



# BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

*Supporting America's*  
*Criminal Justice Communities*



**Annual Report**  
Fiscal Year  
1997



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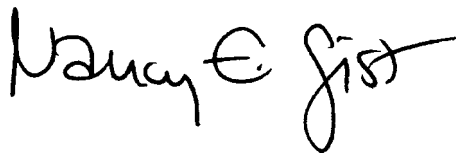
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The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for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

**TO THE SPEAKER OF THE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE**

Pursuant to The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690), in accordance with Section 522, I am pleased to transmit the Bureau of Justice Assistance Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1997.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Nancy E. Gist  
Director  
BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE  
Washington, D.C.  
September 1998



# FOREWORD

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**T**he Bureau of Justice Assistance's (BJA's) initiatives in Fiscal Year (FY) 1997 have both consolidated gains made through longer term comprehensive efforts and opened new doors for State and local criminal justice professionals working to make America safer.

Access to help from BJA is now easier to obtain than ever before for local law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and criminal justice practitioners. BJA's *FY 1997 Open Solicitation Announcement* reached out across the country to collect short, clear concept papers delineating problems and receiving ideas for locally crafted public-private partnership strategies from more than 40,000 agencies.

BJA also implemented its Resident Practitioner Program, which gives selected criminal justice practitioners from States and local agencies an opportunity to work at BJA. Each local practitioner chosen for this program participates in projects in his or her area of expertise, learns methods of securing Federal support for sound local programs, and gives BJA a "reality check" in its effort to monitor the day-to-day challenges of today's criminal justice systems and settings.

BJA's leadership is increasing awareness and understanding of community court practices for more than 70 jurisdictions in the United States that are working cooperatively to create community courts. Network-style leadership and active involvement of the citizens and organizations whose safety and harmonious functioning are at stake are transforming institutions of justice across the United States to better serve the people and neighborhoods that entrust the administration of justice to today's police, prosecutors, sheriffs, courts, corrections, and social service agencies.



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# BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE: MISSION AND GOALS

Since the implementation of its charter, the Bureau of Justice Assistance has worked with communities, local governments, States, and Federal agencies to reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse in America.

## **MISSION**

BJA's mission is to provide leadership, funding, training, and technical assistance in support of local criminal justice strategies to achieve strong neighborhoods and safe communities.

## **GOALS**

BJA goals encompass the following:

- Effective new approaches to crime control and prevention.
- Replication and maintenance of successful, collaborative crime control programs that use strategic planning methods and public-private partnerships to improve criminal justice.
- A responsive and dynamic work environment and an organizational structure geared to serve needs at the local level.



# OVERVIEW OF BJA FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

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**B**JA exercises wide administrative control for funding of initiatives in the areas of law enforcement, crime prevention, adjudication, corrections, and comprehensive and specialized programs combining these areas; technological systems design and improvement; and assessment of program effectiveness. BJA-administered funding frequently involves strategic partnerships with other Federal, State, or local agencies and nonprofit, social service, or educational institutions. Management of BJA funding opportunities can be divided generally among BJA Formula Grant funds, BJA Discretionary Grant funds, Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, continuing congressional earmark programs, and special solicitations.

## Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program

BJA's Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program is dedicated by congressional mandate to providing grant assistance to State and local jurisdictions. This major source of Federal support channels funds to the local level to fight crime in American communities. By directly working with State and local practitioners, BJA helps them develop and implement programs to address violent crime and drug abuse. The two main components of the Byrne Program are the Byrne Formula Grant Program and the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program.

### The Byrne Formula Grant Program

Each year, Congress appropriates Byrne Formula Grant funds for BJA to distribute to State and local criminal justice systems; the funds are distributed according to the population of the State. Use of the Byrne Formula Grant funds is governed by the approved legislative purpose areas (see Appendix Table 3), but States can assign amounts to be applied for specific purposes to respond to local crime patterns. In addition to such State programs, BJA-administered Byrne Formula Grant funds support thousands of local programs, such as multijurisdictional task forces, community policing initiatives, illegal firearms abatement, and drug prevention programs.

The 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands are eligible to apply for Byrne Formula Grant funds. Each area must develop a strategy, in consultation with State and local officials engaged in law enforcement and the administration of justice, to improve system function, educate people about drug abuse, and control drug trafficking, violent crime, and serious offenders. The strategic plans have to be submitted to the public for comment. At least 25 percent of program costs must be paid with non-Federal funds, and matching funds must add to what is already available to the recipient for law enforcement or the administration of justice. States (or territories) give priority to jurisdictions with the greatest need and must follow congressional mandates, including measures established for the following national initiatives:

- Immigration and Naturalization (INS) Plan—notification and provision of records to INS on convictions of aliens.
- Criminal Justice Records Improvement Plan—at least 5 percent of awards must go to improvement of records.
- Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Testing—victim-requested HIV testing of sex offenders.
- Jacob Wetterling Sexual Offender Registry—establishment of 10-year registries within the States of persons convicted of violent sexual offenses or certain crimes against minors.

### The Byrne Discretionary Grant Program

This program allows BJA the flexibility to respond with appropriate funding to specific crime problem areas. The Discretionary Grant Program awards are used to directly support programs of proven merit, as well as innovative solutions, from either the private or public sector, to fight crime- and drug-related problems in the Nation. These awards focus on new practices in crime prevention, national-scope programs, training and technical assistance, and illegal drug control. To improve the comprehensive administration of criminal justice, BJA also seeks, through these funds, to replicate, codify, and disseminate successful innovative programs. BJA funds supported more than 7,000 active programs during FY 1997.

### The Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program

The BJA director sets aside funds to be used by units of local government within each of the States. The amounts are proportionate to the particular State's average annual quantity of Part-I violent crimes, as reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) in the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), compared to the similar figure for all other States during the 3 most recent calendar years. The Local Law Enforcement Block Grants

#### *Exhibit 1 Examples of Training Programs Funded by Local Law Enforcement Block Grants*

##### **TECHNICAL**

- Information/Case Management Design.
- DNA Testing for Prosecutors or Defenders.
- Forensic Lab Operations.
- Drug-testing Procedures.

##### **PROCEDURAL**

- School Security Procedures.
- Specialized Courts Such as Drug Courts.
- Techniques for Evidence Presentation in Domestic Violence Cases.

##### **CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING**

- "What Works" and Information Sharing.
- Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) and Task Forces.
- Assessing Neighborhood Environmental Risks.
- Using Resident Associations To Prevent Crime.
- Identifying Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods.

(LLEBG) Program requires matching funds of at least 10 percent of the total program costs. To make recommendations on the use of funds, the chief executive of a grantee jurisdiction must establish an advisory board, including at least one member from each of the following: local law enforcement, the prosecutor's office, the court system, the school system, and a nonprofit group active in crime prevention or drug-use prevention. Each recipient establishes a trust fund for program funds. Federal funds that are not expended for program purposes within 2 years of the initial award from BJA are to be returned. All recipients must maintain clear records showing sources, amounts, and timing of matching contributions.

BJA's LLEBG program funds may be used for:

- Law enforcement support for hiring and training law enforcement officers and support personnel, paying overtime to officers and support personnel, and procuring equipment or technology directly related to basic law enforcement functions.

- Enhancing security around schools or facilities that the local government considers at special risk for criminal activity.
- Establishing or supporting drug courts that offer continuing supervision of nonviolent offenders who have substance abuse problems.
- Enhancing adjudication of persons charged with violent offenses, including cases involving violent juvenile offenders.
- Establishing multijurisdictional task forces, especially in rural areas.
- Establishing cooperative community crime prevention initiatives.
- Defraying the cost of indemnification insurance for law enforcement officers.

The funds are not to be used simply as a supplement to State or local funds to construct new facilities, retain consultants, or buy or lease vehicles. Units of local government, such as

counties, towns, villages, cities, parishes, or Indian tribes, may apply for an award. Eligibility is determined on the basis of the jurisdiction's number of Part-I violent crimes, as reported to the FBI UCR. See Appendix Table 1 for LLEBG funding allocations for State Administrative Agencies (SAAs) and local governments in FY 1997.

## Earmarked Funds and Special Programs

Each year, Congress places line items in BJA's appropriations for special initiatives or ongoing programs. This year, these include funding for the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Program, the National Night Out (NNO), Boys and Girls Clubs of America (B&GCA), the National Judicial College, Project Return (for former offenders), the National Motor Vehicle Titling Information System (NMVTIS), the

### Exhibit 2

#### Overview of Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Technical Assistance Initiatives

Initiative	Purpose	Eligible Recipients
State and Local Training and Education.	Criminal justice education and training.	All SAAs.
Grants Management Workshop Series.	Training on LLEBG programmatic and fiscal requirements.	LLEBG grantees.
Replication of BJA's Automated Application and Award System.	Efficient automated application and award system for State administrative use.	8–12 SAAs; determined by survey results.
Investigative and Surveillance Technology Training.	Training for specialized equipment; support hotline.	Administrative and detective-level law enforcement personnel.
Law Enforcement Equipment Procurement Program.	Agency purchasing at competitive prices [U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) and General Services Administration (GSA) ordering systems].	State, local, and Indian tribal law enforcement agencies.
Criminal Justice Information.	Systems development and software training.	Criminal justice practitioners.
Tribal Criminal Case Management.	Development of automated case tracking and incident-based crime reporting.	Two Indian tribal jurisdictions; selected through solicitation.
Drug Courts.	Planning and implementation.	LLEBG grantees who are funding drug courts.
Adjudication Supplement.	Expert assistance for court improvement.	To be determined.

Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program, the National White Collar Crime Center, the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), the Watch Your Car Program, the Prosecutor Investigative Training for Telemarketing Fraud Against Senior Citizens Program, and the Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program.

### State Identification Systems Formula Grant Fund

In FY 1997, the FBI transferred \$9.5 million to BJA to administer the State Identification Systems (SIS) Formula Grant Fund, which will (1) develop, upgrade, or update computerized information systems compatible with the FBI's National Crime Information Center; (2) develop the capability to analyze DNA in ways that are compatible with the FBI's Combined DNA Index System; and (3) automate fingerprint identification systems to be compatible and capable of integration with the FBI's Automated Fingerprint Identification System. To receive SIS funds, a State must require every person convicted of a

felony of a sexual nature to provide appropriate officials with a sample of their blood, saliva, or any other specimen necessary for performing DNA analysis.

### The State Criminal Alien Assistance Program

This complex hybrid of a discretionary and a formula grant program helps States with management costs related to incarcerated criminal aliens. Application kits for this assistance were released to the States in July 1997. The program does not create entitlements to the States, but any State that houses qualifying criminal aliens may apply. In FY 1997, the criteria were expanded to also cover aliens convicted of two misdemeanors or a felony. After applications are received, a certain portion of the States' costs (relative to such aliens) can be reimbursed. The increase in the number of applications in FY 1997 led to smaller individual payouts under the program, but total support to the States reached \$500 million.

*Exhibit 3  
Bureau of Justice Assistance FY 1997 Enacted Funding Levels*

Program	Amount
<b>Justice Assistance</b>	
Regional Information Sharing Systems	\$14,500,000
National White Collar Crime Center	\$3,850,000
Local Firefighter/Emergency Services Training	\$5,000,000
Terrorism Training	\$2,000,000
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement</b>	
Byrne Formula Grants	\$500,000,000
Byrne Discretionary Grants	\$60,000,000
Public Safety Officers' Benefits	\$32,326,000
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants	\$523,000,000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	\$330,000,000
Transfer From State Corrections Program to SCAAP	\$170,000,000
Telemarketing Fraud Prevention	\$2,000,000
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	\$750,000
Grants for Televised Testimony	\$550,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,643,976,000</b>



# SUPPORTING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM: SOLVING PROBLEMS THROUGH STATE AND LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS

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## Law Enforcement: Effectiveness by the Numbers

**A** watershed law enforcement development in FY 1997, showing the Federal emphasis on partnership and collaboration between agencies, was the initiation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) concerning information sharing between the BJA-funded Regional Information Sharing Systems and the FBI. As a matter of practice and policy, the FBI will participate in the Regional Information Sharing Systems Program at national and field levels and will give RISS centers access to the FBI's criminal indexes, excluding only those that are purely Federal in nature, thereby enabling stronger multijurisdictional partnerships to pursue criminal investigations with the best information available. BJA also awarded funding in FY 1997 for the development of protocols and guidelines to be used in partnership operations between law enforcement and private security, an area in which new resources for public safety are becoming available and greater understanding of collaborative principles is needed.

To further efforts to combat the illegal trafficking and use of firearms, BJA enhanced programming in two areas in FY 1997. First, through a grant awarded to the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), BJA established a technical assistance program for firearms trafficking investigations. Second, the IACP, in cooperation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), provided nationwide technical assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies in strategies to enhance such investigations, using a broad range of techniques and focusing on tracing firearms through the ATF Tracing Center.

BJA also expanded and broadened the Firearms Investigations Training Programs administered through the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF). Initiated as a training program to support the 14 Eastern States' Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact, the training program was expanded with FY 1997 funding to become a nationwide law enforcement training effort.

In FY 1997, the Inaugural Economic Crime Summit held in Providence, Rhode Island, was a highlight of the activities of the National White Collar Crime Center. The summit fostered a lively dialog among diverse constituencies concerning the challenges and impact of economic crime. Approximately 400 attendees discussed topics on problems that require finding effective solutions based on public and private partnerships.

