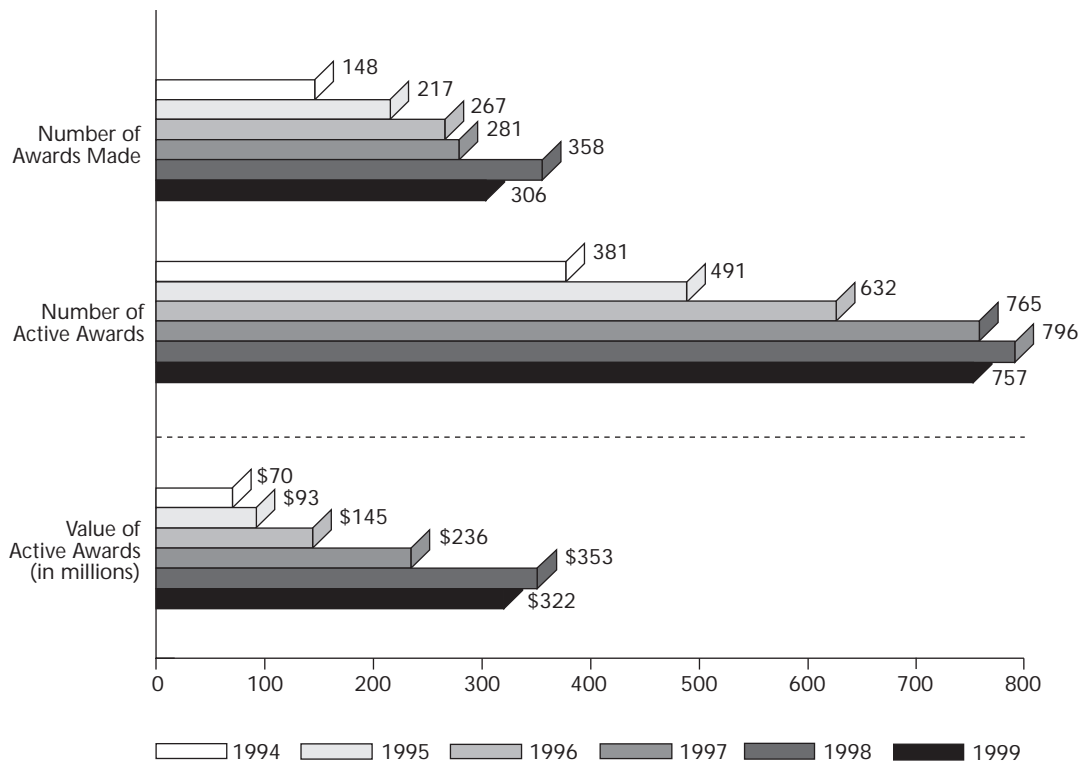


Exhibit 3: Sources of NIJ Funds, in Millions, FY 1994-99

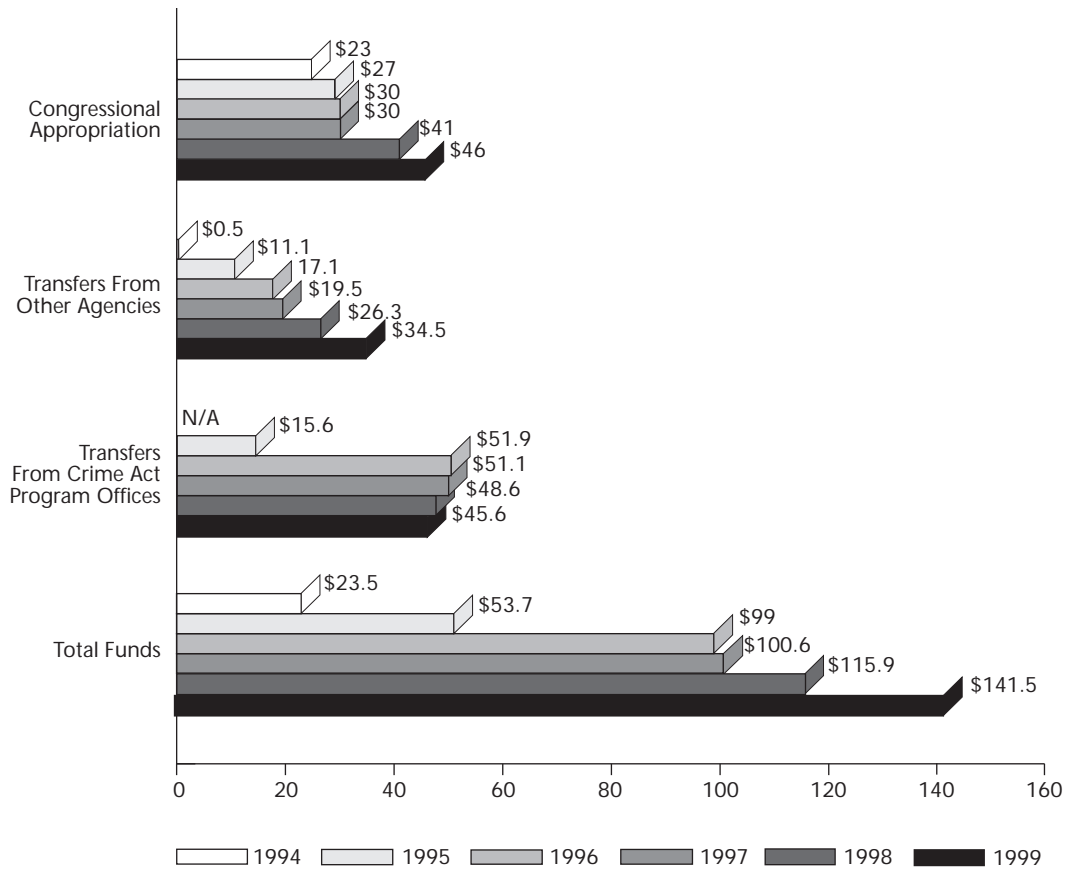


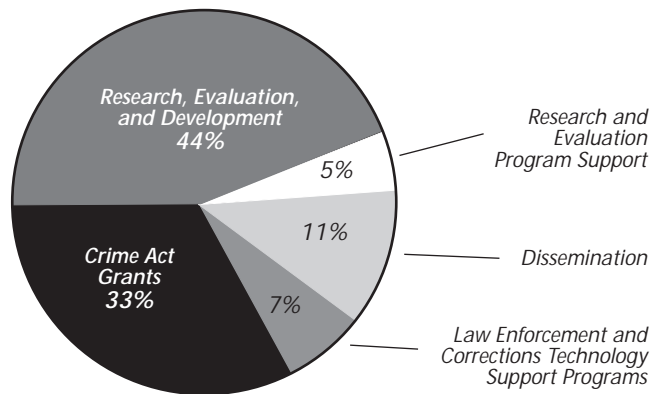
Exhibit 4: Allocation of NIJ Funds as a Percentage of Total Expenditures,* FY 1999

Crime Act Grants
Includes all awards made under the 1994 Crime Act. See also exhibit 3.

Research, Evaluation, and Development
Includes all research, evaluation, science and technology, development, and visiting fellows projects.

Dissemination
Includes clearinghouse, publications, and national and international exchange of information.

*Total expenditure of \$116 million includes NIJ's base appropriation plus funds transferred from other agencies.



