



Promoting Partnerships for Public Safety

Partnerships

FY 2002

Annual Report
to Congress on
Initiatives Funded
by the Bureau of
Justice Assistance

U.S. Department of Justice
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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 2002.

Respectfully submitted,

C. Camille Cain
Acting Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Office of Justice Programs
U.S. Department of Justice
December 2003



Message From the Director

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), a component of the Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs (OJP), was created to help America's state and local governments reduce violence and restore security in our neighborhoods, workplaces, and schools and to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of our nation's criminal justice system.

This report describes the funding, training, and technical assistance BJA provided in fiscal year 2002 and demonstrates how hard this nation's criminal justice practitioners and volunteers have worked to build and protect our communities. We can all take pride in the many efforts to strengthen our nation's security, develop forward-thinking solutions to crime problems, and prevent future acts of terrorism.

At BJA we are working hard to ensure that our training programs, technical assistance, and funding opportunities support local needs. Law enforcement officers, prosecutors, judges, corrections officers, and practitioners alike deserve the tools and resources necessary to put their local solutions to work. States and communities know best what they need, and BJA is here to help, not hinder, the people we serve.

To accomplish these goals, BJA has committed to adhering to the principles listed below to guide our decisions and influence the way we work. Based on these principles, we have created a plan for BJA's future that will help us conduct our business in the most effective and efficient manner possible. It is my mission as Acting Director to continue to follow these principles, which were developed under former Director Richard R. Nedelkoff's watch.

Encouraging local control and limited government. Our goal must be to eliminate unnecessary requirements and help grantees find ways to meet their needs by providing clear and unrestrictive guidance.

Simplifying the process. Removing unnecessary requirements and assessing our reporting systems to make sure they are straightforward and efficient will allow those in the field to spend more time helping their communities and less time dealing with paperwork.

Accountability for results. BJA knows that it is important to focus on what grantees have accomplished in their communities. We will continue to streamline our reporting requirements and ask grantees to report information that will help better measure the impact of their efforts.

Providing assistance. Professionals require the necessary tools, training, and resources to perform their jobs effectively. BJA will collaborate with states and communities to establish training and technical assistance partnerships and provide the best possible training programs.

Increasing communication. BJA understands that providing current information and sharing information with the rest of the field is what will allow us to do our jobs better. We will update our web site and communicate with our grantees regularly to let them know about new initiatives, meetings, and technical assistance resources.

Working together to provide leadership. BJA's mission, as is that of its parent agency, OJP, is to provide national leadership in criminal justice issues. We look to find innovative solutions so that we may give states and communities the information necessary to bring the success of one community to others.

It is my hope that the efforts we put forth during Mr. Nedelkoff's time at BJA continue to produce even greater successes than what we have seen thus far. We are in the midst of challenging times in our nation, but if we remain united and strive to work collaboratively, we can make a difference and create change. We pledge to continue doing our utmost to allow those at the forefront of the fight against crime and terrorism to focus on what matters most: our communities.

C. Camille Cain
Acting Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance



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An Overview of the Year

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) was established to provide leadership and assistance in support of local criminal justice strategies to achieve safe communities. BJA's overall goals are to reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. To achieve these goals, BJA programs emphasize enhanced coordination and cooperation among federal, state, and local efforts.

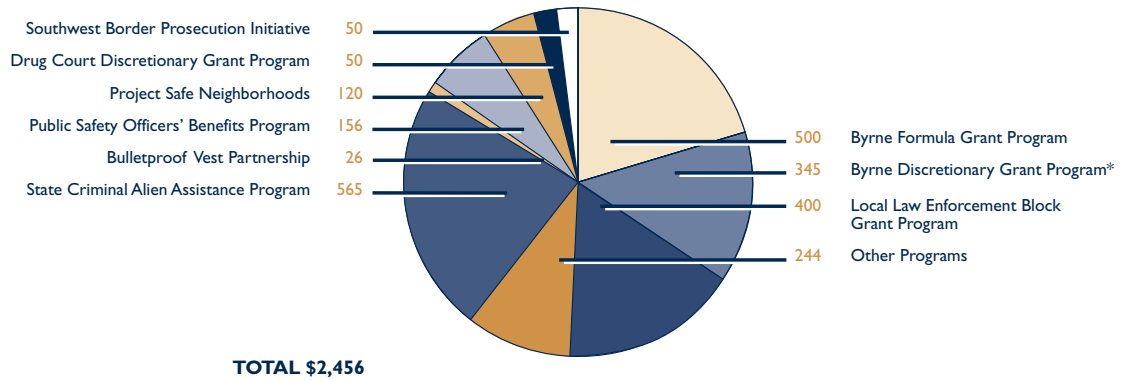
In fiscal year (FY) 2002, BJA supported a wide range of programs and initiatives to support local criminal justice strategies and bring safety to our communities. BJA provided this support to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the 5 U.S. territories and thousands of local governments, organizations, institutions, and community groups. BJA funding and technical assistance are vital to many communities, some small and rural, others large and urban, which lack the resources to adequately fund every component of an effective criminal justice system.

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

In FY 2002, BJA administered \$500 million in Byrne formula grants and nearly \$345 million in Byrne discretionary awards.¹ Formula funds were awarded to the states and territories, which then made subawards to state and local units of government and to nonprofit organizations. Discretionary funds were awarded directly to state and local jurisdictions, American Indian tribes, individual criminal justice agencies, and nonprofit organizations. BJA administered more than \$330 million in LLEBG grants in FY 2002, making awards to more than 3,100 jurisdictions.

The State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) provided \$565 million in FY 2002 to states and units of general government that have authority over correctional facilities that incarcerated or detained undocumented criminal aliens for at least 4 consecutive days.

FY 2002 Appropriations for BJA-Administered Programs (in \$ millions)



*Includes \$241 million from the Department of Defense for counter-terrorism.

Improving Communication, Responsiveness, and Accountability

In part, BJA's success depends on our ability to communicate information and be responsive and accountable to our grantees and constituents. BJA understands that we need to inform communities about changes or best practices so they can do their jobs better. We have been diligent in communicating often and are available and responsive when our grantees and constituents seek to communicate with us.

For example, to offer State Administering Agency (SAA) directors a simpler way to administer the Byrne Formula Grant Program, BJA began streamlining and simplifying our operating practices regarding requirements to have an annual strategy, state annual report, and evaluation component. This new guidance was posted on BJA's web site.

Also, in response to President Bush's major gun violence reduction effort, BJA was actively involved in Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), a nationwide commitment to reduce gun crime in America. PSN's effectiveness is based on the ability of local, state, and federal agencies to cooperate in a unified effort led by the U.S. Attorney in each of the 94 federal judicial districts across the United States. This unprecedented

partnership gives prosecutors and community leaders the tools they need to remove guns from and reduce the incidence of violent crimes in their neighborhoods. Within only 6 months of starting the program, BJA developed and implemented four distinct grant programs to promote PSN activities across the nation: 1) Research Partner/Crime Analyst grants, 2) Media/Community Engagement Partner grants, 3) Project Sentry grants, and 4) the Reducing Community Gun Violence Grant Program. BJA also developed a user-friendly web site for U.S. Attorneys and grantees. The web site guided U.S. Attorneys through a process to form PSN task forces and develop gun violence reduction strategies and also guided PSN selection committees in making recommendations on grant funding.

Pursuant to congressional direction, in FY 2002 BJA also assumed responsibility for the southwest border prosecution initiative from the Executive Office for United States Attorneys. This initiative provides funds to eligible jurisdictions in the four southwest border states (Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas) for costs relating to criminal cases handled by state and local jurisdictions after declination by the U.S. Attorneys. Rather than relying on a paper-dependent system, BJA developed an online end-to-end distribution system to handle all requests for reimbursement. The new online

application process will allow the qualifying jurisdictions to request funds from the original program years (FYs 2000 and 2001), as well as BJA's new program year. The new program year opened in April 2003.

Finally, to meet the challenge of realizing results from every grant and training program BJA supports, we reorganized our operations. We are now organized into three offices: Policy, Programs, and Planning. The Policy Office provides national leadership in criminal justice policy, training, and technical assistance to further the administration of justice. It also acts as a liaison to national organizations that partner with BJA to set policy and help disseminate information on best and promising practices. The Programs Office coordinates and administers all state and local grant programs and acts as BJA's direct line of communication to states, territories, and tribal governments by providing assistance and coordinating resources. And the Planning Office coordinates the planning, communications, and budget formulation and execution; provides overall BJA-wide coordination; and supports streamlining efforts.

Eliminating Duplication and Overlap

One of BJA's goals is to eliminate unnecessary requirements and help meet grantees' needs by providing the least restrictive and clearest guidance possible. In coordinating training and technical assistance activities for states, BJA found that many states had similar needs. In response, BJA compiled these findings and began developing national-level training to reduce duplication and overlap of efforts. BJA and SAAs also routinely partnered on initiatives at the state and local levels.

BJA funded more than 100 training and technical assistance projects in FY 2002. These projects provided vital support to practitioners working to improve community crime prevention, law enforcement, adjudication, corrections, supervision,

American Indian justice systems, and technology.

BJA also encouraged states to work jointly on similar initiatives. BJA has been facilitating an exchange of information among the states on the development and refinement of electronic grant management systems. For example, BJA is convening focus group meetings that include representatives of SAAs to discuss current activities, future plans, and lessons learned. In this way, states do not have to expend development costs, but they can take advantage of the expertise of other states.

One of BJA's most important investments in technology-related assistance is the support of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Information Technology (IT) Initiative. Traditionally, funding for information technology in the criminal justice system has been limited to individual programs or specific purposes. This approach has led to the implementation of different computer systems serving the various justice components in local, state, and tribal governments. Many of these systems are incapable of sharing information and perpetuate inefficiency in regional, state, and local justice systems.

OJP recognized the importance of addressing this problem in 1998 and, in turn, established the IT Initiative to facilitate improved communication and data sharing at all levels of government and across all disciplines of the justice system. It also has helped states and local jurisdictions establish, integrate, and upgrade information systems and identification technologies, increasing their ability to prevent and fight crime.

BJA helped the criminal justice system share information by providing research findings and guidance on strategic planning and governance; standards, infrastructure, and architecture; privacy and information quality; security; and resource management issues. In addition, BJA continued to maintain the IT

web site (<http://it.ojp.gov>), which provides this information to the public.

On September 1, 2002, the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Law Enforcement Online (LEO) became interconnected. RISS is the only multijurisdictional crime intelligence system operated by and for state and local law enforcement agencies (see page 10 for more details about this system), and LEO is a communication mechanism and information service that links all levels of law enforcement and educates officers on the best technologies and practices in all areas of law enforcement (see page 11 for more information about this service). As a result of their connection, vetted and authorized users of the RISS and LEO systems are now able to access both systems through a single "interface gateway." This achievement has significantly enhanced U.S. law enforcement agencies' ability to carry out their mission of protecting and defending American citizens because they can now exchange information within an encrypted "secure-but-unclassified" private network using the Internet.

Providing Measurable Grant and Program Outcomes

BJA has worked hard to make sure that information we request from grantees helps to better measure the impact of their efforts because we know the effectiveness of our grant programs is based on results, not on how well grantees complete paperwork. BJA has committed to redesigning our grant monitoring system so that we will be better able to provide feedback that focuses on helping grantees and sharing their successes with others.

During FY 2002, BJA sought applications from established research/evaluation organizations to serve as a technical assistance resource and work with BJA grantees that received funds at congressional direction in the establishment of appropriate outcome

measures and tools for collecting evaluation information. BJA also included performance measures as an element of all program solicitations. We are committed to providing technical assistance to all grantees regarding the development and use of appropriate outcome measures.

To address the recurring problem of grantees being unable to sustain projects once federal funding is over, BJA developed the Project Development and Implementation Training (PDIT) Program, a 2-day training program that provides state and local grant recipients with tools and strategies in the planning, implementation, management, and sustainment of BJA-funded programs. In FY 2002, BJA sponsored 15 sessions, which trained 625 participants from 48 states/territories. The program will continue in FY 2003.

Finally, BJA worked with the OJP Office of Budget and Management Services to rate the Drug Court Discretionary Grant and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Programs (see pages 29 and 31, respectively, for more information about these programs) as part of the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART). This exercise allowed us to rethink our performance measures, helped us evaluate the programs' directions, and provided a vehicle from which to streamline the RSAT Program.

Planning for the Future

Over the years, many state and local visionaries have worked with the Office of Justice Programs, including BJA, to increase public safety by finding innovative solutions to the nation's criminal justice issues.

To build on these successes, BJA released *Principles and Promises: BJA's Plan for the Future*, which identifies guiding principles for BJA that help us design our policies, administer our funding, and oversee our programs. *Principles and Promises* also details policy initiatives in the areas of community

planning, crime prevention, counter-terrorism, law enforcement, adjudication, community and institutional corrections, information technology, and faith-based initiatives. This document can be found on BJA's web site at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/html/197078.pdf. We intend to measure ourselves against the promises that we have made, and we will update our web site to reflect our progress.

BJA also plans to continue improving services by simplifying our procedures, focusing on

program results, and providing assistance to our grantees. As we expand on the aforementioned initiatives and identify new ones, we will provide updates on our web site and through our annual report.

Note

1. Of the \$345 million BJA administered in Byrne discretionary awards, \$241 million came from the Department of Defense for counter-terrorism.



Fiscal Year 2002 Programs

Crime Prevention

Community members—including youth, residents, schools, businesses, faith-based organizations, and the criminal justice system—are vital to the effort to strengthen communities and make neighborhoods safer. To make a difference, these groups must work together and take responsibility for their families and neighborhoods. At BJA we are committed to providing communities with the tools, information, and resources needed to join forces and take action.

Citizen Corps: Volunteers in Police Service

In his 2002 State of the Union Address, President George W. Bush announced the creation of the USA Freedom Corps, an effort to foster a culture of service, citizenship, and responsibility. The Citizen Corps programs are part of the USA Freedom Corps initiative and share the common goal of helping communities prevent, prepare for, and respond to crime, natural disasters, and other emergencies.

One of the Citizen Corps programs is Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS), which is managed and implemented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) in partnership with the White House Office of the USA Freedom Corps and BJA, on behalf of the Assistant Attorney General, OJP.



In FY 2002, the VIPS Program and its accompanying web site (www.policevolunteers.org) were officially launched. IACP furthered the utility of the web site by creating an online, searchable database of VIPS programs. As of July 2003, the VIPS Program included approximately 600 registered programs, representing more than 27,000 volunteers in 50 states and the District of Columbia. An online resource guide and e-mail notifications also were implemented to promote sharing and mentoring opportunities.

National Neighborhood Watch Program

President Bush's USA Freedom Corps, through its Citizen Corps component, also called for a major expansion of the National Neighborhood Watch Program. For more than 30 years, the National Neighborhood Watch Program has provided Americans with a

unique safety infrastructure that brings together local officials, law enforcement, and citizens to protect communities. Today, the Neighborhood Watch Program, administered by the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), has grown into an effective means of crime control and neighborhood cohesion. It has taken on increasing significance nationwide in response to President Bush's challenge to Americans to volunteer their time and become involved in homeland security efforts.

NSA has been committed to the safety and security of America's communities for many years. In February 2002, NSA received nearly \$2 million from BJA to expand and enhance its National Neighborhood Watch Program. Goals included doubling the number of watch groups in the nation and enhancing the



mission of Neighborhood Watch by adding a terrorism awareness component. To help meet these goals, NSA launched a high-volume web site

(www.USAonwatch.org) to promote Neighborhood Watch at the national level and teach members of the public how to organize a watch group. They also organized a "Meet the Challenge" campaign, which called on law enforcement agencies, citizen organizations, and the general public to start new Neighborhood Watch groups or revitalize existing groups. By the end of FY 2002, the partnership between BJA and NSA had already achieved an increase in the number of Neighborhood Watch groups that represented well over half of the goal.

National Night Out

BJA continued to fund National Night Out (NNO), an initiative developed to coordinate comprehensive neighborhoodwide strategies

that combat crime, violence, and drug abuse. Administered by the National Association of Town Watch, the program continues to be a powerful grassroots initiative that enhances, supports, and promotes significant crime- and drug-control strategies in more than 9,800 communities throughout the nation.

In August 2002, these communities participated in the 19th Annual National Night Out. The NNO spirit continued even after the event via local and national awards programs and related postevent activities. In all, 33.3 million people from families, communities, civic organizations, businesses, and law enforcement agencies across the nation participated in NNO activities.

National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign

The BJA-funded National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, administered by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), has become a premier resource for crime prevention information and assistance for individuals, families, neighborhoods, and communities throughout the country. Its award-winning public service advertising, which includes the highly recognizable McGruff the Crime Dog®, reaches adults, teenagers, and children and provides critically important prevention messages, in part because of the more than \$70 million a year in donated print space and air time. These messages are coupled with publications that address comprehensive community planning, tested strategies in crime prevention, age-appropriate materials for children and youth, and NCPC's newsletter—*Catalyst*—which reaches more than 150,000 people each month.

More than 20,000 people benefitted from local, regional, and national training in venues including the National Youth Summit and the National Conference on Preventing Crime. As secretariat to the Crime Prevention Coalition of America, NCPC produced the Coalition's report, *Mobilizing the Nation To Prevent Crime, Violence, and Drug Abuse*.

Functional Family Therapy Program

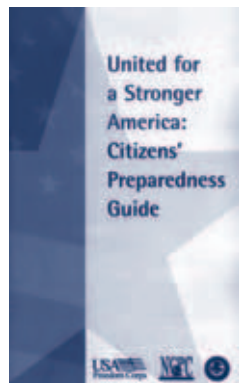
Since 1996, Oregon's Criminal Justice Services Division (CJSD) and Program Design and Evaluation Services, in conjunction with the Governor's Drug and Violent Crime Advisory Board, has committed to funding model, promising, and innovative programs through BJA's Byrne Formula Grant Program. In 2001, these groups decided to use *Blueprints for Violence Prevention* as a guide for identifying such programs. *Blueprints*, published by the University of Colorado's Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (www.colorado.edu/cspv), identifies 11 prevention and intervention programs

that meet a strict scientific standard of program effectiveness.

Blueprints identified functional family therapy as the program that provided the best recidivism rates and replication results and was most cost effective. CJSD selected four functional family therapy programs—ADAPT, the Clackamas County Juvenile Department, Homestead Youth and Family Services, and Jackson County Health and Human Services—to receive funding. A total of 271 youth have been served by the four programs since these functional family therapy services began in 2001. Through

site visits and quarterly progress reports, the four programs are demonstrating their success at meeting their objectives. Clackamas County's functional family therapy program, for example, reported that 85 percent of youth with previous delinquent referrals and 100 percent of at-risk, nondelinquent youth were not arrested for at least 1 year after completion of the program. Also, 100 percent of families that completed the program showed improvement in their youth-to-adult interactions and problem-solving skills as measured by their posttest results. ●

In response to the September 11 terrorist attacks, NCPD produced a print advertisement urging tolerance and a television public service announcement informing viewers about Neighborhood Watch and the *United for a Stronger America: Citizens' Preparedness Guide*.



The guide, which teaches citizens how to prevent and prepare for terrorist acts and other emergencies, was distributed nationally and is available on the Citizen Corps web site at www.citizencorps.gov.

TRIAD

TRIAD was first established in 1988 to prevent criminal victimization of the elderly and reduce unwarranted fear of crime through partnerships between law enforcement agencies and senior citizen groups. The American Association of Retired Persons, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the National Sheriffs' Association founded TRIAD.

Since its inception, TRIAD and 824 counties throughout the nation have signed agreements to create safety programs for senior citizens. Furthermore, 34 states have signed statewide agreements, thereby consolidating a larger effort to keep senior citizens safe from crime. TRIAD also has hosted 13 national training conferences, the most recent of which was held in Orlando, Florida in December 2002.

National Training and Information Center

The National Training and Information Center (NTIC) (www.ntic-us.org) is one of America's largest networks of community organizing projects. Founded in Chicago in 1972, NTIC helps build leadership-driven grassroots organizations with the capacity to identify local issues, develop effective strategies to address the root causes of these issues, and create opportunities for leaders of the organizations to negotiate with decisionmakers.

Over the past 14 years, BJA has worked with NTIC to test the concept of partnership and coalition building at the neighborhood level

for the express purpose of having residents and representatives of local governments work closely together. In FY 2002, NTIC received nearly \$1 million in funding from BJA. Through the Community Justice Empowerment Project, NTIC focused its efforts on more than 20 cities and some rural areas to implement promising leadership development and anticrime strategies.

Although it is difficult to gauge the success of most crime abatement programs, NTIC has been a positive factor in ensuring that crime abatement has become a permanent part of community organizing—training leaders from POWER in Los Angeles, California to Hope Street Youth Development in Wichita, Kansas to the Anti-Displacement Project in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Counter-Terrorism

The events of September 11, 2001 changed our nation and made it clear that all of us, as citizens, have a responsibility to our families and communities to support the fight against terrorism. While BJA understands that law enforcement agencies are responsible for bringing terrorists to justice, we also know that our citizens can play a vital role in preventing terrorism.

With this in mind, BJA endeavored to create and support both programs that enhance the ability of citizens to participate in terrorism prevention and preparedness efforts and programs that provide law enforcement agencies with the tools and resources they need to integrate counter-terrorism measures into their daily operations. BJA is committed to working with all levels of government to help prevent and disrupt any future terrorist acts.

To maximize federal counter-terrorism training resources, OJP Assistant Attorney General Deborah J. Daniels established the Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group, which is managed by BJA. This working group includes representatives from many federal agencies and constituent organizations that support training for local

and state responses to terrorism. The working group also evaluates existing counter-terrorism courses to determine what courses are needed by the field, acts as a point of contact for counter-terrorism training opportunities offered by federal agencies and the private sector to enable professionals to quickly find accurate training information, and assesses the counter-terrorism training curricula. Through regular meetings and close coordination by all partner agencies, the working group is able to respond quickly to the needs of law enforcement and first responder communities.

In addition, research conducted by staff members of the BJA-funded State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program (see page 12 for more information about this program) and the BJA Clearinghouse has supported content development for the Counter-Terrorism Training and Resources for Law Enforcement web site (www.counterterrorismtraining.gov), which was launched in August 2002. The site provides information on promising counter-terrorism initiatives and comprehensive programs.

