U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance

Solutions
for Safer Communities

FY 2004

Annual Report
to Congress

BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

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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 2004.

Respectfully submitted,

Domingo S. Herraiz
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Washington, D.C.
September 2005

Message From the Director

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

This Report to Congress describes the funding, technical assistance, and diverse resources BJA provided in fiscal year 2004 to support jurisdictions in their efforts to reduce and prevent crime. Equally important, this report provides real examples of jurisdictions and organizations throughout the nation that benefited from BJA's programs and made a difference in their communities. From coast to coast, every state has experienced successes, and BJA is fortunate to have the opportunity to share them.

I am honored to serve as BJA's Director and continue to encourage the building of "One BJA," where our Policy, Programs, and Planning Offices collectively identify, design, and deliver quality services based on performance and the needs of constituents. We will strive to raise the bar to address today's criminal justice issues—and prevent tomorrow's.

I applaud the successes of the men and women in our communities who, through BJA funding and collaborative efforts at the state and local levels, have demonstrated the capacity to make a difference. These successes—many of which are presented in this report—are nothing short of extraordinary.

Domingo S. Herraiz
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance

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SECTION ONE

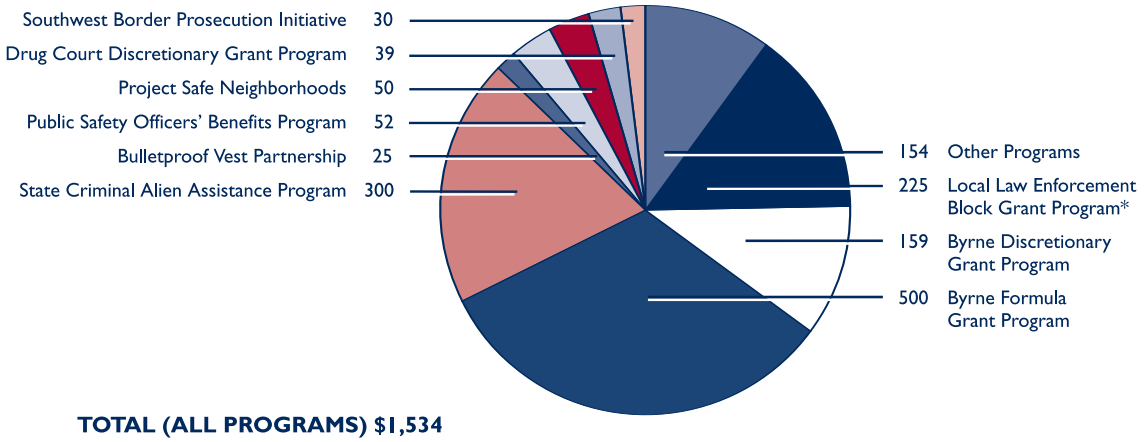
An Overview of the Year

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) was established in 1984 to provide leadership and services in grant administration and criminal justice policy to support local, state, and tribal justice strategies to achieve safe communities. BJA's overall goals are to reduce and prevent crime, violence, and drug abuse and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system. To achieve these goals, BJA programs emphasize enhanced coordination and cooperation of local, state, and federal efforts.

In fiscal year (FY) 2004, BJA continued to support diverse programs that facilitated local criminal justice strategies that bring safety to our communities. BJA provided this support to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the 5 U.S. territories, as well as thousands of local governments, organizations, institutions, and community groups. BJA funding and technical assistance aid this nation's communities to create an effective criminal justice system.

In FY 2004, through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, BJA administered $500 million in formula grants and nearly $160 million in discretionary grants, which were awarded as directed by Congress. Formula funds were awarded to the states and territories, which then made subawards to state and local units of government and nonprofit, community, and faith-based organizations. Discretionary funds were awarded directly to state and local jurisdictions, American Indian tribes, individual criminal justice agencies, and nonprofit, community, and faith-based organizations. Among its many initiatives, BJA also administered $300 million in State Criminal Alien Assistance Program grants; $110 million for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, which made awards to nearly 1,600 jurisdictions; and $25 million for the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program, just to name a few.

FY 2004 Appropriations for BJA-Administered Programs (in $ millions)



TOTAL (ALL PROGRAMS) $1,534

*Includes block and discretionary funding.

BJA continued to focus on its mission: to promote the value of BJA as more than a check-writing agency and to develop services and products based on the identified needs of local, state, and tribal communities. Based on the feedback received from grantees through their progress reports and personal accounts, BJA is making a difference. BJA will continue to support and promote the most promising crime enforcement, reduction, and prevention practices and provide updates to the field through its web site, publications, and annual report.