Appendix B:

Awards Made in Fiscal Year 1999

Corrections

Assessing Mental Health Problems Among Serious Institutionalized Delinquents California Youth Authority Rudy Haapanen \$10,000	98-CE-VX-0024	An Evaluation of Neighborhood-Based Supervision in Washington Washington State University Faith E. Lutze \$59,973	99-CE-VX-0007	Management Practices for Young Inmates in Adult Prison Abt Associates Inc. Dale Parent \$299,827	99-CE-VX-0002
Assessing Suicide Risk and Behaviors Among Incarcerated Inmates University of Kansas Center for Research, Inc. Margaret E. Severson \$49,996	99-IJ-CX-0016	Evaluation of the CHANGE Program and Its Impact on Inmates Ferris State University Shannon M. Barton \$49,016	99-CE-VX-0006	Religion and Postrelease Community Adjustment Florida State University Melvina Sumter \$19,592	99-IJ-CX-0001
Developing Countywide Assessment in Los Angeles County Rand Corporation Susan Turner \$87,778	99-IJ-CX-K008	Examination of Privatization in the Federal Bureau of Prisons Abt Associates Inc. Douglas McDonald \$674,982	99-IJ-CX-K018	Strategic Threat Group Program Evaluation Arizona Department of Corrections Daryl Fischer \$183,146	99-CE-VX-0004
Effect of Privatization on Juvenile Correctional Institutions University of Maryland-College Park Doris MacKenzie \$63,899	99-IJ-CX-0061	Identifying Effective Correctional Programs for Female Felony Offenders Michigan State University Merry A. Morash \$82,114	96-IJ-CX-0021	Telemedicine Technology for Corrections Applications U.S. Department of the Navy, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, Charleston Jerry A. Koenig \$300,000	98-IJ-CX-A014
Evaluation of Hampden County Correctional Centers Abt Associates Inc. Theodore M. Hammett \$299,978	99-IJ-CX-0047	International Assessment of Birth Cohort Research University of North Carolina-Charlotte Paul C. Friday \$121,117	99-IJ-CX-0048		

Courts

The American Terrorism Study: Patterns of Behavior University of Alabama-Birmingham Brent L. Smith \$49,964	99-IJ-CX-0005	Terence Dunworth \$345,236	97-DC-VX-K002	Public Opinion on the Courts: National Portrait and Interpretation National Center for State Courts Victor Flango \$159,933	99-IJ-CX-0021
Drug Court Evaluation: Phase II Abt Associates Inc.		Effect of Implementation of Indigent Defense Standard National Legal Aid and Defender Association Scott Wallace \$48,221	99-IJ-CX-0049		

Crime Mapping

Applications of Geographic Analysis in Parole and Probation University of Maryland–Baltimore County Keith Harries \$59,488	99–CE–VX–0005	Continuing Development of Crimestat Spatial Statistics Ned Levine & Associates Ned Levine \$86,595	99–IJ–CX–0044	A Spatial Analysis of Rural Crime in Appalachia James G. Cameron \$113,350	99–LT–VX–0001
		SCRAM: Streamlined Reporting Laramie (Wyoming), City of Bryan Vila \$84,614	99–IJ–CX–0027		

Crime Prevention

Crime Prevention, General

Analyzing Variation in Local Life Circumstances and Involvement in Crime
Temple University
Alex Piquero
\$19,127

99–IJ–CX–0058

Community Readiness and Intervention
Colorado State University
Pamela J. Thurman
\$192,213

99–WT–VX–K007

Community Safety Law
Roger L. Conner,
NIJ Visiting Fellow
\$319,377

99–IJ–CX–0002

Determining the Effects of Neighborhood Peers and Family
Duke University
Kenneth C. Land
\$34,980

99–IJ–CX–0035

Evaluating the Impact of Multijurisdictional Task Forces
Abt Associates Inc.
Terence Dunworth
\$462,058

99–DD–BX–0034

The Jersey City Police Foundation Safe Schools Partnership
Police Foundation
David Weisburd
\$258,039

99–LT–VX–K018

New Estimates of the Cost of Crime: A Hedonic Valuation
Vanderbilt University
William Alan Bartley
\$21,825

99–IJ–CX–0006

Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods
Harvard University
Felton J. Earls
\$2,200,000

93–IJ–CX–K005

Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative

The Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI) is a problem-solving, information-driven approach intended to reduce crime in five pilot sites. SACSI enhances the effectiveness of U.S. Attorneys, working in partnership with Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies, community-based organizations, government agencies, and a research partner.

SACSI involves several key steps: forming an interagency working group, gathering information and amassing knowledge about a local crime problem to understand the problem fully, designing a strategy and intervention to tackle the problem, implementing the interventions, and evaluating and modifying the strategy as necessary.

National Evaluation of SACSI
University of Illinois
Dennis P. Rosenbaum
\$449,210

99–IJ–CX–K013

Indianapolis

Target problem: homicide (particularly drug-related homicide) and gun violence.
Planning Component
Hudson Institute
Ed McGarrell
\$49,993

99–DD–BX–K003

Research Component
Hudson Institute
Ed McGarrell
\$249,092

99–IJ–CX–K002

Memphis

Target problem: sexual assault.
Research Component
Memphis State University
Richard Janikowski
\$249,967

99–IJ–CX–K007

New Haven

Target problem: gun-related crime and community fear.
Planning Component
Spectrum Associates Market Research, Inc.
Eliot Hartstone
\$27,854

99–JN–FX–K003

Research Component
Spectrum Associates Market Research, Inc.
Eliot Hartstone
\$250,000

99–IJ–CX–K001

Portland

Target problem: youth gun violence, with special attention to 15- to 24-year-olds and the role of alcohol in youth-related violence.

Research Component

The Reed Institute

Stefan J. Kapsch

\$250,000 99-IJ-CX-0025

Winston-Salem

Target problem: violent and assaultive crime committed by youth, age 17 and younger.

Planning Component

North Carolina Juvenile Justice Council

Sylvia Oberle

\$50,000 99-DD-BX-K004

Research Component

Wake Forest University

Julie B. Cole

\$249,758 99-IJ-CX-K003

Drugs and Crime
Drugs and Crime, General

Assessment of a Drug Screening Instrument
Texas Christian University
Kevin Knight

\$79,757 99-MU-MU-K008

Drug Markets on the Lower East Side of Manhattan
John Jay College Research Foundation of the City University of New York
Richard Curtis

\$249,240 99-IJ-CX-0010

Drugs, Incarceration, and Neighborhood Life
John Jay College Research Foundation of the City University of New York
Dina Rose

\$65,555 99-CE-VX-0008

Evaluating New Hampshire Department of Corrections Drug Testing Programs
University of New Hampshire
John Humphrey

\$164,292 99-DD-BX-K009

Evaluation of Breaking the Cycle: Florida, Alabama, and Washington
The Urban Institute

Adele Harrell
\$1,688,276 97-IJ-CX-0013

Evolution of Drug Markets
Temple University
George Rengert

\$261,047 99-IJ-CX-K005

Illicit Drugs: Price Elasticity of Demand and Supply
Abt Associates Inc.
Terence Dunworth

\$299,999 99-IJ-CX-K004

Impact of Alcohol Policies on Incidence of Violent Crime
Florida State University
David W. Rasmussen

\$161,127 99-IJ-CX-0041

Informal Social Control of Crime in High Drug Use Neighborhoods
University of Kentucky Research Foundation
Barbara D. Warner

\$268,926 99-IJ-CX-0052

Juvenile Breaking the Cycle
Lane County (Oregon) Department of Youth Services
Stephen Carmichael

\$2,000,000 99-IJ-CX-K017

Juvenile Breaking the Cycle Evaluation
Research Triangle Institute
Richard E. Strowd

\$699,856 99-IJ-CX-0032

Substance Abuse, Medication Adherence, and Criminality
University of California—Los Angeles
David Farabee