Regional Information Sharing Systems

The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program is a nationwide communications and information-sharing network that serves more than 6,300 law enforcement member agencies from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. territories, Canada, Australia, and England. Member agencies benefit from services that focus on regional criminal activity, coupled with the secure technological capability to exchange information internationally.

Traditionally, RISS has provided information-sharing services in the form of criminal intelligence databases and an investigative lead-generating electronic bulletin board, analytical services, investigative support, specialized equipment loans, and technical assistance. Internet technology is used to provide a secure, private intranet (riss.net)

North Florida Joint Anti-Terrorism Task Force

An anti-terrorism investigation led the North Florida Joint Anti-Terrorism Task Force to contact the Tredyffrin Township, Pennsylvania, Police Department to aid in the apprehension of a suspect. As a RISS member agency, the Tredyffrin Township Police Department was able to ask the Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network

(MAGLOCLLEN), a RISS center, to search intelligence records. Detectives located the suspect based on information provided by MAGLOCLLEN. The suspect was later deported to his native country of Jordan for multiple charges of identity fraud and other illegal activity. A Tredyffrin law enforcement official wrote a letter to

MAGLOCLLEN stating that he received a letter from the FBI in Jacksonville, Florida complimenting him on the assistance he provided in the FBI's investigation. The law enforcement official's letter also acknowledged that MAGLOCLLEN's investigative resources were of immeasurable value. ●

that connects the six RISS centers and their participating law enforcement member agencies, as well as member agency systems.

While RISS continues to provide these critical services to members, the program is expanding its

secure information-sharing and communications services to address the emerging needs of law enforcement and public safety officials in the fight against terrorism. On September 1, 2002, in response to the need for greater

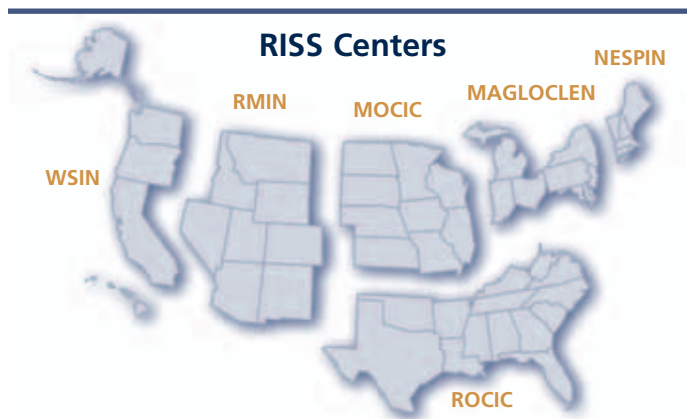
information sharing among local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, RISS and the FBI's Law Enforcement Online (LEO)¹ became interconnected. This secure interconnection provides a conduit for distribution of "sensitive-but-unclassified" homeland security information to all RISS and LEO users. The interconnection allows users to access both systems, as authorized, with a

single logon. Secure e-mail also is available to users of both systems for contact and information sharing.

Two other BJA initiatives—the Multistate Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange

(MATRIX) and the RISS Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange (RISS ATIX)—began in early FY 2003. The MATRIX pilot project is an effort to increase and enhance the exchange of sensitive information about terrorism and other criminal activity between

agencies at the local, state, and federal levels. RISS ATIX allows officials and executives from the government and nongovernment entities that are responsible for planning and implementing related prevention, response, mitigation, and recovery efforts to communicate and exchange information about homeland security, disasters, and terrorism alerts in a secure environment.



MAGLOCLLEN, Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network; MOCIC, Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center; NESPIN, New England State Police Information Network; ROCIC, Regional Organized Crime Information Center; RMIN, Rocky Mountain Information Network; WSIN, Western States Information Network.

State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training

In 1996, in response to the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building bombing and the rising militia movement, BJA implemented the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program. SLATT was designed to address preincident issues involving the detection, investigation, interdiction, and prevention of terrorists and terrorism.

Following the events of September 11, 2001, the SLATT Program was poised to address the most current, critical counter-terrorism issues. SLATT, with a curriculum developed and regularly updated in collaboration with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), increased training offerings that addressed foreign-initiated terrorism and identified an increase in violent acts linked to certain special-interest groups.

From October 1, 2001 to September 30, 2002, SLATT Program staff trained more than 8,000 law enforcement personnel throughout the country in 62 workshops.

To reach a greater audience and to meet the newly increased needs of law enforcement, the following training and curriculum development activities were provided through SLATT:

- **Specialized training sessions for the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) centers and requesting U.S. Attorneys' Offices (USAOs).** The combined effort with the RISS centers during their annual conferences allowed SLATT Program staff to train more than 2,600 law enforcement personnel. An additional 3,400 people were trained during the 27 specialized workshops conducted for USAOs.
- **Development and delivery of a Counter-Terrorism Train-the-Trainer Workshop.** On May 1, 2002, a Counter-Terrorism

Train-the-Trainer Curriculum Development Focus Group was held. The group concentrated its efforts on determining the training currently offered or being contemplated by Department of Justice components, identifying duplication or gaps, and recommending the most effective mechanisms for delivering training. Based on these discussions, a vetted curriculum was developed; by the end of FY 2002, trainers from 37 states had participated in the program. In addition, SLATT Program staff are working with the FBI to train four trainers from each of the 56 FBI field offices. Each FBI trainer is obligated to train 100 state and local officers in his or her division.

- **Development and delivery of a Narcotics Task Force Counter-Terrorism Briefing.** A Counter-Terrorism Narcotics Task Force Curriculum Development Focus Group was held in June 2002 to develop a curriculum that addresses the importance of narcotics officers in the fight against terrorism. A group that comprised 19 terrorism, narcotics, and curriculum development and training experts who represented federal, state, and local perspectives participated in the meeting and outlined



a curriculum for an 8-hour Narcotics Task Force Counter-Terrorism Briefing. The curriculum was then field tested with 170 narcotics officers. Since the first class was offered, the curriculum has undergone continuous updates and refinements based on new case information, terrorist investigations, incident research, and feedback from course participants. From September 2002 to June 2003, 10 training sessions were held and more than 850 law enforcement officers were trained.

- **Enhanced research and resource materials.** SLATT research also supports the information and training needs of the program. In FY 2002, SLATT Program staff developed and distributed a reference CD-ROM to workshop attendees. The CD-ROM provides a comprehensive overview of all aspects of terrorism and can be used as a stand-alone resource for law enforcement.

Open Source Information System

The Open Source Information System (OSIS) is used by the intelligence community to post and transmit “sensitive-but-unclassified” open-source information among and between various agencies in the intelligence community. OSIS serves as a central hub to connect the Department of State’s intranet—OpenNet—and the FBI’s LEO. The new connections allow civilian agencies to access the OSIS homeland security portal, where the intelligence community has centralized all of the open-source information. In addition to providing new information to new partners, the network allows for a level of collaboration that was not possible before. Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, BJA, intelligence agencies, and U.S. law enforcement agencies involved with operations such as RISS and LEO have engaged in preliminary discussions to identify how OSIS may assist U.S. law enforcement agencies in homeland security.

Law Enforcement

At BJA we understand that law enforcement officers are our first line of defense against crime—both to prevent crime and to address crimes that have occurred. To help these officers, we must develop programs or initiatives to provide for the best use of limited resources and support collaborative efforts between law enforcement officers and the communities in which they serve.

Project Safe Neighborhoods

BJA continued to serve as an active partner in Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), a nationwide commitment to reduce gun crime in America. The effectiveness of PSN is based on the ability of local, state, and federal agencies to cooperate in a unified effort led by the U.S. Attorney (USA) in each of the 94 federal judicial districts across the United States.



FY 2002 PSN funding was divided into four separate grant programs. Two of these programs provided support to PSN task forces in each of the 94 USA districts. A selection committee for each PSN task force selected a recipient to receive up to \$170,000 in funding for 2 years under the Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program, which seeks to (1) aggressively promote the message that all firearm-related violent crime will be met with strict enforcement and swift and certain punishment; (2) encourage citizens to work with local, state, and federal law enforcement to address firearm-related violent crime within their jurisdictions; and (3) promote gun safety at the local level.

“We need a focused national strategy to ensure that every community vigorously combats the problem of gun violence. Project Safe Neighborhoods is an integral part of that strategy.”

—President George W. Bush

Under the Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program, selection committees for each PSN task force selected a recipient to receive approximately \$150,000 in funding for 3 years to support research partners or crime analysts to examine firearm-related violent crime data, develop data-driven interventions, and measure the effectiveness of those

Project Safe Neighborhoods Task Force: A Local Approach

The U.S. Attorney's Office for the Western District of Michigan formed a Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) task force by partnering with county prosecutors to reduce gun violence and crime through cooperative enforcement and enhanced prosecutions. The U.S. Attorney's Office had already seen an increase in investigative referrals, prosecution requests, and the average sentence imposed. Although the task force's primary focus was on the five metropolitan areas within the district, the U.S. Attorney's Office also worked with urban and rural law enforcement agencies to implement a customized PSN approach for each participating county. According to

U.S. Attorney Margaret M. Chiara, "Gun crime will be substantially reduced throughout the district if the federal initiative addresses the specific needs of our tribal, state, and local partners."

The PSN task force offered guidance and information to the agencies it represented, which included the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms;* local, state, and tribal police departments; the county prosecutor's office; Weed and Seed program participants; and other community-based organizations from the "hotspot neighborhoods."

Forming a PSN task force has paid off for the region. For example, PSN task force efforts resulted in the arrest of two southwest Michigan drug traffickers. The traffickers were arrested after a 36-month investigation that involved the Michigan State Police, the Southwest Enforcement Team, and the FBI. They pled guilty to two felonies for using telephones and brandishing guns as part of their cocaine trafficking and received the maximum statutory sentence of 11 years imprisonment. U.S. Attorney Chiara commented, "This is an example of what a federal, tribal, state, and local task force can accomplish to make a community safer." ●

*On January 24, 2003, pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was transferred to the Department of Justice and renamed the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

interventions in reducing firearm-related violent crime.

Under the Reducing Community Gun Violence Competitive Solicitation, units of state and local government were invited to apply for up to \$250,000 for up to 2 years to fund locally crafted, innovative responses to gun violence.

Also in FY 2002, \$20 million was appropriated for Project Sentry, which provides resources for state and local juvenile justice prosecutors to increase their ability to focus on gun crimes committed by juveniles. Through this program, 36 counties were awarded from \$200,000 to \$1 million, depending on the population of the county.

The final PSN component created in FY 2002 was Project ChildSafe. Congress appropriated \$50 million for this safety education program to raise gun-owner awareness of the need to safely store firearms, with the hope of reducing accidental death and injury in the home caused by unauthorized use of firearms, particularly by children or teenagers. Under Project ChildSafe, the National Shooting

Sports Foundation will distribute 20 million safety kits in its first year in partnership with local law enforcement agencies in communities across the country.

In addition to these programs, BJA; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms;² and the Department of Justice's PSN partners—the National District Attorneys' Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the National Crime Prevention Council—have offered a series of comprehensive training programs across the nation. More than 10,000 people participated in these training programs in FY 2002.

PSN held its second national conference in January 2003 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Assistant Attorney General Deborah J. Daniels opened the conference by describing the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) initiatives that support PSN's efforts throughout the country. The training included an address by Attorney General John Ashcroft, who reported on how PSN is doing in fighting gun crime in America. More than 1,300 people attended the conference, including former

BJA Director Richard R. Nedelkoff and the nation's leading criminal justice and crime prevention experts in the area of gun violence and community safety.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (Byrne Formula Grant Program) is a partnership among local, state, and federal governments to create safer communities. BJA is authorized to award grants to states for use by states and units of local government to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system—with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders—and enforce state and local laws that establish offenses similar to those in the federal Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6) et seq.).

As a result of various laws passed by Congress, the Byrne Formula Grant Program requires that grantees meet the requirements of several statutes, including the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act and the Campus Sex Crimes Prevention Act to receive full funding. In FY 2002, more than 90 percent of the states and territories receiving Byrne Formula Grant Program funding were in compliance with the original Jacob Wetterling Act and its subsequent amendments. Of the \$500 million appropriated for the Byrne Formula Grant Program in FY 2002, \$2.2 million was forfeited by those states and territories that were not in compliance with all of the requirements.

To help the State Administering Agency (SAA) directors more easily administer the Byrne Formula Grant Program, BJA began streamlining and simplifying our operating practices regarding requirements to have an annual strategy, state annual report, and evaluation component. This new guidance was posted on BJA's web site

(www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/ByrneGuide.pdf) as part of the process of developing resources to assist the states.

Under the Byrne Formula Grant Program, in FY 2002 the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) received a subgrant of nearly \$149,000. The project supports 21 staff members who handle such operations as computer examination, central operations, and telephone intercepts. They have the computer capability to interpret information from a criminal's hard drive and to conduct a wire intercept. In the past year alone, SLED has handled 3,500 pieces of evidence pertaining to computer or Internet crimes. SLED collaborates with many organizations, including the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, the U.S. Secret Service, the FBI, counter-terrorism and intelligence organizations, and state law enforcement agencies in its crime mapping and intervention activities.

Nearly half of the money the Byrne Program awarded to the state of Utah in FY 2002 (\$2 million out of \$4.5 million) was used to support the state's 16 multijurisdictional drug task forces. These task forces provide drug interdiction and public safety services to nearly every citizen and jurisdiction in the state. Some units concentrate on street-level drug enforcement, while others concentrate on mid- to high-level drug enforcement. In recent years, methamphetamine has been the most popular and prevalent drug in the state. As a result, Utah revised its Byrne Drug Task Force tracking reports to track enforcement activity regarding methamphetamine and precursor chemicals.

In all, Utah's task forces arrested more than 3,000 people in FY 2002 for the cultivation, distribution, or possession of drugs. The task forces also made 216 drug-related seizures worth an estimated \$2.1 million. In addition, 227 methamphetamine labs were located and/or dismantled, 4,437 cases or investigations were initiated, and 452 search warrants were served.

State and Local Emergency Preparedness Program

In FY 2002, as a result of a specific congressional appropriation under the Byrne Formula Grant Program, BJA provided funds through the State and Local Emergency Preparedness Program to state and local public safety entities affected by the September 11 terrorist attacks. Twenty-six awards totaling \$251.1 million were made to cover each jurisdiction's expenses for emergency preparedness equipment, training, and other public safety purposes. The distribution of funds was as follows:

- **Maryland.** Baltimore/Washington International Airport (for bomb and canine teams), Prince George's County (for disaster preparedness), and Montgomery County (for major incident preparedness). In addition, the Maryland State Police received an award for five operational upgrades.
- **New Jersey.** New Jersey State Police, Jersey City Police, Newark Police Department, and the City of Newark (for communication system upgrades).
- **New York.** New York City (for counter-terrorism preparedness training and equipment and security enhancements) and New York State (for telecommunications and computers).
- **Pennsylvania.** Armstrong County, Cambria County, Fayette County, Indiana County, Somerset County, and Westmoreland County (for major incident preparedness).
- **Virginia.** Fairfax County (for counter-terrorism preparedness training and equipment and security and communication system upgrades), City of Alexandria (for major incident preparedness), City of Fairfax (for counter-terrorism preparedness training and equipment and communication system upgrades), City of Falls Church

(for communication system upgrades), Loudoun County (for counter-terrorism preparedness training, vehicles, and computer upgrades), City of Manassas (for counter-terrorism preparedness training, equipment, and computer upgrades), City of Manassas Park (for purchase of a fire truck), Virginia State Police (for tactical and disaster-recovery equipment, supplies, and computers), Arlington County (for communication system upgrades, tactical and disaster-recovery equipment, and computers), and Prince William County (for counter-terrorism preparedness training, equipment, and communication system upgrades).

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant

BJA first awarded grants for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) Program in 1996 to units of local government to underwrite projects that reduced crime and improved public safety. From the onset, the LLEBG Program has emphasized local decisionmaking and encouraged communities to craft their own responses to local crime and drug problems.

Many cities and counties have reexamined their public safety budgets



and redirected resources to support unanticipated counter-terrorism efforts. For many of these local jurisdictions, LLEBG was a source for resources that could be quickly and simply refocused to meet shifting priorities.

In FY 2002, nearly 3,100 jurisdictions received LLEBG funding, totaling more than \$330 million. Of those jurisdictions that received funding, 26 percent reported that a portion of their grant would support domestic preparedness and counter-terrorism efforts. Also, 161 jurisdictions planned to use funding (a total of \$18.4 million) to hire new law enforcement officers.

State and Local Emergency Preparedness Grant: Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania

Like many counties prior to September 11, Westmoreland County's public safety communications center had three types of dispatching capabilities: Low Band (UHF), High Band (VHF), and Megahertz (MHz). Communication among police, fire, and emergency medical units was virtually impossible, and many areas without multiple antenna resources experienced a total lack of communication. This problem could not be remedied because of the lack of funding and consolidated services between counties and local and state governments.

On September 11, Westmoreland County's public safety officers found themselves on the front lines of a terrorist attack; United Airlines Flight 93 had been hijacked and eventually crashed into a Pennsylvania field. It became evident then that the need for an effective communication system was

paramount. In response to this need, BJA, through the State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP) Program, awarded the 12th District of Pennsylvania more than \$5 million to upgrade its communication systems.

Each of the counties within the district had different needs. Westmoreland County received \$2 million to purchase a mobile command vehicle to serve the entire region and neighboring states. The funds also were to be used to replace the existing low- and high-band communication systems by creating one 800 MHz communications system with portable radios.



As a result of the funding, a mobile command vehicle has been purchased. This single, integrated digital communication network supports both voice and data traffic on a common infrastructure. This common network now allows police, fire, and medical personnel to communicate with each other without delay, thus reducing response time and increasing control on the scene of an emergency. In FY 2003, the fund administrator for the 12th District of Pennsylvania plans to provide BJA with a working document identifying how first responder services have improved as a result of the upgraded communication system. ●

To better serve grantees, BJA also continued to refine the LLEBG grant management system, an Internet-based method of receiving LLEBG grantee applications. Such refinements enabled BJA to award funds to all eligible jurisdictions in record time. In addition, BJA posted the details of all the planned expenditures for LLEBG grantees on the BJA web site. In this way, neighboring jurisdictions and State Administering Agencies are now able to see how jurisdictions intend to use their LLEBG funds.

Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program

Unfortunately each year, more than 100 law enforcement officers are killed by gunfire in the line of duty. This use of guns, coupled with the increased use of larger caliber handguns and assault rifles, has created an even greater risk for law enforcement officers and an increasing need for higher threat level, better quality, and more comfortable

protection vests that can be worn in a variety of circumstances. To meet this demand, the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) Program was established to help local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies provide officers with armor vests. The program pays up to 50 percent of the total cost of each vest.

To provide easy and direct access for the thousands of eligible jurisdictions nationwide, an innovative Internet-based application system (<http://vests.ojp.gov>) was developed in 1999. This system provides a means for jurisdictions and law enforcement agencies to search an online database to select National Institute of Justice-approved vests for their applications. It also encourages vest distributors to register online for the program, which then permits basic information about the vendor to appear in the "yellow pages" portion of the web site.



From when the program opened for applications in 1999 through the end of FY 2002, more than 16,000 jurisdictions have submitted applications totaling \$369 million to purchase more than 700,000 vests. In FY 2002, specifically, nearly 5,200 jurisdictions submitted applications with requests for funding totaling \$107 million to purchase more than 188,000 vests. The BVP Program awarded \$23.5 million to help cover these costs. The law requires that preference be given to jurisdictions with populations under 100,000. The vast majority of BJA funds appropriated for the program went to these smaller sites.

"Our nation's police officers put their lives on the line for our citizens every day. I am proud of our role in advancing the safety of these dedicated individuals."

—Deborah J. Daniels, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, in reference to the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program

National Center for Rural Law Enforcement

One of the primary obstacles facing rural law enforcement managers is the lack of management training specific to rural law enforcement needs. Training programs often emphasize techniques to solve crime problems present in larger cities. In reality, however, crime is becoming increasingly prevalent in rural communities, and training programs that target urban police departments cannot adequately address this emerging trend.

To fulfill this need, the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement, a division of the Criminal Justice Institute at the University of Arkansas, developed the Rural Executive Management Institute (REMI), an intensive 3- to 5-day course designed for rural law enforcement managers who serve communities with populations of 50,000 or fewer. In FY 2002, more than 150 law

enforcement managers graduated from the REMI Program. The course is presented throughout the country, making training accessible and affordable to smaller departments. Course topics include:

- Grant Writing and Managing Budgets.
- Communications Concepts.
- Managing Small Departments.
- Recruitment and Retention.
- Leadership, Power, and Politics.

A course on combating terrorism will be added to future sessions.

Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program

The Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program was created in 1977 to provide a one-time financial benefit for families of local, state, and federal public safety officers killed in the line of duty. In 1990, PSOB's scope was broadened to cover eligible public safety officers with permanent and total job-related disabilities, and in 1996 educational benefits were first made available for surviving spouses and children. In FY 2002, more than 220 new death and disability claims were submitted to PSOB, and an additional 300 applications for education benefits were received. In all, more than \$53 million was awarded to officers' surviving families.

Much of the first half of FY 2002 was spent processing more than 400 additional death claims made as a result of the September 11 terrorist attacks. The PSOB process was streamlined so claims could be paid within 30 days as required by the USA PATRIOT Act. The program provided \$50 million in financial assistance to the families.

BJA also supports two nonprofit organizations that assist families of public safety officers killed in the line of duty: Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) and the

National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (NFFF). In FY 2002, BJA's financial support funded seven COPS regional training sessions entitled, "The Traumas of Law Enforcement." During these training sessions, more than 600 law enforcement officers learned about the importance of preparing law enforcement agencies to deal with line-of-duty deaths, catastrophic injuries, suicides, and traumatic stress suffered by coworkers. BJA funding also made possible COPS' major event, the National Police Survivors' Conference (held each May during National Police Week).

In FY 2002, BJA's funding helped NFFF provide assistance to those affected by the events of September 11. In partnership with the Fire Department of New York's Counseling Services Unit, NFFF shifted its efforts to long-term, emotional support through outreach to survivors. In addition, NFFF remains committed to meeting the needs of all fire service survivors throughout the country. As part of this effort, the organization continues to present the "Taking Care of Our Own" class and host the Annual Memorial Weekend, which honors fallen firefighters. The 2002 Annual Memorial Weekend was held in October in Washington, D.C. and attended in record numbers.

International Association of Chiefs of Police

Since 1893, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has been serving the needs of the law enforcement community. IACP has launched programs, conducted research, and provided programs and services to members throughout the world. Listed below are some of the BJA-funded programs that IACP has developed and implemented.