BJA Priorities

- Emphasize local control.
- Build relationships in the field.
- Develop collaborations and partnerships.
- Promote capacity building through planning.
- Streamline the administration of grants.
- Increase training and technical assistance.
- Create project accountability.
- Encourage innovation.
- Communicate the value of justice efforts.

Crime Prevention

Preventing crime and making communities safer requires the active involvement of community members. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) provides resources that enable communities and individuals to take responsibility for their families and neighborhoods. BJA is committed to providing communities with the information and resources they need to help them work together and collaborate with law enforcement to reduce and prevent crime.

USA Freedom Corps

Since September 11, 2001, local and state government officials have increased opportunities for citizens to become an integral part of protecting the nation and supporting local first responders. Many of these opportunities have developed as a result of USA Freedom Corps, a national program that President George W. Bush launched in January 2002 to promote community service.

Citizen Corps (www.citizencorps.com), a vital component of USA Freedom Corps, was created to help coordinate community involvement and volunteerism to make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to emergency situations. It provides opportunities for people to participate in a range of measures to protect their families, homes, and communities from the threats of crime, terrorism, and various disasters. Citizen Corps programs build on a community's successful efforts to prevent crime and respond to emergencies. Citizen Corps has the following four components, the first two of which BJA administers: Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS) Program, the National Neighborhood Watch Program, the Community Emergency Response Team, and the Medical Reserve Corps.

- The VIPS Program enhances the capacity of state and local law enforcement to use volunteers. By the end of October 2004, the VIPS Program included 1,000 registered law enforcement volunteer programs, representing nearly 70,000 volunteers in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The VIPS Program also maintains a comprehensive web site (www.policevolunteers.org), which receives more than 7.2 million hits annually.

  In FY 2004, VIPS Program membership included the VIPS Gray Squad,[1] an all-volunteer cold-case unit in the Tulsa, Oklahoma Police Department dedicated to solving cases in which the trail of evidence has become cold. It is located in the department's Homicide Unit and is led by a former Tulsa Police Department detective, whose service in the unit also is voluntary. The Gray Squad spent hundreds of hours closing the 1975 murder of a local college student. In April 2004, the case was closed when the accused pleaded guilty and received a life sentence.

  In FY 2004 the Kansas City, Missouri Olathe Police Department reported that its Police Volunteer Unit had contributed 2,203 hours of volunteer service, or an estimated $44,060 worth of service to its community. Volunteers performed duties such as clerical support, parking

enforcement, bicycle safety patrol, animal shelter tasks, and special events work.

- The National Neighborhood Watch Program (www.USAonwatch.org) provides communities with a crime prevention and terrorism awareness infrastructure that brings together local officials, law enforcement personnel, and volunteers. The program more than doubled the number of registered programs by December 2003, 1 month ahead of President Bush's deadline. To accomplish this goal, BJA participated in the Citizen Corps Strategic Planning Meeting with representatives from other agencies in the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and the USA Freedom Corps Office to set goals and objectives and develop strategies to meet the President's challenge. The program's web site, which allows organizations to register as National Neighborhood Watch Programs and subscribe to Neighborhood Watch's electronic newsletter, receives more than 700,000 hits per year.

Project ChildSafe

BJA continued to serve as an active partner in Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), a nationwide commitment to reduce gun crime in America (see page 11 for more information about this program). One component of PSN, Project ChildSafe (www.projectchildsafe.org), is a nationwide firearms safety program that distributes gunlocks and teaches firearms owners how to properly store and safely handle their weapons. BJA continued its partnership with the National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF) (www.nssf.org), which administers the program and works with state Governors and local officials to raise awareness of firearms safety and promote the availability of the safety kits.

- From September 2003 through August 2004, Project ChildSafe's 28 program representatives distributed nearly 20 million safety kits to more than 14,000 communities in 50 states and 5 U.S. territories.

- In addition to the gun lock and educational materials contained in the safety kit, millions of firearms owners across the country received the Project ChildSafe firearms safety message from the press, radio, and television.

- Law enforcement partners and Project ChildSafe representatives across the country report high levels of public interest in the program. NSSF has received numerous letters from law enforcement partners that confirm strong support for Project ChildSafe. The program has responded to incidents of local gun accidents involving children by immediately distributing safety kits.