\$299,961 99-CE-VX-0003

Understanding the Nexus Between Alcohol, Drugs, and Crime in Two Indian Communities
University of New Mexico
Philip A. May

\$87,625 99-MU-MU-0023

Use and Evaluation of Hair Analysis and Ion Mobility
Orleans Parish District Attorney
Thomas Mieczkowski

\$182,362 99-IJ-CX-0018

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Program

Assessing and Improving the Value of ADAM for Drug Policy
Rand Corporation
Jonathan Caulkins

\$24,950 99-IJ-CX-K006

Monitoring the Marijuana Upsurge With Drug Use Forecasting/ADAM Arrestees
National Development & Research Institutes, Inc.
Andrew Golub

\$25,000 99-IJ-CX-0020

Pathological Gambling in Arrestee Populations
University of Nevada—Las Vegas
Richard McCorkle

\$137,629 99-IJ-CX-K011

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) Program

15-Month Process Evaluation of Adult and Juvenile RSAT in Kansas
National Council on Crime and Delinquency

Michael A. Jones
\$60,000 99-RT-VX-K015

24-Month Impact Evaluation of Kansas RSAT Programs
National Council on Crime and Delinquency

Michael A. Jones
\$100,000 99-RT-VX-K022

Evaluation of the Barrett Juvenile Correctional Center for Juveniles Virginia Commonwealth University Jill A. Gordon \$99,380	99-RT-VX-K024	Delaware Criminal Justice Council Arthur Garrison \$48,658	99-RT-VX-K016	University of New Mexico Paul Gverin \$100,000	99-RT-VX-K006
Evaluation of the Crossroad to Freedom House and Peer I Therapeutic Communities University of Colorado–Colorado Springs Kelli J. Klebe \$100,000 and \$44,777	99-RT-VX-K021 99-RT-VX-K011	Local Evaluation of Arkansas Therapeutic Community University of Arkansas at Little Rock Deborah Laufersweiler-Dwyer \$57,611	99-IJ-CX-K015	Process Evaluation of Four Tier IV Connecticut Department of Corrections RSAT Programs Bridgeport Futures Initiative, Inc. Susan Pease \$58,742	99-RT-VX-K012
Evaluation of the Pine Lodge Treatment Program Washington State University Pretha Phillips \$99,566	99-RT-VX-K001	Local Outcome Evaluation of the RSAT for State Prisoners Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety Diana Brensilber \$99,925	99-RT-VX-K026	Process Evaluation of Maine’s Intensive Residential Therapeutic Community and Transitional Treatment Facility National Development & Research Institutes, Inc. Josephine Hawke \$59,959	99-RT-VX-K013
Evaluation of Prison-Based Drug Treatment in Pennsylvania Temple University Wayne N. Welsh \$171,684	99-CE-VX-0009	New Jersey Evaluation of the RSAT for State Prisoners New Jersey Department of Corrections Mario Paparozzi and Robert McCormack \$100,000	99-RT-VX-K018	Process Evaluation of New Hampshire Summit House Program University of New Hampshire Suzanne McMurphy \$59,995	99-RT-VX-K005
Evaluation of the Seeking Safety Substance Abuse and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Treatment Program Butler Hospital Caron Zlotnick \$75,251	99-WT-VX-0004	Ohio RSAT Outcome Evaluation Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services Edward J. Latessa \$99,861	99-RT-VX-K025	Process Evaluation of the RSAT Program at Minnesota’s Correctional Facility Marquette University Todd Campbell \$59,448	99-RT-VX-K007
Four Tier IV Connecticut Department of Corrections RSAT Programs Central Connecticut State University Susan E. Pease \$99,402	99-RT-VX-K019	The Other Way Outcome Evaluation University of Iowa Remi Cadoret \$99,554	99-RT-VX-K010	Process Evaluation of SARGE—A North Carolina RSAT Program National Development & Research Institutes, Inc. Robert Hubbard \$59,994	99-RT-VX-K017
Georgia Department of Corrections Local Evaluations of RSAT Georgia Department of Corrections Audrey Moffett \$60,000	99-RT-VX-K008	Outcome Assessment of Correctional Treatment Texas Christian University Matthew L. Hiller \$99,400	99-RT-VX-K027	RSAT Program of the New Hampshire Department of Corrections University of New Hampshire Suzanne McMurphy \$99,631	99-RT-VX-K020
Impact of an Intensive Continuum of Care for Parole Violators Vera Institute of Justice, Inc. Douglas Young \$99,985	99-RT-VX-K014	Outcome Evaluation of the Rhode Island RSAT Program Brown University Craig Love \$99,874	99-RT-VX-K002	RSAT for State Prisoners Partnership Process Evaluation Boise State University Mary K. Stohr \$59,990	99-RT-VX-K004
Investigating Gender-Appropriate, Corrections-Based Drug Treatment Programs		Outcome Evaluation of the Texas Youth Commission RSAT University of Texas–Austin William R. Kelly \$89,962	99-RT-VX-K009	State of New Jersey Local Evaluation of RSAT for State Prisoners New Jersey Department of Corrections Mario Paparozzi and Robert McCormack \$60,000	99-RT-VX-K023

Information Dissemination and General Support

Annual Review of Justice Research Castine Research Corporation Michael Tonry \$199,113 92-IJ-CX-K044	Communicating Research Findings: Assessing the Communication Strategies and Products of NIJ The Gallup Organization Don Beck \$249,793 99-IJ-CX-0019	Publishing the Documents of the Lyon Group of Senior Experts Rule of Law Foundation Sergey Chapkey \$79,634 99-IJ-CX-0057
Committee on Law and Justice Core Support National Academy of Sciences Faith Mitchell \$245,000 98-IJ-CX-0030	Planning Conference for Thematic Crime and Justice Volume on Transnational Crime Castine Research Corporation Michael Tonry \$30,672 99-IJ-CX-0039	

International Research

Assessing the Fit Between U.S.-Sponsored Training and the Needs of Ukrainian Police Agencies Police Executive Research Forum Dennis Jay Kenney \$245,328 99-IJ-CX-0026	Maria Haberfeld \$18,951 99-IJ-CX-0042	Social Organization of Human Trafficking California State University-San Marcos Sheldon Zhang \$203,977 99-IJ-CX-0028
Building the Rule of Law Information Network in Moldova Rule of Law Foundation Sergey Chapkey \$245,366 99-IJ-CX-0063 and \$154,714 99-IJ-CX-0065	Criminal Violence in Russia State University of New York-Albany Mark A. Pridemore \$34,867 99-IJ-CX-0009	A Study of Scope, Character, and Impact of the Phenomenon of Transnational Crime Yuriy A. Voronin, International Visiting Fellow \$61,680 99-IJ-CX-0014
Community-Oriented Policing in Poland John Jay College Research Foundation of the City University of New York	Criminology and Criminal Justice in Post-Soviet Ukraine University of Kansas Center for Research, Inc. Todd Foglesong \$49,787 99-IJ-CX-0012	Urban Policing in the Democratic Third World University of Connecticut Frederick P. Roth \$15,000 99-IJ-CX-0066
	The Internet Studio: Building the Infrastructure Rule of Law Foundation Sergey Chapkey \$724,002 98-IJ-CX-K004	

Policing

Policing, General

Lessons in Projecting Police Reform Abroad State University of New York-Albany David Bayley \$74,753 99-IJ-CX-0055	North Carolina Highway Traffic Study North Carolina State University Matt Zingraff \$397,231 99-MU-CX-0022	Potential Sources of Observer Bias in Police Studies State University of New York-Albany Richard J. Spano \$19,770 99-IJ-CX-0059
	Police Officer Hiring and Retention The Urban Institute Jeffrey Roth \$250,000 99-IJ-CX-0011	Problem-Oriented Policing and Crime Prevention at NIJ Anthony A. Braga \$52,189 99-IJ-CX-0023