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***“The shift from top-down leadership to network leadership is under way.”***

—Cameron H. Holmes  
Arizona Attorney  
General's Office

State and local law enforcement agencies actively entered the Federal grant process using the methods of BJA's FY 1997 Open Solicitation. For the Law Enforcement Branch, the related broad categories affected by the Open Solicitation were (1) combating witness intimidation, for which a broad demonstration model and national technical assistance program is under development, (2) improving police-prosecutor coordination, and (3) improving access to justice

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***“This is not a ‘Washington knows best’ program. We are drawing the road map together and learning from each other what works and what doesn’t.”***

*—Laurie Robinson  
Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Justice Programs*

programs for special populations such as seniors, the physically impaired, or non-English speaking people.

In a special discretionary initiative in FY 1997, BJA, together with IACP, is supporting onsite technical assistance tailored to the special needs of small police departments within or contiguous to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) and departments that serve a population

between 25,000 and 50,000 and are not near an MSA. This work also complements the BJA-funded Rural Jurisdictions Technical Assistance Project of the National Center for Rural Law

Enforcement at the University of Arkansas. Such small law enforcement organizations do not enjoy the resources of major jurisdictions and may face significant crime problems. Technical assistance will be offered in the areas of executive development, minority recruitment, technology, emergency transport issues, creation of task forces, relationships with city government, community policing, two-officer police vehicles, and use of Federal grant money.

## Nationwide Crime Prevention

In FY 1997, partnership, cooperation, and receptivity to ideas from the local level formed the themes for BJA's community crime prevention activities. Cooperative agreements have linked U.S. Department of Justice agencies with grantee organizations and their State or local partners. The local-level organization guides initiatives in accordance with its specific needs and characteristics.

Through BJA funding and support, **Boys & Girls Clubs of America** has become a national movement that has grown to more than 2,013 club facilities in metropolitan, suburban, and rural locations. It has also been extended to include children in U.S. military and Native American communities. Innovative club services have also been offered in school facilities and shopping malls.

The more than 2,000 support programs of B&GCA are now found in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In FY 1997, B&GCA served a landmark number of youth—2.85 million nationwide. Where appropriate, clubs are supporting relevant municipalwide crime control strategies and employing parental training, as well as training for youth, in conflict resolution skills. B&GCA's outreach provides guidance in discipline and values, constructive youth activities and programs, educational support with awareness of career options, comprehensive violence prevention curriculums, and

### Exhibit 4 Law Enforcement Highlights in FY 1997

- BJA Partnership with ATF and IACP for national technical assistance on illegal firearms trafficking.
- Operation of National Gang Database.
- Public-private partnerships for confronting crime.
- New system connectivity between agencies and national RISS database.
- MOU with the FBI, allowing cooperative use of FBI indexes and RISS intelligence.
- Technical assistance for isolated and underserved small law enforcement agencies.

a hopeful vision of life for youngsters in difficult life settings.

**For crime prevention strategies among Native American tribal groups,** BJA continued to foster cross-site peer assistance in its collaborative partnerships in FY 1997 in seven tribal demonstration sites: Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of Fort Peck, Montana; Rosebud Sioux Tribe of Rosebud, South Dakota; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Suttons Bay, Michigan; Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa, Belcourt, North Dakota; Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley Reservation, Owyhee, Nevada; Chickasaw Nation, Ada, Oklahoma; and Puyallup Tribe, Washington State. This BJA program, the Tribal Strategies Against Violence Initiative, is working to institutionalize central strategic planning teams, including tribal service providers (such as law enforcement officers, prosecutors, providers of social services, educators, spiritual leaders, businessowners, and youth), to tackle violent crime and substance abuse.

**Another related program in FY 1997, the American Indian and Alaska Native Communities Initiative,** is working with nine tribal governments (Yupit of Andreafski Tribe, St. Mary's, Alaska; Pascua Yaqui, Tucson, Arizona; Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe, Onamia, Minnesota; Red Lake Band of Chippewa, Red Lake, Minnesota; Chippewa Cree Tribe, Box Elder, Montana; Pueblo of Jemez, Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico; Eastern Band of Cherokee, Cherokee, North Carolina; HoChunk Nation Department of Social Services, Black River Falls, Wisconsin; and Gila River Indian Community, Sacaton, Arizona). It addresses gang issues, cost-effective alternatives to incarceration, and tribal strategies to prevent substance abuse by youth. Partnerships in each area where these efforts are pursued include tribal courts, local prosecutors, and law enforcement, probation, education, and tribal health services. The initiatives foster service learning and cultural recovery among residents and youth to enhance quality of life in Indian Country. Other

tribal governments may participate in BJA's FY 1998 Open Solicitation, which will involve similar programming.

**Since 1987, D.A.R.E. has evolved as a preeminent means of preventing youth involvement with drugs, gangs, and violence.**

With instructions to more than 8,600 participating law enforcement agencies and partnerships to give young people skills in making the right choices, more than 35 million students around the world (26 million in the United States) benefited from D.A.R.E. in 1997. BJA's FY 1997 Byrne Discretionary Grant Program supported the five D.A.R.E. Regional Training Centers with \$1.75 million. Formal cooperative D.A.R.E. partnerships have been established with 10,000 communities in nearly 75 percent of the Nation's public school districts. D.A.R.E. continued to refine the comprehensive K-12 curriculum in FY 1997, and 47 State training centers have been certified to train local law enforcement officers to teach the public the D.A.R.E. curriculum.

**Through its Communities in Action to Prevent Drug Abuse II**

**Program,** BJA provided job counseling and training and coordinated reporting, cleanup, and closure of more than 1,100 drug dealing locations in participating cities. The initiative was also able to generate more than an estimated \$500 million in community reinvestment funds from local banks.

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***“Every community has four pillars in its foundation: families, churches, businesses, and schools. The NNO campaign calls upon each of these institutions to get involved in public safety. NNO provides a forum in which we get to know the people next door and commit to partner with them in protecting the places where we live, work, and play.”***

—Brad Bradford  
Chief of Police  
Houston, Texas

*Exhibit 5  
Community Crime Prevention  
Highlights*

- **Boys and Girls Clubs of America:** Landmark number of youth served, 2.85 million nationwide.
- **Tribal Strategies Against Violence:** Strategic planning, youth development, and cross-site peer assistance provided.
- **D.A.R.E.:** 35 million students (26 million in the United States) benefited in 1997 alone.
- **Communities in Action to Prevent Drug Abuse II Program:** Over 1,100 drug dealing locations closed in participating cities.
- **National Night Out:** Over \$2 million contributed by private partners.
- **National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign:** Over 1,300 attended its National Conference on Preventing Crime.
- **TRIAD:** Over 535 TRIAD groups in 46 States, Canada, and England worked to improve information exchange, reduce fear, and deliver law enforcement services to seniors.

One of BJA's particularly cost-effective preventive measures for communities in this fiscal year was the **National Night Out** program. In FY 1997, NNO was celebrated by more than 30 million people in 9,250 communities. The National Association of Town Watch (NATW) was able to leverage more than \$2 million in private funding to add to \$250,000 granted by BJA. NATW's activities included building local coalitions and partnerships, working in neighborhoods to disseminate information and materials, and giving technical assistance in crime prevention. NNO strengthens comprehensive community partnerships and innovative local crime prevention.

**Other prevention highlights in FY 1997 included work of the BJA-supported National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign,** which drew more than 1,300 attendees to its National Conference on Preventing Crime. More than \$85 million worth of free air time and space for antiviolence public service messages in the national communications media was obtained. Outreach through the World Wide Web, McGruff and Scruff public service announcements, program materials in English and Spanish, cosponsored

training assistance, and a Federal match licensing program that raised \$600,000 in royalties for prevention work are among the activities of the BJA-funded National Crime Prevention Council.

**TRIAD, another national-scope program** cosponsored by the National Sheriffs' Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the American Association of Retired Persons, is devoted to reducing crime that targets senior citizens. More than 535 TRIAD groups in 46 States, Canada, and England work to improve information exchange, reduce fear, and deliver law enforcement services to seniors. As an example of supporting community work, Mississippi passed a law giving \$1 of every traffic fine in the State to increase education and assistance for the State's elderly.

## Adjudication: System Efficiency To Support Justice Goals

The continuum of community justice incorporates many concepts and functions critical to State and local prosecutors and judges. Both as part of that continuum and as standalone support for State and local prosecutors, BJA's Community Prosecution Program provides technical assistance and workshops, tailored to various jurisdictions, based on the principles of community justice and the role of the prosecutor as a community leader and problem solver. No single model or template is used universally; rather, key concepts or techniques are individualized into tracks specified by the needs of the involved jurisdiction, sometimes focusing on juvenile justice, formal and informal supervision in the community, or some other aspect of community justice. Prosecutors' roles are often integral and key to successful implementation of community justice as a process.

In FY 1997, BJA offered substantial technical assistance to tribal courts through its grant to the National Indian Justice Center (NIJC). The role of NIJC is to help tribal justice systems develop

strategic plans, tailored to the specific tribal court's requirements, and to give guidance on issues of gang violence, domestic violence, and child abuse.

The BJA grant program for judicial education, operated through the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada, provides scholarships to State and local trial judges to attend between 60 and 80 different courses. In FY 1997, BJA grant funds also supported the training of Tribal judges and the development of a community courts curricula with new modules covering key concepts dealing with nonfelony offenses using a team approach. As further assistance for State trial judges, BJA supported the development and production of the soon-to-be-released *Sentencing Guide for State Trial Judges*, a practical guide on effective sentencing written by Judge Penny J. White in conjunction with the North Carolina Sentencing Advisory Committee. State and local trial judges have also received training on drug-testing issues in substance abuse prosecutions.

A major BJA community justice initiative is the establishment of a community court in the impoverished Red Hook neighborhood of Brooklyn, New York. The Community Justice Center will adjudicate low-level criminal and juvenile cases occurring within the Red Hood community, hear small claims and landlord/tenant matters, and provide a broad range of services to defenders, troubled youth, and victims of family violence. BJA funds are supporting planning and development of the justice center, including renovation of existing facilities, program planning, and coordination of the essential participation of numerous criminal justice and community agencies.

To enhance prosecutors' use of DNA evidence, BJA has supported the DNA Legal Assistance Unit through the American Prosecutors Research Institute by offering national training for more than 500 prosecutors from more than 45 States. This technical assistance provides basic information packets concerning the scientific basis of DNA and its use, court presentation of evidence, admissibility information, expert witness

transcripts, and support for State legislatures drafting DNA regulations.

A major accomplishment of BJA in FY 1997 was marked by the release of the monograph *Trial Court Performance Standards With Commentary* and accompanying *Trial Court Performance Standards and Measurement System* program brief, planning guide, and implementation manual. State and local courts laboring under increasing caseloads and decreasing resources have continued to seek help to increase efficiency and maintain public confidence. These practical publications give State trial courts a new framework for making self-assessments and for systematically using data to improve court performance.

BJA has continued to offer, in FY 1997, a unique form of needed technical assistance to State attorneys general through its project on financial investigations of money laundering. BJA supported publication of *The Financial Times Report* (a newsletter covering money laundering) and regional and national training information. Through conferences and a clearinghouse (and by using a Counsel Connect online service through the National Association of Attorneys General's NAAGNet), BJA supported training for assistant attorneys general in corporate identities and relationships, guidance on the use of Bank Secrecy Act data, model regulatory statutes, and other state of the art financial crimes assistance.

Following a meeting of the President's Commission on Model State Drug Laws in FY 1996, BJA supported the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws in an effort to educate policymakers in the States on effective legislation against illegal drugs. The alliance organizes

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***“We need to forge closer connections between the justice system and the community because the community is where progress is being made.”***

—Janet Reno  
Attorney General of the  
United States

statewide meetings of key stakeholders to encourage comprehensive planning for a statewide strategy for the prevention, control, and treatment of illegal drug problems. The alliance also acts as a clearinghouse on model drug laws and assists States in adapting programs and model laws to the needs of individual States.

BJA has supported projects focusing on health care fraud and telemarketing fraud. In FY 1997 Congress appropriated \$2 million to BJA to address telemarketing scams that target the elderly. BJA approached the issue by providing training to State and local prosecutors and investigators, as well as collaborating with the Office for Victims of Crime on a public awareness and education campaign. A national training initiative was developed and presented jointly by the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG), the American Prosecutors Research Institute, and the National White Collar Crime Center, together with the American Association of Retired Persons. Anti-telemarketing fraud initiatives are continuing in FY 1998.

The NAAG Health Care Fraud project provides technical assistance and training to three demonstration sites and to other State attorneys general. Project staff provide prosecutors with specialized information on fraud related to private medical

insurance and health care service delivery, specifically covering suggested model statutes for development of regulatory schemes in the States. An agenda has been developed for training State prosecutors in health care fraud cases. The project cooperates with the Federal-State Health Care Fraud Working Group sponsored by the U.S. Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services. Building on experience gained in earlier BJA projects involving RICO and Financial Investigations of Money Laundering (FIML), a number of State assistant attorneys general who are prosecuting health care fraud cases can enhance asset recoveries by using strategies such as asset forfeiture claims.

## Corrections: Improved Options for the Future

All BJA correctional options demonstration projects have four basic goals: reduced incarceration costs, relief of prison and jail crowding, reduced recidivism rates for youthful and other offenders, and advancement in correctional practices. BJA supports the planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of demonstration projects that test a broad range of alternatives to traditional modes of incarceration. These projects assist offenders in their transition to the community following release by providing security, discipline, and services—including diagnosis, counseling, substance abuse treatment, education, job training, and placement assistance—while the offenders are under correctional supervision. The projects also provide linkages to similar services in the community.

BJA is sponsoring the Vera Institute of Justice's effort to develop a New York neighborhood storefront drug crisis center that will improve the effectiveness of nonresidential services for addicts. The central objectives of the initiative are to provide direct services to support addicts through recovery and assist families and addicts in their interactions with the courts.