- Individuals also have expressed support for the program through notes and stories. A father in Georgia left a note on a ChildSafe distribution truck thanking the program, while others have given program representatives personal accounts of positive outcomes due to the program.

- In FY 2004, ASTM International issued a standard for gun locks, which the distributed locks met.

Gang Resistance Education And Training Program

Despite America's low crime rates, DOJ recognizes the threat that gangs pose to communities. Gang violence has had a significant impact on crime and safety in urban, suburban, and rural neighborhoods. In some cities, like Los Angeles and Chicago, as many as half of the homicides recorded in 2002 were attributed to gangs. DOJ continues to address this threat by implementing tough sanctions, working closely with state and local law enforcement, and supporting gang prevention strategies.

The Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program was developed for middle school students to reduce their involvement in gangs and delinquent behavior, teach them the consequences of gang involvement, and help them develop positive relationships with law enforcement. These three objectives are addressed through a curriculum taught in schools by uniformed law enforcement officers. The G.R.E.A.T. Program (www.great-online.org) consists of four components: a 13-week middle school curriculum, an elementary school curriculum, a summer program, and families training.

Previously administered by DOJ's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the G.R.E.A.T. Program—now administered by BJA—has made more than 215 grants to local law enforcement agencies to implement the program. BJA provides funds to ATF through the program to keep a dedicated and experienced agent involved in G.R.E.A.T.'s implementation. BJA also works closely with the Office of Justice Programs' (OJP's) Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which supports other gang elimination efforts using a portion of G.R.E.A.T. funds.

- In FY 2004, G.R.E.A.T. grantees served tens of thousands of youth in high-risk rural, suburban, and urban communities nationwide, helping them reduce their crime victimization, increase their negative views about gangs, and improve their attitudes toward law enforcement.

- According to a longitudinal evaluation of G.R.E.A.T. conducted by OJP's National Institute of Justice, "several significant results emerged in program participants when they were compared with nonparticipants 4 years after program delivery." They included a 7 percent reduction in victimization, a 5 percent increase in negative views about gangs, a 5 percent increase in favorable attitudes toward the police, a 5 percent decrease in engaging in risk-seeking behaviors, and a 4 percent increase in associating with peers involved in positive activities.

- In FY 2004, the program fully implemented the G.R.E.A.T. Families Curriculum, enabling participating youth, law enforcement instructors, and educators to involve parents and other family members in creating an antigang environment in the home. This home-based support was essential in helping youth avoid the peer pressure of gangs, and it has now become a solid component of the program.

- The Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Police Department's G.R.E.A.T. Program used FY 2004 grant funds to deliver G.R.E.A.T. in nine schools adjacent to City Housing Authority neighborhoods. More than 3,000 students participated in the program during the 2003–04 school year.

- The Boston, Massachusetts Police Department's G.R.E.A.T. Program reached more than 5,000 students in local schools and formed partnerships with the local Police Athletic League to sponsor sports participation with G.R.E.A.T. students. The program also worked with the United Methodist Church Urban Services organization to resolve youth/adult neighborhood

problems and offer older youth a jobs program through the Boston Police Department's G.R.E.A.T. Summer Component, which served more than 300 participants.

National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign

In partnership with BJA, the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) (www.ncpc.org) continued to reach millions of citizens through the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign. The campaign's purpose is to use a variety of strategies, including a multimedia forum, to provide crime prevention resources to children, adults, and families to develop safer neighborhoods and communities.

- In January 2004, BJA provided funding for and NCPC produced and distributed *Mobilizing the Nation To Prevent Crime, Violence, and Drug Abuse,* the Crime Prevention Coalition of America's (www.ncpc.org/ncpc/ncpc/?pg=5882-5906) 2003 annual report. The report provides a snapshot of crime prevention, highlighting the work of member organizations and celebrating the thousands of individuals and organizations committed to preventing crime.

- NCPC has a new online resource for adults who teach children personal safety and crime prevention. The McGruff home page (www.McGruff.org) features downloadable worksheets for children on topics such as bullying prevention, stranger awareness, and bicycle safety. Adults can distribute these free resources at community events, elementary schools, and Scout troop meetings and to parents interested in teaching their children safety measures.

- The McGruff home page also offers comic books that feature stories about the problems and situations faced by children of incarcerated parents. Children learn conflict resolution skills to deal with peer pressure, bullying, alcohol, and other drugs. They also gain insight into establishing or maintaining contact with their incarcerated parents and how to deal with prison visits. The stories are reinforced by activities the children can do with their families or mentors.