Searching for Legal
Domination
Northwestern University
Gail Stein
\$15,000 99-IJ-CX-0045

Social Research—Getting It
Right for Practitioners and
Policymakers
Gloria Laycock, NIJ Visiting Fellow
\$161,999 99-IJ-CX-0050

Community Policing

Enhancement and
Dissemination of Findings of
the National Evaluation of
COPS
The Urban Institute
Alexandra Ferguson
\$546,742 95-IJ-CX-0073
and
Jeffrey Roth
\$118,967 99-IJ-CX-0007

Longitudinal Evaluation of
Chicago's Community
Policing Program
Northwestern University
Wesley G. Skogan
\$575,764 94-IJ-CX-0046

Variation in Community
Policing Activities Across
Neighborhoods
University of Cincinnati
Frank James
\$20,053 99-IJ-CX-0017

Corrections and Law Enforcement Family Support

Corrections and Law
Enforcement Family Support:
Organizational Impacts of
Community-Oriented Policing
Sacramento County Deputy
Sheriff's Association
Darryl Petersen
\$92,030 99-FS-VX-0004

Corrections and Law Enforce-
ment Family Support Program
Middlesex (Massachusetts),
County of
James V. DiPaola
\$73,041 99-FS-VX-0006

Corrections and Law Enforce-
ment Family Support (CLEFS)
Program
Robert P. Delprino, Visiting Fellow
\$67,235 99-FS-VX-0002

Development and Evaluation
of a Training Program for
Officers and Their Spouses
Lubbock (Texas) Police
Department
Dena Morris
\$99,887 99-FS-VX-0005

Family Support Program
New Mexico Department of
Corrections
Alan Shuman
\$77,884 99-FS-VX-0001

Reducing Correctional
Officer and Family Stress
Ohio Department of Rehabilitation
and Correction
Horst Gienapp
\$100,000 99-FS-VX-0003

Schools

Security Technologies Guide
U.S. Department of Energy,
Sandia National Laboratories
Mary W. Green
\$50,000 97-IJ-CX-A072

Sentencing

Dangerousness and
Incapacitation: Sentencing
Policy in California
University of California—Riverside
Kathleen Auerhahn
\$7,022 99-IJ-CX-0043

District of Columbia Truth-
in-Sentencing Study
The Urban Institute
William J. Sabol
\$699,960 98-CE-VX-0006

Paradoxes of Neutrality
Northeastern University
Amy Farrell
\$15,000 99-IJ-CX-0064

Separating and Estimating
the Effects of Federal
Sentencing
University of Nebraska—Omaha
Paula Kautt
\$15,000 99-IJ-CX-0054

Survey of Citizen Perceptions
Toward Corrections and
Sentencing
Vanderbilt University
Mark A. Cohen
\$191,719 99-CE-VX-0001

Technology Development

Officer Protection and Crime Prevention Technologies

Assessment of Southwest Border States Anti-Drug Information System
SEASKATE, Inc.
E.A. Burkhalter, Jr.
\$103,096 99-IJ-CX-K012

Demonstration of the Use of an Encapsulated Perfluorocarbon Vapor Taggant to Track and Detect Currency or Contraband Tracer Detection Technology Corporation
Jay Fraser
\$99,727 99-LT-VX-K008

Electronic Supervision Tools: Improving Practice and Technology
Council of State Governments/
American Probation & Parole Association
Carl Wicklund
\$108,459 99-LT-VX-K001

Evaluation of Thermal Imagers for Law Enforcement Operations
Raytheon TI Systems, Inc.
Frank Bates
\$50,000 98-LB-VX-K001

Evaluation of Vehicle-Stopping Electromagnetic Prototype Devices Phase III
JAYCOR Defense Sciences Group
Duncan Stewart
\$78,780 99-LT-VX-K003

Intelligent Security Integration System
Chang Industry, Inc.
Barry Bradshaw
\$203,730 99-LT-VX-K024

Preliminary Evaluation of Technology to Deliver Pepper Spray via a Ring Airfoil Projectile
Chemical Delivery Systems, Inc.
Victor Crainich
\$99,700 99-IJ-CX-K019

A Proposal to Develop a Software Tool for Enhancing School Safety
Abt Associates Inc.
Terence Dunsworth
\$214,588 99-LT-VX-K017

Public Acceptance of Police Technologies
Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
Thomas McEwen
\$99,859 93-IJ-CX-K012

Racine Security Management Project
Racine Unified School District
Karen Albeck
\$100,358 99-LT-VX-K013

Ring Airfoil Projectile System for Less-Than-Lethal Application
Guilford Engineering Associates, Inc.
David Findlay
\$299,182 97-IJ-CX-K019

ROAD SENTRY Vehicle-Stopping Prototype
Electrostatic Discharge Device
Non-Lethal Technologies, Inc.
David Pacholok
\$12,370 99-LT-VX-K005

Safe School Technologies
Mei Technology Company
William Walsh
\$150,000 99-LT-VX-K015

School Security Pilot Program
U.S. Department of Energy,
Sandia National Laboratory
Mary W. Green
\$100,000 99-JS-FX-A082

Southwest Border States Anti-Drug Information System
Criminal Information Sharing Alliance
Glen Gillum
\$8,899,376 97-LB-VX-K009

Technical Support for the Concealed Weapons Detection and Through the Wall Surveillance Program: The Interferometric Impulse Radar Study
U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory
Information Directorate
David Ferris
\$1,577,000 98-MU-MU-A062

Voice Command Mobile Phone Technology for Community Policing
Integrated Wave Technologies, Inc.
John H. Hall
\$168,549 99-LT-VX-K007

Investigative and Forensic Sciences

Forensics, General

Development of a PCR-Based Forensic Typing System for Genetic Individualization of Domestic Cats
National Institutes of Health,
Laboratory of Genomic Diversity
Barbara Holder
\$265,570 99-IJ-CX-A079

Firearms Identification System
Department of Defense, Office of Special Technology
James Lawrence
\$150,000 99-LT-VX-A065

Fluorescence Imaging Tools for Law Enforcement
U.S. Department of Energy,
Sandia National Laboratories
David R. Sandison
\$100,000 97-LB-VX-A071

Fourth International Conference on Forensic Statistics
North Carolina State University
Mitzi Sheridan
\$20,000 99-IJ-CX-K016

Handwriting Identification: Research to Study Validity of Individual Handwriting and Development of Computer-Assisted Procedures
State University of New York-Buffalo
Sargur N. Srihari
\$428,328 99-IJ-CX-K010

Medicolegal Death Investigator Guidelines and Training Project
Occupational Research and Assessment, Inc.
Steven C. Clark
\$276,750 98-LB-VX-0007

National Auto Image Database
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Richard Voder Bruegge
\$150,000 99-LT-VX-A101

National Center for Forensic Science
University of Central Florida
Carrie Whitcomb
\$1,077,874 98-IJ-CX-K003

Reflective Imaging and Processing of Fingerprints
Albuquerque, City of
John Krebsbach
\$40,000 99-LT-VX-K014

Support to the 15th Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences
International Association of Forensic Sciences
Barry A.J. Fisher
\$100,000 98-LB-VX-0011

Teleforensics Applications
National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Goddard Space Flight Center
Jacob I. Trombka
\$140,000 99-LB-VX-A007