National Law Enforcement Policy Center

In 1987, IACP entered into a cooperative agreement with BJA to establish the National Law Enforcement Policy Center (NLEPC). The center is designed to help law enforcement agencies evaluate, update, and develop policies, procedures, and rules. All policies and discussion papers are offered electronically so

they can be edited and customized to fit the needs of agency subscribers. In addition, NLEPC publishes a quarterly newsletter, *Policy Review*, which addresses the policy implications of current issues and concerns that may not be appropriate for development as model policies. Legal updates, current research, and changes in professional practices also are highlighted in the newsletter.

In FY 2002, NLEPC published and updated a number of policies and now has an inventory of 93 published model policies and discussion papers. The most recent volume contains policies on:

- Early warning systems.
- Identity theft.
- Inspections.
- Performance recognition awards.
- Written directive systems.
- Less-than-lethal weapons.
- Evacuations.
- Arrests.
- Foot pursuits.
- Crime scene processing.
- Criminal investigations.

NLEPC holds advisory group meetings several times a year to discuss policies that are under development. The next advisory group meeting will be held in early summer 2003, and nine new policies currently under development will be discussed.

Support Services for Small Police Departments

Many smaller police agencies are isolated from the network of national information and resources by virtue of their remote locations and limited resources and training. In 1997, BJA awarded funding to IACP to provide technical assistance and outreach to

the more than 14,000 police agencies throughout the nation that employ fewer than 25 officers and serve communities with populations smaller than 25,000. This group comprises 87 percent of all U.S. police departments.

The grant has allowed IACP to identify the current and emerging technical assistance needs of smaller, rural police agency executives; design ways for smaller agencies to become aware of regional and national resources available to them through information sharing; and provide ways for these agencies to access training, technical assistance, and information resources.

In FY 2002, specifically, BJA funding helped IACP accomplish many tasks, including the following:

- Providing 17 onsite technical assistance visits to 16 states with 685 agencies in attendance.
- Conducting 12 onsite training sessions, which served 506 law enforcement executives.
- Designing and distributing the IACP newsletter, *Big Ideas for Smaller Police Departments*.
- Developing a Best Practices Guide on Internal Affairs Policy.

In addition, FY 2002 funding allowed IACP to create a Tribal Police Training Track to reach the more than 300 tribal and Bureau of Indian Affairs police agencies in the country.

Improved Safety in Indian Country

In 2001, IACP held a national policy summit, Improving Safety in Indian Country. This project was a collaborative venture of the IACP Indian Country Law Enforcement Section, several components of the Department of Justice (OJP, the Office of Tribal Justice, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys), and others committed to improving safety in Indian Country. The product of this summit is a report

(<http://theiacp.org/documents/pdfs/Publications/ACF1262.pdf>) that includes 52 recommendations for local, state, federal, and tribal responses to improve safety for American Indians on reservations and the communities adjacent to them.

As a result of the comprehensive 2001 summit recommendations, in FY 2002 BJA funded IACP to provide the second phase of the summit process: four regional symposia in Indian Country. The goals of the symposia were to:

- Involve tribes in regional information-sharing symposia that focus on review and validation of the summit recommendations.
- Identify promising practices in each region that respond effectively to the summit recommendations and improve safety.

More than 330 people attended the first symposium in California, where three promising approaches were identified. The remaining three symposia will take place in FY 2004.

Sniper Task Force

In October 2002, 10 people within the Washington metropolitan area lost their lives in seemingly random acts of murder committed by snipers. In addition to the horror of the experience, the nation witnessed an exceptional level of cooperation among local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

This unprecedented violence spree had an impact beyond the immediate area in which these crimes were occurring, and it led to costs that went beyond the contingencies police departments normally build into their budgets. As a result, BJA provided assistance to offset costs incurred by state and local jurisdictions affected by the sniper investigation. In total, BJA paid nearly 60 percent (approximately \$2.5 million) of the

overtime expenses submitted by Virginia, Maryland, and Washington, D.C. and committed up to \$200,000 in funding each to Prince William and Fairfax Counties in Virginia to help cover the prosecution costs associated with the high-profile trial of the sniper suspects.³

In FY 2003, BJA also has provided funding to the Police Executive Research Forum to review what lessons were learned from the investigation to assist law enforcement agencies in preparing for future responses to multijurisdictional cases.

Law Enforcement Innovation Center

BJA funds the Law Enforcement Innovation Center (LEIC), a criminal justice training and technical assistance program administered by the University of Tennessee's Institute for Public Service. Established in 2000 as a partnership between the University of Tennessee and the Knoxville Police Department, LEIC's goals are threefold: (1) to provide advanced technical and advanced leadership training, (2) to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance and advanced technology transfer, and (3) to develop partnerships between local law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve. LEIC provides training and technology-transfer assistance to city and county law enforcement agencies, primarily in the southeastern United States.

LEIC training focuses on four areas:

- **Leadership and executive training.** One program offered is the Southeastern Command and Leadership Academy, composed of seven 1-week sessions over an 8-month period, which prepares law enforcement officers to be leaders. The second class graduated 20 students from the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee in February 2003. In FY 2002, LEIC also developed the Law Enforcement CEO Survival Course, presented to the Tennessee
- **Association of Chiefs of Police** in June 2003.
- **Advanced law enforcement technologies.** Since July 2002, LEIC has been actively working on the Corridor Access Police Tracking Uniform Records Exchange (CAPTURE). This multijurisdictional database, expected to be completed in mid-2003, will allow participating law enforcement agencies to investigate criminal activity in the southeastern technology corridor.
- **Operational law enforcement innovations.** Under this initiative, LEIC developed a National Forensic Academy, an intensive 10-week course designed to enhance the skills and expertise of crime scene investigators. So far, 56 investigators have graduated.
- **Community partnership programs.** Under this initiative, LEIC works with the Aspire Program for Youth, which engages high school students from across the southeast region in meaningful projects that help their schools and communities. The Aspire Program, an outgrowth of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools initiative, seeks to change youth attitudes and norms regarding the use of alcohol, drugs, and violence and to create more safe and disciplined learning environments. In FY 2002, more than 525 students from the 9th through 12th grades participated in this year-long program. These students contributed thousands of hours of needed service and had the opportunity to be leaders in their schools and communities. In fall 2002, the Aspire Program, with assistance from LEIC, began an eight-state expansion.

Adjudication

Prosecutors, judges, and court personnel are not only focused on traditional case management, but also are using innovative

approaches to reduce crime and recidivism. They recognize that crimes involving drug use, sex offenses, and mentally ill and disabled offenders require a different approach to ensure that these offenders are brought to justice and receive proper treatment so they will not reoffend once they return to their communities. Even though local court personnel are responsible for deciding how to meet these needs, BJA is committed to easing this task by providing the resources, tools, and support necessary to balance punishment with treatment.

Community Justice and Courts

The Center for Court Innovation (CCI) is a public-private partnership dedicated to improving the performance of courts and criminal justice agencies. CCI's BJA-funded Problem-Solving Courts Project is part of a multiyear effort to transform how courts in New York State address difficult legal and social problems, including juvenile delinquency, domestic violence, and drug addiction. In particular, CCI seeks to encourage New York's courts to use a problem-solving approach. That is, New York's courts should not only process cases, but also attempt to strengthen neighborhoods, aid victims, and change the behavior of offenders.

The FY 2002 grant for \$3.5 million funded three initiatives:

- **Ongoing experimentation.** By launching a series of new problem-solving initiatives, such as a juvenile domestic violence court and a community mediation project at the Midtown Community Court, CCI seeks to test a problem-solving approach with new problems, jurisdictions, and settings. If these ideas are successful, they can then be expanded to serve additional locations.
- **Technical assistance/training.** CCI provides court planners throughout the

state with hands-on training and assistance to support the development and replication of integrated domestic violence courts, drug courts, and other problem-solving courts.

- **Technology.** Finally, CCI is building a state-of-the-art information technology system to support the continuing success of problem-solving courts. This system will help monitor the status of treatment, track results, and improve service delivery. CCI will pilot test the system in FY 2003.

In November 2002, the Problem-Solving Courts Project supported a formal curriculum and held the first training program in New York State geared exclusively for directors of problem-solving courts. Also, four integrated domestic violence courts that handle criminal and civil cases were opened in New York for families with overlapping cases related to domestic violence. The goal is to use a "one family, one judge" approach to ensure consistent orders and safety for victims and children.

Sentencing Strategies

The Sentencing Project was founded to encourage discussion and development of sentencing practices that benefit defenders and defendants, communities, and victims. It is a leader in the development of alternative sentencing programs, the reform of criminal justice policy, and research on incarceration, racial disparity, and effective means of crime control. The Sentencing Project has provided technical assistance and helped establish alternative sentencing programs in more than 22 states.

In FY 2002, The Sentencing Project collaborated with the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice (NABCJ) to develop a 2-day train-the-trainer session for the association's annual conference. Thirty association members participated in the training, which provided new trainers with

The Sentencing Project

As a result of a BJA grant made in FY 2000, The Sentencing Project developed, published, and widely disseminated a manual for practitioners on reducing racial disparity in the criminal justice system. The manual is the most comprehensive of its kind. To demonstrate application of the approach developed in the manual, BJA again provided support for The Sentencing Project to provide training

and technical assistance to jurisdictions struggling with this issue.

Bloomington, Indiana (Monroe County), for example, requested The Sentencing Project's services after an initial study showed that African Americans were arrested at three times their proportion of the county's population. The Sentencing Project reviewed the initial study and developed comprehensive recommendations for further

analysis, highlighting the systemic nature of the problem and the need to address each component of the justice system. These recommendations served as the basis for a more complete analysis of the dynamics of local racial disparities and for The Sentencing Project to work with local leadership to bring together stakeholders to develop practical approaches to the problem. ●

the information and skills necessary to lead sessions on reducing racial disparity in the criminal justice system.

In addition to developing training and technical assistance programs, The Sentencing Project continued to address the special requirements for providing effective representation to youth prosecuted in adult criminal court. In FY 2002, The Sentencing Project commenced an original research project in Miami, Florida; through interviews, approximately 100 youth will document their experience with victimization at school, at work, in the family, and involving sex and violence. The data will categorize the challenges these young people face and emphasize the importance of appropriate juvenile services. In turn, The Sentencing Project will identify youth's needs and develop recommendations to improve representation of youth charged as adults.

The project also will interview Miami public defenders to document their perspectives on youth charged as adults in their jurisdiction. Research results, which are expected to be published in FY 2003, will help defenders assess their program needs and facilitate the flow of information to prosecutors prior to their decision to charge a young person as an adult or a juvenile defendant.

Mental Health Courts

BJA funding to the Council of State Governments contributed to the Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project (www.consensusproject.org). The project's report resulted from a national 2-year effort to improve the response to people with mental illness who come into contact (or are at risk of coming into contact) with the criminal justice system. It provides policymakers, practitioners, advocates, and others with an array of options and ideas, many of which have emerged in communities across the country. Partner agencies in this effort included the Association of State Correctional Administrators; Bazelon Center for Mental Health Law; Center for Behavioral Health, Justice, and Public Policy; National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors; Police Executive Research Forum; and Pretrial Services Resource Center. BJA also is working closely with the Department of Health and Human Services' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to coordinate training and technical assistance in the area of mental health.

This report reflects a consensus among the stakeholders in the criminal justice and mental health systems. Legislators, policymakers, practitioners, and other agents of change can implement the detailed

"At the Bureau of Justice Assistance, we know that one of the most pressing problems facing criminal justice practitioners and policymakers is the increasing number of people with mental illness coming into contact with the criminal justice system. The Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project is an important resource for those on the front lines, as well as for policy and program decisionmakers at every level of government."

*—Richard R. Nedelkoff, while serving as
Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance*

recommendations in this report. Each recommendation has been developed and approved by experts from a diverse range of perspectives who work in and administer the departments, agencies, and organizations that try every day to address the needs of people with mental illness in the criminal justice system.

Mental health courts were designed to respond to the problem of mentally ill misdemeanants and, in some jurisdictions, low-level felony offenders who repeatedly cycle through the criminal justice system without receiving the assistance they need. Jurisdictions with mental health courts have recognized the recurring issue of inadequate screening and treatment of mentally ill/mentally impaired defendants and offenders.

Through BJA's FY 2002 Byrne Discretionary Grant Program, Congress directed the expenditure of \$4 million for mental health courts. BJA has used the funds to help establish 23 mental health courts that will bring systemwide improvements in the ways

that communities address offenders with mental disabilities or illnesses. The states, state and local courts, local governments, and tribal governments selected to receive grant funds were chosen through a competitive solicitation. The funds were awarded in spring 2003.

The courts will provide ongoing judicial supervision and comprehensive case management as service providers assist clients with mental health treatment, housing, employment, education, and other support services as part of this deferred prosecution program. BJA plans to provide technical assistance to grant demonstration projects and to develop a number of products that will serve the corrections, courts, mental health, and law enforcement communities.

Money Laundering

The Department of the Treasury developed the Financial Crime-Free Communities Support (C-FIC) Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program in 1998 to develop innovative programs at the local and state levels that combat money laundering and financial crimes. Treasury and BJA—which administers the program—encourage state and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices to identify emerging or chronic money laundering issues within their jurisdictions and propose innovative strategies for addressing those issues.

In FY 2002, \$2.55 million was awarded to address money laundering and provide grant recipients with training and technical assistance to combat these crimes. The program made 22 grant awards: 9 in FY 2000, 8 in FY 2001, and 5 in FY 2002. Four grant programs originally funded in FYs 2000 and 2001 were granted additional funding in FY 2002. The final year of funding will be in FY 2003 for closeout activities.

BJA provided grantees with technical assistance on substantive issues, which, in

Suppressing Financial Crime and Money Laundering

Several of the grantees who have received funding from the Financial Crime-Free Communities Support (C-FIC) Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program have made important contributions to the national effort to suppress financial crime and money laundering. For instance, the Arizona Attorney General's Office identified the money transmitter industry* as an integral and important component in the movement of currency from various points in the country to the Southwest Border. In

response to this finding, the Arizona Attorney General's Office worked directly with the money transmitters to develop safeguards that the industry could implement. In the course of the collaboration, the Arizona Attorney General's Office also identified many of the money transmitters who operated outside the law and, in turn, secured a number of arrests and convictions that destroyed a number of money laundering rings.

The Arizona Attorney General's Office also drafted a new state statute to regulate the money transmitter industry and saw it through to enactment. The statute, which implements the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act, has been cited by the U.S. Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations as a "model of its type." ●

*In law enforcement and financial circles, the "money transmitter industry" is the collective name given to commercial businesses that make electronic transfers of funds for the public. This industry facilitates money laundering by enabling launderers to move money from one point to another electronically, thus lessening the need for bulk movement of currency.

turn, enabled grantees to establish new anti-money laundering programs and make an important contribution to the nation's anti-money laundering effort. C-FIC has been successful in providing funding for new and existing anti-money laundering programs. In FY 2002, the 17 existing programs opened hundreds of new cases and recovered approximately \$2 million in currency and property involved in money laundering schemes. Some projects were successful in developing new techniques to deal with more traditional forms of money laundering, while others were able to identify new money laundering schemes and develop techniques to deal with these newer schemes. In each case, as documented by the dozens of arrests and convictions reported throughout the C-FIC Program, the grantees were able to expand their operations.

Judicial Training

Since 1963, the National Judicial College (NJC) has provided educational and professional development opportunities to more than 58,000 judges worldwide. From limited

jurisdiction judges to U.S. Supreme Court justices, attendees from all areas of the judicial system have benefitted from the very best in judicial education offered at the college.

The National Judicial College's goal is to educate judges through innovative course presentations by well-trained faculty. Specifically, between April 1, 2002 and March 31, 2003, NJC devoted the majority of its \$750,000 in funding to permit judges to attend courses on criminal law, tribal courts, substance abuse, and co-occurring disorders (defendants with mental health and substance abuse issues).

NJC also offered faculty development workshops and developed two distance-learning workshops to reach those judges who cannot afford to attend in-person courses. Finally, NJC continued its ongoing curriculum research and needs assessment in judicial education, revised selected existing courses, and developed several new courses dealing with elder issues, substance abuse, judges' bench skills, and management skills, among others.

National Association of Court Management

Judges and court administrators must ensure that justice is fair and impartial. To help them meet this responsibility, BJA underwrote court reform efforts in the 1980s focusing on the development of unified state court systems. BJA began this century by supporting the National Association of Court Management's (NACM's) Core Competency Curriculum Guidelines (3CG).

The 3CG project benefits judges and court managers responsible for the leadership,

management, and administration of local and state courts. Its premise is that court systems and their constituent courts are complex, multilayered organizations that can deliver swift, fair, and effective justice best when their managers have the necessary knowledge, skills, and ability to carry out their executive-level responsibilities.

In FY 2002, BJA awarded nearly \$340,000 to this project, which focused on defining the core areas of court management skill

and responsibility. These core competency curriculum guidelines were defined, and an updated list of the guidelines will be released in FY 2003. The guidelines provide, for the first time, a comprehensive statement of what court leaders need to know and what they should be able to do. NACM has received written comments on the guidelines and requests for technical assistance from 43 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Canada, Nicaragua, Australia, Palau, Singapore, and Hong Kong. ●

DNA Training and Technical Assistance

Prosecutors must meet the ever-changing challenges of maximizing use of DNA evidence. With grant funds provided by BJA, the American Prosecutors Research Institute's (APRI's) DNA Forensics Program has become the leading source of information and assistance for the nation's prosecutors, providing services in three basic areas: training, technical assistance, and resource materials.

In FY 2002, APRI facilitated a number of training programs for prosecutors and related criminal justice professionals. Fifty-five prosecutors attended the basic course, *DNA: Witness to the Truth—Basic Techniques in Forensic DNA Evidence*, in Fort Lauderdale, Florida in September 2002. The curriculum included the basic science of DNA, basic statistics, admissibility, discovery, postconviction case review, and a tour of the nearby DNA laboratory.

APRI also presented both basic and advanced DNA courses in conjunction with the National District Attorneys Association at the National Advocacy Center in Columbia, South Carolina. Forty-five prosecutors attended each course. The advanced course, *Advanced Training in*

DNA for Prosecutors, featured trial advocacy segments that enhanced the ability of prosecutors to use DNA evidence effectively in the courtroom.

The DNA Forensics Program responded to 254 requests for assistance in FY 2002. Technical assistance consisted of legal research and analysis of cases and statutes, scientific literature reviews, information about DNA expert witnesses, and case-specific strategic assistance. Also, presentations on DNA topics were made in conjunction with state prosecutor coordinator organizations and national law enforcement organizations.

As a result of these and other efforts, prosecutors have been better prepared to use DNA evidence both at the pretrial stage and in the courtroom. APRI is poised to facilitate implementation of President Bush's proposed initiative, *Advancing Justice Through DNA Technology*, by providing much needed training and technical assistance to the nation's local and state prosecutors.

Community Prosecution Technical Assistance

The concept of community prosecution holds great promise for America's local prosecutors as they seek to reduce crime and improve the

quality of life for all citizens in their jurisdictions.

American Prosecutors Research Institute

The American Prosecutors Research Institute's National Center for Community Prosecution (NCCP) was funded by BJA to implement a program of technical assistance to grantees of BJA's community prosecution initiative and to other jurisdictions implementing community prosecution programs. The purpose of this technical assistance program has been to assist the nation's prosecutors in developing and enhancing comprehensive community prosecution initiatives. The ultimate goal is to fully integrate community prosecution into the working philosophy of America's criminal justice system, making a real difference within specific communities.

During FY 2002, NCCP conducted two courses, *Expanding the Role of the Community Prosecutor* and *Developing a Community Prosecution Program*, in conjunction with the National District Attorneys Association at the National Advocacy Center in Columbia, South Carolina. More than 50 prosecutors from across the country attended each course. NCCP also hosted two symposia to gain input from experienced community prosecutors to update the *Community Prosecution Implementation Manual*, which was first published in 1995.

Finally, NCCP staff responded to 750 technical assistance contacts and conducted 4 technical assistance site visits. In FY 2003, NCCP will continue its technical assistance work and site visits and host the Second National Community Prosecution Conference in Washington, D.C. APRI also will publish a series of monographs on specific community prosecution topics.

The George Washington University

In FY 2001, BJA provided funding to the Institute on Crime, Justice and Corrections (ICJC) at The George Washington University to implement a technical assistance program for grantees of BJA's community prosecution initiative. The purpose of this technical

assistance program has been to elevate the quality and increase the availability of performance-related data to identify promising programs and models of intervention.

In fall 2002, ICJC and other technical assistance providers participated in BJA's regional workshops for community prosecution grantees. Using both small- and large-group formats, ICJC conducted assessment workshops to provide grantees an opportunity to identify practical and realistic strategies for measuring the quality of program implementation and the impact of the program on the targeted crime problem. After the workshops, ICJC staff contacted each grantee by telephone to discuss the grantee's evaluation plans and recommend methods to collect and report data on each program's achievements.

In FY 2003, ICJC will provide written feedback to each grantee to solidify the recommended evaluation strategy. In addition, ICJC will provide ongoing support to sites that request more in-depth assistance. This assistance could include the construction of community surveys to identify the program's impact on the target community, the development of customized databases to maintain data collected, or the analysis and interpretation of data contained in existing databases. Depending on the intermediate success of the various programs, ICJC also may examine multiple programs' responses to a specific crime problem. Finally, ICJC will aggregate the data reported to BJA using the initiative-specific, semiannual progress reporting structure.

Center for Effective Public Policy

In FY 2001, BJA awarded grants to 75 jurisdictions around the country to plan, implement, or enhance community prosecution strategies. In addition to these 75 awards, BJA also identified and designated 9 Leadership Site grantees—which were clustered into three regions—to serve as mentors to other prosecutor and city/county

attorney offices nationwide. To encourage the 75 sites to share ideas, strategies, and best practices with each other, BJA asked the Leadership Site grantees to host regional training sessions. With assistance from the Center for Effective Public Policy and the four other community prosecution technical assistance providers—APRI, CCI, ICJC, and the Crime and Justice Research Institute at Temple University—the nine Leadership Site grantees met in regional groups to plan three training events.