- In support of President Bush's challenge to increase community involvement in Neighborhood Watch programs, in FY 2003 BJA and NCPC allocated $60,000 to produce television and radio public service announcements and web banners to encourage participation and promote the database that registers Neighborhood Watch programs on the USAonwatch.org web site. In turn, in FY 2004 NCPC received nearly $17 million in donated media support via television, radio, and the Internet. This return on investment was significant: $278 of donated media for every $1 of federal investment.

National Night Out

BJA continued to fund National Night Out (NNO) (www.natw.org/nno), an initiative developed to coordinate comprehensive neighborhoodwide strategies that combat crime, violence, and drug abuse. Administered by the National Association of Town Watch, NNO is a grassroots initiative that enhances, supports, and promotes major crime-reduction and drug-control strategies in more than 10,000 communities in U.S. states, territories, and military bases worldwide.

- On August 3, 2004, 10 law enforcement agencies, 4 government offices, 1 university, 1 community college, and 39,700 citizens joined forces in Houston/Harris County, Texas for the 21st Annual National Night Out. More than 800 block parties and events took place throughout the Houston/Harris County area. The events ranged from neighborhood parades to concerts to unique events such as student-led rallies to promote safety on university campuses. Other activities included police car displays, picnics, potluck dinners, and horseback rides.

- On August 3, 2004, Minneapolis, Minnesota residents came out in force to support National Night Out—one of this city's most popular events. More than 38,000 people attended and 1,500 blocks were involved in the events to celebrate the campaign. Minneapolis' strong network of Neighborhood Watch block clubs clearly energized the event. Activities included face painting, food drives, music, cookouts, and parades. A precinct coordinator said, "The best part was meeting neighbors from two blocks away. I invited them because I knew they didn't have a block leader, and I was surprised at how many showed up!" Citywide coordinator John Bauman said, "National Night Out is a great summer evening event that creates a more livable neighborhood and is an organizing point for future block club activities."

- More than 8,000 residents of Savannah and Chatham County, Georgia participated in National Night Out. "[NNO] gives residents a chance to get out and mingle," said Richard Wallace, President of the Ardsley Park Neighborhood Association. "Knowing your neighbors helps you know who should be running around the neighborhood and also helps because people are more likely to look out for someone they know." After a large gathering at a local park, residents returned to their neighborhoods for block parties and cookouts.

"Now, more than ever, we need to realize that we are neighbors. And if we treat each other with dignity and respect and have a good time on nights like tonight, our city will be even stronger."

—Houston, Texas Mayor Bill White, speaking at his community's 21st Annual National Night Out event

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program

Grants provided through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne) Program fund a wide range of crime prevention programs and projects at the local level. These programs and projects seek to:

- Be proactive in preventing crimes against the community.
- Build collaborative relationships among business and community organizations, education systems, law enforcement, and the general public.
- Empower citizens to protect themselves and their property.

Using these goals as the foundation for their crime prevention programs, states experienced many successes in FY 2004.

- **Iowa: City of Grimes Family-Based Treatment of High Risk Youth Program.** Strong parenting makes it less likely that a child will develop antisocial behaviors and abuse drugs and alcohol, suggesting a need for early intervention to help parents develop positive skills. Recent advances in developmental and clinical research have helped practitioners identify at-risk families and undertake interventions that have

demonstrated good outcomes. This project provides family-based treatment services for at-risk adolescents and their parents at five school sites. Services include family and adolescent assessment and a variety of treatment options.

Of the 49 families that participated in the program, more than 75 percent of the parents reported improved school attendance by their adolescent; 72 percent reported improved homework completion; and more than 60 percent reported improved cooperation at home. Twenty-five of the parents met diagnostic criteria for at least one mental health or substance use disorder, and 68 percent of these identified parents made progress in treatment. Finally, parents in the program reported feeling better able to monitor their children (82 percent) and discipline them (78 percent).

- **Michigan: Calhoun County Domestic Violence Media Campaign.** The Calhoun County campaign was part of a broader media effort that included public service announcements, newspaper advertisements, and posters distributed throughout the county. The campaign educated the public on domestic violence issues and encouraged residents to call for help during an emergency. It distributed 30,000 domestic violence handbooks that provided emergency phone numbers and addresses for domestic violence shelters, counseling, financial assistance, medical care facilities, housing, legal assistance, and sexual assault services. Law enforcement personnel distributed the handbooks during domestic violence calls for service, and volunteers placed them in doctors' offices, public restrooms, schools, shopping centers, and workplaces. Each calendar quarter, campaign radio announcements reached 50,000 listeners, and newspaper advertisements—including those in Spanish—reached 244,000 readers. Law enforcement responded to 3,204 calls for assistance, a 5 percent increase over the previous year.