Teleforensics Demonstration Project: Phase II
New York State Police, Forensic Investigative Unit
Captain Gerald M. Zeosky
\$197,000 98-IJ-CX-A051

DNA 5-Year Plan

Chip-Based Genetic Detector for Rapid Identification of Individuals
Nanogen, Inc.
Tina Nova
\$799,692 97-LB-VX-0004

Database With 5,000 New Human mtDNA Sequences
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Joseph DiZinno
\$300,000 99-LT-VX-A100

Development of DNA-Based Identification Techniques for Forensic Entomology, Phase 2
University of Alabama-Birmingham
Jeffrey Wells
\$115,366 99-IJ-CX-0034

Development of New Analytical Buffer Systems for the Separation and Analysis of PCR-Amplified DNA
Ohio University
Bruce McCord
\$165,278 99-IJ-CX-K014

Development of Rapid, Immobilized Probe Assay for the Detection of mtDNA Variation
Children's Hospital-Oakland Research Institute
Kathleen H. Hogue
\$355,589 96-IJ-CX-0028

Discrimination of Forensic Glasses via Trace Element Analysis by Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry
U.S. Department of Energy, Lockheed Martin Energy Research, Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Scott A. McKenney
\$158,942 97-MU-MU-A077

The DNA Commission
U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys
Roslyn Young
\$105,800 99-IJ-CX-A033

Evolution of Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms (SNP's) for Human Identification Use
University of Texas-Houston
David N. Stivers
\$103,056 98-LB-VX-0010

Forensic DNA Typing Using High-Performance Liquid Chromatography
American University
Cathy Samuels
\$54,996 99-IJ-CX-0033

Identification and Analysis of Polymorphic Alu Repeats
Louisiana State University Medical Center, School of Dentistry
Mark Batzer
\$257,534 99-IJ-CX-K009

Microdevice for Automated, Ultra-High-Speed, and Portable DNA Forensics
Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research
Daniel J. Ehrlich
\$899,110 98-LB-VX-K022

Validation of PCR-Based DNA Typing Databases for Forensic Use
University of Texas-Houston
Ranjit Chakraborty
\$96,704 96-IJ-CX-0023

DNA Laboratory Improvement Program

The following awards represent an ongoing NIJ effort to enhance the DNA analysis capabilities of State and local crime laboratories across the country. Projects focus on installation and upgrade of laboratory equipment, implementation of a national DNA database, development of faster methods of DNA typing, and training for analysts.

Development of a Database to Help in Solving Sexual Assault Cases for Which There Is No Suspect
North Louisiana Criminalistics Laboratory
Patrick W. Wojtkiewicz
\$136,855 99-DN-VX-0015

Development and Implementation of the West Virginia STR CODIS Database
Marshall University Research Corporation
Terry W. Fenger
\$2,000,000 98-DN-VX-K001

DNA Data Bank of Convicted Felons for Specified Crimes in Puerto Rico
Institute of Forensic Sciences
Lyvia A. Alvarez
\$407,048 99-DN-VX-0005

DNA Improvement Project
Wisconsin Department of Justice
Jerry Geurts
\$660,760 99-DN-VX-0016

DuPage County Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program
DuPage (Illinois) County Sheriff's Department
Douglas Saul
\$72,473 99-DN-VX-0004

Enhancement of the DNA/CODIS Program in the Utah Bureau of Forensic Services
Utah Department of Public Safety Criminalistics Laboratory
Pilar Shortleeve
\$117,805 99-DN-VX-0011

Enhancement of STR Capabilities
New Hampshire Department of Safety
Melisa A. Weber
\$44,123 99-DN-VX-0006

Equipment and Training for DNA Evidence Analysis Charlotte, City of Roger Thompson \$43,800	97-IJ-CX-0016	Improvement and Expansion of the Pennsylvania State Police DNA Laboratory Pennsylvania State Police Christine S. Tomsey \$302,016	99-DN-VX-0001	Northern Illinois Police Crime Lab Forensic DNA Analysis Program Northern Illinois Police Crime Laboratory Reena Roy \$171,218	98-DN-VX-0011
Establishment of DNA PCR/STR Analysis Facility With CODIS Site Baltimore, City of Edgar F. Koch \$271,128	99-DN-VX-0008	Increasing DNA Sample Throughput: Enhanced Specimen ID and Processing Coupled With STR Analysis Vermont Department of Public Safety Eric Buel \$60,000	97-DN-VX-0007	Offender Core Loci Analysis Program Indiana State Police Paul B. Misner \$202,032	99-DN-VX-0007
Expand Felon DNA Databank Program for the State of Alabama Alabama Department of Forensic Sciences Elaine Scott \$247,300	98-DN-VX-0021	Kansas Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program Kansas Bureau of Investigation Sidney Schueler \$201,672	97-IJ-CX-0015	Ohio Statewide Consortium DNA Grant Ohio Attorney General Bureau of Criminal Identification & Investigation Roger Kahn \$375,155	97-DN-VX-0009
Expansion of DNA Services North Carolina Department of Justice Mark S. Nelson \$493,180	99-DN-VX-0002	Louisiana State Police DNA Analysis Improvement Program Frank L. Tridico \$259,895	97-DN-VX-0012	Phoenix Police Department DNA Analysis Enhancement Program Phoenix Police Department Susan D. Narveson \$344,000	99-DN-VX-0017
Expansion of Statewide DNA Typing Capabilities Colorado Bureau of Investigation Kevin Humphreys \$269,932	99-DN-VX-0014	Massachusetts State Police/Boston Police DNA Laboratory Improvement Project Massachusetts State Police Carl M. Selavka \$387,930	97-DN-VX-0015	Prince George's County Police Department DNA/Serology Laboratory Project Prince George's County Government Michael Ricucci \$56,137	98-DN-VX-0028
Forensic DNA Laboratory Expansion St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department Harold R. Messler \$141,009	99-DN-VX-0012	Montgomery County Police Department DNA/Serology Laboratory Project Montgomery County Department of Police Richard P. Gervasoni \$76,682	99-DN-VX-0003	Rhode Island Forensic DNA/Robotics Laboratory Improvement Project Rhode Island Department of Health David B. Uliss \$128,649	99-DN-VX-0010
Forensic DNA Laboratory Improvement Program: Implementation of STR Analysis Harris County (Texas) Medical Examiner's Office Joseph Mathew \$124,090	99-DN-VX-0013	Nebraska DNA Identification Laboratory II Nebraska State Patrol John Dietrich \$95,031	97-DN-VX-0002	South Carolina State DNA Offender Database Program South Carolina Law Enforcement Division Matthew G. Fitts \$3,000,000	97-DN-VX-0006
Improvement of Capability to Analyze DNA Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services Deanne F. Dabbs \$250,000	98-DN-VX-0018	New York Statewide Integrated DNA Program New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services Kenneth J. Konzak \$600,000	97-IJ-CX-0021	Validation and Implementation of PCR-STR Analysis and CODIS Site Establishment Baltimore County Police Department Karen L. Irish \$56,181	98-DN-VX-0015
Improvement and Expansion of Forensic DNA Analysis Philadelphia Police Department Thomas Banford \$193,266	99-DN-VX-0009	North Dakota Department of Health Crime Laboratory Division DNA Project North Dakota Department of Health Hope R. Olson \$33,858	98-DN-VX-0030		

Less-Than-Lethal Incapacitation

Applicability of Nonlethal Weapons Technology in Schools
DynMeridian Corporation
Michael Heaney
\$80,846 99-LT-VX-K023

Biomechanical Assessment of Nonlethal Weapons
Wayne State University
Cynthia Bir
\$49,935 98-LB-VX-K017