The planning teams were composed of representatives of groups that are essential to the success of the community prosecution: the prosecutor's office, public defenders, the police department, and members of the community. The planning meetings were convened during the spring and summer of 2002 in Indianapolis, Indiana; Austin, Texas; and Brooklyn, New York. The training programs, which were held in the same cities, were held in October and November and attended by a total of more than 350 people.

Tribal Courts Assistance Program

Tribal courts play an integral role in American Indian and Alaska Native communities across the country. BJA's Tribal Courts Assistance Program (TCAP) is one of the primary vehicles for providing court-related support to tribes. More than 180 tribal communities competed for the first TCAP resources in FY 1999 to plan, enhance, and continue tribal judicial systems. Of these, 76 received awards that allowed them to develop single and/or intertribal court systems and to implement small and large tribal court enhancement projects. BJA followed with additional federal funds to eligible tribes who could apply to either plan the development of a tribal court or implement, enhance, and continue the operation of a tribal court. In all, 65 awards were made in FY 2002 for a total of more than \$12.2 million.

Through its TCAP technical assistance program, BJA works with the National Judicial

College; the National Tribal Justice Resource Center, a project of the National American Indian Court Judges Association; the University of North Dakota; the Alaska Inter-Tribal Council; the National Institute for Trial Advocacy; and a regional tribal justice center, the National Indian Justice Center, to provide training and technical assistance for tribal court personnel and promote cooperation among tribal justice systems and federal and state judicial systems. Many of these organizations worked in close collaboration to conduct two training sessions in FY 2002 to help American Indian tribes who received Tribal Court Assistance Program grants to develop, enhance, and sustain their tribal courts. The organizations also provided technical assistance to other tribal courts that needed their specialized expertise.

In addition, the National Tribal Justice Resource Center (www.ntjrc.org) operates a clearinghouse of tribal judicial resources; provides a searchable database of tribal justice opinions, codes, constitutions, court rules, and tribal-state agreements; and offers online reference and research services. The University of North Dakota and the Alaska Inter-Tribal Council provide technical assistance to improve the quality of justice in Indian Country, while the National Institute for Trial Advocacy hosts training sessions for tribal prosecutors and tribal defense lawyers.

Telemarketing Fraud Technical Assistance

It is estimated that illegal telemarketers steal at least \$40 billion a year from Americans, which translates into more than \$4 million per hour. The consequences for victims can be devastating both financially and emotionally. Fraudulent telemarketers often prey on the elderly, using telephone, mail, and Internet scams to rob these individuals of their self-respect and financial resources.

In FY 2002, BJA continued to support a consortium of prevention, education, and prosecution projects to thwart fraudulent

telemarketers who prey on senior citizens. A major component of the project is the Telemarketing Fraud Training Task Force, a multiagency committee led by the National Association of Attorneys General that includes the National District Attorneys Association, the National White Collar Crime Center, and the American Association of Retired Persons.

The task force's goals are to raise awareness of telemarketing fraud within the state and local prosecutorial and law enforcement communities, assess the needs of states and local communities to prevent and combat telemarketing fraud, identify how state and local law enforcement could best leverage their resources, and educate consumers about how to avoid becoming victims of telemarketing fraud.

Members of the task force train people at three BJA-funded demonstration sites that have implemented innovative telemarketing prevention and enforcement programs. In Hillsborough County, Florida, a task force has been implemented to fight telemarketing fraud. And in the North Carolina Office of the Attorney General in Raleigh, an investigator prosecutes fraudulent telemarketing companies and educates the public and key individuals regarding how to identify and stop telemarketing fraud. Finally, in Montpelier, Vermont, the state's Office of the Attorney General dedicates prosecutorial and investigative resources to and continues to build ties with Canada by working with the National Association of Attorneys General to establish investigative liaison relationships.

In FY 2002, BJA also continued to fund the National Consumers League (NCL), which provides local law enforcement agencies with tools to conduct effective public education programs aimed at preventing telemarketing fraud. NCL's primary objectives are to empower consumers to avoid victimization, encourage victims to report fraud crimes, develop and disseminate a Telemarketing Fraud Education Kit for law enforcement agencies, and participate in public forums—

such as radio programs—to heighten awareness of telemarketing crime.

Drug Courts and Substance Abuse

Communities throughout the country have come to realize that drugs and drug-related crimes have a devastating impact on their criminal justice systems. In response to this concern, OJP investigated innovative approaches to address the needs of the substance-abusing offender. Drug courts integrated substance abuse treatment, sanctions, and incentives with case management to place nonviolent drug-involved defendants in judicially supervised rehabilitation programs. The 1994 Crime Act created the drug court program and authorized a technical assistance initiative administered by the Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO). As part of the OJP reorganization, DCPO joined BJA in November 2002. We are committed to continuing that office's work to strengthen the drug court movement and increase the effectiveness of local drug courts.

Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program

The Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program provides financial and technical assistance to states, local and state courts, units of local government, and American Indian tribal governments to develop and implement treatment drug courts that effectively integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting with jurisdiction over nonviolent, substance-abusing offenders.

BJA-funded drug court programs are required by law to target nonviolent offenders and must implement a drug court based on either the adult drug court 10 key components or the juvenile drug court 16 strategies. These elements, which are detailed in the

documents *Defining Drug Courts: The Key Components* (www.ncjrs.org/html/bja/define/welcome.html) and *Juvenile Drug Courts: Strategies in Practice* (www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/197866.pdf), respectively, describe the basic elements that define drug courts and provide drug courts with general, practical guidance on how to get established, what to consider, whom to include, and how to proceed. The drug court program supports the following drug court activities: adult drug court implementation, juvenile drug court implementation, family drug court implementation, single jurisdiction drug court enhancement, and statewide drug court enhancement.

The overall goal of the drug court strategy is to build capacity at the local and state levels by:

1. Providing direct funding to local courts to implement or enhance a drug court.
2. Providing an array of training and technical assistance opportunities to implement best practices.
3. Supporting the evaluation of drug courts to demonstrate their effectiveness.
4. Partnering with the drug court field to integrate the drug court movement into the mainstream court system.

Under the first component, BJA awarded approximately \$34.3 million in FY 2002 to plan, implement, or enhance a drug court. Ninety-four jurisdictions in 31 states and 2 territories received funding:

- Planning: 10 awards were made for a total of nearly \$300,000.
- Implementation: 66 awards were made for a total of nearly \$30 million.
- Enhancement: 18 awards were made for a total of more than \$4 million.

To implement the second component of the strategy, the National Drug Court Training

and Technical Assistance Program helps drug court practitioners plan, implement, and sustain effective drug court programs. It also builds capacity at the local and state levels to provide comprehensive practitioner-based training and technical assistance. In FY 2002, 160 communities attended training on how to implement an adult, a juvenile, a tribal, or a family drug court. From 1995 through 2002, 94 percent of the communities that have attended the training have either implemented a drug court or are currently planning to implement a drug court. BJA also has furthered the goal of integrating drug courts into the mainstream court system by developing a statewide training initiative, which will be implemented in FY 2003.

In support of BJA's evaluation program, BJA provided the National Institute of Justice with FY 2002 funding to conduct a recidivism study on drug court graduates. The study collected data from 100 of the largest drug courts, randomly selected a representative sample of more than 2,000 graduates, and determined that 1 year after graduation there was only a 16.7 percent rate of recidivism. The final report of the study, *Recidivism Rates for Drug Court Graduates: Nationally Based Estimates* (www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/201229.pdf), was released in July 2003.

"This is not an individual endeavor. This is a team, and [the Drug Court Planning Initiative, a component of the National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program,] really looks at the juvenile justice system and drug court planning from a systemic approach. The overall goal is to help the youth."

—Judge Michael McPhail, Forrest County Youth Court, in response to Forrest County, Mississippi being selected to participate in the Drug Court Planning Initiative

In FY 2002, a videotape, "Sixteen Steps," which describes the 16 strategies or recommendations for a juvenile drug court, was released. The tape teaches communities to adapt the core drug court program to their courts' unique characteristics and community. Another videotape, "Recovering Lives, Uncovering Hope," highlights the successful juvenile drug courts of Missoula, Montana; Las Cruces, New Mexico; and San Francisco, California to show viewers how each jurisdiction has a unique way of assessing each offender's full potential.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program

The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Formula Grant Program assists states and units of local government in developing and implementing residential substance abuse treatment programs within state and local correctional and detention facilities. RSAT programs provide individual and group treatment activities for offenders. Each program must last between 6 and 12 months; provide residential treatment facilities set apart from the general population; focus on the substance abuse problems of the inmate; and develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve the substance abuse and related problems.

During FY 2002, 56 states and territories received a total of \$70 million in RSAT funding. The RSAT Program has funded a number of successful initiatives nationwide. One such initiative is the WINGS therapeutic community program located within the Warm Springs Correctional Center of Carson City, Nevada. This program is based on a biopsychosocial model of addiction recovery. It treats up to 105 inmates at a time, for a period of 9–12 months. The daily regimen includes group and individual counseling, substance abuse education, self-help groups, life-skills development, and release planning.

"These grants represent opportunities to break the link between drugs and crime. When offenders return to society drug free, they are less likely to commit more crimes and return to prison and less likely to use drugs again."

—Attorney General John Ashcroft, in reference to the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program

Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots Program

In FY 2000, Congress appropriated money to the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) to assist state and local law enforcement agencies in combating methamphetamine production, distribution, and use and to reimburse the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for properly removing and disposing of hazardous materials from clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. The resulting Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots Program is administered by both BJA and COPS, in cooperation with DEA.

The Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots Program addresses a broad array of law enforcement initiatives pertaining to the investigation of methamphetamine trafficking in many heavily affected areas of the country. Among the many challenges that law enforcement agencies face are the discovery, interdiction, and dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories. BJA continued to work with each grantee, as well as with the federal partners in this program—DEA and the Environmental Protection Agency—to ensure that hazardous waste cleanup was accomplished in the most effective and efficient ways possible.

In FY 2002, BJA oversaw a total of \$6.75 million in grants to 10 designated sites. The Arizona Methamphetamine Program received funding to continue training investigators

throughout Arizona to become certified clandestine laboratory investigators. The grantee's goals are to certify 80 new clandestine laboratory investigators, provide laboratory investigators with the necessary safety and investigative equipment, and offer an advanced class in laboratory investigation to investigators statewide.

The East Tennessee Methamphetamine Task Force also received funding in FY 2002. The task force worked with county sheriffs, prosecutors, and local, state, and federal law enforcement officers from 18 counties in eastern Tennessee to provide the training, equipment, and support that law enforcement agents need to fight the producers and traffickers of methamphetamine.

BJA also continued to provide training to law enforcement officers who deal with clandestine methamphetamine laboratory

enforcement. Training programs included the Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement Training Program, the Center for Task Force Training Program, and the Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratory



Enforcement Training and Technical Assistance Program.

Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program

In FYs 2001 and 2002, Congress appropriated a total of more than \$9 million to OJP to establish an initiative to help prevent and control alcohol and substance abuse in tribal communities. Administered by BJA, the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program was made available to federally recognized tribes that were interested in competing for federal funds to either develop a comprehensive public safety strategy or enhance an existing plan.

This program has three components. The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Law Enforcement component focuses on the illegal possession, distribution, and trafficking of alcohol and controlled substances. Law enforcement partnerships and strategies are emphasized to prevent and control illegal activity in tribal communities. The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services component of the program focuses on breaking the cycle of alcohol consumption, substance abuse, and crime. The third component combines these two efforts. BJA also awarded a grant to a technical assistance provider who will plan and conduct training seminars and help build grantees' evaluation capacities.

Twenty-five tribal governments were selected in FY 2002 to receive a total of nearly \$5 million, with awards made in FY 2003, and one \$700,000 award was made to a technical assistance provider. The technical assistance consortium that was identified to provide program services is administered by Fox Valley Technical College of Appleton, Wisconsin, in conjunction with the Northern Plains Indian Law Center of the University of North Dakota, the National Judicial College, and the National Crime Prevention Council.

Center for Task Force Training

BJA developed and implemented the Center for Task Force Training (CentTF) Program in the early 1990s to increase the effectiveness of multijurisdictional narcotics task force management and enforcement efforts throughout the nation. The program's objectives are to develop and refine curricula, deliver training, produce multimedia resources, and develop and maintain an informational web site and web-based resource center. Currently, the CentTF Program addresses three primary areas: narcotics task force command and management, methamphetamine investigation management, and rave/club drugs awareness.

Narcotics Task Force Workshop. This workshop on multijurisdictional narcotics enforcement operations is a 3-day course designed for commanders of multijurisdictional narcotics task forces and supervisory personnel. This training focuses on the administrative and operational issues unique to multijurisdictional narcotics enforcement efforts and includes the use of practical exercises. In FY 2002, 5 workshops were held by request and were attended by a total of 243 state and local law enforcement officers.

Methamphetamine Investigation

Management Workshop. This 3-day workshop is designed for state and local law enforcement officers and addresses the operational aspects of managing methamphetamine investigations and other problems specific to these types of investigations. The training addresses the methamphetamine problem, clandestine labs, manufacturing methamphetamine, first response procedures, investigation techniques, raid issues, child-welfare issues, and information on other commonly manufactured drugs of abuse. In FY 2002, 7 workshops were held by request and attended by a total of 659 state and local law enforcement officers.

Rave/Club Drugs Awareness Seminar. This 1-day seminar for state and local law enforcement officers focuses on a relatively new problem facing law enforcement—the proliferation of synthetic illicit drugs commonly associated with the nightclub or “rave” scene. Training for this program includes information on the rave culture, investigation techniques, and drug and user identification. In FY 2002, 7 classes were held and attended by a total of 711 state and local law enforcement officers.

The CentTF Resource Center (www.iir.com/centf/resource_center) is a centralized, secure source of current narcotics investigative information and techniques that is available only to authorized law

enforcement agencies and investigators. The CentTF Resource Center was developed in FY 2002 and includes a general information section and an investigative information section that will be available through the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) secure intranet (riss.net). The general information section was implemented in December 2002, and the investigative information section will be available in FY 2003.



Community and Institutional Corrections

Public safety requires effective supervision and management of offenders in the community. Community supervision officers must balance the time required to manage growing caseloads and their desire to provide offenders with the services they need to become law-abiding citizens. Throughout the country, state and local probation and parole officers are developing new ways to meet these challenges, including building partnerships between law enforcement and community corrections.

It is no less important for incarcerated offenders to be prepared to return to their communities and live a law-abiding lifestyle. Reentry programs provide a broad range of services for offenders while ensuring accountability. Through reentry programs, corrections staff provide inmates with the opportunities to develop life and work skills because such programs provide treatment, vocational training, and educational opportunities and address substance abuse and mental health issues. BJA's objective is to provide the tools, guidance, resources, and support necessary to those who manage and work with offenders so we can ensure that public safety is maintained while offenders reintegrate themselves into the community.

Florida Department of Corrections

Through the Reentry Initiative, the Florida Department of Corrections (FDOC) is partnering with the Palm Beach County Workforce Development Board and several local and state agencies to develop a community-based reentry program that focuses on increasing public safety, reducing recidivism among youthful offenders, and

decreasing overall crime rates. FDOC's reentry program targets offenders ages 18–35 who have been released from state correctional facilities and are returning to Palm Beach County. FDOC's reentry program provides job training and placement, educational services, vocational

assistance, counseling, anger management counseling, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, housing assistance, long-term community-based support, community service, faith-based mentoring, family reunification, victim restitution, and intensive case management.

Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative

While continuing to assist states, communities, and national organizations in developing effective reintegration strategies, BJA also participated in OJP's Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (Reentry Initiative). This initiative—developed by OJP in conjunction with the Department of Labor, Department of Health and Human Services, and other federal partners—is a comprehensive effort that addresses both juvenile and adult populations of serious, high-risk offenders. It provides funding to

develop, implement, enhance, and evaluate reentry strategies that will ensure the safety of the community and the reduction of serious, violent crime.



The discretionary funding available through the Reentry Initiative is provided to fill any gaps in existing local, state, and federal resources. The federal partners came together to help local and state agencies navigate the complex field of existing state formula and block grants and to assist them in accessing, redirecting, and leveraging those resources to support all components of a comprehensive reentry program.

The Reentry Initiative promotes the development of model reentry programs that begin in correctional institutions and continue

throughout an offender's transition to and stabilization in the community. These programs will provide for individual reentry plans that address issues confronting offenders as they return to the community. The initiative encompasses three phases: Phase 1—Protect and Prepare: Institution-Based Programs; Phase 2—Control and Restore: Community-Based Transition Programs; and Phase 3—Sustain and Support: Community-Based Long-Term Support Programs.

In FY 2002, a total of 68 grants were awarded to states, territories, and the District of Columbia. Of these, 45 have been developed and managed within BJA. The remainder are administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Executive Office for Weed and Seed. More information about this program is available at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reentry.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program

For many years, the United States has experienced increased levels of illegal immigration along its southern border with Mexico. This has created significant problems and issues for local, state, and federal governments attempting to control and cope with the thousands of illegal immigrants who often need medical, educational, and social services. A percentage of these individuals commit crimes and are arrested on state

criminal charges. In an effort to provide direct support for states and localities that incarcerate these special offenders, Congress created the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP).

Administered by BJA in conjunction with the Immigration and Naturalization Service,⁴ SCAAP provides funds to the chief executive officer of any state or locality that incarcerates undocumented criminal aliens for state-related offenses. SCAAP payments may be used for any lawful purpose. Awards are based on a formula that accounts for correctional officer salary costs and the number of verified criminal aliens incarcerated in a reporting period. In FY 2002, the Department of Justice paid 662 jurisdictions more than \$550 million for the incarceration of 311,000 undocumented criminal aliens for a total number of days in excess of 37 million.

Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands Program

The Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands Program provides funds to American Indian and Alaska Native tribes to construct correctional facilities on tribal lands for the incarceration of offenders subject to tribal jurisdiction. Grantees are responsible for fully supporting, operating, and maintaining these correctional facilities. Technical assistance is provided to grantees as necessary for needs assessment, facility planning, and project management.

In FY 2002, Congress appropriated nearly \$35.2 million for grants and technical assistance. During FY 2002, the following tribes received funding under this program: the Oglala Sioux Tribe (\$12.4 million), the Tohono O’odham Nation (\$6.76 million), and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe (\$6.2 million).

Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program

The BJA-administered Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) Certification Program was

created to encourage states and units of local government to establish for prisoners employment opportunities that approximate private-sector work opportunities. The program is designed to place inmates in a realistic work environment, pay them the prevailing local wage for similar work, and enable them to acquire marketable skills to increase their potential for successful rehabilitation and meaningful employment on release.

BJA certifies that each PIE Certification Program meets statutory and federal guideline requirements, including assurances that inmate workers will not displace local civilian labor. Currently, 34 state authorities and 4 county correctional industry programs are certified in the United States. These programs operate more than 180 business partnerships with private industry. In 2002, PIE Certification Programs generated more than \$2.9 million for victims’ programs, \$1.9 million for inmate family support, \$10.1 million for correctional institution room and board costs, and \$4.3 million in state and federal taxes. A recent field assessment of the program found a high level of regulatory compliance.

In FY 2002, this program’s training and technical assistance provider, the National Correctional Industries Association, began collecting field data for a research initiative designed to evaluate how participation in this program affects offenders’ in-prison behavior, postrelease job placement success, and recidivism.

In addition, The George Washington University began an economic impact analysis of the PIE Certification Program inmate wages and deductions. The fundamental goal of the research is to identify, describe, and document in more detail who gets benefits from PIE inmate incomes and the magnitude of those benefits. The detailed analysis will (1) identify additional beneficiaries (such as from employer-paid contributions), (2) provide more information on beneficiaries and the role of PIE payments in the context of

More About Jail Industries

BJA released two monographs in FY 2002 that address jail industries. The first monograph, *Business Planning Guide for Jail Industries* (www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/165147.pdf), identifies key elements of a business plan to determine why a jail industry program does or should exist and how it might benefit inmates, other programs, and the community. The second monograph, *Developing a Jail Industry* (www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/182506.pdf), emphasizes the value of the development process in creating and/or improving a jail industry by identifying six principles of success. It also contains a workbook of specific ideas and guidance on a 15-component development process and lists potential benefits, obstacles, and opportunities of a jail industry.

recipients (such as Social Security and Medicare), (3) account for net federal taxes paid after refunds, and (4) provide more information on likely benefits and beneficiaries if annual PIE incomes were closer to national income averages. A preliminary report will be released in late FY 2003.

Center for Community Corrections

The Center for Community Corrections (CCC) seeks to increase the use of community corrections as an alternative for nonviolent offenders. CCC is moving toward this goal through the extensive integration and outreach activities of key groups (e.g., the American Probation and Parole Association, International Community Corrections Association, American Correctional Association, and National Governors Association) that systematically focus on issues and trends that support initiatives designed to expand the use of community corrections within all levels of government.

The program brings together a variety of supporters and resources from community corrections to solidify and build on the current work of CCC. Activities this past fiscal year included:

- Working with the National Committee on Community Corrections (a public-private coalition that promotes an

effective system of community-based sanctions) to steer and review the work of CCC and enhance collaboration among various groups and elected officials.

- Providing recommendations on the best ways to convey ideas and models to the community corrections field.
- Creating a working group to study the problems of intergovernmental relations as they pertain to community corrections.
- Conducting workshops and regional meetings and developing materials and articles that reflect the results of regional meetings.
- Providing technical assistance to selected states and/or localities.

CCC is currently drafting a series of articles on the status of state community corrections funding to be published in the American Correctional Association's *Corrections Compendium*. The center also is drafting a monograph for criminal justice professionals who work with advisory boards.

Correctional Options Technical Assistance

The Correctional Options Demonstration Program focuses on promoting effective correctional options through dissemination of information and technical assistance that are practical, substantive, and tested. For the purposes of this program, the term "correctional option" has been defined to include community-based incarceration, weekend incarceration, correctional boot camps, transitional programs and aftercare services, day reporting, structured fines, electronic monitoring, intensive probation, and any other innovative sanction designed to have the greatest impact on offenders who can be dealt with more effectively in an environment other than a traditional correctional facility.

In FY 2002, the Institute for Crime, Justice and Corrections (ICJC) at The George Washington University continued Phase III of the Correctional Options Demonstration Program by providing technical assistance to jurisdictions seeking to implement and evaluate alternatives to incarceration. ICJC is in the process of providing technical assistance to three correctional agencies: the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Parole Division; Washington County (Oregon) Department of Community Corrections; and Arkansas Department of Corrections. The technical assistance and training will help evaluate the current risk and needs assessment process used to determine parolee success or failure.