### *Exhibit 6 Adjudication—Focal Points in FY 1997*

- Technical assistance to tribal courts and judges through BJA's grant to the National Indian Justice Center.
- Community Justice Center development in New York.
- National training on DNA evidence for more than 500 prosecutors in over 45 States.
- Development of the publication, *Sentencing Guide for State Trial Judges*.
- Technical assistance to State attorneys general on health care and telemarketing fraud.
- *Trial Court Performance Standards With Commentary*, a new framework for self-assessments, using data to improve courts.

Planning for a study of juveniles in adult prisons and jails was formalized in FY 1997. BJA is sponsoring an assessment of juveniles being housed in adult jails and prisons, examining the types of youth in such facilities, how they are being housed, their access to programs and services, and any legal concerns they have that must be addressed.

Project Return has been developed and implemented with BJA's support through Tulane University to serve as a cost-effective correctional option program that reduces reliance on incarceration and that provides treatment and services to assist youthful and former offenders in being law-abiding and productive. BJA is also providing technical assistance through Criminal Justice Associates, which is coordinating the delivery and documentation of BJA's Correctional Options Demonstration Program (CODP). Another CODP project, the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, has focused on drug-abusing offenders who return to their communities. With the New Horizons Community Service Board in collaboration with the Randolph County Board of Commissioners in Georgia, BJA's Life Choices Program helps individuals with mandated referrals for substance abuse services.

The BJA-funded national impact evaluation of corrections options demonstration sites was completed in FY 1997. This evaluation identified model projects for other communities to emulate. The national CODP evaluation has shown that the pilot programs had success in achieving their implementation goals, though there were

*Exhibit 7  
Examples of Outreach to Corrections  
at the Local Level Through BJA's FY  
1997 Open Solicitation*

- Community Diversion Teams for Tribal Communities.
- Project Return—Aftercare for Ex-offenders.
- Life Choices Referral System From the New Horizons Community Service Board in Randolph County, Georgia.

considerable obstacles to be overcome to optimize delivery of treatment services. Most significantly, the findings show that a prudently managed range of front- and/or back-end alternatives is feasible and that incarceration alternatives can cost-effectively free additional prison bed space for serious and violent offenders, without jeopardizing public safety.

BJA is studying emerging issues in the privatization of correctional services by sponsoring a national assessment and conference on privatization in the corrections field.

The National Sheriffs' Association and the American Correctional Association are developing the Direct Education Television for Corrections project to produce a telecommunications distance-learning medium introducing inmates to healthy and productive lifestyles and integrating a new management tool into correctional institutions.

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***“In working with the community to develop solutions to crime and violence, we have been able to make significant reductions in the crime levels.”***

*—Michael C. Snowden  
Chief of Police  
Cincinnati, Ohio*

## Comprehensive Communities

Fiscal year 1997 has marked the transition of BJA's Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP) to more locally supported programming. Experience from these collaborations is being transformed into more integrated local community approaches to crime control and prevention. As the sites examine lessons learned from this far-reaching effort, communities and States are formalizing strategic planning processes and sustainment plans to continue management and administration for community justice goals and objectives formed under CCP. Infrastructures are being put in place to sustain partnerships and cross-agency activities.

CCP programs are institutionalizing their city-wide crime prevention and control strategies. Particularly successful sites are metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia; Baltimore, Maryland; Boston,

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***“These concepts—regional collaboration and community policing—are revolutionizing how we think about criminal justice and the role of government in the lives of our citizens.”***

—Nancy Gist  
Director  
Bureau of Justice Assistance

Massachusetts; Columbia, South Carolina; Denver, Colorado; East Bay, California; Fort Worth, Texas; Hartford, Connecticut; Omaha, Nebraska; Phoenix, Arizona; Salt Lake City, Utah; Seattle, Washington; and Wichita, Kansas. The national evaluator and BJA staff are capturing exciting results that are contributing to a decrease in crime and an increase in the quality of life in these communities. Some observations are as follows:

- Strong coalitions have been established and are developing beyond expectations. Businesses, religious communities, foundations, and local governments are partners in all of the sites studied.
- Problem solving, which actively engages residents as partners, has transformed many targeted communities into viable neighborhoods.
- Crime strategies developed in the sites have become the foundation for changes and improvements across the jurisdictions.
- Sites have used CCP as a means to accelerate decentralization of policing and other government services and are more responsive to meeting community needs.

With BJA’s help and guidance on evaluation principles, citizen and nonprofit partnerships have been well tested in many areas. Local justice practitioners and community members have used creative problem solving, “moving outside the box,” in their thinking about crime strategies. From the beginning, CCP strategies have helped the sites plan and direct their own activities to

address specific local crime problems. Some strategies involved working through difficulties, neighborhood by neighborhood, whereas other strategies were broader in nature, covering a whole city. The sites incorporated the required principles of community policing and community mobilization in their neighborhoods.

BJA supports continuing cooperative sustainment plans that use peer-to-peer technical assistance and seek to replicate best practices from successful programs. Model sustainment plans will be shared among jurisdictions along with videos, monographs, and other aids to training from exemplary collaborative programs.

The documentation work goes even further: It points the way for successful jurisdictions to help other local government groups needing similar reform of crime control and public safety initiatives.

**A statewide initiative, “Maryland HotSpot Communities,” took shape** at the Maryland CCP site (where the targeted southwest Baltimore community of Boyd Booth, for example, experienced a 56-percent reduction in violent crime over a 2-year period). This core group of CCP-style strategies encompasses community mobilization, community policing, community probation, order maintenance in the community, youth gang crime prevention, and local managerial coordination. The comprehensive 16-city, anticrime strategy endorses the research insight that more than half of violent crime incidents occur at only 3 percent of addresses, usually clustered together.

Using grant procedures modeled by BJA, the unified HotSpots grant application process in the State of Maryland streamlines an approach to better meet local requirements. The State’s HotSpot Communities Initiative seeks to be a prototype for other States and reflects an increasing trend in State governments toward requiring local-level strategic planning and collaborative structures, which are to be meshed into the State strategic planning process.



**In May 1997, BJA invited presentations from representatives of the East Bay Public Safety Corridor**, a BJA-sponsored regional collaboration in northern California, which enlists the efforts of 50 public and private groups, including cities, counties, school districts, higher educational institutions, and law enforcement agencies. The East Bay Partnership described strategic planning and implementation in diverse area communities, which taught the member organizations to establish and adopt formal agreements among themselves; to be flexible, fair, assertive, and consistent with the work teams implementing the strategies; and to restrain negative competition among the participating groups.

Two of the counties in the East Bay Partnership have operated a juvenile offender aftercare program, and one county operates a SafeFutures Program for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). The partnership framework integrates funding, policies, and procedures relative to the youth programs.

Regionwide implementation of community policing principles, establishment of youth academies, and development of domestic violence protocols

were among the successes attributed to the East Bay Partnership. Two regional information-sharing initiatives also supported the collaborative effort: the COPNet Information Network for Law Enforcement and the Public Policy Data Library. COPNet is being designed to support real-time data access across 23 jurisdictions and will provide a wealth of crime analysis capabilities. The Public Policy Data Library identifies trends in youth violence, gang membership, hospital admissions, drug abuse, and other information important to community and family well-being.

## Comprehensive Community Justice Planning: Partnership Protection Programs

Across the Nation, governments and administrators are turning to community justice concepts as a means for managing and resolving the problems of low-level crime and neighborhood disruption. BJA focused its efforts in FY 1997 on expanding and disseminating expertise in this field. Based on its past support of the

**Midtown Community Court in New York City and the Red Hook Community Justice Center, BJA has established the Community Justice Assistance Center Project at the Center for Court Innovation,**

offering new options to court administrators, law enforcement officials, district attorneys, and offenders. The project aims to increase awareness and understanding of community court practices and to assist jurisdictions around the country that are creating community courts. In FY 1997, the Community Justice Assistance Center served over 470 people from 68 U.S. jurisdictions and 14 countries.

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***“The justice system has for too long been divorced and remote from the lives of people across America.”***

—Janet Reno  
Attorney General of the  
United States

### Exhibit 8 Exemplary Comprehensive Programs

#### Maryland HotSpot Communities

- Geographic Strategies Against Violent Crime HotSpots.
- Rapid Responses to Public Nuisances.
- Community Activities to Reclaim Public Space.
- Intensive Supervision of Adult and Juvenile Offenders on Probation or Parole.

#### East Bay Public Safety Corridor

- Youth Focus Steps.
  - Truancy Prevention.
  - Extended Day Initiative (3–6 p.m.).
  - Safe Passage Home Program.
- The Public Policy Data Library—Building a Better Picture of Crime and Services.
- Community Mobilization: 19 Community Policing Programs.
- Domestic Violence Protocol.

*Exhibit 9  
Joining Forces for Community  
Justice Assistance*

The following partners form a consortium of technical assistance providers helping jurisdictions assimilate the community justice strategies:

- Fund for the City of New York.
- Center for Effective Public Policy.
- American Prosecutors Research Institute.
- National Center for State Courts.
- American Probation and Parole Association.
- National Legal Aid and Defender Association.
- National Institute of Corrections.
- National Association of Drug Court Professionals.

The project also established relationships with eight cities chosen to participate in DOJ's Community Justice Initiative and brought together

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***“BJA’s community justice initiatives have sought successful tribal or rural programs which may be able to ‘mentor’ or sponsor development of activities in other jurisdictions with similar characteristics.”***

*—Timothy Murray  
Director  
Planning and Policy Division  
Bureau of Justice Assistance*

the community court planning teams of the eight cities for a joint problem-solving workshop. Through the Community Justice Assistance Center's Web site (<http://www.communitycourts.org>), information was provided to 1,500 users, and presentations on community justice concepts were made at 30 conferences and judges' retreats in Minnesota and Pennsylvania. The broad base of national interest indicates that a variety of problems, from open drug and liquor use to car thefts and prostitu-

tion, may be affected by the establishment of community courts.

In another BJA technical assistance program this year, citizens of rural and tribal communities are learning to contribute to common definitions of

local public safety problems and to be responsible for tackling those problems. Selected rural and tribal courts are in the process of implementing their own visions of the community justice strategy in their locales. A manual for national distribution, which illustrates critical lessons for community justice initiatives, is under development.

## **Special Programs: Funding Support**

BJA's special programs provide funding support for specific large-scale or ongoing problems in the Nation, such as manmade disasters, inter-jurisdictional coordination, high numbers of motor vehicle thefts, public safety officer deaths, or devastating crimes like terrorist bombings, serial murders, or multiple church arson events.

**In FY 1997, the director of BJA signed a new Statement of Understanding, First Responder Training for Terrorism Consequences Management with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).** This ground-breaking effort formalized a nationwide training program for emergency response to terrorism. DOJ had received funding under the Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 to develop a national first-responder training program for the Nation's firefighters and emergency medical services (EMS). With FEMA and the National Fire Academy (NFA), BJA developed emergency response information for terrorism training curriculums in targeted jurisdictions. BJA worked with the FBI's Weapons of Mass Destruction Counter-Terrorism Section, DOJ's Criminal Division, and the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) and International Association of Firefighters (IAFF) in this effort.

Additionally, BJA produced and distributed 65,000 copies of a short video (“Surviving the Secondary Device: The Rules Have Changed”) on the dangers of a secondary explosive device at a terrorist scene, provided funding support

for four demonstration sites demonstrating the effectiveness of existing innovative first-responder training programs in New York City, Albuquerque, the County of Los Angeles, and the State of Michigan, and planned for a national conference for first responders and replication of materials for other jurisdictions.

**Grants for the Church Arson Prevention Program had been awarded in FY 1996, but the work was undertaken in both FY 1996 and FY 1997.** A cooperative agreement was established between BJA and the National Sheriffs' Association to conduct a series of conferences on church arson prevention (organized in partnership with each of the 13 States involved in BJA's Church Arson Prevention Program). In addition, another cooperative agreement was formed with FEMA and Community Research Associates to conduct training and technical assistance in church arson prevention, interdiction techniques, and community responses, with a broader scope that reached out not only to the 13 States involved in the special program, but across the country. Two training videos were created in connection with the Church Arson Prevention Program: "The Burnings," intended to help local law enforcement develop community-based prevention measures, and "Fighting Church Arson," with information for the clergy. More than \$6 million was available to county governments in 13 States: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

In connection with the Emergency Response to Terrorism Basic Concepts Course (ERTBC), in 1997 BJA also developed curriculums for and delivered training to law enforcement personnel and fire and first aid responders in 120 targeted jurisdictions. The training was organized to fit the local fire and emergency service population's needs and was certified through NFA for continuing education or in-service requirements. In FY 1997, BJA trained 400 trainers in ERTBC course delivery.

**Through the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program,** BJA recognizes the courage and selflessness demonstrated by public safety officers in dangerous situations. As a society, America wants to support these professionals, and the PSOB Program accomplishes this by supporting officers, their families, and their agencies before, during, and after a tragedy. The PSOB Program is designed to provide financial assistance to the spouses, children, or parents of public safety officers killed in the line of duty and to public safety officers who are permanently and totally disabled (unable to perform any gainful work) in the line of duty. Since the program's inception in 1977, more than 4,000 families have received assistance. In FY 1997, PSOB increased its case closures from the previous year and approved 172 cases giving substantial financial assistance to the families of public safety officers killed in the line of duty.

In addition to financial support, PSOB provides moral support and referrals to organizations such as Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS), which offer crisis intervention and long-term support for surviving family members and coworkers of deceased officers. In FY 1997, BJA made \$300,000 available to COPS to support crisis intervention and grief counseling services and to conduct regional trainings for law enforcement representatives on line-of-duty deaths. The PSOB Program office also administers the Federal Law Enforcement Dependents Assistance (FLEDA) Program, which provides financial support for higher education to the spouses and children of Federal law enforcement officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty.