Biomechanical Assessment of Nonlethal Weapons
Wayne State University
Cynthia Bir
\$148,447 98-LB-VX-K017

Communication and Information Technologies

Adaptive Surveillance: A Novel Approach to Facial Surveillance for CCTV Systems
Vionics Corporation
Kirsten Rudolph
\$246,146 99-LT-VX-K020

Advanced Generation of Interoperability for Law Enforcement (AGILE)
U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory Information Directorate
Jack Mineo
\$1,591,950 99-LT-VX-A034

AGILE Executive Forum Coordination
International Association of Chiefs of Police
G. Matthew Snyder
\$49,875 99-LT-VX-K012

Bringing the Dispatcher to the Scene With Panoramic Imaging and Remote Video Transmission
InterScience, Inc.
Jeffrey Beckstead
\$72,850 99-IJ-CX-K020

Central New York Law Enforcement Network
Air Force Research Laboratory Information Directorate
Jack Mineo
\$1,000,000 99-IJ-CX-A043

COPLINK—Database Integration and Access for a Law Enforcement Intranet
Tucson, City of
Jennifer Schroeder
\$230,176 97-LB-VX-K023

Development of a Voice Translator for School Police
Language Systems, Inc.
Christine Montgomery
\$150,000 99-LT-VX-K025

Establish and Publish a Suite of Very Narrow Band 6.25 KHz Standards
Association of Public Safety Communications Officials International, Inc.
Craig M. Jorgensen
\$100,000 97-LB-VX-K002

Innovative Spatial Phase Video Sensor Enhancements
Photon-X
Blair Barbour
\$74,625 99-LT-VX-K016

Law Enforcement Data Mining Using the Baltimore/Washington High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
University of Maryland—College Park
Thomas H. Carr
\$1,421,816 99-LT-VX-K010

Real-Time Computer Surveillance for Crime Detection
University of Maryland—College Park
Larry Davis
\$124,229 99-LT-VX-K019

Software Radio Interoperation Device
Vanu, Inc.
Andrew Beard
\$291,469 99-LT-VX-K009

Surveillance Tools for Safer Schools
Indiana University—Indianapolis
Herb Blitzer
\$399,916 99-LT-VX-K011

Training and Simulation Technologies

Explosives Detection and Remediation Research and Evaluation
U.S. Department of Defense,

Office of Special Technology
Jeffrey David
\$1,510,000 97-DT-CX-A068

Incident Command Operations Exercise
U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command Analysis Center
Mel Parish
\$30,000 99-LT-VX-A057

Kentucky Advanced Technology Tools for Law Enforcement
Eastern Kentucky University
Pamela Collins
\$1,250,000 99-LT-VX-K006

Law Enforcement Technology Dissemination and Training
Eastern Kentucky University
James Thurman
\$288,417 99-LT-VX-K002

National Assessment of Technology and Training for Law Enforcement
Eastern Kentucky University
Pamela Collins
\$300,000 99-LT-VX-K022

Training Technology Development and Implementation
U.S. Department of Defense, Naval Air Warfare Center
Janet Weisenford
\$629,250 97-IJ-CX-A042

Counterterrorism Technologies

Advanced Technology Needs for Countering Terrorism
Potomac Institute for Policy Studies
Dave Siegrist
\$10,000 99-DT-CX-K002

Body Cavity Screening System
Quantum Magnetics, Inc.
Peter Czipott
\$266,984 98-DT-CX-K005

Demonstration and Assessment of a Chemical Agent Detector
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority
Barry J. McDevitt
\$150,000 99-DT-CX-A032

Demonstration of a Concealed Weapons Detection System Using Electromagnetic Resources
AKELA, Inc.
Allan R. Hunt
\$298,995 97-IJ-CX-K013

Standards for X-Ray Systems for Bomb Disarmament
Department of Defense, Office of Special Technology
James Lawrence
\$40,000 99-DT-CX-A068

Program Assessment, Policy, and Coordination

Assessment of an Explosively Formed Penetrator (Flying Plate)
U.S. Department of the Navy, Naval Surface Warfare Center
Marc Magdinec
\$105,848 97-DT-CX-A074

Joint Program Steering Group Projects at Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, Charleston
U.S. Department of the Navy, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, Charleston
Jerry A. Koenig
\$2,327,000 97-IJ-CX-A013

Law Enforcement/Corrections Technology and Policy Assessment
SEASKATE, Inc.
E.A. Burkhalter, Jr.
\$486,212 96-MU-MU-K016

Office of Law Enforcement Standards
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Office of Law Enforcement Standards
Kathleen M. Higgins
\$1,350,548 99-IJ-CX-A094

Systems Engineering and Technical Assistance Support to NIJ
U.S. Department of Defense, Intelligence Systems Support Office
John B. Salvatori
\$2,182,956 96-LB-VX-A038

Technology Assessment Program
U.S. Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Office of Law Enforcement Standards
Kathleen M. Higgins
\$364,000 94-IJ-CX-A004

Technology Assistance

Technology Assistance, General

Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology and Policy Liability Assessment
SEASKATE, Inc.
E.A. Burkhalter, Jr.
\$259,719 96-LB-VX-K006

Law Enforcement Technology Dissemination
Eastern Kentucky University
Tom Thurman
\$124,619 99-DT-CX-K001

Sandia National Laboratories Test Facility
U.S. Department of Energy, Sandia National Laboratories
Debra D. Spencer
\$350,000 97-LB-VX-A004

Technology Conference Support
Center for Technology Commercialization, Inc.
James Scutt
\$39,992 99-LT-VX-K021

Technology Information Exchange for State and Local Law Enforcement
International Association of Chiefs of Police
Jerry Needle
\$199,998 99-LT-VX-K004

Working With Technology in Corrections
American Correctional Association
William Taylor
\$75,000 96-LB-VX-K004

National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers

NIJ's National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Centers (NLECTC) offer centralized sources of product and technology information, assess-

ment, and referral services to law enforcement, corrections, and other criminal justice professionals. The awards in this group continue the operation of NLECTC to provide support through information and technologies both as outreach and general support activities.

Border Research and Technology Center
U.S. Department of Energy, Sandia National Laboratories
Chris Aldridge
\$924,000 99-LB-VX-A031
and
U.S. Department of the Navy, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, San Diego
John Bott
\$814,299 96-IJ-CX-A036

National Center NLECTC
Aspen Systems Corporation
Dave Hart
\$2,954,684 96-MU-MU-K011

Northeast Region NLECTC
Air Force Research Laboratory Information Directorate
John Ritz
\$1,780,000 96-IJ-CX-A032

Rocky Mountain Region NLECTC
University of Denver-Cororado Seminary
Robert Epper
\$2,395,083 96-MU-MU-K012

Southeast Region NLECTC
U.S. Department of the Navy, Space and Naval Warfare Systems Center, Charleston
Steve Morrison
\$150,000 96-IJ-CX-A010
and
South Carolina Research Authority
Tommy Sexton
\$2,018,637 97-MU-MU-K020

Western Region NLECTC
Aerospace Corporation
Robert Waldron
\$1,641,735 96-MU-MU-K006

Governance and Technology Delivery Processes for NLECTC and Its User Communities
Pymatuning Group, Inc.
Ruth M. Davis
\$379,000 98-LB-VX-0001

Oak Ridge National
Laboratory Technical Support
U.S. Department of Energy, Oak
Ridge National Laboratory
Donna Phillips
\$32,780 98-LB-VX-A075

Operation of the Office of
Law Enforcement Technology
Commercialization
Wheeling Jesuit University
Carole Coleman
\$2,800,000 98-IJ-CX-K002