In addition, ICJC is preparing a report on the lessons learned and the results of these correctional option programs. The report is expected to be published by the end of FY 2003.

Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program

The Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program provides funding to help jurisdictions implement comprehensive approaches to the effective management of sex offenders in the community or to enhance existing programs. Program funds are intended to increase public safety and reduce victimization.

To receive funds under this initiative, communities must have developed multidisciplinary teams that include law enforcement, probation and parole officers, other criminal justice personnel, courts, treatment providers, and victim advocates. The teams may use their grant funds to identify strengths and weaknesses in sex offender management systems and assess the staff and equipment necessary to identify, track, and treat sex offenders.

The program seeks to:

- Encourage jurisdictions to focus on the effective management of juvenile and adult sex offenders by engaging key stakeholders in a process that will build a base of knowledge regarding the practices currently employed by the jurisdiction.
- Provide assistance to jurisdictions as they forge new relationships in the management of this offender population and implement their plans.
- Collect information to both document and evaluate the effectiveness of these approaches and their outcomes.

In FY 2002, the total appropriation for this initiative was \$5 million. Eleven applicants received awards totaling nearly \$2.75 million. As in years past, the Center for Sex Offender Management also received funding to continue to act as a national resource by providing training, technical assistance, and information related to the management of sex offenders in the community, thereby reaching a greater number of jurisdictions with these important tools.

National Fatherhood Initiative

The National Fatherhood Initiative (NFI) promotes responsible fatherhood to confront the problem of father absence. With funding from BJA, NFI is able to combat the problem of father absence through programs that work with adolescents in an effort to reduce crime, violence, and drug abuse.

For example, NFI operates a program for incarcerated fathers, Long Distance Dads, that works to connect them with their children. The Long Distance Dads Program is used at correctional facilities in 26 states. NFI also operates a public education campaign, in conjunction with the Ad Council, that features informational material and public service announcements that encourage men to be responsible fathers. These resources

are available on NFI's web site at www.fatherhood.org.

NFI's National Fatherhood Resource Center and Clearinghouse offers an extensive assortment of resources for fathers. One resource is Doctor Dad, a train-the-trainer program that teaches new and expectant fathers basic health and safety skills they can use to care for their children. Finally, BJA funding also has allowed NFI to conduct several research projects that study marriage, responsible fatherhood, and how family structure affects a child's actions and behavior.

"You have generated grassroots support and important national awareness. You've encouraged public officials like me to think and act on this incredibly important issue."

—President George W. Bush, at the 2001 National Summit on Fatherhood, in reference to the National Fatherhood Initiative

Information Technology

In recent years, electronic information has become a driving force in commerce and popular culture and, in many ways, it has helped fuel an atmosphere of ever-growing public expectations regarding effective and efficient government service. Information sharing has never been so important.

OJP, including BJA, recognized the need for effective information sharing in 1998, when it established the Information Technology (IT) Initiative. The IT Initiative facilitates improved communication and information sharing at all levels of government and across all disciplines of the justice system. This funding and technical assistance initiative has helped states and local jurisdictions establish, integrate, and upgrade information systems and identification technologies, increasing their ability to prevent and fight crime.

The goal of BJA's Information Technology Policy Office is to facilitate appropriate information sharing among justice and public safety-related communities, increase public safety, and improve the administration of justice. Many of the activities related to these efforts may be viewed on OJP's Information Technology Initiatives web site at www.it.ojp.gov. The ability to share appropriate information efficiently and effectively is the critical "prevention" component that ensures all levels of government are better prepared to meet the challenges of the future.

Information Technology Standards

Functional Standards

OJP, including BJA, is addressing standards development from various perspectives. OJP is sponsoring the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global) Advisory Committee, a group composed of justice professionals who work collaboratively to address the policy, connectivity, and jurisdictional issues that have hampered effective justice information sharing. OJP is supporting the efforts of various justice and public safety organizations to develop functional standards for court automation in the justice and juvenile justice areas.⁵

The Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards (LEITS) Council brings together four of the nation's leading law enforcement associations—the National Sheriffs' Association, Police Executive Research Forum, International Association of Chiefs of Police, and National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives—to work in collaboration with BJA's IT Policy Office on information technology standards issues. The mission of the LEITS Council is to foster the use of strategic planning and the implementation of integrated justice systems that emphasize information sharing through promotion of information technology standards. This effort provides the opportunity for the law enforcement

community, through the associations represented, to speak with one voice on these issues.

The LEITS Council is focusing on facilitating the development of functional standards for Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management Systems (RMS). The council has developed a strategy that will use committees composed of members of the law enforcement and vendor communities and other CAD and RMS experts to validate the functional requirements.

The functional standards for courts are being developed as part of an ongoing national court automation standards program sponsored by the Conference of State Court Administrators/National Association of Court Managers Joint Technology Committee and staffed by the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). Significant progress has been made in preparing national functional standards for state court case management systems. The standards work has generated significant interest within the courts community; recent NCSC web site statistics show that these documents are the most accessed content on the NCSC web site.

The American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) has been overseeing a project to produce functional standards for automated case management systems (CMS) for adult probation. The project was conducted in partnership with NCSC and a standards development team composed of probation practitioners, criminal justice information technology experts, and information system vendors. APPA facilitated three meetings of project staff, NCSC staff, and the standards team to produce, review, edit, and enhance the draft document defining standards for probation CMS. This document is now available on APPA's web site (www.appa-net.org).

Finally, the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) and the Corrections Technology Association (CTA) have initiated a

partnership to define and develop common functional and data exchange standards. This comprehensive approach will involve a number of correctional agencies. Accomplishments in FY 2002 include the definition of data exchanges and business functions to be addressed.

To further the effort to create a more effective and efficient system of information sharing, BJA published

Mission Possible: Strong Governance Structures for the Integration of Justice Information Systems in FY 2002 to help jurisdictions create and deploy governance for the integration of their justice information systems. Survey data, coupled with case studies, combine for a

compelling study of how to accomplish better information integration through governance.



Extensible Markup Language Standards and Registry/Repository

BJA and the National Institute of Justice are coordinating funding support for OJP's goal of improved information sharing through an Extensible Markup Language (XML) project. This work also is being supported by Global.

In March 2001, the Joint Task Force on Rap Sheet Standardization, Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS), and LegalXML—now part of the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards—convened to discuss each of their XML efforts and how to consolidate them. In December 2001, the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators joined the effort because criminal justice officials often use driver and vehicle information to identify and locate people. The result was a Justice Reconciled Data Dictionary, which contains approximately 300 standard data elements. It currently is being used in several jurisdictions.

Efforts also are underway to test several alternatives for a registry/repository capability. BJA is exploring the possibility of partnering with various organizations, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and Department of Defense. In FY 2003, BJA will develop strategies to create an operational capability that enables justice information system developers to build and maintain systems that are more accessible, effective, efficient, and interoperable.

Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative Advisory Committee

To help guide and facilitate the efforts of the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative, high-ranking officials, including the U.S. Attorney General, reached out to key personnel from local, state, federal, tribal, and international justice entities to form the Global Advisory Committee (GAC) in 1998. The GAC membership reflects the Global tenet that the entire justice community must be involved in information exchange. Experts represent the following constituencies: law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, public defenders, courts, corrections agencies, probation and parole departments, and additional agencies directly involved in the justice process.

This group has made a positive impact on information sharing for justice and public safety communities. In FY 2002, the group facilitated a web-based Standards Registry Program—promoting national systems interoperability—and facilitated an ongoing Justice XML Data Project.

GAC also explored ways to improve the personal and technical communications systems that support the Department of Homeland Security's information-sharing mission. To advance this mission, GAC formed a new working group to examine the sharing

"The benefit that the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative makes to the justice community is accessibility to information and technology that often remains elusive, but desperately needs to be shared. Global brings together every aspect of the justice community in an environment that supports sharing, dialogue, and development of products that support the security of our communities individually and the nation collectively."

**—Superintendent Melvin Carraway,
Indiana State Police and Chairman of the
Global Intelligence Working Group**

of intelligence, expanded the GAC membership, and developed policies and practices to foster increased information sharing. GAC has engendered cooperation among members from disparate constituencies and levels of government, enabling them to resolve proprietary issues in pursuit of the common goal of sharing information.

Building on these achievements, GAC will promote the use and registration of standards through the Justice Standards Clearinghouse and explore the use of enterprisewide technology frameworks to facilitate broad-scale information sharing. Finally, GAC continued to develop working groups in the areas of security, privacy, and standards. In FY 2002, the Global Intelligence Working Group was formed to examine and document the particular challenges to intelligence sharing.

National White Collar Crime Center

The mission of the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) is to provide a nationwide support system for the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of economic and high-technology crime and to support and partner with other appropriate entities in initiatives addressing homeland security. NW3C's membership is composed of law enforcement agencies, state regulatory bodies with criminal investigative authority, and state and local prosecution offices. Its service and support efforts cross state boundaries, bringing agencies throughout the nation together to provide effective methods to combat cybercrime and economic crime.

Since 1980, NW3C has equipped agencies, through a combination of training and critical support services, with the resources they need to investigate, prosecute, and prevent these growing crimes. NW3C provides these ongoing services to its member agencies on an as-needed basis. NW3C classroom and computer-based training in cybercrime and economic crime have benefitted nearly 59,000 law enforcement officers nationwide. Most training programs are offered at no cost to NW3C member agencies. In addition, NW3C investigative support services help law enforcement officials at the local and state levels bring financial and cybercrime cases to successful prosecution. Public record search efforts help its members gather intelligence. To date, NW3C has conducted more than 72,000 searches and made available approximately \$2 million in funding to help agencies that handle multistate investigations involving cybercrime and economic crime.

In May 2000, NW3C and the FBI partnered to develop the Internet Fraud Complaint Center (IFCC). A dedicated web site (www.ifccfbi.gov) provides a mechanism by which consumers can file complaints about Internet crime. In FY 2002, the number of valid complaints filed totaled approximately 75,000, a 67 percent increase from FY 2001. Of the complaints

filed, more than 48,000 were referred to law enforcement agencies on behalf of the filing individual.

Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, IFCC's complaint/information handling ability was expanded to include a Terrorist Tip Portal. Since then, significant leads from the more than 304,000 tips reported through the IFCC web portal have greatly supported the FBI's investigative activities. In 2002, NW3C and the FBI received the Excellence.Gov award for their collaboration on IFCC. This award is presented to federal government agencies that demonstrate innovative electronic government initiatives. In FY 2003, IFCC will begin handling complaints of online fraud against businesses.

SEARCH—The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics

Information is a critical component of the justice system. Electronically sharing accurate and complete information in a timely, secure, and efficient manner is critical to meeting the operational requirements of local, state, and federal justice agencies and to complying with state and federal mandates.

In response to this need, BJA funds SEARCH—The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics. SEARCH seeks to improve the criminal justice system and the quality of justice through better information management, the effective application of information and identification technology, and responsible law and policy. In 1998, SEARCH and BJA undertook the Planning for Integrated Justice Information Systems Project to facilitate information sharing among justice agencies and further the goals of building an integrated justice system.

This project provides resources to jurisdictions to enable them to document, analyze, and reengineer information flow and business

processes within justice systems. By analyzing information exchanges, jurisdictions can identify flaws in their current information processing, which can be addressed in business process refinements and through more comprehensive reengineering.

In FY 2002, this project provided ongoing support to local and state jurisdictions for integrated systems planning and implementation by continuing to identify and develop common documents, datasets, and data elements for the standards initiative; offering technical assistance and training; and developing a certification program for public- and private-sector individuals who will work with the Justice Information Exchange Model Modeling Tool®.

National Association of State Chief Information Officers

The National Association of State Chief Information Officers' (NASCIO's) mission is to shape national information technology policy through collaborative partnerships, information sharing, and knowledge transfer across jurisdictional and functional boundaries. NASCIO represents state chief information officers and information resource executives and managers from the 50 states, 5 U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia. In 1998, BJA awarded NASCIO a grant to conduct a State Information System Architecture Survey and report its recommendations for an architectural template.

NASCIO published guidance documents supporting enterprise architecture initiatives, including *Business Case Basics and Beyond*; *Public Sector Information Security: A Call for Action for Public Sector CIOs*; and *Concept of Operations*, which present a compelling case for developing interoperability among local, state, and federal information systems. NASCIO also developed a Capability Maturity Model, which will be used to establish baseline measurements and provide a mechanism for measuring the progress of

state enterprise architecture programs. A companion Readiness Assessment tool has been developed for benchmarking the enterprise architecture programs among the states.

NASCIO's program outreach and awareness efforts have increased, along with expanded collaboration with state and federal organizations including the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), National Governors Association, and National State Geographic Information Council. These outreach efforts have effectively reached an audience of more than 1,000 local, state, and federal government officials and private sector representatives.

NASCIO also has responded to federal requests to assist DHS in the area of homeland security and architecture. NASCIO held a workshop with DHS leaders in August 2002 to discuss homeland security initiatives as they relate to NASCIO's and the federal government's architecture efforts. NASCIO hosted a larger meeting in October 2002 to facilitate information sharing between the federal government and the local and state first responders who must address the threats and potential attacks against the nation.

Notes

1. LEO is a national interactive computer communications system and information service designed exclusively for the law enforcement community. The user-friendly service can be accessed by any approved employee of a duly constituted local, state, or federal law enforcement agency or approved member of an authorized law enforcement special-interest group. LEO is intended to provide a state-of-the-art communication mechanism to link all levels of law enforcement throughout the United States and to educate officers on the best technologies and practices in all areas of law enforcement.

2. On January 24, 2003, pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was transferred to the Department of Justice and renamed the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

3. At the time this text was finalized (August 2003), the federal government was preparing to prosecute two suspects in the case.

4. On January 24, 2003, pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296), the Immigration and Naturalization Service became part of the Department of Homeland Security.

5. A functional standard is a formal document that defines and details the lines of business and business practices of a given justice community. For example, a functional standard for a court arraignment would define the processes that take place and the data exchanged during an arraignment. It is a detailed mapping from which systems developers can build information systems.



BJA Legislative Purpose Area Descriptions

Byrne Grant Program Purpose Areas

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

- (1) Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.
 - Demand Reduction Education (not D.A.R.E.)
 - Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)
 - Officer Training for D.A.R.E. Program
- (2) Multijurisdictional task force (MJTF) programs that integrate federal, state, and/or local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations.
 - Multijurisdictional/Regional Drug Task Forces
 - Regional Violent Drug Trafficker Program
 - Organized Crime/Narcotics Program
 - Special Narcotics Prosecutor (in direct support of MJTF)
 - Statewide Confidential Funds Pool

- Narcotics Surveillance Equipment and Training Program (if in support of multisite enforcement programs)
 - Drug Offenders Intelligence System (in direct support of MJTF)
- (3) Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations.
- Pharmaceutical Diversion
 - Clandestine Laboratories
 - Marijuana Eradication
 - Drug Identification (laboratory-based research studies)
- (4) Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.
- Community Crime Prevention
 - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
 - Neighborhood Watch
 - National Night Out Against Crime
 - Community Policing/Prosecution (see also purpose area 16)
 - Drug-Impacted Rural Jurisdictions
 - Outdoor Activities for High-Risk Youth
 - Senior Citizen Crime Prevention/Golden Alert Program
 - Volunteers in Police Service Program
- (5) Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.
- County Attorney's Office Property Crime Program
- (6) Improving the investigation and prosecution of white collar crime (e.g., organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption).
- Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention
 - Drug Corruption in Police Departments
 - White Collar Crime
- (7A) Improving 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.
- Drug Task Force (single jurisdiction effort)
 - Drug-Free School Zone Enforcement
 - Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP)
 - Arson Prevention and Control
 - Crime Scene Preservation
 - Drug Dog/Canine Acquisition and Training/K-9 Unit
 - Violent Fugitives Arrest Squad
- (7B) Developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities.
- "Night Eyes" State Water Patrol
 - Airport Anti-Terrorism Task Force
- (8) Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.
- Career Criminal/Major Offender/Career Drug Offender Prosecution
 - Narcotics Prosecution Unit (but use purpose area 2 if directly in support of MJTF)

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

- Victim/Witness Program
 - Offenders' Restitution for Victims
 - Victim Assistance
- (15A) Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs; to provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management, and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders; and to enhance state and local forensic laboratories.
- Pretrial/Probation/Parole Drug Testing
 - Statewide Urinalysis Testing
 - Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes (TASC)
 - Forensic Laboratory Enhancement (but use purpose area 25 if DNA related)
- (15B) Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems).
- Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI)
 - Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS)
 - Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)
 - Prosecution Management Support Systems
 - Management Information Systems (for administrative support)
 - Metropolitan Criminal Intelligence System (but use propose area 2 if restricted solely to MJTF drug-related information)
 - DUI Data Collection System
- (16) Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.
- Firearms Trafficking/Control/Licensing Enforcement
 - Community Justice Centers
 - Penalty Litigation
- (17) Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.
- Public Housing Enforcement
 - Crackhouse Elimination
- (18) Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.
- Domestic/Family Violence Intervention
 - Law Enforcement's Response to Domestic Violence
 - Child Abuse Prosecution
 - Child Sexual Abuse Prevention and Prosecution
 - Crimes Against the Elderly (in domestic settings; see also purpose area 4)
- (19) Drug control evaluation programs which state and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at state drug control activities.
- Evaluation of Drug Control Programs
 - Research and Evaluation
- (20) Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.
- Alternatives to Incarceration

- House Arrest/Electronic Monitoring
 - Drug Courts (directed to diverting offenders into treatment; contrast purpose area 10)
 - Restitution by Juveniles
 - Community Service Labor Program
 - User Accountability Sanctioning (not involving incarceration)
- (21) Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.
- Street Sales/Street-Level Narcotics Enforcement
 - Drug Enforcement Enhancement
 - Crackhouses/Nuisance Abatement Unit
 - Reverse Sting Demand Reduction Enforcement
 - Drug Recognition Training for Patrol Officers
 - Motor Vehicle Officers' Watch for Drugs
- (22) Prosecution of driving while intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles.
- Enhanced Prosecution of DWI Cases
 - Diversion of DWI Offenders Into Treatment
- (23) Addressing the need for effective bindover systems for the prosecution of violent 16- and 17-year-old juveniles in courts with jurisdiction over adults for (certain enumerated) violent crimes.
- Violent Juvenile Waiver to Adult Court Program
- (24) Law enforcement and prevention programs that relate to gangs or to youth who are involved in or are at risk of involvement in gangs.
- Prosecutor's Juvenile Bindover Unit
 - Gang Task Forces
 - Specialized Gang Prosecutors
 - Juvenile Gangs Involvement in Drug Trafficking
 - Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)
- (25) Developing or improving forensic laboratory capabilities to analyze DNA for identification purposes.
- DNA Database Identification System
 - DNA Laboratory Enhancement and Training Program
- (26) Developing and implementing anti-terrorism training programs and procuring equipment for use by local law enforcement authorities.
- Law Enforcement Officer Training in Anti-Terrorism
 - Enforcement Response to Terrorist Acts
- (27) Improving the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes.
- (28) Enforcing child abuse and neglect laws, including laws protecting against child sexual abuse, and promoting programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect.
- (29) Establishing or supporting cooperative programs between law enforcement and media organizations to collect, record, retain, and disseminate information useful in the identification and apprehension of suspected criminal offenders.

Note: Congress has authorized the use of Byrne funds to support programs that assist in the litigation of death penalty federal habeas corpus petitions and drug testing initiatives. This authorization applies to FY 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002 awards and may or may not be available in future funding cycles.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program Purpose Areas

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

- (1) Supporting law enforcement.
 - Hiring, training, and employing on a continuous basis new, additional law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel.
 - Paying overtime to employed law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel to increase the number of hours worked by such personnel.
 - Procuring equipment, technology, and other materials directly related to basic law enforcement functions.
- (2) Enhancing security measures in and around schools and other facilities or locations that the unit of local government considers to be at risk for incidents of crime.
- (3) Establishing or supporting drug courts.

- (4) Enhancing the adjudication of cases involving violent offenders, including cases involving violent juvenile offenders.
- (5) Establishing a multijurisdictional task force, particularly in rural areas, composed of law enforcement officials representing units of local government. These task forces must work with federal law enforcement officials to prevent and control crime.
- (6) Establishing cooperative crime prevention programs between community residents and law enforcement personnel to control, detect, or investigate crime or to prosecute criminals.
- (7) Defraying the cost of indemnification insurance for law enforcement officers.

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

BJA Awards to States and U.S. Territories*

Table 1. FY 2002 Byrne Formula Grant Awards, Total Active Subgrants, and Total Active Subgrant Awards

Table 2. FY 2002 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in \$)

Table 3. FY 2002 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Award Amounts, by States/U.S. Territories and Local Agencies (in \$)

Table 4. FY 2002 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Subgrant Totals, by Purpose Area (in \$)

Table 5. FY 2002 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Formula Grant Program Awards, Total Active Subgrants, and Total Active Subgrant Awards

Table 6. FY 2002 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) and Total Active Grants

Table 7. FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

*There was no activity for the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Program in FY 2002, as there were no funds available for the program.