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***"While we can never repay our fallen heroes for their ultimate sacrifice, we can, and we must, honor their memory not only in words, but in actions that do justice to their lives and to the great loss their families and loved ones have suffered."***

*—Bill Clinton  
President of the United States*

**BJA's Denial of Federal Benefits Program** and Clearinghouse is in its seventh year of operation. This program clearinghouse is composed of two separate elements: the Denial of Federal Benefits (DFB) to Drug Offenders Program and the Defense Procurement Fraud Debarment (DPFD) Program. The infrastructure for the clearinghouse includes an information dissemination component, a system management component, and a program management and program coordination component.

DFB, established under Section 5301 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, provides judges in both Federal and State courts with a sentencing option to deny Federal benefits such as grants, financial aid, and professional licenses to persons convicted of trafficking or possessing drugs. The program has increased participation over the last fiscal year by approximately 20 percent, with 2,774 total active cases. BJA's Data Matching Agreement with the U.S. Department of Education (ED) has been renewed for a period of 1 year. Under this agreement, records from ED's Federal Student Aid Application File are cross-referenced with the DFB system to determine whether an applicant for education benefits is subject to a court sanction denying such benefits under the DFB Program.

DPFD, established under the National Defense Authorization Act of 1989, prohibits individuals convicted of fraud or felony against DoD from engaging in employment and investment activity, both directly with DoD and with its contractors, for a period of 5 years. The program has experienced an increase in participation of 20 percent over the last fiscal year.

**Motor vehicle theft is the Nation's number one property crime.** The approximate value of vehicles stolen in the course of 1 fiscal year is \$7.5 billion, or, on average, \$5,372 per stolen vehicle. The 32 percent of vehicles that are never recovered suggest that motor vehicle theft is big business, conducted largely by organized crime. Thieves have learned to exploit the inability of

State motor vehicle departments to communicate quickly with one another. The National Motor Vehicle Titling Information System (NMVTIS) focuses on preventing title washing, a form of theft in which thieves illicitly obtain a second, or washed title, then sell the vehicle to an unsuspecting buyer.

This 5-year project, which will run through the year 2001, will establish a national electronic switching system linking State department of motor vehicle computers into a network. NMVTIS will enable States to verify the validity of existing titles prior to issuing new titles, obtain information on whether a vehicle has been stolen, prevent odometer tampering, obtain information from the manufacturer's certificate of origin (MCO) to help create a vehicle's first title, automatically notify the previous States of record when a new title is issued, reduce the use of paper MCOs and replace them with an electronic database, and access junkyard and salvage yard information to help prevent title washing and other consumer fraud involving misrepresented vehicles. Eventually, NMVTIS will enable private citizens to check all vehicles they are considering purchasing.

**BJA, in cooperation with the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA), is providing financial assistance** to Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Virginia to participate in a pilot project to implement and test NMVTIS.

During FY 1997, BJA entered into a cooperative agreement with AAMVA providing \$1 million to initiate the program in the five pilot States. In its FY 1998 appropriations, BJA has received \$2.8 million in funds earmarked to help make the program operational nationwide.

An increasing number of State governments are applying to participate in the nationwide **Watch Your Car auto theft prevention program initiated by BJA under the Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Act (MVTPA) of 1994.** Characteristic of the program are two nationally recognized decals or icons designed to help law

enforcement spot stolen vehicles because they are driven either at an unlikely time (1 a.m. to 5 a.m.) or in the vicinity of U.S. borders or ports. The decals are tamper-resistant and reflect light from the headlights of oncoming traffic or from vehicles following behind.

The main advantage of the national Watch Your Car Program is that it uses a decal that will eventually become instantly recognizable to police everywhere. In many instances, a stolen car is driven to a chop shop or across State lines before the owner awakens to discover the theft. Participating States maintain a computerized database of vehicles enrolled in the Watch Your Car Program. Officers can access the database not only to check whether a stolen vehicle report has been filed, but also to search for a potential stolen vehicle in the State Watch Your Car Program database. The program provides for intrastate and interstate enforcement on vehicles with differing license plates.

State governments may elect to participate in the program solely at their option. Motor vehicle owners sign a consent form and obtain program decals. The consent form authorizes law enforcement officers to stop the motor vehicle if it is being driven under certain specified conditions and to take reasonable steps to determine whether the vehicle is being operated with the owner's consent. In FY 1997, BJA made awards totaling approximately \$900,000 to Arizona, Florida, Maryland, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

Watch Your Car Program grants of up to \$150,000 are awarded on a competitive basis to those States that submit statewide strategies to prevent motor vehicle theft. These strategies include effective training of law enforcement personnel, prevention initiatives such as vehicle identification number etching of auto glass, marketing campaigns, and public outreach efforts.

**Before BJA's Special Programs activities began in 1984, there was no coordinated Federal response to manmade disasters or extraordinary crime emergencies.** The Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance (EFLEA) Program was enacted as part of the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 to mitigate the damage resulting from a law enforcement emergency and to provide financial support for actions to prevent further losses. The program authorizes the Attorney General to provide funds, equipment, training, intelligence information, and personnel to help alleviate extraordinary circumstances in which State and local resources have been completely exhausted or are inadequate to deal with a law enforcement emergency.

In FY 1997, the State of Indiana requested a supplementary EFLEA award to its August 1995 award connected with the Vermillion County Suspicious Deaths Task Force. The supplement was used to conduct an epidemiological study of the abnormally high mortality rate at the hospital where the initial homicide investigation took place. Specifically, the study examined the distribution of deaths in the hospital population and assessed what factors were associated with those deaths. The supplement was approved on the basis that it remained within the scope and purpose of the original award and was essential for the successful conclusion of the investigation. The completion of the study in November 1997 proved to be of great importance to investigators. It led to the culmination of an investigation that had begun in March 1995 and resulted in the arrest of a suspect in December.

Another EFLEA award was given to partially reimburse the State of Florida, Hillsborough and Pinellas Counties, and the municipalities of St. Petersburg and Treasure Island for expenses incurred in responding to civil disturbances in St. Petersburg on October 24 and November 13, 1996.

## Technology and Information Management for the 21st Century

BJA is also chartered to help States and local law enforcement agencies build technological and communications capacities. BJA supports partnership programs to provide technical assistance, training, and resource development for local courts and other justice agencies nationwide on integrating key information systems, data interchange on the Internet, and cutting-edge information issues.

Fiscal year 1997 brought together several major developments in law enforcement information technology that have a significant impact on State and local jurisdictions. During the past several years, six Regional Information Sharing Systems directors have adopted strategies to utilize advanced systems technology to improve and enhance the RISS network for easier and speedier access to criminal justice intelligence. Two primary goals were established: (1) electronic connection of the six RISS computer systems for direct database access and administrative communication and (2) member-agency electronic connection to each RISS.

Throughout 1997, the RISS centers have worked toward installing a secure Intranet, using Internet technology to provide member agency access to each center. There are four components in the RISS Nationwide Intelligence Network: (1) RISS Secure Intranet, (2) RISS Intelligence Database Pointer System (RISSNET), (3) RISS National Gang Database (RISSGANG), and (4) RISS Investigative Leads Bulletin Board (RISSLEADS). Together, these components permit searches of all six RISS center databases. The RISSNET and intelligence databases are protected from unauthorized access by the latest firewall architecture, user passwords, smartcard authentication, and encrypted message transactions.

In April 1997, developmental activity was undertaken for RISSGANG. Shortly after the end of the fiscal year (October), this crime-specific database, maintained by RISS, became operational. The database is available to law enforcement agencies nationwide, not just RISS member agencies. Because gang-related criminal activity has been increasing and because such activity frequently spans two or more local jurisdictions, there has been a great need to collect, store, and disseminate information on gangs, convicted criminal gang members, and gang activities on a nationwide basis. Congress mandated the development of a national gang database late in 1996, and **BJA's coordination and information collection for gang-related investigations (through RISS) now support nearly 5,000 local, State, and Federal agencies in all 50 States.** The RISS nationwide database will be tied into the prison gang information exchange as well.

### BJA's Web Site and Electronic Support to the Field

By means of its home page on the Internet, first created in 1995, BJA offers critical information to practitioners across the country and internationally who are fighting crime and the conditions of crime and seeking to bring justice into communities. Local agencies can find instructions on seeking Federal grant support, fact sheets and research evaluations on current topics of vital interest to the criminal justice field, and briefings and reports on past or upcoming events. Also of great value is the position of the BJA home page as a gateway to other broad resources for criminal justice practitioners. Electronic links have been established to a wide variety of other Federal agencies supporting the field and social service or nonprofit research organizations, as well as other local government Web sites, which may be helpful to law enforcement or justice system professionals. Approximately 1 million citizens and professionals make use of the BJA online services in the course of a year.

## Policy, Planning, and Communications: Listening to the Field, Responding With Information

BJA's Planning and Policy Division (PPD), as a support to the other BJA divisions and adviser to the director, helps identify current issues throughout the body of the criminal justice system and ways to address them. In FY 1997, PPD published 50 monographs, fact sheets, application kits, and other documents to assist BJA divisions and grantees. PPD made more than 450,000 pieces of documentation available nationwide and offered further technical assistance in the form of training and evaluation conferences, seminars, sponsored Web sites, and working group meetings.

### FY 1997 Open Solicitation

In FY 1997, BJA crossed a new threshold in communication and responsive government with an innovative offer to State, local, and tribal governments. The principles of the Open Solicitation stated that local public-private partnerships would identify the problems, propose ways to meet the needs, then present their ideas to BJA in an uncomplicated way.

BJA was able to dramatically increase the efficiency of the grant process with the Open Solicitation's broadly categorized requests to local practitioners. More than 1,700 applicants responded to this BJA request, providing a wealth of information on crime and justice topics and many creative suggestions. The use of relatively simple concept papers and peer review for selection—rather than the customary multistep, detailed Federal application process—allowed final decisions to be reached within 2½ months.

Parties responded creatively and cooperatively to local justice problems. For example:

- The Alaska Court System in Anchorage, together with local partners and BJA support, is forming a pilot initiative to use “cultural navigators,” fluent in native languages and trained in crime prevention, social services, and court procedures, to help individuals encountering the criminal justice system in that area.
- In San Francisco, the overburdened juvenile court was unable to offer truant and runaway children needed intervention services; a judicially supervised, nonadversarial partnership program (the Family Assessment and Intervention Resource Center) is being formed with the assistance of Open Solicitation funding to offer prompt, community-based prevention, intervention, and treatment in a neighborhood setting for children whose conduct falls within statutory guidelines.
- In Orange County, Florida, incarceration of homeless and mentally ill people has grown at an alarming rate, with a great impact on prison system costs. As part of its Open Solicitation grant, the Orange County government is forming a secure treatment center adjacent to the jail that will serve as the intake and assessment, crisis stabilization, day treatment, and case management facility and low-demand shelter supported by local nonprofit organizations and social service providers in Orlando.

Under the FY 1997 Open Solicitation, 37 grants were awarded, ranging in value from \$50,000 to \$150,000, but beyond that, BJA gained for its reference and development a large inventory of new concepts dealing with frontline criminal justice issues.

The awards distributed for the FY 1997 Open Solicitation were spread geographically through 23 States and the District of Columbia. The examination of submissions by topic area categories (law enforcement, adjudication process, rural communities, and American Indian and Alaska native communities) provided a clear picture of a pressing need for more community-based coalitions to control or prevent crime,

improved coordination between law enforcement and prosecution, and regional consolidation or sharing of resources and technology. Domestic violence programs, foreign language training and assistance, and community-court linkages were among the most frequently proposed initiatives in several topic areas.

Also clearly indicated in the Open Solicitation concept papers was the great need for appropriate

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***“Collecting information about local patterns of drug use and sales can help any community plan for the best use of its resources and ultimately reduce drug use and drug-related crime.”***

*Jeremy Travis*  
*Director*  
*National Institute of Justice*

and effective local alternatives to incarceration, particularly for juvenile offenders, and for better in-custody services for those serious juvenile offenders who are to be tried as adults. The Solicitation targeted many other significant areas, too, such as technological needs (both basic and integrative) in rural and urban areas, rural and tribal school-based programming to mobilize communities and prevent substance abuse, and cross-system integration of justice case processing.

### **Evaluations and Technical Assistance: What Works and What Doesn't**

With the huge demand placed on public funds, evaluation and assessment of what is working well in justice programs and initiatives are critical. Scarce resources have to be combined effectively with local ones and targeted in a way that gets the best value from their application.

Both BJA's discretionary and formula grant funds may be used to implement programs covering any of the 26 legislatively determined purpose areas. (See Appendix.) All programs funded under the Byrne programs of BJA are evaluated for

effectiveness. The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is an active partner in BJA's evaluation program, jointly developing evaluation guidelines with BJA and undertaking comprehensive evaluations for selected Byrne program activities. Programs with proven effectiveness that are identified through this process can be replicated in other jurisdictions and can influence policy development in local, State, and Federal criminal justice agencies.

BJA's Effective Programs Initiative builds and enhances the capacity of local agencies to plan and assess their own justice programs. With 18 awards by BJA in FY 1997, more than 50 projects were examined as part of the Evaluation Partnership Program to support the quality and quantity of evaluation activities and the use of outcome results. Grantees under the new FY 1997 Open Solicitation, as well, were helped with technical support for standard and consistent goal formulation and performance measurement.