Support for NIJ Surplus
Property Program
Ultimate Enterprises Limited
Bill LeGro
\$245,760 96-LB-VX-K002

Victimization and Victim Services

Criminal Victimization of
Parolees: Effects and Failures
Pennsylvania State University
Barry Ruback
\$284,739 99-VF-GX-0010

Extending Findings From
Repeat Victimization:
The Nexus
Police Executive Research Forum
Deborah Lamm Weisel
\$199,445 99-IJ-CX-0046

National Study of Procedures
Undertaken After an
Institution of Higher
Education Receives a Report
of Campus Sexual Assault
Education Development
Center, Inc.
Debra Whitcomb
\$574,818 99-WA-VX-0008

Effects of Prosecutorial
Policies on Victim
Empowerment and Outcomes
Georgia State University Research
Foundation
Mary A. Finn
\$230,945 99-WT-VX-0008

National Impact Evaluation
of Victim Service Programs
The Urban Institute
Martha Burt
\$799,990 99-WT-VX-0010

Victims With Disabilities
National Academy of Sciences
Faith Mitchell
\$170,000 99-IJ-CX-0031

Violence

Violence, General

Childhood Antecedents of
Adolescent and Adult Crime
and Violence
New York State Psychiatric
Institute
Patricia Cohen
\$242,973 99-IJ-CX-0029

Beliefs and Perceptions
About Domestic Violence:
The Effects of Individual,
Contextual, and Community
Factors
State University of New York-
Albany
Alissa P. Worden
\$29,506 98-WT-VX-0018

Community Partnership
Models Addressing Violence
University of Texas Health Science
Center at San Antonio
Rachel A. Rodriguez
\$236,136 99-WT-VX-0011

Nonfatal Workplace
Violence Epidemiology:
Risk Factors
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
David O'Neil Washington
\$15,000 99-IJ-CX-0062

Change and Associated
Treatment Outcomes in
Assaultive Men
Southern Methodist University
Christopher Eckhardt
\$225,564 99-WT-VX-0012

Domestic Violence and
Child Aggression
University of Houston
Renee McDonald
\$249,961 99-WT-VX-0009

Violence Against Women and Family Violence

Battered Women, Battered
Children
Education Development
Center, Inc.
Debra Whitcomb
\$191,504 99-WT-VX-0001

Child Custody and
Visitation When Father
Batters Mother
New England Research
Institutes, Inc.
Allison Morrill
\$249,963 99-WT-VX-0013

The Effects of Welfare
Reciency on Domestic
Violence
University of Minnesota
Samuel L. Myers
\$119,450 99-WT-VX-0003

Evaluating the Domestic
Violence Enhanced Response
Team Program in Colorado
Springs
21st Century Solutions
Craig Uchida
\$25,114 98-WE-VX-K010

Evaluating Domestic Violence Programs in Clinton County
Plattsburgh State University
Lynda Ames
\$71,317 99-WE-VX-K010

Evaluation of a Coordinated Response to Domestic Violence
San Diego Association of Government
Susan Pennell
\$7,978 98-WT-VX-K014

Evaluation of Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies for Domestic Violence
Iowa Department of Corrections
Roxann M. Ryan
\$71,076 99-WE-VX-K011

Evaluation of a Multisite Demonstration for Enhanced Judicial Oversight
The Urban Institute
Adele Harrell
\$499,954 99-WT-VX-K005

Examination of Developmental Antecedents Among Blacks
Wichita State University
Jana L. Jasinski
\$13,387 98-WT-VX-0017

Exposure to Family Violence and Adjustment in Correctional Institutions
University of Maryland-College Park
Angela R. Gover
\$15,000 99-IJ-CX-0051

Impact Evaluation of STOP Grant Programs for Reducing Violence Against Women
University of Arizona
Eileen M. Luna
\$10,992 98-WT-VX-K010

Investigating the Roles of Context, Meaning, and Method in Violence Against Women
Georgia State University Research Foundation
Sarah Cook
\$358,194 99-WT-VX-K008

Mandatory Custody Mediation
San Diego State University Foundation
Dennis Saccuzzo
\$249,913 99-WT-VX-0015

National Evaluation of the STOP (Services Training Officers Prosecutors) Formula Grant Program
The Urban Institute
Martha Burt
\$95,999 95-WT-NX-0005

Native American Women's Safety and the Criminal Justice System
Minnesota Program Development, Inc.
Thomas Peacock
\$190,050 99-WT-VX-K006

Next Millennium Conference: Ending Domestic Violence
Chicago Abused Women Coalition
Vickii Coffey
\$50,000 99-WT-VX-0002

Partners' Drug and Alcohol Use, Mediating Factors, and Violence Against Women
University of Oklahoma, Health Sciences Center on Child Abuse and Neglect
Nancy Nisbett
\$186,752 99-WT-VX-K003

Protection of Women: Health and Justice Outcomes (Phase 2)
University of Washington
Marsha Wolf
\$250,000 99-WT-VX-0014

Researcher-Practitioner Partnership
Pennsylvania State University
Jennifer A. Mastrofski
\$17,854 99-WE-VX-0032

Responding to Domestic Violence in Southern Illinois
Southern Illinois University
Joan McDermott
\$74,999 99-WE-VX-K006

Sacramento Batterer Treatment Experiment: Stage II Data
California State University-Sacramento
Carole Barnes
\$130,000 99-IJ-CX-K021

Social and Neighborhood Risks of Violence Toward Women
Columbia University
Jeffrey Fagan
\$114,909 99-WT-VX-0005

Understanding the Link Between Violence Against Women and Women's Subsequent Criminal Behavior
University of Illinois-Chicago
Beth Richie
\$186,012 99-WT-VX-0006

Violence and Threats of Violence Against Women in America
Center for Policy Research
Patricia G. Tjaden
\$12,000 93-IJ-CX-0012

Women's Experience With Violence
Memphis State University
Phyllis Betts
\$338,448 99-WT-VX-0007

Firearms

Developing Problem-Solving Interventions
Harvard University
Mark Moore
\$293,245 99-IJ-CX-0015

Evaluation of the Youth Firearms Violence Initiative
Abt Associates Inc.
Marianne Beauregard
\$299,981 95-IJ-CX-0069

The Situational Role of Firearms in Violent Encounters
University of Nebraska-Omaha
Mary Laura Farnham
\$23,455 99-IJ-CX-0004