FY 2002 Byrne Formula Grant Awards, Total Active Subgrants, and Total Active Subgrant Awards

States/U.S. Territories	Byrne Formula Grant Awards (in \$)	Total Active Subgrant Awards	Total Active Subgrant Awards (in \$)
Alabama	7,763,473	11	1,883,505
Alaska	2,158,472	30	4,302,788
American Samoa	859,422	0	0
Arizona	8,766,474	53	10,684,559
Arkansas	5,670,673	42	6,006,322
California	50,933,474	0	0
Colorado	7,549,473	185	20,151,703
Connecticut	6,235,473	0	0
Delaware	2,388,472	0	0
District of Columbia	2,078,472	0	0
Florida	24,687,474	438	47,104,745
Georgia	13,249,474	187	29,656,814
Guam	1,299,552	0	0
Hawaii	3,016,472	88	9,640,692
Idaho	3,137,473	181	10,609,508
Illinois	19,460,474	387	56,091,346
Indiana	10,160,474	1	8,432
Iowa	5,532,473	274	19,062,330
Kansas	5,183,473	94	4,930,655
Kentucky	7,169,373	6	541,321
Louisiana	7,795,473	613	29,838,338
Maine	3,109,473	0	0
Maryland	9,009,474	1	61,798
Massachusetts	10,538,053	0	0
Michigan	15,820,474	0	0
Minnesota	8,456,474	0	0
Mississippi	5,412,473	52	5,223,992
Missouri	9,448,474	32	5,297,266
Montana	2,308,672	58	4,877,669
Nebraska	3,749,473	3	170,012
Nevada	4,170,473	146	13,487,941
New Hampshire	3,052,472	70	3,702,902
New Jersey	13,584,474	20	6,028,190
New Mexico	3,519,173	0	0
New York	29,080,474	272	16,128,675
North Carolina	13,048,474	0	0
North Dakota	2,181,472	186	7,889,198
Northern Marianas	470,076	0	0
Ohio	16,108,374	459	36,761,447
Oklahoma	6,301,473	0	0
Oregon	6,258,473	81	10,907,368
Pennsylvania	19,257,474	171	9,664,692
Puerto Rico	6,826,473	0	0
Rhode Island	2,777,472	0	0
South Carolina	7,125,473	237	22,805,850
South Dakota	2,346,472	3	184,401
Tennessee	9,586,474	441	27,596,204
Texas	31,831,474	0	0
Utah	4,515,473	54	5,006,040
Vermont	2,344,472	3	304,626
Virgin Islands	1,398,472	0	0
Virginia	10,464,474	0	0
Washington	9,886,474	0	0
West Virginia	3,892,473	189	12,655,693
Wisconsin	9,108,474	146	22,352,794
Wyoming	1,963,472	10	2,013,000

FY 2002 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in \$)

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose 1	Purpose 2	Purpose 3	Purpose 4	Purpose 5	Purpose 6
Alabama	0	5,639,188	0	300,000	0	0
Alaska	30,000	1,648,914	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	168,509
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	4,310,255	125,140	108,247	0	0
California	0	43,176,785	0	400,000	0	0
Colorado	94,497	2,384,138	0	322,422	0	0
Connecticut	0	65,812	0	1,201,009	0	0
Delaware	35,000	0	0	259,993	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	276,500	3,216,778	46,906	3,258,746	93,812	693,718
Georgia	42,428	8,505,986	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	600,000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	410,400	99,000	0	0	72,420
Idaho	177,560	416,955	386,477	44,550	20,923	0
Illinois	0	6,192,090	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	5,349,238	0	170,019	0	0
Iowa	0	2,998,600	0	110,650	0	0
Kentucky	350,000	0	2,841,568	550,000	0	0
Louisiana	36,063	2,756,692	53,306	50,418	26,173	63,151
Maine	0	2,143,691	0	338,162	0	0
Maryland	0	24,289	0	18,356	0	729,346
Massachusetts	1,145,811	1,925,000	0	161,500	0	0
Michigan	0	5,819,450	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	300,000	0	2,545,392	0	0
Mississippi	0	3,135,602	0	250,000	0	0
Missouri	0	2,600,000	0	2,545,392	0	0
Montana	0	1,943,411	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	115,716	2,683,332	0	0	0	0
Nevada	25,000	2,162,830	115,000	0	0	45,000
New Hampshire	20,000	1,450,000	0	900,000	0	0
New Jersey	0	5,366,547	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	200,000	10,421,634	0	1,525,000	0	0
North Carolina	9,627	725,687	0	1,110,170	0	0
North Dakota	0	1,165,103	0	19,573	6,705	0
Northern Marianas	0	200,000	0	20,000	0	0
Ohio	0	4,613,519	0	2,547,793	0	0
Oklahoma	119,728	1,616,328	808,164	0	0	0
Oregon	0	1,086,000	0	2,205,023	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	130,000	0	1,760,205	0	0
Puerto Rico	175,000	0	0	1,675,000	0	150,000
Rhode Island	0	0	0	52,851	0	0
South Carolina	0	250,000	0	2,795,486	0	0
South Dakota	0	783,000	0	15,000	0	0
Tennessee	0	3,250,661	0	740,793	0	0
Texas	0	28,309,170	83,161	0	0	0
Utah	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	1,434,848	0	5,000	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	569,164	0	0
Washington	0	5,285,876	0	1,089,089	0	0
West Virginia	216,907	1,895,240	0	163,113	0	0
Wisconsin	0	3,904,760	0	0	250,000	0
Wyoming	0	1,823,419	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in \$) *continued*

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose 7A	Purpose 7B	Purpose 8	Purpose 9	Purpose 10	Purpose 11
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	80,000
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	16,000
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	134,171
California	0	0	0	693,772	0	286,674
Colorado	405,489	0	250,493	0	32,968	0
Connecticut	0	0	124,470	214,995	1,281,735	210,854
Delaware	0	0	0	0	1,183,661	447,522
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	535,718	0	118,500	0	422,157	5,130,057
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	50,000
Hawaii	0	0	130,041	0	108,375	443,696
Idaho	182,480	0	0	0	335,949	412,069
Illinois	570,900	0	1,630,490	0	828,140	1,587,719
Indiana	0	0	51,000	0	757,641	1,473,267
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	1,243,040
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	1,100,000	494,000
Louisiana	1,802,478	0	101,213	169,189	393,920	231,245
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	266,756
Maryland	518,796	0	200,000	115,038	408,833	3,683,519
Massachusetts	0	250,000	0	0	0	0
Michigan	1,880,000	0	0	580,000	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	750,000	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	200,000	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	750,000	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	402,740	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	150,000
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	74,138	0	0	415,174	0	1,366,479
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	750,000	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	614,603	0	231,034	312,304	558,801	380,547
North Dakota	20,808	0	0	0	0	337,698
Northern Marianas	50,000	0	0	0	0	65,000
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	783,741
Pennsylvania	163,000	0	0	0	656,621	517,438
Puerto Rico	425,000	0	0	0	355,000	611,345
Rhode Island	20,000	80,000	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	863,150	0	0	0	550,000	0
South Dakota	10,000	0	374,645	0	0	208,875
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	1,953,056	1,207,790
Texas	0	0	178,449	0	209,000	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	271,000	311,500
Vermont	0	0	0	0	45,000	60,000
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	1,077,241
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	532,758
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	75,700	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in \$) *continued*

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose 12	Purpose 13	Purpose 14	Purpose 15A	Purpose 15B	Purpose 16
Alabama	0	0	0	450,000	0	72,000
Alaska	0	0	0	0	58,649	0
American Samoa	0	100,000	0	42,971	132,000	270,000
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	58,904	328,764	0
California	0	0	0	0	2,546,674	0
Colorado	0	1,542,479	0	971,834	218,278	0
Connecticut	0	1,088,827	68,766	0	312,000	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	179,649	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	209,844	2,202,123	0	54,312	2,281,123	397,468
Georgia	0	267,818	0	268,565	1,146,151	30,336
Guam	0	25,000	0	75,000	269,597	0
Hawaii	0	140,255	0	130,000	135,864	504,450
Idaho	0	129,028	187,182	211,287	0	30,300
Illinois	0	0	0	0	1,934,163	1,197,488
Indiana	0	0	0	265,000	828,198	101,000
Iowa	0	467,494	0	276,624	0	0
Kentucky	0	180,000	0	249,500	358,468	0
Louisiana	0	252,432	0	2,955	1,094,606	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	235,779	0
Maryland	0	0	35,594	781,904	0	17,385
Massachusetts	0	300,000	275,000	0	571,597	467,000
Michigan	0	0	0	3,700,000	791,024	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0
Mississippi	80,000	0	600,000	0	270,624	100,000
Missouri	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	106,666	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	337,869	0	49,290
Nevada	0	0	0	150,000	508,524	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	229,848	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	716,715	904,154	2,798,114
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	4,062,337	157,092	200,000	2,410,291	800,000
North Carolina	155,338	968,237	0	60,000	4,510,992	633,857
North Dakota	0	0	10,500	3,600	114,546	0
Northern Marianas	0	30,000	0	0	48,068	0
Ohio	0	1,985,514	907,929	0	1,610,837	931,315
Oklahoma	0	299,320	0	598,640	1,197,280	179,592
Oregon	0	0	0	0	312,923	0
Pennsylvania	17,500	360,326	278,750	166,667	2,921,485	4,341,915
Puerto Rico	0	470,000	0	0	982,481	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	2,346,874	0
South Carolina	0	25,000	0	361,837	590,000	0
South Dakota	299,247	0	0	0	117,324	0
Tennessee	0	0	755,000	0	720,527	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	1,591,574	0
Utah	0	449,000	0	198,400	398,811	251,762
Vermont	65,000	0	50,000	0	217,224	75,000
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	2,659,686	130,000	0	2,250,526	2,315,020
Washington	0	0	0	0	494,675	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	214,086	207,000
Wisconsin	0	348,450	709,000	0	1,678,600	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	22,500	98,174	0

FY 2002 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in \$) *continued*

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose 17	Purpose 18	Purpose 19	Purpose 20	Purpose 21	Purpose 22
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	50,000	0	14,000	60,000	0
American Samoa	0	0	30,000	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	38,125	0	0
California	0	467,000	0	0	1,262,569	0
Colorado	0	0	359,928	212,000	0	0
Connecticut	18,750	0	0	472,635	51,563	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	533,250	0	424,625	844,312	170,344
Georgia	0	0	0	727,690	0	0
Guam	0	80,000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	205,870	0	83,250	0	0
Idaho	0	129,010	89,800	0	0	71,754
Illinois	0	98,880	1,265,000	1,584,850	0	0
Indiana	0	0	288,303	415,264	0	0
Iowa	0	0	44,537	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	450,369	0	237,000	0	0
Louisiana	0	44,958	0	192,436	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	87,821	1,430,710	0	24,834	0
Massachusetts	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	1,600,000	50,000	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	2,600,000
Mississippi	0	150,000	0	0	85,000	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	83,240	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	55,526	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	100,000	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	588,578	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	93,200	704,771	0	5,302,912	0	0
North Carolina	0	971,272	63,443	119,613	0	0
North Dakota	0	208,221	0	76,572	0	0
Northern Marianas	0	10,000	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	322,167	1,417,379	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	860,440	610,346	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	1,556,342	617,248	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	400,000	350,000	0	350,000	200,000	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	610,000	0	0	100,000	0
South Dakota	0	416,057	5,000	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	132,599	0	0
Utah	0	15,000	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	32,500	0	0	60,000	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	416,390	0
Washington	0	748,284	97,591	298,246	978,502	0
West Virginia	0	124,634	0	154,595	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	1,366,914	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in \$) *continued*

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose 23	Purpose 24	Purpose 25	Purpose 26
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	30,000	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	236,634	0	455,138
Delaware	0	0	60,000	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	116,031	2,387,279	39,500
Georgia	0	0	0	281,250
Guam	0	0	70,000	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	4,200	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	56,510	0
Maine	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	32,102	0
Massachusetts	0	115,000	0	180,000
Michigan	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	597,072	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	200,000
New Jersey	0	829,724	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	1,442,400	0
North Carolina	0	284,942	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	161,084
Oklahoma	0	59,864	0	299,320
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	600,000
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	334,101	0	243,420
Utah	0	420,000	0	0
Vermont	0	0	74,900	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	455,650	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in \$) *continued*

States/ U.S. Territories	Administration	Total Grant Award	All Purpose	Unawarded
Alabama	776,799	7,763,473	7,317,987	445,486
Alaska	215,847	2,158,472	2,093,410	65,062
American Samoa	85,942	859,422	859,422	0
Arizona	0	8,766,474	0	8,766,474
Arkansas	567,067	5,670,673	5,670,673	0
California	2,100,000	50,933,474	50,933,474	0
Colorado	754,947	7,549,473	7,549,473	0
Connecticut	432,285	6,235,473	6,235,473	0
Delaware	222,647	2,388,472	2,388,472	0
District of Columbia	0	2,078,472	0	2,078,472
Florida	1,234,371	24,687,474	24,687,474	0
Georgia	0	13,249,474	11,270,224	1,979,250
Guam	129,955	1,299,552	1,299,552	0
Hawaii	253,651	3,016,472	2,717,272	299,200
Idaho	312,149	3,137,473	3,137,473	0
Illinois	1,264,931	19,460,474	18,154,651	1,305,823
Indiana	457,344	10,160,474	10,160,474	0
Iowa	391,528	5,532,473	5,532,473	0
Kentucky	358,468	7,169,373	7,169,373	0
Louisiana	467,728	7,795,473	7,795,473	0
Maine	125,085	3,109,473	3,109,473	0
Maryland	900,947	9,009,474	9,009,474	0
Massachusetts	1,053,805	10,538,053	6,494,713	4,043,340
Michigan	1,400,000	15,820,474	15,820,474	0
Minnesota	761,082	8,456,474	8,456,474	0
Mississippi	541,247	5,412,473	5,412,473	0
Missouri	1,100,000	9,448,474	8,495,392	953,082
Montana	175,355	2,308,672	2,308,672	0
Nebraska	105,000	3,749,473	3,749,473	0
Nevada	417,047	4,170,473	4,170,473	0
New Hampshire	152,624	3,052,472	3,052,472	0
New Jersey	524,851	13,584,474	13,584,474	0
New Mexico	0	3,519,173	0	3,519,173
New York	1,010,837	29,080,474	29,080,474	0
North Carolina	1,304,847	13,048,474	13,015,314	33,160
North Dakota	218,146	2,181,472	2,181,472	0
Northern Marianas	47,008	470,076	470,076	0
Ohio	1,610,837	16,108,374	16,108,374	0
Oklahoma	315,073	6,301,473	5,493,309	808,164
Oregon	400,000	6,258,473	6,258,473	0
Pennsylvania	1,925,747	19,257,474	15,413,244	3,844,230
Puerto Rico	682,647	6,826,473	6,826,473	0
Rhode Island	277,747	2,777,472	2,777,472	0
South Carolina	380,000	7,125,473	7,125,473	0
South Dakota	117,324	2,346,472	2,346,472	0
Tennessee	958,647	9,586,474	9,586,474	0
Texas	750,000	31,831,474	31,831,474	0
Utah	200,000	4,515,473	4,515,473	0
Vermont	225,000	2,344,472	2,344,472	0
Virgin Islands	0	1,398,472	0	1,398,472
Virginia	1,046,447	10,464,474	10,464,474	0
Washington	894,211	9,886,474	9,886,474	0
West Virginia	369,784	3,892,473	3,878,117	14,356
Wisconsin	319,400	9,108,474	9,108,474	0
Wyoming	19,379	1,963,472	1,963,472	0

FY 2002 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Award Amounts, by States/U.S. Territories and Local Agencies (in \$)

States/U.S. Territories	State Agencies	Local Agencies	Total Award
Alabama	597,063	4,153,532	4,750,595
Alaska	274,193	548,232	822,425
American Samoa	280,500	0	280,500
Arizona	226,191	4,640,026	4,866,217
Arkansas	386,189	2,108,725	2,494,914
California	980,971	46,734,832	47,715,803
Colorado	349,123	2,473,074	2,822,197
Connecticut	449,460	2,078,284	2,527,744
Delaware	579,275	578,110	1,157,385
District of Columbia	0	2,019,746	2,019,746
Florida	747,420	28,913,400	29,660,820
Georgia	906,809	8,367,322	9,274,131
Guam	1,235,250	0	1,235,250
Hawaii	0	850,000	850,000
Idaho	211,886	578,906	790,792
Illinois	984,700	19,569,855	20,554,555
Indiana	713,802	4,846,299	5,560,101
Iowa	304,748	1,426,493	1,731,241
Kansas	372,000	1,811,455	2,183,455
Kentucky	701,925	1,827,979	2,529,904
Louisiana	376,094	6,790,460	7,166,554
Maine	370,527	443,982	814,509
Maryland	565,786	8,173,259	8,739,045
Massachusetts	735,006	7,214,173	7,949,179
Michigan	1,451,913	11,083,790	12,535,703
Minnesota	684,219	2,426,504	3,110,723
Mississippi	324,338	1,921,196	2,245,534
Missouri	671,807	5,216,972	5,888,779
Montana	188,440	611,745	800,185
Nebraska	194,968	1,340,615	1,535,583
Nevada	112,770	2,061,155	2,173,925
New Hampshire	257,162	581,509	838,671
New Jersey	1,105,014	6,667,268	7,772,282
New Mexico	334,207	2,861,365	3,195,572
New York	1,673,893	23,266,171	24,940,064
North Carolina	790,535	8,367,407	9,157,942
North Dakota	100,393	699,472	799,865
Northern Marianas	144,500	0	144,500
Ohio	1,003,204	7,856,581	8,859,785
Oklahoma	653,051	3,008,272	3,661,323
Oregon	385,172	2,225,383	2,610,555
Pennsylvania	2,607,324	8,371,812	10,979,136
Puerto Rico	3,603,593	0	3,603,593
Rhode Island	129,920	720,080	850,000
South Carolina	352,377	6,861,688	7,214,065
South Dakota	161,295	643,167	804,462
Tennessee	599,135	7,851,156	8,450,291
Texas	1,856,136	22,095,549	23,951,685
Utah	270,283	1,048,613	1,318,896
Vermont	335,150	485,525	820,675
Virgin Islands	850,000	0	850,000
Virginia	510,569	4,104,715	4,615,284
Washington	502,524	4,160,294	4,662,818
West Virginia	621,280	425,021	1,046,301
Wisconsin	594,223	2,180,719	2,774,942
Wyoming	197,087	607,792	804,879
TOTAL	35,615,400	295,899,680	331,515,080

FY 2002 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Subgrant Totals, by Purpose Area (in \$)

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose Area 1	Purpose Area 2	Purpose Area 3	Purpose Area 4	Purpose Area 5	Purpose Area 6	Purpose Area 7
Alabama	4,390,479	135,276	78,139	97,561	0	516,313	0
Alaska	626,554	0	0	240,000	0	24,663	0
American Samoa	179,085	0	0	0	0	93,000	0
Arizona	2,851,011	79,027	100,000	1,346,607	0	956,651	0
Arkansas	2,448,165	20,208	0	0	18,548	49,839	0
California	33,902,864	914,808	3,302,749	5,000,353	1,331,474	6,323,223	0
Colorado	2,717,218	0	137,713	192,480	0	65,369	0
Connecticut	1,652,689	59,826	0	36,200	0	531,173	0
Delaware	1,162,560	30,000	0	0	0	74,114	0
District of Columbia	1,444,162	0	0	0	0	800,000	0
Florida	24,144,663	1,865,277	3,138,973	74,532	0	3,060,670	0
Georgia	9,273,283	39,257	295,272	0	0	536,410	0
Guam	704,192	0	0	494,000	0	0	0
Hawaii	817,868	18,269	11,285	87,424	0	9,599	0
Idaho	654,364	163,623	0	0	0	20,923	0
Illinois	18,672,409	210,034	431,156	0	0	3,430,898	0
Indiana	5,013,041	126,274	68,341	449,623	30,000	375,765	3,000
Iowa	1,698,864	45,652	0	32,500	0	136,430	0
Kansas	2,249,493	46,633	3,000	84,039	0	30,494	0
Kentucky	2,776,607	0	0	0	0	11,000	0
Louisiana	6,712,117	106,493	27,451	0	37,577	733,165	178,572
Maine	880,149	0	0	0	0	10,900	0
Maryland	6,157,276	70,702	153,089	79,818	51,600	116,452	0
Massachusetts	6,216,242	45,794	0	12,000	36,052	2,151,410	0
Michigan	12,619,388	348,703	0	10,354	0	641,563	0
Minnesota	2,734,280	0	263,965	229,728	28,893	165,049	0
Mississippi	2,132,596	34,326	0	150,000	0	27,000	0
Missouri	3,713,912	633,746	623,000	2,500	0	1,540,519	0
Montana	824,804	50,790	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1,531,873	0	49,331	0	0	125,000	0
Nevada	1,339,736	464,481	280,702	168,681	0	158,113	0
New Hampshire	895,302	0	0	0	0	28,840	0
New Jersey	7,446,594	101,890	0	43,200	0	166,509	0
New Mexico	2,964,983	42,711	36,300	65,614	33,566	303,371	0
New York	23,840,451	125,333	770,041	2,109,303	5,200	725,742	0
North Carolina	8,906,324	145,978	168,827	0	0	584,832	0
North Dakota	840,416	2,897	0	16,226	0	29,200	0
Northern Marianas	140,165	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	8,482,495	67,744	175,462	469,903	0	467,601	0
Oklahoma	3,324,258	201,266	170,171	0	25,000	309,474	0
Oregon	2,054,502	800	296,092	1,500	77,860	421,747	0
Pennsylvania	10,129,857	370,841	277,778	488,800	0	774,255	0
Puerto Rico	3,883,872	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	605,242	9,000	0	0	0	3,000	0
South Carolina	6,910,542	43,750	182,874	51,993	0	385,383	0
South Dakota	861,335	2,100	0	0	0	28,211	0
Tennessee	6,519,478	432,521	705,068	1,233,725	0	225,186	0
Texas	20,099,466	95,716	210,694	262,892	1,454,113	1,270,620	0
Utah	1,297,176	0	50,000	0	0	109,255	0
Vermont	745,418	1,010	0	0	0	144,960	0
Virgin Islands	824,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	3,943,739	98,330	352,066	0	1,104	443,988	552
Washington	3,441,952	47,064	15,000	819,059	0	842,756	0
West Virginia	1,134,959	0	0	0	0	6,889	0
Wisconsin	2,562,189	107,561	124,784	242,383	0	46,354	0
Wyoming	879,985	9,384	0	0	0	500	0
TOTAL	284,977,144	7,415,095	12,499,323	14,592,998	3,130,987	30,034,378	182,124

FY 2002 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Formula Grant Program Awards, Total Active Subgrants,
and Total Active Subgrant Awards