Also during FY 1997, BJA published the first in its series of Effective Programs monographs, *Improving the Nation's Criminal Justice System: Findings and Results From State and Local Program Evaluations, Effective Programs Monograph No. 1*. The document covers sample results and findings from successful State and local program evaluations. (See Exhibit 10 for examples.) Solicitations under the Evaluation Partnership, which offered to pay half the cost of evaluation partnerships with local university and research organizations, went to all the Byrne State agencies. The only requirement for these 50-50 evaluation partnership grants was to assess initiatives paid for with Byrne Grant funds. As characterized in BJA's approach to all initiatives, the theme of this new Evaluation Partnership is giving empowerment to State and local governments to conduct the work themselves and allow them to be heard in the decisionmaking process.

In cooperation with NIJ, which is DOJ's in-house research organization, BJA is developing the *Assessment and Evaluation Handbook* series to provide material and resources to State and local



planners, program managers, and evaluators. Additionally, an Evaluation Technical Assistance Web site (under development) will offer online assistance to local agencies in choosing benchmarks and indicators to track for meaningful data development with the Electronic Roadmap for Evaluation.

Institutionalization of external, independent evaluations at the local level has already produced gratifying results. The analytical capacities of States, through increased professional staff, have grown significantly, and State funding for evaluation and assessment of justice practices and programs has grown from less than \$2 million in FY 1989 to about \$20 million today. Hundreds of higher quality studies and evaluation reports have developed out of this Federal sponsorship.

BJA's other technical assistance initiatives in FY 1997 has substantially improved State-level capacity to take advantage of Federal

procurement channels first made available in FY 1995. After establishment of the partnership among DOJ, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and the General Services Administration (GSA), a publication titled *Law Enforcement Equipment and Supplies Program Guide and Catalog* was issued. The initial goal was to allow States to acquire equipment suitable for counter-drug activities through Federal procurement channels. All State and territorial governors were contacted to appoint official State point-of-contact personnel to administer activities under this program. With BJA's technical assistance, the creation and staffing of offices in the States have allowed local law enforcement to strategically plan for and use the GSA and DoD vendor schedules. States have been able to buy approximately \$3 million worth of equipment and supplies, ranging from batteries, riot control shields, body armor, binoculars, and motor oil to holsters and television surveillance monitors, using the newly available Federal procurement systems.

#### *Exhibit 10*

*From Improving the Nation's Criminal Justice System: Findings and Results From State and Local Program Evaluations, Effective Programs Monograph No. 1*

##### California

###### Continuity of Care Project at Donovan Prison

- Return rate for program dropout group was twice as high as group that completed program.

##### Colorado

###### Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP)

- Full-time employment, counseling, and participation in Alcoholics Anonymous statistically improved probability of an offender's successful completion of ISP.

##### Florida

###### Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs for Offenders

- Completion of planned course of treatment predicts likelihood of program success.

##### Illinois

###### Gang Violence Reduction Project

- Program-targeted age group experienced the lowest rate of increase in gang incidents; neighborhood fear has decreased.

##### Iowa

###### Batterer's Education Program (BEP)

- Small improvement observed in likelihood of rearrest for completers of BEP.

##### New York

###### Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison Program

- Perception of legal pressure was an important predictor of treatment retention.

The vendor schedules offered under these contracts guarantee “best customer prices” to the agencies making purchases as well as to the Federal Government.

BJA's technical assistance programming this fiscal year has focused on criminal justice training and education, grants management training and planning, investigative and surveillance technology, equipment procurement, criminal justice information systems development, tribal criminal case management, drug courts, adjudication

support, and other areas. The parameters for receiving this BJA support come from the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*, which illustrates comparative ratios of square mileage of a geographical area, numbers of criminal justice employees, and numbers of Part-I violent crimes. Additional technical assistance has gone into developing better local evaluation capacity and better replication of effective (especially public/private partnership) programs.

# APPENDIXES

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## BJA Legislative Purpose Area Descriptions

**T**he Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 established 26 purpose areas that define the nature and scope of programs and projects that might be funded under the Byrne Formula Grant Program. These areas, in toto, provide substantial authorization for programs that address drug control, violent and serious crimes, all aspects of criminal justice processing (including incarceration and treatment of offenders), and general improvements in justice system operations.

1. Demand-reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.
2. Multijurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations.
3. Programs that target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations.
4. Community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling drug abuse and drug-related crime, including special programs that address the problem of crimes against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.
5. Programs that disrupt illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.
6. Programs to improve the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crime, and fraud against the Federal Government—with priority to cases involving drug-related official corruption.
7.
  - a. Programs to improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, and gang-related and low-income housing drug-control programs.
  - b. Programs to develop and implement antiterrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities.
8. Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug-control legislation.
9. Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information-sharing systems.

10. Programs to improve the operational effectiveness of the courts by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs.
11. Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.
12. Prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment that will enable them to acquire marketable skills and make financial payments for restitution to their victims, support their families, and support themselves in the institution.
13. Programs that identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug- and alcohol-dependent offenders.
14. Programs that provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, as well as assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.
15.
  - a. Development of programs to improve drug-control technology, such as pretrial drug-testing programs; programs to provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management, and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders; and programs to enhance State and local forensics laboratories.
  - b. Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecutorial, court, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems).
16. Innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.
17. Programs that address the problems of drug trafficking and illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.
18. Programs to improve the criminal and juvenile justice system response to domestic and family violence, including spousal abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.
19. Drug-control evaluation programs that State and local units of government may use to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug-control activities.
20. Programs to provide alternatives to detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.
21. Programs in which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeting street drug sales.
22. Programs for the prosecution of driving-while-intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles.
23. Programs that address the need for effective bindover systems for the prosecution of violent 16- and 17-year-old juveniles in courts with jurisdiction over adults. (Certain violent crimes, including murder and felonies committed with firearms, are specified.)
24. Law enforcement and prevention programs that relate to gangs or youth at risk for involvement in gangs.

25. Programs to develop or improve the capabilities of forensic laboratories to analyze DNA for identification purposes. (Funding in this area requires adherence to, or the promise to adhere to, regulations developed and disseminated by the Attorney General with the assistance of the FBI and the National Institute of Justice.)
26. Programs to develop and implement antiterrorism training and procure equipment for local law enforcement authorities.

*Note: Congress has authorized the use of Byrne funds to support programs that assist in the litigation of death penalty Federal habeas corpus petitions. This authorization applies only to current (FY 1998) awards and may or may not be available in future funding cycles.*



# BJA Grant Awards to States and U.S. Territories

## Grant Totals and Subgrant Totals

Table 1: FY 1997 Byrne Formula Grant Program Awards, Total Active Subgrants, and Total Active Subgrant Awards

States and U.S. Territories	FY 1997 Byrne Formula Grant Awards (in \$)	Total Active Subgrant Awards	Total Active Subgrant Awards (in \$)*
ALABAMA	8,106,864	84	15,452,949
ALASKA	2,245,865	39	4,711,639
AMERICAN SAMOA	952,650	22	1,631,948
ARIZONA	8,050,865	131	21,249,498
ARKANSAS	5,265,865	100	10,970,138
CALIFORNIA	52,006,864	211	104,644,520
COLORADO	7,293,865	128	13,559,235
CONNECTICUT	6,535,865	3	471,225
DELAWARE	2,428,865	21	2,062,074
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,166,865	20	2,454,028
FLORIDA	24,025,864	478	50,916,984
GEORGIA	12,840,864	264	28,777,775
GUAM	1,310,400	7	445,900
HAWAII	2,833,200	55	5,825,667
IDAHO	3,144,865	124	6,963,392
ILLINOIS	20,274,864	138	24,805,203
INDIANA	10,596,864	168	20,251,054
IOWA	5,840,865	172	12,020,005
KANSAS	5,396,865	192	10,118,392
KENTUCKY	7,475,865	108	15,531,878
LOUISIANA	8,249,865	366	69,759,542
MAINE	3,270,865	0	0
MARYLAND	9,374,865	90	7,719,739
MASSACHUSETTS	9,896,400	35	3,025,400
MICHIGAN	16,611,864	143	19,491,001
MINNESOTA	8,679,865	168	16,082,685
MISSISSIPPI	5,608,865	87	8,687,193
MISSOURI	9,825,864	184	20,854,822
MONTANA	2,674,865	80	5,030,884
NEBRASKA	3,905,865	37	5,278,259
NEVADA	3,733,865	108	8,690,031
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,120,865	98	8,069,079
NEW JERSEY	14,035,864	95	23,638,119
NEW MEXICO	3,983,865	111	7,903,400
NEW YORK	30,401,864	116	8,126,663
NORTH CAROLINA	12,831,864	47	6,068,822
NORTH DAKOTA	2,306,865	187	6,762,771

Table 1: FY 1997 Byrne Formula Grant Program Awards, Total Active Subgrants, and Total Active Subgrant Awards (continued)

States and U.S. Territories	FY 1997 Byrne Formula Grant Awards (in \$)	Total Active Subgrant Awards	Total Active Subgrant Awards (in \$)*
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	469,215	4	417,043
OHIO	19,183,864	441	30,226,168
OKLAHOMA	6,540,865	186	11,706,981
OREGON	6,320,865	4	1,137,495
PENNSYLVANIA	20,662,864	449	26,426,803
PUERTO RICO	7,306,865	38	10,191,271
RHODE ISLAND	2,866,865	58	1,926,656
SOUTH CAROLINA	7,175,865	166	15,306,967
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,447,865	52	4,557,055
TENNESSEE	9,717,865	116	9,546,367
TEXAS	31,345,864	88	25,214,359
UTAH	4,410,865	105	9,407,204
VERMONT	1,962,900	22	1,886,437
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,439,865	24	3,304,302
VIRGINIA	11,905,864	222	9,846,420
WASHINGTON	9,998,865	97	9,030,608
WEST VIRGINIA	4,212,865	1	49,750
WISCONSIN	9,503,865	75	8,494,907
WYOMING	2,047,865	29	5,761,080
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>496,831,000</b>	<b>6,594</b>	<b>762,489,787</b>

\*The length of state subgrants is normally 3 years. However, some can be extended. The Total Active Subgrant Awards column lists money that has been awarded for old or new subgrants still active during the FY reporting period from October 1, 1996, through September 30, 1997.



Table 2: FY 1997 Byrne Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Total Active Grants, and Total Active Grant Awards

States and U.S. Territories	FY 1997 Byrne Discretionary Awards (in \$)	Total Active Grants	Total Active Grant Awards (in \$)*
ALABAMA	0	6	1,959,111
ALASKA	222,934	5	946,601
ARIZONA	2,073,642	12	5,839,259
ARKANSAS	25,000	9	1,043,875
CALIFORNIA	8,122,559	86	35,380,717
COLORADO	336,603	10	5,056,845
CONNECTICUT	0	10	5,000,056
DELAWARE	0	6	4,668,532
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	8,699,714	72	22,924,276
FLORIDA	4,207,717	47	21,321,895
GEORGIA	20,593,227	24	45,013,765
HAWAII	63,485	3	938,485
IDAHO	0	3	249,822
ILLINOIS	4,485,075	35	13,398,019
INDIANA	448,000	15	5,332,560
IOWA	104,851	7	2,065,846
KANSAS	490,675	9	2,725,598
KENTUCKY	0	7	1,293,237
LOUISIANA	850,000	12	4,524,080
MAINE	146,639	6	1,282,639
MARYLAND	3,408,779	23	10,778,344
MASSACHUSETTS	1,695,215	21	7,527,546
MICHIGAN	150,000	13	5,669,461
MINNESOTA	292,495	10	2,486,185
MISSISSIPPI	0	4	1,312,891
MISSOURI	2,465,900	17	9,177,124
MONTANA	312,000	7	833,922
NEBRASKA	400,000	12	2,875,396
NEVADA	1,074,952	8	739,904
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	5	2,883,142
NEW JERSEY	438,318	19	7,824,730
NEW MEXICO	350,000	12	1,379,691
NEW YORK	1,330,236	29	9,633,284
NORTH CAROLINA	263,632	13	5,350,241
NORTH DAKOTA	0	3	435,239
OHIO	406,026	14	6,091,087
OKLAHOMA	64,000	5	1,909,000
OREGON	299,997	12	3,072,831
PENNSYLVANIA	4,218,342	28	7,934,850
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	2	1,249,156
SOUTH CAROLINA	400,000	10	3,692,184
SOUTH DAKOTA	156,000	6	814,967
TENNESSEE	2,847,900	14	5,298,805

Table 2: FY 1997 Byrne Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Total Active Grants, and Total Active Grant Awards (continued)

States and U.S. Territories	FY 1997 Byrne Discretionary Awards (in \$)	Total Active Grants	Total Active Grant Awards (in \$)*
TEXAS	125,000	19	10,802,404
UTAH	0	7	3,405,027
VERMONT	0	3	292,643
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	5,947,404	58	18,996,451
WASHINGTON	104,500	19	5,449,297
WEST VIRGINIA	4,075,000	12	2,019,349
WISCONSIN	711,000	14	2,935,372
WYOMING	0	1	450,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82,406,817**</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>324,285,741</b>

\*The Total Active Grant Awards column lists Byrne Discretionary money awarded for old or new grants still active during the FY reporting period from October 1, 1996, through September 30, 1997.

\*\*This number represents \$60 million appropriated for Byrne Discretionary plus funds from other Office of Justice Programs, bureaus, other Federal agencies, and trust funds.