Youth

Youth, General

Childhood Victimization and Delinquency Washington Department of Social and Health Services Diana J. English \$11,581	97-IJ-CX-0017	Evaluation of the Youth Curfew in Prince George's County, Maryland The Urban Institute Caterina Gouvis \$49,765	99-IJ-CX-0008	Social Capital and Young At-Risk African American Males Rutgers State University of New Jersey Joseph Richardson \$15,000	99-IJ-CX-0056
Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the United States, Mexico, and Canada University of Pennsylvania Richard Estes \$232,089	99-IJ-CX-0030	Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program Abt Associates Inc. Dale Parent \$499,838	99-JR-VX-K006	Youth-Police Interaction and the Implication for Co-Production of Safety in Chicago Chicago Alliance for Neighborhood Safety Warren Friedman \$40,000	98-IJ-CX-0077
Competence-Related Abilities of Juveniles University of South Florida Jenine C. Boyd \$14,010	99-IJ-CX-0003	Network Approach for Understanding Adolescent Delinquency Pennsylvania State University Dana Haynie \$18,774	99-IJ-CX-0022		
Comprehensive Overview of Community Youth Sanctioning Models Florida Atlantic University Mara Schiff \$179,626	99-IJ-CX-0060	Process and Outcome Evaluation of Prosecutorial Waiver to Criminal Court in Virginia Caliber Associates Gerald M. Croan \$180,827	99-JR-VX-0003	Gangs	
Dreams, Drugs, and Gangs Vera Institute of Justice, Inc. Pedro Mateu-Gelabert \$48,786	99-IJ-CX-0024	A Prospective Study of Serious Adolescent Offenders University of Pittsburgh Edward P. Mulvey \$368,176	99-IJ-CX-0053	Evaluation of G.R.E.A.T. (Gang Resistance Education and Training) University of Nebraska-Omaha Finn Esbensen \$216,990	94-IJ-CX-0058
Effect of Juvenile Justice System Processing University of Colorado-Boulder David Huizinga \$174,121	99-IJ-CX-0037	Prospective Study of Serious Delinquency in Adolescent Girls Harvard University Dawn A. Obeidallah \$49,958	99-IJ-CX-0040	Gangs in Rural America Illinois State University Ralph Weisheit and Edward Wells \$68,208	99-IJ-CX-0036
				Police Problem-Solving Strategies for Dealing With Youth and Gang-Related Firearms Violence Rand Corporation Peter Greenwood \$249,991	98-IJ-CX-0043

Appendix C:

Materials Published in Fiscal Year 1999

Most NIJ materials are free and can be obtained in several ways:

- Download documents from the World Wide Web site at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>.
- Call or write to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) at 800-851-3420 (outside the United States, call 301-519-5500), P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, or download documents from the NCJRS Web site at <http://www.ncjrs.org>.
- Order Research Previews via fax-on-demand by calling 800-851-3420.
- For many science and technology publications, call the National Law Enforcement and

Corrections Technology Center (NLECTC) at 800-248-2742 or download documents from the NLECTC Web site at <http://www.nlectc.org>.

NIJ publishes several types of publications, including:

- Research in Action: Overviews of specific topics and programs in research and practice.
- Research in Brief: Summaries of recent NIJ research, development, and evaluation findings.
- Research Reports: Comprehensive reports on NIJ-sponsored research and development projects.
- Research in Progress Videotapes: Sixty-minute lectures with a question-and-

answer segment presented by well-known scholars and accompanied by a Research Preview summarizing the salient points of the discussion.

- Research Previews: Two-page fact sheets on research and evaluation findings and activities.
- Issues and Practices: Reports presenting program options and issues for criminal justice managers and administrators.
- Program Focus: Highlights of specific innovative State and local criminal justice programs.
- Research Forum: Reports based on NIJ-sponsored conferences and lectures series.

ADAM Annual Reports

1998 Annual Report on Cocaine Use Among Adult and Juvenile Arrestees, April 1999, NCJ 175657.

1998 Annual Report on Drug Use Among Adult and Juvenile Arrestees, April 1999, NCJ 175656.

1998 Annual Report on Marijuana Use Among Adult and Juvenile Arrestees, April 1999, NCJ 175658.

1998 Annual Report on Methamphetamine Use Among Adult and Juvenile Arrestees, April 1999, NCJ 175660.

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Coordinating Community Services for Mentally Ill Offenders: Maryland's Community Criminal Justice Treatment Program, Conly, C., Program Focus, April 1999, 20 pages, NCJ 175046.

Keeping Track of Electronic Monitoring, NLECTC Bulletin, October 1999, 7 pages.

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1996-1997 Update: HIV/AIDS, STD's, and TB in Correctional Facilities, Hammitt, T.M., P. Harmon, and L.M. Maruschak, Issues and Practices, July 1999, 107 pages, NCJ 176344.

Police-Corrections Partnerships, Parent, D., and B. Snyder, Issues and Practices, March 1999, 52 pages, NCJ 175047.

Washington State's Corrections Clearinghouse: A Comprehensive Approach to Offender Employment, Finn, P., Program Focus, July 1999, 20 pages, NCJ 174441.

When Neighbors Go to Jail: Impact on Attitudes About Formal and Informal Social Control, Clear, T.R., and D.R. Rose, Research Preview, July 1999, 3 pages, FS 000243.

The Women's Prison Association: Supporting Women Offenders and Their Families, Conly, C., Program Focus, November 1998, 24 pages, NCJ 172858.

Courts and Sentencing

Fragmentation of Sentencing and Corrections in America, Tonry, M., Research in Brief, September 1999, 8 pages, NCJ 175721.

Incorporating Restorative and Community Justice into American Sentencing and Corrections, Kurki,

L., Research in Brief, September 1999, 11 pages, NCJ 175723.

Reconsidering Indeterminate and Structured Sentencing, Tonry, M., Research in Brief, September 1999, 11 pages, NCJ 175722.

Reforming Sentencing and Corrections for Justice Punishment and Public Safety, Smith, M.E., and W.J. Dickey, Research in Brief, September 1999, 12 pages, NCJ 175724.

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Adolescent Girls: The Role of Depression in the Development of Delinquency, Obeidallah, D.A., and F.J. Earls, Research Preview, July 1999, 4 pages, FS 000244.

Controlling Drug and Disorder Problems: Oakland's Beat Health Program, Mazerolle, L.G., and J. Roehl, Research in Brief, March 1999, 8 pages, NCJ 175051.

Crime, Grime, Fear, and Decline: A Longitudinal Look, Taylor, R.B., Research in Brief, July 1999, 12 pages, NCJ 177603.

Crime in the Schools: Reducing Conflict With Student Problem Solving, Kenney, D.J., and S. Watson, Research in Brief, July 1999, 12 pages, NCJ 177618.

The Detroit Handgun Intervention Program: A Court-Based Program for Youthful Handgun Offenders, Roth, J., Research Preview, November 1998, 4 pages, FS 000231.

Fraud Control in the Health Care Industry: Assessing the State of the Art, Sparrow, M.K., Research in Brief, January 1999, 12 pages, NCJ 172841.

National Evaluation of Weed and Seed, Dunworth, T., and G. Mills, Research in Brief, July 1999, 12 pages, NCJ 175685.

National Evaluation of Weed and Seed: Cross-Site Analysis, Dunworth, T., G. Mills, G. Cordner, and J. Greene, Research Report, July 1999, 90 pages, NCJ 176358.

National Evaluation of Weed and Seed: Akron Case Study, Decker, S., J.H. Frank, and K. Jacoby, Research Report, August 1999, 42 pages, NCJ 175695.

National Evaluation of Weed and Seed: Hartford Case Study, Rich, T.F., and K. Jacoby, Research Report, August 1999, 55 pages, NCJ 175696.

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The BTC (Breaking the Cycle) Review, Program Brief, April 1999, 4 pages.

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States and England, Taylor, B., and T. Bennett, Research Report, April 1999, 60 pages, NCJ 175052.

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Western Cities, Pennell, S., J. Ellett, C. Rienick, and J. Grimes, Research Report, April 1999, 67 pages, NCJ 176331.

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Systematic Observation of Public Police: Applying Field Research Methods to Policy Issues, Mastrofski, S.D., R.B. Parks, A.J. Reiss, Jr., R.E. Worden, C. DeJong, J.B. Snipes, and W. Terrill, Research Report, December 1998, 43 pages, NCJ 172859.

The Use of Computerized Crime Mapping by Law Enforcement: Survey Results, Mamalian, C.A., and N.G. La Vigne, Research Preview, January 1999, 3 pages, FS 000237.

Technology

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Box 6000

Rockville, MD 20849-6000

Phone: 800-851-3420

Phone: 301-519-5500

E-mail: askncjrs@ncjrs.org