States/U.S. Territories	RSAT Grant Awards (in \$)	Total Active Subgrant Awards	Total Active Subgrant Awards (in \$)
Alabama	1,346,070	12	3,064,921
Alaska	342,140	7	869,746
American Samoa	261,427	1	211,689
Arizona	1,340,082	21	3,157,890
Arkansas	749,141	1	280,000
California	6,801,978	16	6,619,278
Colorado	940,346	20	3,104,001
Connecticut	781,873	2	1,933,349
Delaware	417,345	5	311,258
District of Columbia	392,117	4	1,056,106
Florida	3,131,228	14	3,456,331
Georgia	2,067,662	11	2,312,285
Guam	272,763	4	479,660
Hawaii	400,779	3	840,061
Idaho	483,928	17	1,633,128
Illinois	2,078,280	17	3,373,010
Indiana	1,078,222	4	1,984,761
Iowa	580,249	12	1,865,156
Kansas	597,893	8	1,602,223
Kentucky	871,608	11	1,493,627
Louisiana	1,673,714	1	1,341,707
Maine	324,457	2	432,901
Maryland	1,213,703	3	1,092,114
Massachusetts	685,352	21	1,612,579
Michigan	2,187,734	8	7,920,106
Minnesota	516,900	21	1,578,018
Mississippi	1,082,054	3	383,433
Missouri	1,381,237	3	2,820,983
Montana	386,608	0	0
Nebraska	414,311	0	0
Nevada	667,669	4	643,260
New Hampshire	349,605	0	0
New Jersey	1,378,882	2	800,000
New Mexico	467,961	10	1,397,252
New York	3,392,503	1	1,416,014
North Carolina	1,499,992	1	520,651
North Dakota	299,987	4	923,830
Northern Marianas	258,912	1	104,429
Ohio	2,080,475	44	7,404,754
Oklahoma	1,180,531	25	2,607,975
Oregon	699,044	6	1,612,717
Pennsylvania	2,114,201	0	0
Puerto Rico	700,082	3	1,272,729
Rhode Island	332,400	6	638,219
South Carolina	1,145,723	14	4,294,638
South Dakota	363,576	13	1,421,142
Tennessee	1,181,689	16	2,662,209
Texas	6,821,936	6	3,529,513
Utah	474,028	10	700,110
Vermont	311,004	0	0
Virgin Islands	272,164	2	215,607
Virginia	1,473,287	6	1,036,627
Washington	865,301	10	1,871,132
West Virginia	421,736	20	2,339,184
Wisconsin	1,092,393	2	820,426
Wyoming	323,898	1	298,773

FY 2002 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) and Total Active Grants

States/ U.S. Territories	FY 2002 Awards		Active Grants	
	Total Grants	Total Amount (in \$)	Total Grants	Total Amount (in \$)
Alabama	18	4,752,861	62	25,399,640
Alaska	27	12,754,677	78	29,084,015
American Samoa	0	0	2	37,761
Arizona	28	17,746,276	128	106,047,127
Arkansas	14	6,950,206	35	22,319,501
California	51	27,837,721	375	215,978,687
Colorado	14	4,283,140	59	24,215,209
Connecticut	4	51,949,689	43	75,512,046
Delaware	2	2,473,496	19	11,995,618
District of Columbia	14	15,404,357	155	136,903,024
Florida	36	21,998,669	177	133,029,591
Georgia	18	74,963,186	87	324,509,093
Guam	2	739,576	8	1,543,475
Hawaii	2	2,240,000	17	6,259,609
Idaho	5	4,362,105	24	6,227,945
Illinois	31	8,216,650	115	54,841,898
Indiana	17	2,711,398	65	17,537,993
Iowa	4	3,578,995	29	10,401,295
Kansas	4	1,490,000	22	7,544,865
Kentucky	17	14,419,273	78	57,584,490
Louisiana	15	4,690,608	87	28,004,007
Maine	3	2,147,317	28	5,350,696
Maryland	18	37,681,286	86	89,044,962
Massachusetts	11	7,618,076	83	51,419,489
Michigan	15	5,116,856	72	20,626,260
Minnesota	12	4,970,712	47	27,519,005
Mississippi	11	14,822,522	30	37,962,364
Missouri	19	13,567,007	81	67,610,900
Montana	8	1,586,123	46	18,222,432
Nebraska	5	1,919,147	41	10,913,499
Nevada	16	7,050,629	53	27,941,785
New Hampshire	7	4,203,348	19	22,285,516
New Jersey	21	45,853,001	83	71,215,055
New Mexico	13	4,618,721	81	23,795,298
New York	45	89,752,796	208	139,450,451
North Carolina	15	10,148,833	66	45,416,408
North Dakota	9	3,013,300	30	10,531,432
Northern Marianas	0	0	1	29,553
Ohio	22	6,557,789	103	26,491,064
Oklahoma	14	4,385,841	72	12,422,022
Oregon	15	4,840,182	72	20,726,373
Pennsylvania	25	16,447,847	106	72,909,902
Puerto Rico	1	6,075	9	1,670,203
Rhode Island	5	3,166,613	27	6,939,172
South Carolina	11	7,141,088	50	20,776,580
South Dakota	9	19,703,653	34	44,972,234
Tennessee	15	10,961,101	69	66,945,483
Texas	26	7,974,460	91	31,587,478
Utah	8	19,479,998	37	35,091,256
Vermont	3	2,120,000	20	5,239,544
Virgin Islands	3	3,707,283	7	4,030,089
Virginia	53	96,271,618	208	207,603,185
Washington	24	7,334,065	122	42,559,709
West Virginia	8	15,442,288	32	61,364,158
Wisconsin	13	6,478,008	65	20,141,561
Wyoming	4	2,763,005	17	5,378,944

FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

State	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
Alabama	Birmingham	Emergency System Project	900,000
	Birmingham	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Birmingham	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Columbiana	Drug Court	447,146
	Cullman	Closed Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	-12,986
	Enterprise	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Eufaula	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Greenville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	100,880
	Guntersville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Jasper	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Lafayette	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	239,968
	Mobile	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Montgomery	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	360,000
	Montgomery	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	231,778
	Montgomery	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,006,075
	Ozark	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Selma	Strategies in Community Prosecution	200,000
	Tuscaloosa	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Total		
Alaska	Anchorage	AITC Tribal Justice Training and Technical Assistance in Alaska	203,034
	Anchorage	Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,702,800
	Anchorage	Congressionally Mandated Awards	2,386,920
	Anchorage	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	169,980
	Anchorage	Redesign Alaska Public Safety Information Network	3,218,250
	Anchorage	The Alaska Therapeutic Justice Program	410,220
	Barrow	Drug Court	364,478
	Barrow	Tribal Court Implementation	60,000
	Clarks Point	Developing and Enhancing Tribal Courts	60,000
	Copper Center	Drug Court	29,996
	Gakona	Tribal Courts Program	60,000
	Galena	Tribal Court Implementation Project	60,000
	Juneau	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	360,000
	Juneau	Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management	249,999
	Juneau	Criminal Justice MIS Replacement	762,000
	Juneau	Cultural Justice Spirit Camp and Healing Center	1,000,000
	Juneau	Drug Court	30,000
	Juneau	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,407,000
	Kenai	Juvenile Corrections	0
	Kotlik	Implementation of a Tribal Court	60,000
	St. Michael	Planning of an Intertribal Court	50,000
	Toksook Bay	Nelson Island Tribal Court System Implementation	60,000
	Tuntutuliak	Tribal Court Planning	50,000
Total			12,754,677
Arizona	Bisbee	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	118,970
	Fountain Hills	Drug Court	30,000
	Fountain Hills	Tribal Courts Enhancement Program	60,000
	Holbrook	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Kykotsmovi	Enhancement & Continuing Operations of the Hopi Tribal Courts	219,975
	Maricopa	Tribal Courts: Implementation and Enhancement	60,000
	Phoenix	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Phoenix	Community Prosecution Program	149,993
	Phoenix	Congressionally Mandated Awards	500,000
	Phoenix	Drug Court	426,742
	Phoenix	Establishment of the Center for Missing Adults	1,575,000
	Phoenix	Financial Crime-Free Communities Support (C-FIC) Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program	299,995
	Phoenix	Planning, Implementing and Enhancing Strategies in Community Prosecution	99,226
	Phoenix	Records Integration and Radio Interoperability Analyses	470,000
	Phoenix	Rocky Mountain Information Network—Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	4,268,174
	Pipe Spring	Tribal Courts	60,000
	Prescott	Closed Circuit Televising of Children Who are Victims of Abuse (CCTV)	238,798
	Prescott	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	239,112
	Sacaton	FY 2001 Awards for Planning, Implementing, and Enhancing Tribal Courts	299,877
	San Carlos	Drug Court	30,000
	San Carlos	Enhancement and Continuing Operations of a Tribal Court	300,000
	San Carlos	Planning Strategies in Community Prosecution	75,000

FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding *continued*

State	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
Arizona (continued)	Sells	FY 2002 Construction of Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands	6,760,181
	Tucson	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	462,720
	Whiteriver	Awards for Planning, Implementing, and Enhancing Tribal Courts	116,152
	Whiteriver	FY 2000 White Mountain Apache Tribe Community Prosecution Plan	157,734
	Yuma	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Yuma	Yuma County Attorney's Community Prosecution Project	128,627
Total			17,746,276
Arkansas	Benton	Community Prosecution Planning Grant	200,000
	Bentonville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Danville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	115,433
	Fayetteville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Little Rock	BJA Internet Project	1,000,000
	Little Rock	Congressionally Mandated Awards	339,500
	Little Rock	Drug Court	347,213
	Little Rock	Inter-Tribal Integrated Justice Pilot Project with the Navajo Nation, Hopi Tribe and Pueblo of Zuni	62,900
	Little Rock	Operations of the School Violence Resources Center	1,995,600
	Little Rock	Rural Executive Management Institute (REMI) Project	291,000
	Little Rock	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	2,000,000
	Lonoke	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	238,560
	Van Buren	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Total		
California	Bakersfield	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Bishop	Development and Enhancement of Tribal Courts, Bishop Indian Tribal Court	67,679
	Burney	Tribal Court System	55,320
	Culver City	Awards for Planning and Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution	149,618
	Fairfield	Drug Court	499,990
	Hoopa	Tribal Court Assistance Program	90,000
	Lakeport	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Los Angeles	City of Lancaster Community Prosecution Program (CPP)	200,000
	Los Angeles	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Los Angeles	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Los Angeles	Community Prosecution	150,000
	Los Angeles	Julian Dixon Courtroom and Advocacy Center	900,000
	Los Angeles	Tools for Tolerance National Institute Against Hate Crime	1,350,000
	Martinez	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Martinez	Community Prosecution Program	74,981
	Martinez	Drug Court	157,670
	Napa	Drug Court	500,000
	Nevada City	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Oakland	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,000,000
	Pacific Grove	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	244,082
	Pauma Valley	Mission Indian Inter-Tribal Court	50,000
	Riverside	Ben Clark Public Safety Training Center Program	997,800
	Sacramento	Awards for Planning and Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution	150,000
	Sacramento	Operational Systems Support—Technical Assistance and Training	1,800,000
	Sacramento	Planning for Integrated Justice Information Systems	999,633
	Sacramento	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,000,000
	Sacramento	Western States Information Network—Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	4,753,942
	San Bernardino	Awards for Planning, Implementing and Enhancing Strategies in Community Prosecution	74,483
	San Bernardino	Drug Court	489,352
	San Bernardino	Drug Court	489,352
	San Bernardino	San Bernardino County IMPACT/Night Light Program	900,000
	San Diego	Records Management System: Patrol Components	500,000
	San Francisco	Drug Court	297,625
	San Jose	Drug Court	300,000
	San Jose	Enhancing Strategies in Community Prosecution	144,154
	San Luis Obispo	Drug Court	483,000
	San Luis Obispo	Liberty Tattoo Removal	48,500
	Santa Ana	Strategies in Community Prosecution	150,000
	Santa Rosa	Regional Tribal Justice Center for Lake, Mendocino and Sonoma Counties	388,000
	Stockton	Drug Court	486,440
	Valley Center	2001 Tribal Courts	220,000
Ventura	Community Prosecution	200,000	
Ventura	Ventura County Integrated Justice Information System	750,000	
Visalia	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000	

FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding *continued*

State	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
California (continued)	Visalia	Community Prosecution Program	200,000
	Visalia	Congressionally Mandated Awards	3,795,600
	West Hollywood	Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program—Tribal Initiative	153,045
	Woodland	Drug Court	297,455
	Ureka	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Total			27,837,721
Colorado	Boulder	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Brighton	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Colorado Springs	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,988,531
	Cortez	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Denver	2000 Methamphetamine Enforcement Program	590,373
	Denver	Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution	190,933
	Denver	Integrated Justice Technology	175,000
	Denver	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	163,000
	Denver	Urban Court Managers Network	212,903
	Fort Collins	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Pueblo	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Pueblo	Community Prosecution Program	150,000
	Trinidad	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	92,400
	Total		
Connecticut	Hartford	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	2,000,000
	Newtown	Project ChildSafe	49,750,000
	Rocky Hill	Neighborhood Prosecution Program	199,689
Total			51,949,689
Delaware	New Castle	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,993,496
	Wilmington	Community Gun Violence Prosecution	480,000
Total			2,473,496
District of Columbia	Washington	BJA Evaluation Web Site	170,003
	Washington	Community Corrections Partnership Network and Training Initiative	50,000
	Washington	Community Policing	3,600,000
	Washington	Criminal Justice Information Integration Meeting Series	374,998
	Washington	IJS Institute Technical Assistance Project	493,264
	Washington	National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign	4,539,760
	Washington	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	350,000
	Washington	Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,713,023
	Washington	Project Safe Neighborhoods Technical Assistance Project	200,000
	Washington	Safer Gun Storage Campaign	112,260
	Washington	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,999,997
Washington	State Leadership in Criminal Justice Information Technology Integration	1,801,052	
Total			15,404,357
Florida	Bartow	Congressionally Mandated Awards	14,759
	Clearwater	Pinellas County Community Prosecuting Attorney Service System (COMPASS)	199,972
	Daytona Beach	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Fort Lauderdale	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Fort Myers	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Fort Pierce	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Jacksonville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	434,248
	Kissimmee	Drug Court	500,000
	Live Oak	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	235,888
	Miami	Men Against Destruction—Defending Against Drugs & Social Disorder (MADDADS)	194,000
	Ocala	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	432,000
	Panama City	Drug Court	498,803
	Saint Augustine	Drug Court	499,999
	Sanford	Drug Court	500,000
	Tallahassee	Center for Task Force Training Program	1,606,000
	Tallahassee	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Tallahassee	Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies (28 CFR) Technical Assistance and Training Program	650,000
	Tallahassee	Enhancement and Maintenance of the Interface between RISS Secure Intranet & the FBI Law Enforcement Online (LEO) System	500,000
	Tallahassee	Global Justice Information Network Project	1,750,000
	Tallahassee	Information Technology Support to the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program	2,198,000
Tallahassee	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	1,000,000	

FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding *continued*

State	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
Florida (continued)	Tallahassee	National White Collar Crime Center—Management Performance Analysis, Policy Research, and Technical Training Activities	320,000
	Tallahassee	Program Performance Management Assessment and Operations Analysis—Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	750,000
	Tallahassee	Project Implementation and Sustainment for State and Local Initiatives	1,250,000
	Tallahassee	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,000,000
	Tallahassee	State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program	4,500,000
	Tallahassee	Technical Assistance & Training Support for the Connection of the U.S. Attorneys to the RISS Secure Intranet	95,000
	Viera	Community Prosecution Enhancement	150,000
	West Palm Beach	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	West Palm Beach	Implementation of Community Prosecution in Riviera Beach, Florida	200,000
	Total		
Georgia	Albany	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Atlanta	Atlanta Comprehensive Homicide Reduction Program	564,000
	Atlanta	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Atlanta	Establishing, Enhancing and Expanding Boys and Girls Clubs	70,000,000
	Atlanta	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	161,431
	Atlanta	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	2,000,000
	Brunswick	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	109,425
	Canton	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Covington	Drug Court	156,044
	Dallas	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	226,862
	Decatur	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Decatur	Financial Crime-Free Communities Support Program	130,627
	Douglasville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Jefferson	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	192,000
	Macon	Youth and Young Adult Intervention Program	242,500
	Thomaston	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	104,612
Valdosta	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	115,685	
Total			74,963,186
Guam	Hagatna	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Hagatna	Drug Court	499,576
Total			739,576
Hawaii	Hilo	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Honolulu	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	2,000,000
Total			2,240,000
Idaho	Boise	Drug Court	495,225
	Boise	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Coeur D'Alene	Drug Court	498,500
	Idaho Falls	Drug Court	498,380
	Lewiston	Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Public Safety Project	2,700,000
Total			4,362,105
Illinois	Belleville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Champaign	Narcotics Control System Discretionary Program	252,678
	Chicago	Awards for Planning, Implementing and Enhancing Strategies in Community Prosecutions	150,000
	Chicago	Community Justice Empowerment Project	990,000
	Chicago	Domestic Violence (DV) and Sexual Assault (SA)	200,000
	Chicago	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	294,343
	Chicago	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	169,986
	Dixon	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	118,304
	Edwardsville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	192,000
	Edwardsville	Community Prosecution Program	200,000
	Galena	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	192,000
	Joliet	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Joliet	Juvenile Drug Court	97,000
	Mound City	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Ottawa	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Peoria	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Rock Island	Rock Island County Drug Court Discretionary Fund Project	96,960
	Saint Charles	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Springfield	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Springfield	Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management	249,686
Springfield	Methamphetamine Training and Equipment Support	500,000	

FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding *continued*

State	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
Illinois (continued)	Springfield	Money Laundering Intelligence and Investigative Support Unit	245,511
	Springfield	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	2,000,000
	Vienna	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	101,682
	Waukegan	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Wheaton	Arson Investigations	247,500
	Wheaton	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Wheaton	Community Prosecution Program	69,000
	Woodstock	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Total			8,216,650
Indiana	Evansville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Fort Wayne	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Fort Wayne	Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management	250,000
	Indianapolis	Community Prosecution Leadership Grant	200,000
	Indianapolis	Community Prosecution Program	181,758
	Indianapolis	Correctional Standards and Common Function Development for Information Management Systems	400,000
	Indianapolis	Define and Develop an Acute Dynamic Risk Assessment Engine: Phase 1	100,000
	Lebanon	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	119,434
	New Albany	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Noblesville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	84,000
	Rockport	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	96,000
	South Bend	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	237,512
	South Bend	Community Prosecution Implementation Grant	200,000
	South Bend	Training of Tribal Court Advocates—Prosecutors and Public Defenders	134,000
	Terre Haute	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	108,694
Warsaw	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000	
Total			2,711,398
Iowa	Des Moines	Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management	250,000
	Des Moines	Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,000,000
	Des Moines	Polk County Jail Based Treatment Initiative	328,995
	Des Moines	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	2,000,000
Total			3,578,995
Kansas	Dodge City	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Topeka	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Topeka	Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management	250,000
	Topeka	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,000,000
Total			1,490,000
Kentucky	Covington	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	236,000
	Frankfort	Drug Court	500,000
	Frankfort	Drug Court	500,000
	Frankfort	Drug Court	500,000
	Hopkinsville	FY 2002 Methamphetamine Enforcement Hotspots Program	1,747,800
	Lexington	Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus	368,189
	Lexington	Information System Planning for the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision	200,000
	Lexington	Survey & Analysis of State Information Systems	1,150,000
	Lexington	Trauncy Intervention Program (TIP)	94,784
	Louisville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Louisville	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Maysville	The Open Door Initiative	242,500
	Owensboro	2nd District of KY Meth Grant	750,000
Somerset	Congressionally Mandated Awards	7,500,000	
Total			14,419,273
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Baton Rouge	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	2,000,000
	Colfax	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	108,000
	Covington	Community Gun Violence Prosecution program	172,362
	Franklin	Drug Court	499,216
	Gonzales	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	192,000
	Houma	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	96,000
	Leesville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	96,000
	Monroe	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	New Iberia	Drug Court	400,710
	New Orleans	Managing Criminal Justice Technologies	299,977

FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding *continued*

State	City	Program	Amount (in \$)	
Louisiana (continued)	New Orleans	Providing Technical Assistance to BJA to Implement Integrated Justice Performance	149,943	
	New Orleans	Transition From Prison To Community	152,400	
	Rayville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	114,000	
Total			4,690,608	
Maine	Augusta	Drug Court	147,381	
	Augusta	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,999,936	
Total			2,147,317	
Maryland	Arnold	State Portfolios Database Development: Web-Based Data Directory and Exchange Portal (Phase II)	399,397	
	Baltimore	Community Prosecution Chief Implementation Project	200,000	
	Baltimore	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP)	936,016	
	Baltimore	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP)	10,573,000	
	Baltimore	Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program: Training and Technical Assistance	1,500,000	
	Bel Air	Drug Court	331,083	
	Bethesda	Mobile High Speed Data Communications	349,245	
	Emmitsburg	National Fire Service Survivors Support Program	1,187,012	
	Gaithersburg	The National Fatherhood Initiative Project	2,700,000	
	Leonardtown	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000	
	Rockville	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP)	8,551,000	
	Silver Spring	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,997	
	Silver Spring	Regional Trainings for Local Community Prosecution Grantees	399,560	
	Silver Spring	The Role of Legally Trained Persons in Creating Public Safety	309,976	
	Towson	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	2,000,000	
	Upper Marlboro	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP) Program	7,855,000	
	Total			37,681,286
Massachusetts	Brighton	Drug Court Grant Program Guidelines and Application Kit FY 2002	300,000	
	Brockton	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000	
	Bridge	Community Gun Violence Prosecution	288,000	
	Framingham	New England State Police Information Network (NESPIN)— Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	3,300,000	
	Gardner	Law Enforcement Counseling Program	485,000	
	Lawrence	Drug Court	299,999	
	Milford	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,000,077	
	New Bedford	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000	
	Northampton	Persons With Disabilities and Elders Unit	485,000	
	Springfield	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000	
	Springfield	Drug Court	500,000	
	Total			7,618,076
	Michigan	Detroit	Awards for Planning, Implementing, and Enhancing Strategies in Community Prosecution	75,000
Detroit		Wayne Area Justice Information System	1,750,000	
East Lansing		Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000	
Flint		Awards for Planning, Implementing and Enhancing Strategies in Community Prosecution	75,000	
Flint		Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000	
Howell		Drug Court	159,210	
Howell		Law Enforcement Families in Crisis	19,400	
Iron Mountain		Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	119,117	
Kalamazoo		Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000	
Lansing		Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000	
Lansing		Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,000,000	
Monroe		Drug Court	499,872	
Muskegon		Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000	
Rockwood		GHB Training and Education Program	150,000	
Sault Ste. Marie		Court Enhancement Program	159,257	
Total			5,116,856	
Minnesota	Cass Lake	Leech Lake Tribal Court	220,000	
	Minneapolis	Hennepin County Computer Integration Project	1,679,000	
	Minneapolis	Strategies in Community Prosecution Planning	75,000	
	Red Lake	Planning Strategies in Community Prosecution	75,000	
	Red Lake	Tribal Courts	220,000	
	Rochester	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000	
	St. Paul	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000	
	St. Paul	Minnesota Watch Your Car	180,000	
	St. Paul	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	2,000,000	
	Welch	Tribal Court Enhancement	60,000	

FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding *continued*

State	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
Minnesota (continued)	White Earth	White Earth Reservation Juvenile Justice Program	101,712
Total			4,970,712
Mississippi	Greenville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Greenville	Community Prosecution	200,000
	Gulfport	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	220,480
	Hattiesburg	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Hattiesburg	Justice Technology & Police Leadership Initiative	1,050,271
	Hattiesburg	Public Safety Automated System Project (ASP)	6,000,000
	Hernando	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Jackson	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Jackson	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	2,000,000
	University	National Center for Justice and the Rule of Law	4,631,771
Total			14,822,522
Missouri	Ava	Drug Court	480,134
	Bloomfield	Drug Court	167,474
	Camdenton	National Outreach Programs and Hands-On Projects to Assist Law Enforcement Surviving Families	1,351,411
	Charleston	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	115,200
	Jackson	Congressionally Mandated Awards	2,069,412
	Jefferson City	Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center (MOCIC)— Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	3,500,000
	Jefferson City	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,296,044
	Kahoka	Drug Court	414,186
	Kansas City	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	340,000
	Kansas City	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Kennett	Drug Court	75,360
	Liberty	Drug Court	500,000
	Linneus	Drug Court	490,850
	Springfield	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	232,076
	Springfield	Regional Training Academy, Springfield, Missouri	1,240,705
	St. Charles	Drug Court	497,162
	St. Louis	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	327,141
	St. Louis	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	St. Louis	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,852
Total			13,567,007
Montana	Billings	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Browning	Enhancing the Blackfeet Tribal Court System	220,000
	Crow Agency	Crow Tribal Courts DOJ/BJA Enhancement Program	220,000
	Crow Agency	Drug Court	30,000
	Crow Agency	Tribal Drug Court Grant Program Guidelines and Application Kit 2002	494,220
	Harlem	Developing and Enhancing Tribal Courts	120,000
	Pablo	Awards for Planning, Implementing, and Enhancing Tribal Courts	161,903
	Poplar	FY 2001 Awards for Planning, Implementing, and Enhancing Tribal Courts	220,000
Total			1,586,123
Nebraska	Grand Island	Congressionally Mandated Awards	76,794
	Grand Island	Drug Court	499,550
	Lincoln	FY 2002 Nebraska Methamphetamine Drug Hot Spots Program	349,230
	Omaha	The Police Professionalism Initiative	900,000
	Sidney	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	93,573
Total			1,919,147
Nevada	Carson City	Drug Court	480,588
	Carson City	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,479,007
	Fallon	Drug Court	30,000
	Fallon	Tribal Court Enhancement	120,000
	Gardnerville	Drug Court	412,310
	Las Vegas	Automated Identification Network	1,000,000
	Las Vegas	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Las Vegas	Pre-release and Re-entry Program	423,000
	Las Vegas	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Reno	Drug Court	366,241
	Reno	Drug Court	30,000
	Reno	Judicial Education and Training	705,000
	Reno	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	195,895
	Reno	Statewide Ridge House Collaborative	423,000

FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding *continued*

State	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
Nevada (continued)	Reno	Statewide Ridge House Collaborative	423,000
	Reno	Step2/Lighthouse of the Sierra	485,000
	Reno	The National Tribal Judicial Center	250,588
Total			7,050,629
New Hampshire	Berlin	Carrol County Alternative Sentencing Program	388,000
	Bethlehem	North Country Public Safety Academy	485,000
	Concord	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Concord	Operation Street Sweeper	1,350,000
	Concord	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,860,348
Total			4,203,348
New Jersey	Atlantic City	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Programs	240,000
	Atlantic City	Community Prosecution Program	75,000
	Bridgeton	Community Prosecution Program	200,000
	Elizabeth	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Elizabeth	Project Save A Life Today	149,656
	Mt. Holly	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Newark	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP) Program	10,000,000
	Paterson	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	239,356
	Paterson	Community Prosecution Grant Enhancement	149,850
	Somerville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Trenton	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Trenton	Community Prosecution Program	128,739
	Trenton	Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management	247,976
	Trenton	Drug Court	295,773
	Trenton	Drug Court	423,795
	Trenton	Drug Court	499,937
	Trenton	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP) Program	30,000,000
	Trenton	New Jersey Anti-Money Laundering Initiative	292,673
	Trenton	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,999,465
	Woodbury	Community Prosecution Program	190,781
Total			45,853,001
New Mexico	Alamogordo	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	119,325
	Alamogordo	Drug Court	157,139
	Albuquerque	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Albuquerque	DWI Information Network	339,500
	Dulce	Tribal Court Enhancement Grant	120,000
	Farmington	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Gallup	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Isleta	Pueblo of Isleta Tribal Court Implementation and Enhancement	120,000
	Las Cruces	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Los Lunas	Drug Court	498,550
	Santa Fe	Community Prosecution Program	184,211
	Santa Fe	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,999,996
	Total		
New York	Albany	Evaluation of Law Enforcement Training for Academic Credit Project	900,000
	Albany	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP) Program	24,000,000
	Albany	Increasing Information Sharing Effectiveness: Guidelines for Assessing and Building Capability in the Criminal Justice	503,467
	Albany	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	999,183
	Batavia	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Bronx	Community Prosecution Program	149,775
	Bronx	INTER NETS Tech Center	388,000
	Canandaigua	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	0
	Huntington	Hate Crime Prevention Initiatives in Nassau and Suffolk Counties	485,000
	Lockport	Enhancing Strategies in Community Prosecution	86,990
	Malone	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	118,422
	Mayville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Mineola	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	360,000
	Mineola	Enhancing Strategies in Community Prosecution "Rising Star"	150,000
	New York	Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program	200,000
	New York	Citizen Crime Prevention Program	72,750
	New York	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	New York	Community Prosecution Technical Assistance Project	750,000
	New York	Drug Court	338,541
	New York	Drug Court	387,551

FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding *continued*

State	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
New York (continued)	New York	Drug Court	166,424
	New York	Drug Court	393,674
	New York	Drug Court	267,552
	New York	Drug Court	390,408
	New York	Drug Court	436,696
	New York	Drug Court	500,643
	New York	Drug Court	268,626
	New York	Evaluation and MIS Training and Technical Assistance Initiative	1,225,740
	New York	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP) Program	47,800,000
	New York	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	399,401
	New York	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	152,601
	New York	New York Statewide Problem-Solving Courts Project	3,547,800
	New York	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crimes Analyst Program	149,991
	New York	Ready, Willing & Able Criminal Justice Program	900,000
	New York	Sentencing and Corrections Technical Assistance Project	100,000
	Riverhead	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Rochester	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	360,000
	Rochester	Community Prosecution Program	75,000
	Staten Island	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	360,000
	Staten Island	Planning Strategies in Community Prosecution	149,775
	Troy	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	232,320
	Troy	Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management	251,260
	Utica	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	215,206
White Plains	Community Prosecution/Justice Partnership	200,000	
Total			89,752,796
North Carolina	Asheville	Buncombe County CCBI Electronic Document Management Project	1,700,000
	Charlotte	Automated Sex Offender Monitoring System (ASOM)	500,000
	Charlotte	Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)	3,000,000
	Greensboro	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Greensboro	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,732
	Jacksonville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Raleigh	Communications Upgrade for NC State Highway Patrol and Other CJIN Participating Law Enforcement Agencies	1,000,000
	Raleigh	Drug Court	333,818
	Raleigh	Drug Court	435,341
	Raleigh	Drug Court	187,228
	Raleigh	Drug Court	499,914
	Raleigh	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,300,000
	Roxboro	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	96,000
	Salisbury	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Winston-Salem	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	226,800
	Total		
North Dakota	Belcourt	Project Peacemaker	339,500
	Belcourt	Tribal Court Enhancement Grant	295,505
	Bismarck	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	814,243
	Bismarck	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	785,779
	Fort Totten	Implementation, Enhancement and Continuing Operation of Tribal Courts	219,762
	Fort Yates	Tribal Court Assistance Program	218,511
	Minot	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	New Town	TAT-Tribal Court Enhancement Grant	220,000
Total			3,013,300
Ohio	Akron	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Akron	Community Prosecution Program	150,000
	Cambridge	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Canton	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Cincinnati	Juvenile Court Management System (JCMS) Extension to Police	487,900
	Cincinnati	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Cleveland	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Cleveland	Enhancing Strategies in Community Prosecution Project	150,000
	Columbus	Anti-Money Laundering Program	299,490
	Columbus	Community Prosecution Program	75,000
	Columbus	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,998,014
	Delaware	Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management	249,994
	Hamilton	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000

FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding *continued*

State	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
Ohio (continued)	Jefferson	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	117,391
	Kent	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Kent	Research Support for the Study and Prevention of Violence	900,000
	Mansfield	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Portsmouth	Community Prosecution Program	75,000
	Steubenville	Community Prosecution Program	75,000
	Warren	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Xenia	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
Total			6,557,789
Oklahoma	Ada	Tribal Court Implementation Grant	400,000
	Anadarko	Drug Court	30,000
	Bartlesville	Delaware Tribal Court	48,020
	Muskogee	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Oklahoma City	Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management	250,000
	Oklahoma City	Mobile Command Post	242,500
	Oklahoma City	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,000,608
	Okmulgee	Enhancement and Continuing Operation of Tribal Courts	400,000
	Stillwater	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Tahlequah	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Tahlequah	Drug Court	29,743
	Tulsa	Drug Court	710,605
	Tulsa	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	574,365
	Tulsa	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
Total			4,385,841
Oregon	Baker City	Oregon Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	194,000
	Bend	Community Prosecution Program	75,000
	Burns	Burns Paiute Tribe: Tribal Court Operations Project	82,993
	Coos Bay	Implementation of Tribal Court	60,000
	Eugene	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Eugene	Drug Court	499,299
	Oregon City	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Oregon City	Community Prosecution Implementation	200,000
	Portland	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	360,000
	Portland	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Salem	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Salem	Drug Court	498,890
	Salem	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	2,000,000
	Siletz	Enhancement and Continuing Development of the Tribal Court	120,000
Total			4,840,182
Pennsylvania	Allentown	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	238,522
	Camp Hill	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,990,990
	Carlisle	Community Prosecution Program	175,260
	Chambersburg	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	98,007
	Doylestown	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Ebensburg	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Harrisburg	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	118,560
	Harrisburg	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	360,000
	Harrisburg	Middle Atlantic Great Lakes Organize Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLEN)	4,753,492
	Harrisburg	Witness Protection Program	97,000
	Indiana	Establishing the National Center for Corrections Education	388,000
	Johnstown	FY 2002 State & Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP)	5,000,000
	Philadelphia	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Philadelphia	Community Prosecution Performance Measurement	275,000
	Philadelphia	Mental Health Courts as Emerging Judicial Strategy for Mentally Ill	132,267
	Philadelphia	Public Nuisance Task Force Expansion	149,926
	Reading	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	234,660
	Scranton	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	221,636
	Scranton	Community Prosecution Program	186,770
	Scranton	Drug Court	499,931
Washington	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	217,728	
Wilkes-Barre	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	189,676	
Williamsport	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	109,422	
Wynnewood	National Association of Town Watch "National Night Out 2002"	291,000	
Total			16,447,847

FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding *continued*

State	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
Puerto Rico	San Juan	Drug Court	6,075
Total			6,075
Rhode Island	Bristol	Justice System and Research Training Program	900,000
	Cranston	Congressionally Mandated Awards	194,000
	Cranston	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,907,014
	Providence	Planning and Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution	165,599
Total			3,166,613
South Carolina	Charleston	Innovative Alternatives for Women: An Occupational Skills and Health Information Training Center for Low-Income Women	223,100
	Columbia	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Columbia	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,000,002
	Columbia	Technology Becoming Inherent in the South Carolina Courts and Criminal Justice Operations	3,200,000
	Darlington	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Hampton	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	216,000
	Lancaster	Drug Court	479,486
	North Charleston	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Summerville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Sumter	Santee-Lynches Multi-Jurisdictional Community Oriented Policing Demonstration Project Youthful Offender Focus	485,000
	York	Drug Court Grant Program Guidelines and Application Kit FY 2002	337,500
Total			7,141,088
South Dakota	Agency Village	Drug Court	116,162
	Agency Village	Tribal Court Enhancement Program	118,947
	Fort Pierre	Research and Implementation Strategy Grant: To Establish a Sioux Nation Tribal Supreme Court	145,473
	Lower Brule	Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands FY 2001 Discretionary Grants	6,200,000
	Marty	YST Community Prosecution Program	75,000
	Pierre	Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management	250,000
	Pine Ridge	FY 2002 Construction of Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands	12,412,335
	Rapid City	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	236,858
	Vermillion	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	148,878
Total			19,703,653
Tennessee	Athens	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	192,000
	Charlotte	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Chattanooga	Building Bridges: A Correctional Option Program for Ex-Offenders	282,000
	Chattanooga	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Chattanooga	Regional Methamphetamine East Tennessee Task Force	1,000,000
	Erwin	Drug Court	499,245
	Franklin	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	113,085
	Huntsville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Lawrenceburg	Drug Court	500,000
	Lebannon	Drug Court	500,000
	Maryville	Drug Court	480,798
	Nashville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	360,000
	Nashville	Drug Court	496,031
	Nashville	Regional Organized Crime Information Center—Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	4,753,942
	Nashville	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,064,000
Total			10,961,101
Texas	Amarillo	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Arlington	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	148,272
	Austin	Bulk Currency Prosecution Project	277,321
	Austin	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Bryan	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Clarksville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	72,000
	Crockett	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	119,580
	Dallas	Implementation of Community Prosecution in Dallas, Texas	199,792
	Eagle Pass	Implementation, Enhancement and Continuing Operation of Kickapoo Tribal Court	60,000
	El Paso	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Fort Worth	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Fort Worth	Drug Court	299,927
	Huntsville	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,963,107
	Irving	MADD Victim Services Initiatives	899,987
	Lamesa	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	118,800
	Longview	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Lufkin	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000

FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding *continued*

State	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
Texas (continued)	Nacogdoches	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Port Arthur	Community Prosecution Program	200,000
	Raymondville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	116,199
	Richmond	Drug Court	499,838
	Round Rock	Topdown A.D.A.	178,188
	San Antonio	Financial Crime-Free Communities Support Program: An Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program	296,449
	San Marcos	Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training Center	485,000
	Sherman	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Wichita Falls	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Total			7,974,460
Utah	Draper	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,000,000
	Farmington	Drug Court	499,998
	Salt Lake City	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Salt Lake City	Strategic Planning for Security for the Salt Lake Olympic Winter Games in 2002	17,500,000
	St. George	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	West Valley City	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Total			19,479,998
Vermont	Montpelier	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Waterbury	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	2,000,000
Total			2,120,000
Virgin Islands	Christiansted	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Christiansted	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,000,000
	St. Croix	Virgin Islands Police Department Management Information Systems	2,467,283
Total			3,707,283
Virginia	Alexandria	A Comparative Analysis of Statewide Criminal Justice Information Sharing Systems	300,000
	Alexandria	Awards for Enhancing Strategies in Community Prosecution	150,000
	Alexandria	Developing a New Prosecutor's Deskbook	14,045
	Alexandria	DNA Forensics Program	150,000
	Alexandria	Drug Court	762,638
	Alexandria	Drug Court Planning Grant Training Project	1,125,924
	Alexandria	Enlisting Americans to Serve as Police Volunteers	700,000
	Alexandria	Firearms Interdiction & Investigation Technical Assistance Project	361,054
	Alexandria	Fundamentals of Firearms Prosecution: Basic Training for Local Prosecutors	799,440
	Alexandria	FY 2002 State & Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP)	8,000,000
	Alexandria	IACP Law Enforcement Policy Center	125,000
	Alexandria	IACP Safety in Indian Country	149,951
	Alexandria	Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council	424,825
	Alexandria	Local Prosecutors' Gun Prosecution Strategies	350,000
	Alexandria	National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws	1,000,000
	Alexandria	National Drug Court Institute	1,000,000
	Alexandria	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	468,979
	Alexandria	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	425,880
	Alexandria	National Neighborhood Watch Expansion Project	1,991,862
	Alexandria	Practitioner-based Training Initiative	361,103
	Alexandria	Project Safe Neighborhoods: Training for the Nation's Prosecutors	109,999
	Annandale	Bulletproof Vest and Southwest Border Prosecution Programs	1,987,893
	Annandale	Center for Integrated Justice Information Web Site Implementation	200,765
	Arlington	Congressionally Mandated Awards	2,011,500
	Arlington	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP) Program	16,000,000
	Arlington	National Motor Vehicle Titling Information System Pilot Project	6,100,000
	Chatham	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Fairfax	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP)	1,500,000
	Fairfax	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP) Program	12,000,000
	Falls Church	FY 2002 State & Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP) Program	500,000
	Harrisonburg	Community Prosecution Program	74,988
	Leesburg	FY 2002 State & Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP)	4,300,000
	Lynchburg	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Lynchburg	Community Prosecution Program	74,998
	Manassas	FY 2002 State & Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP)	1,500,000
	Manassas Park	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP)	500,000
	Newport News	Drug Court	356,308
	Norfolk	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	454,252
	Prince William	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP)	4,300,000
	Richmond	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000

FY 2002 Discretionary Award (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding *continued*

State	City	Program	Amount (in \$)
Virginia (continued)	Richmond	Drug Court	298,538
	Richmond	Drug Court	489,393
	Richmond	Financial Crime-Free Communities Support Program	299,784
	Richmond	FY 2002 State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP)	13,900,000
	Richmond	Integrated Criminal Justice Information System (ICJIS)/Charge Standardization Project (CSP)	6,500,000
	Richmond	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	340,000
	Richmond	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,999,971
	Williamsburg	Laying the Foundation for Statistical and Management Data Standards for Court Case Management Systems	199,902
	Williamsburg	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	299,979
	Williamsburg	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	299,745
	Williamsburg	National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	76,902
	Wytheville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	96,000
	Total		
Washington	Asotin	Community Prosecution Implementation	199,819
	Bellingham	Drug Court	500,000
	Bellingham	Tribal Court Enhancement Project	120,000
	Deming	Drug Court	29,995
	Everett	Community Prosecution Program	75,000
	Kelso	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	115,044
	Kennewick	Drug Court	500,000
	Kingston	Tribal Court Grant: Effective Juvenile Justice Sentencing Strategies	120,000
	Lacey	Washington State Jail Booking and Reporting System	1,000,000
	Marysville	2001 Tribal Courts	120,000
	Olympia	Community Prosecution Initiative	200,000
	Olympia	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	300,000
	Olympia	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	2,000,000
	Seattle	Awards for Planning, Implementing and Enhancing Strategies in Community Prosecution	150,000
	Seattle	Drug Court	300,000
	Suquamish	Tribal Court Spokesperson Program	115,971
	Tacoma	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Tacoma	Drug Court	500,000
	Tacoma	Strategies in Community Prosecution	199,680
	Tacoma	Tribal Court Enhancement	98,726
	Tokeland	Drug Court	30,000
	Usk	Tribal Court Enhancement	59,991
	Wellpinit	Tribal Prosecutor Project	119,839
Total			7,334,065
West Virginia	Charleston	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	216,000
	Charleston	Cybercrime Program	4,000,000
	Charleston	National White Collar Crime Center	9,770,000
	Charleston	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,000,288
	Fayetteville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	96,000
	Parkersburg	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Summersville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Wheeling	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Total			15,442,288
Wisconsin	Appleton	Community Prosecution Program	74,852
	Appleton	Crime Analysis and Planning Strategies for American Indian and Alaska Native Communities	140,761
	Hayward	Enhancement and Continuing Operations of Tribal Courts	158,264
	La Crosse	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Madison	Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management	250,000
	Madison	Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,196,791
	Madison	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	739,365
	Milwaukee	Communication Infrastructure Equipment Program	3,000,000
	Milwaukee	Enhancing Strategies in Community Prosecution	150,000
	Odanah	Implementation, Enhancement, and Continuing Operation of Tribal Courts	110,419
	Oneida	Development of Tribal Courts Planning Grant	37,556
	Sparta	Drug Court	500,000
Total			6,478,008
Wyoming	Casper	Drug Court	429,166
	Cheyenne	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	1,833,842
	Fort Washakie	Tribal Drug Court Grant Program Guidelines and Application Kit FY 2002	499,997
Total			2,763,005
TOTAL			772,413,471

Fiscal Year 2002 BJA Publications

Document	Date of Publication	Document Number
BJA Publications 2002 (Monograph)	May 2002	BC 000665
Bolder Management for Public Defense: Leadership in Three Dimensions (Bulletin)	November 2001	NCJ 187768
The Bulletproof Vest Partnership (Program Brief)	March 2002	NCJ 192166
Business Planning Guide for Jail Industries (Monograph)	August 2002	NCJ 165147
Center for Task Force Training (CentTF) Program (Program Brief)	July 2002	NCJ 192666
Cultural Revolution: Transforming the Public Defender's Office (Bulletin)	August 2002	NCJ 93773
Defense Procurement Fraud Debarment Clearinghouse (Program Brief)	August 2002	NCJ 193771
Denial of Federal Benefits Program and Clearinghouse (Program Brief)	July 2002	NCJ 193770
Developing a Jail Industry: A Workbook (Monograph)	August 2002	NCJ 182506
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program FY 2002 (Program Brief)	August 2002	NCJ 195907
FY 2002 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program (Program Brief)	May 2002	NCJ 193494
FY 2002 State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (Fact Sheet)	December 2001	FS 000283
An Honest Chance: Perspectives of Drug Court Participants (Monograph)	April 2002	NCJ 193403
Institutionalizing Drug Courts: A Focus Group Meeting Report (Monograph)	March 2002	NCJ 196102

Document	Date of Publication	Document Number
Justice for America: FY 2001 Annual Report to Congress (Monograph)	June 2002	NCJ 193399
Mission Possible: Strong Governance Structures for the Integration of Justice Information Systems (Monograph)	February 2002	NCJ 192278
National White Collar Crime Center: Helping America Fight Economic Crime (Program Brief)	April 2002	NCJ 184958
Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (Program Brief)	July 2002	NCJ 193772
Regional Information Sharing Systems (Program Brief)	April 2002	NCJ 192666
State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program (Program Brief)	May 2002	NCJ 192165
What Policy Makers Need To Know To Improve Public Defense Systems (Bulletin)	December 2001	NCJ 190725

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