Table 3: FY 1997 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States, U.S. Territories, and Purpose Areas

States and U.S. Territories	PURPOSE 1 Demand Reduction	PURPOSE 2 Task Forces	PURPOSE 3 Eradication	PURPOSE 4 Crime Prevention	PURPOSE 5 Property Crime
ALABAMA	0	6,238,163	0	83,726	0
ALASKA	69,312	1,361,753	76,572	0	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	34,641	6,926,128	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	3,578,985	0	111,218	0
CALIFORNIA	0	33,945,081	2,521,522	0	0
COLORADO	148,551	1,482,778	0	587,766	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	95,072	0	0	36,000	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	610,702	2,310,860	260,434	2,016,086	24,250
GEORGIA	531,050	8,814,300	99,560	0	0
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	315,000	0	50,000	82,474
IDAHO	341,117	786,439	0	40,975	0
ILLINOIS	0	156,985	0	0	0
INDIANA	4,028	1,045,644	0	0	0
IOWA	0	2,854,840	0	217,419	0
KANSAS	324,997	229,087	0	204,191	0
KENTUCKY	177,756	2,260,842	0	137,822	0
LOUISIANA	30,611	54,402,650	0	267,933	33,995
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	164,753	213,849	0	2,257,604	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	138,315	5,102,727	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	560,000	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	2,798,274	0	0	0
MISSOURI	856,755	5,084,447	0	623,210	0
MONTANA	29,850	1,859,124	0	7,046	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	183,496	1,904,559	0	100,876	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	1,320,751	0	370,701	0
NEW JERSEY	0	6,827,521	0	0	37,500
NEW MEXICO	91,438	2,272,141	0	0	20,000
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	0	968,799	0	19,648	0
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	0	143,682	0	282,195	0
OKLAHOMA	865,816	3,130,731	0	86,000	0
OREGON	0	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	244,247	1,912,814	0	1,485,048	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	575,000	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	1,800	2,336,551	0	419,777	0
TEXAS	0	14,347,563	0	0	0
UTAH	0	1,642,065	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	250,000	0
VIRGINIA	0	119,438	0	1,843,253	0
WASHINGTON	0	177,960	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	1,734,100	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,944,307</b>	<b>181,181,631</b>	<b>2,958,088</b>	<b>12,058,494</b>	<b>198,219</b>

Table 3: FY 1997 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States, U.S. Territories, and Purpose Areas (continued)

States and U.S. Territories	PURPOSE 6 Organized White Collar Crime	PURPOSE 7A Police Operations	PURPOSE 7B Anti-Terrorism	PURPOSE 8 Career Criminal	PURPOSE 9 Financial Investigations
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	76,150	0	317,024	0
CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	319,099	191,300
COLORADO	0	130,730	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	249,924	154,042	331,917	0	0
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	0
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	185,000
IDAHO	0	96,732	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0	0	0
IOWA	0	0	0	0	0
KANSAS	0	67,128	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	0	36,000	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	0	1,095,188	0	472,148	173,679
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	0	9,762	0	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	0	0	0	32,404	0
MONTANA	0	6,343	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	289,657	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	75,000	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	0	26,280	0	0	0
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	0	0	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0
OREGON	0	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	529,221	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	300,000	0
TENNESSEE	0	83,905	0	0	22,114
TEXAS	0	0	0	478,169	0
UTAH	0	0	0	0	134,274
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	44,250	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	331,369	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	11,250	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>294,174</b>	<b>3,018,757</b>	<b>331,917</b>	<b>1,918,844</b>	<b>706,367</b>

Table 3: FY 1997 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States, U.S. Territories, and Purpose Areas (continued)

States and U.S. Territories	PURPOSE 10 Court Programs	PURPOSE 11 Corrections Program	PURPOSE 12 Prison Industry	PURPOSE 13 Treatment	PURPOSE 14 Victim/Witness Assistance
ALABAMA	13,817	338,147	0	0	0
ALASKA	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	97,971	252,667	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	4,366,194	1,385,927	0	0	0
COLORADO	0	0	0	1,612,905	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	0	0	23,600	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	430,754	1,695,255	61,028	6,262,118	0
GEORGIA	93,860	116,565	0	814,625	0
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	237,889	0	57,000	0
IDAHO	0	700,113	0	0	6,125
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	756,362	0	0	0
IOWA	0	775,338	0	396,117	0
KANSAS	158,607	759,943	0	615,271	0
KENTUCKY	412,632	193,521	0	230,000	0
LOUISIANA	429,526	160,641	0	210,047	108,000
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	25,762	831,260	95,072	59,566	18,805
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	149,975	0	0	0
MISSOURI	59,925	1,793,025	0	0	0
MONTANA	42,522	0	0	27,010	22,947
NEBRASKA	247,800	0	0	170,000	0
NEVADA	0	205,300	0	70,993	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	171,010	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	400,000	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	195,000	0
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	0	26,118	0	129,600	18,416
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	99,646	1,139,561	0	0	303,611
OKLAHOMA	117,650	0	0	209,287	37,155
OREGON	0	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	12,400	74,513	0	152,448
PUERTO RICO	0	100,000	0	267,000	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	154,225	582,080	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	418,655	883,766	134,831	31,564	437,599
TEXAS	602,962	0	0	0	0
UTAH	60,893	424,687	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	387,335	0	566,257	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,833,401</b>	<b>14,478,885</b>	<b>389,044</b>	<b>11,924,360</b>	<b>1,105,106</b>

Table 3: FY 1997 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States, U.S. Territories, and Purpose Areas (continued)

States and U.S. Territories	PURPOSE 15A Improved Technology	PURPOSE 15B Innovative Drug Programs	PURPOSE 16 Information Systems	PURPOSE 17 Public Housing	PURPOSE 18 Domestic Violence
ALABAMA	0	874,493	132,975	0	96,333
ALASKA	0	174,551	0	0	5,001
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	447,310	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	263,294	69,000	0	0
CALIFORNIA	0	2,598,600	3,092,783	0	250,000
COLORADO	374,472	187,732	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	55,000	0	33,000	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	1,491,635	3,136,512	676,076	0	624,224
GEORGIA	352,165	1,169,483	31,920	0	0
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	300,000	0	489,250
IDAHO	44,728	178,500	299,174	0	0
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	490,139	0	0	0
IOWA	0	750,065	0	0	203,820
KANSAS	213,840	956,641	980	200,000	27,531
KENTUCKY	553,621	1,095,411	0	0	762,914
LOUISIANA	31,180	650,000	0	0	68,000
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	0	52,113	520,858	366,826	224,914
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	45,643	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	0	489,550	0	0	0
MONTANA	0	0	11,869	0	7,420
NEBRASKA	0	100,000	70,000	0	0
NEVADA	65,000	0	0	0	123,352
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	776,710	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	0	1,031,989	0	0
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	296,000
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	0	206,120	0	0	181,893
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	0	0	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	180,786	383,185	458,094	0	53,334
OREGON	0	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	1,213,815	648,369	0	34,325
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	262,775	813,219	0	0	281,757
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	120,650	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	282,500	297,486	0	0	628,131
TEXAS	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	240,000	255,918	121,021	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	2,623,649	0	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	167,000	100,650	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,360,345</b>	<b>20,405,796</b>	<b>7,498,108</b>	<b>566,826</b>	<b>4,358,199</b>

Table 3: FY 1997 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States, U.S. Territories, and Purpose Areas (continued)

States and U.S. Territories	PURPOSE 19 Evaluation	PURPOSE 20 Detention Alternatives	PURPOSE 21 Street Sales	PURPOSE 22 DUI	PURPOSE 23 Violent Juvenile Prosecution
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	0	173,173	59,822	0	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	117,915	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	0	0	1,418,399	0	0
COLORADO	0	0	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	50,000	92,072	405,533	74,197	0
GEORGIA	0	85,215	0	283,195	0
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	354,400	0	0	0
IDAHO	11,625	296,663	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0	0	0
IOWA	66,394	0	86,661	0	0
KANSAS	0	108,360	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	0	78,005	857,843	0	0
LOUISIANA	0	451,455	0	0	0
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	701,417	845,925	158,671	0	104,696
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	87,621	0	66,799	0	0
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	0	157,844	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	392,031	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	147,970	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	114,899	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	163,989	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	0	52,992	10,200	0	0
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	0	1,062,960	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	21,000	86,781
OREGON	0	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	213,612	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	601,000	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	148,807	165,244	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	0	24,126	0	0	0
TEXAS	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	0	587,887	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	0	1,407,646	313,200	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,081,046</b>	<b>6,107,311</b>	<b>4,636,818</b>	<b>691,592</b>	<b>191,477</b>

Table 3: FY 1997 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States, U.S. Territories, and Purpose Areas (continued)

States and U.S. Territories	PURPOSE 24	PURPOSE 25	PURPOSE 26
	Gang Control	DNA Testing	Habeas Corpus Litigation
ALABAMA	0	0	0
ALASKA	0	0	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	500,000	0	0
COLORADO	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0
DELAWARE	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0
FLORIDA	471,238	0	0
GEORGIA	0	597,170	597,170
GUAM	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	0
IDAHO	0	31,974	31,974
ILLINOIS	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0
IOWA	0	0	0
KANSAS	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	83,763	0	0
MAINE	0	0	0
MARYLAND	713,568	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0
MISSOURI	0	0	0
MONTANA	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0
NEVADA	23,437	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	307,000	0	0
NEW YORK	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	13,575	0	0
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	0	0	0
OHIO	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	209,525	0	0
OREGON	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	41,193	0	0
TEXAS	0	0	0
UTAH	563,567	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	400,996	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,327,862</b>	<b>629,144</b>	<b>629,144</b>



Table 3: FY 1997 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States, U.S. Territories, and Purpose Areas (continued)

States and U.S. Territories	Administration	Total Grant Award	Total In Sub Award	Total Projects In Development
ALABAMA	0	8,106,864	7,777,654	329,210
ALASKA	0	2,245,865	1,920,184	325,681
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	952,650	0	952,650
ARIZONA	642,786	8,050,865	8,050,865	0
ARKANSAS	0	5,265,865	4,884,224	381,641
CALIFORNIA	0	52,006,864	50,588,905	1,417,959
COLORADO	0	7,293,865	4,524,934	2,768,931
CONNECTICUT	0	6,535,865	0	6,535,865
DELAWARE	339,800	2,428,865	582,472	1,846,393
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	2,166,865	0	2,166,865
FLORIDA	480,623	24,025,864	21,909,480	2,116,384
GEORGIA	640,300	12,840,864	12,832,518	8,346
GUAM	0	1,310,400	0	1,310,400
HAWAII	0	2,833,200	2,071,013	762,187
IDAHO	311,000	3,144,865	3,177,139	32,274
ILLINOIS	0	20,274,864	156,985	20,117,879
INDIANA	0	10,596,864	2,296,173	8,300,691
IOWA	0	5,840,865	5,350,654	490,211
KANSAS	0	5,396,865	3,866,576	1,530,289
KENTUCKY	0	7,475,865	6,796,367	679,498
LOUISIANA	416,914	8,249,865	7,084,758	1,165,107
MAINE	0	3,270,865	0	3,270,865
MARYLAND	0	9,374,865	7,365,421	2,009,444
MASSACHUSETTS	0	9,896,400	0	9,896,400
MICHIGAN	0	16,611,864	5,286,685	11,325,179
MINNESOTA	0	8,679,865	560,000	8,119,865
MISSISSIPPI	0	5,608,865	3,102,669	2,506,196
MISSOURI	632,989	9,825,864	9,572,305	253,559
MONTANA	0	2,674,865	2,171,975	502,890
NEBRASKA	0	3,905,865	587,800	3,318,065
NEVADA	169,950	3,733,865	3,528,651	205,214
NEW HAMPSHIRE	125,000	3,120,865	2,912,142	208,723
NEW JERSEY	504,243	14,035,864	8,991,152	5,044,712
NEW MEXICO	0	3,983,865	3,345,568	638,297
NEW YORK	0	30,401,864	0	30,401,864
NORTH CAROLINA	0	12,831,864	0	12,831,864
NORTH DAKOTA	227,200	2,306,865	1,880,841	426,024
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	0	469,215	0	469,215
OHIO	140,000	19,183,864	3,171,655	16,012,209
OKLAHOMA	0	6,540,865	5,839,344	701,521
OREGON	0	6,320,865	0	6,320,865
PENNSYLVANIA	0	20,662,864	2,349,482	18,313,382
PUERTO RICO	0	7,306,865	968,000	6,338,865
RHODE ISLAND	0	2,866,865	0	2,866,865
SOUTH CAROLINA	350,000	7,175,865	6,929,437	246,428
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,417,350	2,447,865	2,413,000	34,865
TENNESSEE	0	9,717,865	6,043,998	3,673,867
TEXAS	0	31,345,864	15,428,694	15,917,170
UTAH	100,000	4,410,865	4,130,312	280,553
VERMONT	0	1,962,900	0	1,962,900
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	1,439,865	294,250	1,145,615
VIRGINIA	0	11,905,864	7,993,143	3,912,721
WASHINGTON	0	9,998,865	177,960	9,820,905
WEST VIRGINIA	0	4,212,865	0	4,212,865
WISCONSIN	0	9,503,865	0	9,503,865
WYOMING	0	2,047,865	2,013,000	34,865
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,498,155</b>	<b>496,831,000</b>	<b>250,928,385</b>	<b>245,902,615</b>

Table 4: FY 1997 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding

State		Amount
City	Program	(In \$)
<b>ALASKA</b>		
Anchorage	Cultural Navigators Pilot Project in Bethel	108,934
	Drugfire Equipment Program	64,000
St. Mary's City	Youth Alcohol and Drug Prevention Program	50,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>222,934</b>
<b>ARIZONA</b>		
Phoenix	Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN)	1,923,642
Prescott	Closed-Circuit Televising of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse Grant Program	50,000
Sacaton	Gila River Gang and Community Violence Prevention Program	50,000
Tucson	Issues in American Indian and Alaska Native Communities	50,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,073,642</b>
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		
Little Rock	Prosecutor's Precharging Diversion Program	25,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,000</b>
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		
Fresno	Strategies To Counter Witness Intimidation That Facilitate Witness Participation in the Criminal Justice System	150,000
Inglewood	Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)	1,750,000
Los Angeles	Analysis of Day Laborer Site Practices	100,000
Oakland	Comprehensive Communities Program—Phase II	400,000
	Federal Firearms Licensee Compliance and Innovative Firearms Project	100,000
Petaluma	Improving the Interaction Among Tribal, State, and Federal Courts	100,000
	Technical Assistance for Tribal Courts	250,000
Sacramento	Drugfire Equipment Program	257,000
	Operational Systems Support—Technical Assistance and Training	1,000,000
	Western States Information Network (WSIN)	2,820,561
San Francisco	The BJA FY 1996 Annual Report to Congress	75,000
	Emerging Issues in the Privatization of Correction Services	107,646
	Family Assessment Intervention and Resource (FAIR) Center Pilot Project	150,000
	Juveniles in Adult Prisons and Jails: A National Assessment	157,322
	Technical Assistance for Correctional Options	200,000
Santa Ana	Drugfire Equipment Program	267,200
	Firearms Trafficking Program	100,000
Vacaville	Countering Witness Intimidation	137,830
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,122,559</b>
<b>COLORADO</b>		
Denver	Urban Court Managers Network	199,792
	Pulling America's Communities Together (PACT)	136,811
<b>Total</b>		<b>336,603</b>
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>		
	Adjudication System Technical Assistance Project	500,000
	Assessment and Enhancement of Indigent Defense Services	205,000
	BJA State Evaluation Development Program	819,467
	A New Look at Alleviating Jail Crowding: A Systems Perspective	51,949

Table 4: FY 1997 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (continued)

State		Amount
City	Program	(In \$)
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>		
(continued)	Building Successful Partnerships To Reduce Crime Victimization in Refuge Communities	275,000
	Comprehensive Homicide Investigative Training Program	119,215
	Drugfire Equipment Program	29,950
	Financial Investigations and Money Laundering Prosecution (FIML) Program	200,000
	Health Care Fraud Investigation and Prosecution Training and Technical Assistance	252,956
	Investing in Youth for a Safer Future	3,709,819
	Medicolegal Assessment of Public Safety Officer Benefits (PSOB) Death Benefits Cases	49,000
	Model Witness Intimidation Project	105,058
	National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign	440,181
	National Funding Collaborative on Violence Prevention	1,000,000
	Promoting Innovation in Traditional Prosecutorial Settings	325,342
	Sex Offender Community Registration and Notification Laws: Problem Avoidance and Barriers to Implementation	8,689
	Summit on Elder Protection Initiatives	24,500
	Technical Assistance for BJA-Funded Pretrial Drug Testing	114,493
	Technical Assistance for States on Topical Criminal Justice Issues	265,029
	Training and Administrative Support to the Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact	109,060
	Update <i>A Guide to State Controlled Substance Acts</i>	49,618
	Update <i>Asset Seizure and Forfeiture</i>	45,388
<b>Total</b>		<b>8,699,714</b>
<b>FLORIDA</b>		
Fort Lauderdale	The VOICES Project: Violence Outreach and Intervention Through Community Education and Service	250,000
Orlando	Mini-Densch Project	150,000
Tallahassee	Anti-Terrorism Training Project for Center for Task Force Training (CenTF)	2,000,000
	Electronic Filing of Court Documents by Attorneys and Pro Se Litigants	150,000
	Florida Watch Your Car Program	150,000
	Organized Crime Narcotics (OCN) Trafficking Enforcement Program/CenTF Project	200,000
	OCN Trafficking Enforcement Program Technical Training and Policy Research	100,000
	Performance Management Assessment and Operations Analysis	90,000
	Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)—Performance Management Assessment and Operations Analysis	1,111,379
	Training and Certification of Court Services Professionals	6,338
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,207,717</b>
<b>GEORGIA</b>		
Atlanta	Closed-Circuit Televising of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse Grant Program—Mobile Interview Unit	50,000
	Comprehensive Communities Program—Phase IIB	282,379
	Expanding, Enhancing, and Establishing Boys & Girls Clubs of America	20,000,000
Cuthbert	Life Choices	73,000
Marietta	Metro Atlanta Project PACT	125,000

Table 4: FY 1997 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (continued)

State City	Program	Amount (In \$)
<b>GEORGIA</b>		
(continued)		
Savannah	Countering Witness Intimidation	62,848
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,593,227</b>
<b>HAWAII</b>		
Honolulu	Drugfire Equipment Program	63,485
<b>Total</b>		<b>63,485</b>
<b>ILLINOIS</b>		
Champaign	Narcotics Control System Discretionary Program	3,000,000
	Training and Technical Assistance Project	1,260,000
Chicago	Behind Closed Doors: Improving Jury Deliberations	145,131
Springfield	Aurora Gang Violence and Homicide Project	79,944
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,485,075</b>
<b>INDIANA</b>		
Crown Point	Drugfire Equipment Program	36,000
Indianapolis	Cooperative Federal Local Violent Crime Task Force	112,000
	Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance—Vermillion County	300,000
	Suspicious Death Task Force	
<b>Total</b>		<b>448,000</b>
<b>IOWA</b>		
Des Moines	Issues in Rural Communities	74,806
	Issues in Rural Communities/Rural Sex Offender Treatment Program	30,045
<b>Total</b>		<b>104,851</b>
<b>KANSAS</b>		
Topeka	Drugfire Equipment Program	90,675
Wichita	Comprehensive Communities Program—Phase IIB	400,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>490,675</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>		
New Orleans	Project Return: From Prison to Community	775,000
Vidalia	Cost-Effective Alternatives to Incarceration	75,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>850,000</b>
<b>MAINE</b>		
Portland	Sentencing Analysis and Advocacy	146,639
<b>Total</b>		<b>146,639</b>
<b>MARYLAND</b>		
Baltimore	Countering Witness Intimidation	150,000
	Health Care Fraud Investigation and Prosecution Demonstration	144,500
Emmitsburg	First Responder Training for Terrorist Incidents	500,000
	National Fire Service Network of Survivors	150,000
Lanham	Development of Performance-Based Standards for Community Corrections	85,000
Silver Spring	A National Program of Training and Technical Assistance on Community Justice for Rural Communities and Tribal Courts	249,989
Towson	Maryland Watch Your Car Program	150,000
Upper Marlboro	Replication of BJA Automated Application and Award System	1,979,290
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,408,779</b>

Table 4: FY 1997 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (continued)

State		Amount
City	Program	(In \$)
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		
Chelsea	Community Support Program	74,966
Framingham	Drugfire Equipment Program	100,000
	New England State Police Information Network (NESPIN)	1,520,249
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,695,215</b>
<b>MICHIGAN</b>		
Manistee	An Innovative Approach To Prevent and Address Juvenile Crime on the Tribe's Reservation	150,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>150,000</b>
<b>MINNESOTA</b>		
Onamia	Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Service Learning Project	50,000
Red Lake	Creating Restitutions and Following Traditions (C.R.A.F.T.) Program	49,995
St. Paul	Closed-Circuit Televising of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse Grant Program	50,000
	Health Care Fraud Investigation and Prosecution Demonstration Project	142,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>292,495</b>
<b>MISSOURI</b>		
Camdenton	Support Services for Families and Coworkers of Public Safety Officers Killed in the Line of Duty	150,000
	Training and Technical Assistance for Law Enforcement: Line of Duty Death	150,000
Jefferson City	Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center (MOCIC)	2,015,900
St. Louis	Video Teleconferencing Warrant Applications	150,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,465,900</b>
<b>MONTANA</b>		
Box Elder	Cultural Recovery Project	50,000
Helena	Special Prosecution Unit	67,000
Pablo	Community Diversion Team Project	75,000
Poplar	Tribal Strategies Against Violence (TSAV)	120,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>312,000</b>
<b>NEBRASKA</b>		
Lincoln	Comprehensive Communities Program—Phase IIB	400,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>400,000</b>
<b>NEVADA</b>		
Las Vegas	Issues in Rural Communities Circuit Drug Court	74,952
Reno	Judicial Education and Training	1,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,074,952</b>
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		
Camden	Trauma Reduction Initiative	252,597
Trenton	Auto Theft Prevention Program	149,721
	Drugfire Equipment Program	36,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>438,318</b>
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		
Albuquerque	Gang OCN Violence Enforcement Project	100,000
Jemez Pueblo	Strategies To Provide Cost-Effective Alternatives to Incarceration	50,000

Table 4: FY 1997 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding),  
Program Descriptions, and Funding (continued)

State		Amount
City	Program	(In \$)
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		
(continued)		
Santa Fe	Closed-Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse Grant Program	50,000
	Jail Diversion in a Multiethnic Community	150,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>350,000</b>
<b>NEW YORK</b>		
Albany	Drugfire Equipment Program	293,000
	New York State Watch Your Car Program	150,000
Lockport	Closing the Gaps in Domestic Violence Enforcement: The Team Approach	137,236
New York	Assistance to Indigent Defense Services: Proposal for Planning	50,000
	Community-Based Postincarceration Services for Substance Abusing Exoffenders	300,000
	Neighborhood Drug Crisis Center and the Center for Employment Opportunities: Innovation and Information Transfer	100,000
	Strategies To Address Issues Presented by Juveniles Charged as Adults	150,000
Syracuse	Substance Abuse Treatment Needs of Women Offenders: Program and Training Models for Judges and Criminal Justice Personnel	150,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,330,236</b>
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
Cherokee	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	50,000
Raleigh	North Carolina Watch Your Car	113,632
	Violent Career Criminal Task Force Project	100,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>263,632</b>
<b>OHIO</b>		
Columbus	Closed-Circuit Televising of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse Grant Program	50,000
	Drugfire Equipment Program	288,000
Warren	Juvenile Diversion Program	68,026
<b>Total</b>		<b>406,026</b>
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		
Oklahoma City	Drugfire Equipment Program	28,000
Tulsa	Drugfire Equipment Program	36,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>64,000</b>
<b>OREGON</b>		
Portland	Crime Prevention for People With Developmental Disabilities	149,997
	Gang OCN Violence Enforcement Project	150,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>299,997</b>
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		
Harrisburg	Drugfire Equipment Program	216,000
	Middle-Atlantic Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLN)	2,500,334
Philadelphia	Design, Implementation, and Impact of the Comprehensive Homicide Program Initiation in Richmond	300,000
	Policy Review of Byrne Formula Grant Program	300,000
	Technical Assistance for the Corrections Option Grant Program	652,008

Table 4: FY 1997 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (continued)

State		Amount
City	Program	(In \$)
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		
(continued)		
Wynnewood	National Town Watch Crime and Drug Prevention Campaign—National Night Out 1998	250,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,218,342</b>
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		
Columbia	Comprehensive Communities Program—Phase IIB	400,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>400,000</b>
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>		
Pierre	Drugfire Equipment Program	36,000
Rosebud	Tribal Strategies Against Violence (TSAV)	90,000
Wagner	Yankton Sioux Sex Offender Intervention Project	30,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>156,000</b>
<b>TENNESSEE</b>		
Nashville	Drugfire Equipment Program	36,000
	Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC)	2,661,900
	Tennessee Watch Your Car	150,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,847,900</b>
<b>TEXAS</b>		
Austin	Closed-Circuit Televising of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse Grant Program	50,000
Boerne	Community-Based Coalitions To Address Juvenile Issues	75,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>125,000</b>
<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
Alexandria	A Comparative Analysis of Statewide Criminal Justice Information Sharing Systems	163,429
	A National Symposium on Sentencing: The Judicial Response to Crime	50,000
	BJA/NSA Dissemination Project/Court Security and the Transportation of Prisoners	29,997
	Court Security and the Introduction to Risk Management for Judicial Officials Training Seminar	170,575
	DNA Legal Assistance Unit	150,000
	Marketing and Institutional Strategies for "Nontraditional Law Enforcement Responses to Family Violence"	77,854
	National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws	900,000
	Operation Cooperation: Developing Guidelines for Security and Law Enforcement Partnerships	249,549
	Planning and Development of a Satellite Delivered Television Network Designed Specifically for Jail/Prison Inmates	150,000
	Program Expansion and Maintenance: The TRIAD Concept To Reduce the Criminal Victimization of the Elderly	600,000
	Services, Support, and Technical Assistance to Small Police Departments	199,101
Arlington	National Motor Vehicle Titling Information System Pilot	1,000,000
	Project Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force Project	2,000,000

Table 4: FY 1997 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding),  
Program Descriptions, and Funding (continued)

State		Amount
City	Program	(In \$)
<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
(continued)		
Richmond	Closed-Circuit Televising of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse Grant Program	15,587
	Drugfire Equipment Program	41,334
Vienna	Training and Technical Support for the Model Clandestine Drug Laboratory Enforcement Program (Phase IV)	149,978
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,947,404</b>
<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
Longview	From Probable Cause to Beyond Reasonable Doubt	104,500
<b>Total</b>		<b>104,500</b>
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
Charleston	Adult Transfer Programming	150,000
	National White Collar Crime Center (NWCCC)	3,850,000
Glenville	Stress Intervention in Rural Law Enforcement	75,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,075,000</b>
<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
Appleton	Crime Analysis and Planning Strategies for American Indian and Alaska Native Communities	425,000
Black River Falls	Community Services Program: Juvenile Delinquency Transfer to Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Traditional Court	50,000
Madison	Closed-Circuit Televising of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse Grant Program	50,000
	Drugfire Equipment Program	36,000
	Health Care Fraud Investigation and Prosecution Demonstration	150,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>711,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>82,406,817</b>



Table 5: Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Fiscal Year 1997 by Legislative Purpose Area

State	Purpose 1A Law Enforcement Hiring	Purpose 1B Law Enforcement Overtime	Purpose 1C Equipment and Technology	Purpose 2 Crime Prevention	Purpose 3 Security Measures
ALABAMA	268,103	745,705	4,928,235	31,710	148,292
ALASKA	15,245	168,414	415,560	32,670	18,016
ARIZONA	598,209	256,381	3,287,641	1,960,255	57,026
ARKANSAS	444,950	112,542	2,265,480	11,121	37,271
CALIFORNIA	16,843,559	5,886,359	33,533,712	8,286,482	2,056,844
COLORADO	340,085	-	3,300,950	122,635	3,558
CONNECTICUT	71,992	804,839	1,344,896	594,729	12,000
DELAWARE	80,000	11,249	385,171	96,220	55,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	3,707,437	-
FLORIDA	3,110,055	5,775,007	16,662,158	3,489,716	1,183,663
GEORGIA	457,039	2,678,310	5,449,729	1,016,422	287,111
HAWAII	213,835	237,501	497,008	196,565	-
IDAHO	86,950	62,149	543,373	27,155	-
ILLINOIS	696,452	920,065	19,391,121	4,370,249	288,253
INDIANA	303,848	421,893	4,255,227	269,113	100,000
IOWA	207,656	332,875	1,373,123	47,080	50,203
KANSAS	-	415,378	1,524,661	162,776	137,537
KENTUCKY	10,918	168,323	2,832,044	65,908	56,147
LOUISIANA	180,174	1,800,425	5,167,740	180,818	695,855
MAINE	40,319	71,001	565,512	14,076	-
MARYLAND	411,414	796,989	6,353,601	2,460,893	274,500
MASSACHUSETTS	816,345	1,582,073	4,520,920	2,220,043	373,578
MICHIGAN	1,189,934	855,523	12,231,944	350,922	23,477
MINNESOTA	382,489	540,024	1,111,894	209,808	7,297
MISSISSIPPI	132,381	469,080	2,037,833	-	64,937
MISSOURI	29,416	393,116	2,004,479	2,802,864	2,518,584
MONTANA	128,171	73,104	617,267	74,464	33,000
NEBRASKA	-	-	1,233,413	-	-
NEVADA	163,166	19,936	1,935,309	160,099	363,615
NEW HAMPSHIRE	61,132	120,993	574,980	14,217	27,000
NEW JERSEY	351,233	1,933,699	6,820,767	629,607	105,115
NEW MEXICO	41,439	850,375	1,732,864	227,866	147,456
NEW YORK	21,511,211	6,484,920	3,269,011	926,167	1,985,714
NORTH CAROLINA	675,478	454,134	7,085,321	484,102	356,376
NORTH DAKOTA	117,941	118,588	679,652	65,499	-
OHIO	261,062	589,331	8,802,245	1,459,109	101,892
OKLAHOMA	167,225	457,972	2,425,840	784,746	68,163
OREGON	832,950	1,010,768	1,051,361	144,336	56,593
PENNSYLVANIA	772,124	2,939,942	4,489,620	443,018	526,117
RHODE ISLAND	-	92,491	840,443	26,579	48,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	550,650	596,930	5,963,770	258,583	153,944
SOUTH DAKOTA	91,146	15,000	413,700	8,086	-
TENNESSEE	392,026	1,334,284	3,760,292	735,388	1,188,589
TEXAS	1,800,939	3,177,188	20,257,530	1,891,874	319,107
UTAH	164,589	68,732	880,414	31,431	-
VERMONT	20,213	77,537	310,224	168,325	7,500
VIRGINIA	34,637	810,706	3,148,363	110,096	247,368
WASHINGTON	198,462	491,437	2,771,064	1,533,660	209,451
WEST VIRGINIA	-	74,142	533,362	5,296	50,000
WISCONSIN	657,681	120,295	1,139,553	589,899	15,378
WYOMING	64,729	107,830	571,842	49,628	84,652
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,989,572</b>	<b>47,525,555</b>	<b>217,292,219</b>	<b>43,549,742</b>	<b>14,544,179</b>

Table 5: Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Fiscal Year 1997 by Legislative Purpose Area (continued)

State	Purpose 4 Drug Courts	Purpose 5 Adjudication	Purpose 6 Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	Purpose 7 Indemnification Insurance	FY Total Grant
ALABAMA	18,000	16,487	-	2,200	6,158,732
ALASKA	-	150,000	-	-	799,905
ARIZONA	2,480	563,407	25,000	-	6,750,399
ARKANSAS	-	25,669	10,450	-	2,907,483
CALIFORNIA	2,229,613	10,639,801	1,571,666	44,450	81,092,486
COLORADO	-	21,241	-	-	3,788,469
CONNECTICUT	-	9,456	-	-	2,837,912
DELAWARE	-	-	-	-	627,640
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	3,707,437
FLORIDA	2,809,878	656,491	97,515	3,050,000	36,834,483
GEORGIA	-	287,460	10,100	-	10,186,171
HAWAII	-	-	-	-	1,144,909
IDAHO	-	38,850	-	-	758,477
ILLINOIS	361,002	-	25,000	-	26,052,142
INDIANA	51,414	455,689	5,602	6,000	5,868,786
IOWA	-	27,500	-	-	2,038,437
KANSAS	-	17,605	-	-	2,257,957
KENTUCKY	-	-	-	-	3,133,340
LOUISIANA	333,264	1,106,170	-	-	9,464,446
MAINE	-	-	10,736	-	701,644
MARYLAND	110,000	585,071	-	-	10,992,468
MASSACHUSETTS	312,912	11,000	16,554	-	9,853,425
MICHIGAN	337,040	141,036	40,000	-	15,169,876
MINNESOTA	400,000	402,259	-	-	3,053,771
MISSISSIPPI	-	-	-	-	2,704,231
MISSOURI	270,000	-	7,208	-	8,025,667
MONTANA	7,087	8,287	3,271	-	944,651
NEBRASKA	-	-	-	-	1,233,413
NEVADA	200,363	264,132	-	-	3,106,620
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-	-	-	-	798,322
NEW JERSEY	74,512	30,000	-	77,000	10,021,933
NEW MEXICO	40,000	-	93,000	-	3,133,000
NEW YORK	2,140,512	3,415,565	-	-	39,733,100
NORTH CAROLINA	77,797	858,985	16,645	-	10,008,838
NORTH DAKOTA	50,116	21,882	-	3,000	1,056,678
OHIO	201,379	200,532	45,000	-	11,660,550
OKLAHOMA	21,406	329,839	21,090	-	4,276,281
OREGON	-	54,185	78,170	10,085	3,238,448
PENNSYLVANIA	125,000	86,143	-	26,000	9,407,964
RHODE ISLAND	-	-	-	-	1,007,513
SOUTH CAROLINA	18,000	121,730	-	-	7,663,607
SOUTH DAKOTA	494,764	-	-	-	1,022,696
TENNESSEE	455,700	767,578	-	-	8,633,857
TEXAS	180,000	363,081	112,145	-	28,101,864
UTAH	-	-	-	-	1,145,166
VERMONT	-	-	-	-	583,799
VIRGINIA	10,000	148,600	-	-	4,509,770
WASHINGTON	55,000	496,766	-	-	5,755,840
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	-	-	662,800
WISCONSIN	56,098	9,000	-	-	2,587,904
WYOMING	-	13,341	-	-	892,022
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,443,337</b>	<b>22,344,838</b>	<b>2,189,152</b>	<b>3,218,735</b>	<b>418,097,329</b>

Table 6: Local Law Enforcement Block Grants by State and State Agencies

States and U.S. Territories	State Police (In \$)	Local Government (In \$)	FY 1997 Award (In \$)
ALABAMA	649,078	0	699,153
ALASKA	334,654	0	345,004
AMERICAN SAMOA	258,000	108,485	377,820
ARIZONA	0	197,681	197,681
ARKANSAS	0	408,000	415,211
CALIFORNIA	0	701,637	723,337
COLORADO	0	350,477	361,317
CONNECTICUT	180,000	357,546	537,546
DELAWARE	250,000	237,377	502,450
FLORIDA	0	516,024	531,984
GEORGIA	349,999	500,658	853,057
GUAM	555,281	0	572,455
IDAHO	29,702	267,325	306,213
ILLINOIS	0	859,519	877,519
INDIANA	200,000	512,269	712,269
IOWA	92,660	277,983	382,106
KANSAS	20,000	415,970	449,454
KENTUCKY	892,920	242,998	1,171,050
LOUISIANA	0	421,039	421,038
MAINE	423,803	0	426,803
MARYLAND	300,000	276,109	593,927
MASSACHUSETTS	566,975	0	608,643
MICHIGAN	0	1,581,462	1,581,462
MINNESOTA	0	633,700	653,298
MISSISSIPPI	0	288,748	297,678
MISSOURI	0	646,676	666,676
MONTANA	0	180,781	186,372
NEBRASKA	0	194,230	194,230
NEVADA	0	52,853	52,853
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50,000	230,799	289,483
NEW JERSEY	671,008	536,803	1,245,166
NEW MEXICO	214,168	0	214,168
NEW YORK	584,682	1,000,000	1,633,682
NORTH CAROLINA	0	727,210	735,210
NORTH DAKOTA	0	127,760	127,760
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS (MP)	188,795	0	194,635
OHIO	0	831,853	857,580
OKLAHOMA	0	638,834	658,592
OREGON	21,878	415,689	451,100

Table 6: Local Law Enforcement Block Grants by State and State Agencies  
(continued)

States and U.S. Territories	State Police (In \$)	Local Government (In \$)	FY 1997 Award (In \$)
PENNSYLVANIA	1,978,728	550,000	2,528,728
PUERTO RICO	5,698,366	0	5,874,604
RHODE ISLAND	0	137,395	137,395
SOUTH CAROLINA	270,000	44,614	324,344
SOUTH DAKOTA	89,100	22,895	111,995
TENNESSEE	315,879	0	325,648
TEXAS	0	1,838,223	1,895,075
UTAH	25,255	227,292	260,357
VERMONT	365,131	175,875	557,126
VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,144,909	0	1,144,909
VIRGINIA	0	591,682	609,981
WASHINGTON	0	462,881	477,197
WEST VIRGINIA	75,000	333,162	420,785
WISCONSIN	0	648,279	651,461
WYOMING	169,863	0	169,863
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,965,834</b>	<b>19,770,793</b>	<b>37,595,450</b>

# BJA PUBLICATIONS

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## BJA Documents Published: October 1, 1996, Through September 30, 1997

Document	Date of Publication	Publication Number
Addressing Community Gang Problems: A Model for Problem Solving (Monograph)	1/97	NCJ 156059
BJA Annual Report FY 1995	10/96	NCJ 161417
Byrne Formula Grant Program Guidance for Instructions and Application	8/97	SL 000237
Church Arson Prevention Training and Technical Assistance (Fact Sheet)	4/97	FS 000174
East Bay, California, Public Safety Video	5/97	NCJ 166378
East Bay Public Safety Corridor Partnership (Monograph)	7/97	NCJ 165695
Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Act Application Kit	11/96	SL 000180
Federal Law Enforcement Dependents Assistance Program (Fact Sheet)	5/97	FS 000183
Firefighters and Emergency Services National Training Program for First Responders to Terrorist Incidents: Program Guide and Application Kit	8/97	SL 000234
FY 1996 Discretionary Grant Program Awards	2/97	NCJ 163919
FY 1997 BJA Discretionary Grant Application Kit	7/97	SL 000236
FY 1997 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program (Fact Sheet)	5/97	FS 000182
FY 1997 Metropolitan Firefighter and Emergency Services National Training Program for First Responders to Terrorist Incidents (Fact Sheet)	6/97	FS 000185
FY 1997 Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Program Application Kit	3/97	Not Assigned
FY 1997 Open Solicitation Call for Concept Papers	4/97	SL 000208
FY 1997 Program Plan	2/97	SL 000200
FY 1997 Solicitation Announcement for the Adjudication Process	5/97	SL 000209

Document	Date of Publication	Publication Number
FY 1997 State Identification Systems Grant Program (Fact Sheet)	4/97	FS 000175
How To Use Structured Fines (Day Fines) as an Intermediate Sanction (Implementation Manual)	11/96	NCJ 156242
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program Annual Written Assessment Requirements	6/97	LT 000280
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program: Program Progress Reports: Local Jurisdictions	6/97	LT 000281
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program: Program Progress Reports: State Administrative Agencies	6/97	LT 000282
A Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crimes (Monograph)	3/97	NCJ 162304
Public Safety Officers' Benefits (Fact Sheet)	11/96	FS 000066
Public Safety Officers' Health Benefits Provision (Fact Sheet)	9/97	FS 000188
Publications List (Fall 1996)	9/96	BC 000189
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (Fact Sheet)	6/97	FS 000152
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program Postcard	7/97	Not Assigned
Stopping Hate Crime: A Case History From the Sacramento Police Department (Fact Sheet)	1/97	FS 000161
Systems Integration: Issues Surrounding Integration of County-Level Justice Information Systems (Monograph)	1/97	NCJ 156841
Trial Court Performance Standards and Measurement System (Program Brief)	7/97	NCJ 161569
Trial Court Performance Standards: With Commentary	7/97	NCJ 161570
Urban Street Gang Enforcement Implementation (Monograph)	1/97	NCJ 161845
Watch Your Car Program (Fact Sheet)	11/96	FS 000151

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A number of the listed publications are available through the Internet. These documents are provided in full text with graphics using Adobe Acrobat® software, which is free to users and can be downloaded from the Justice Information Center (JIC) home page. Publications also are available in ASCII text format. Documents can be accessed through the following home pages: <<http://www.ncjrs.org>> or <<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA>>.

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