- **Minnesota: Independent School District 704 Proctor Essential Learning Project.** The District 704 Proctor Essential Learning Project, based in Proctor, Minnesota, is designed to reduce crime and risk-taking among youth while increasing their sense of pride in academic achievement and community investment. Students are immersed in an intensive core curriculum with a small student-to-teacher ratio. The curriculum features a variety of research-tested, holistic techniques that include judicious discipline, health realization, student-directed learning, kinesthetic learning, arts integration, and service learning.

  In its second year, the program served 65 students. Students reported the following improvements from fall 2003 to spring 2004: less frequent use of violence (76 percent compared with 54 percent in the fall); reduced or no criminal justice system involvement (89 percent compared with 65 percent); and lower rates of drug and alcohol use (78 percent compared with 64 percent). In addition, the average academic grade across all grade levels improved by 58 percent.

- **North Carolina: Male Mentoring Program.** Recent studies in North Carolina revealed that young minority men are particularly prone to substance abuse and the downward spiral of its consequences: declining grades, truancy, depression, and withdrawal. In an effort to halt the rise in drug abuse by young

minority men and increase graduation rates, the state launched the Male Mentoring Program in five of its community colleges. At Wayne Community College, for example, the program has seen promising results. Ninety percent of the program participants at Wayne Community College maintained a grade point average of 2.8 or better, 80 percent of them participated in state and regional leadership conferences, and 100 percent remained drug free.

- **Northern Mariana Islands: Training Efforts, Department of Public Safety's Division of Fire.** In the past, insufficient training and equipment made it difficult for the Department of Public Safety's Division of Fire to solve arson cases. To resolve the problem, the department sent all its firefighters to 80 hours of training in arson investigation at the National Fire Academy in Emmitsburg, Maryland; purchased computers and operational equipment; and closed out 43 of the 72 reported arson cases in just 1 year's time.

- **Oregon: Functional Family Therapy (FFT) Program, Clackamas County Juvenile Department.** The Clackamas County program provides family counseling to at-risk youth to reduce juvenile crime through the use of FFT. The program aims to improve family life, reduce juvenile arrest and recidivism rates, avoid placement with the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA), and reduce juvenile violence.

  Over a 12-week period, therapists train each family in communication, parenting, and conflict management; if a family's treatment goals are not met within the 12 weeks, treatment can be extended. The program has significantly improved family life: 89 percent of families demonstrated improved problem-solving skills, and 94 percent showed better overall functioning. The program also reduced juvenile crime and violence. In the 12 months following participation, no youth without a prior offense reoffended, no youth with a prior offense was referred to the juvenile justice system for a person-to-person crime, and only 8 percent of program participants were committed to OYA and placed out of the home.

- **Puerto Rico: Community and Neighborhood Assistance to Prevent and Control Crime.** Community and Neighborhood Assistance is a cooperative effort among the commonwealth, local nonprofit organizations, and federal law enforcement agencies. Twenty-three projects were funded in 10 municipalities, 8 nonprofit organizations, and 5 state agencies. The program has established prevention programs in urban and rural areas, enabled community organizations to become more responsible for neighborhood safety, offered educational programs to strengthen the skills of high school dropouts and high-risk youth, established recreational programs that seek to reduce youth drug use in crime-ridden communities, and put more law enforcement officers on the streets to discourage crime and promote community safety.

- **South Carolina: Violent Crime Reduction Initiative.** In 2000, South Carolina was second in the nation in violent crime per capita, and Orangeburg County was first in the state with a violent crime rate that was

double the statewide average and triple the national average. To address this problem, a Byrne subgrant funded a strategic plan for the South Carolina Department of Public Safety to identify the causes of that high crime rate and target potential solutions to the county's violent crime.

Several significant achievements resulted from the Byrne-funded project. The court system was reformed, resulting in fewer delays and more efficient administration of justice. For example, the overall clearance rate for Part I violent crimes increased 53 percent, for aggravated assault 64 percent, and for rape 133 percent. Law enforcement's increased effectiveness also was observed for less serious offenses such as simple assault, for which the clearance rate increased 50 percent. The most notable achievement, however, was that Orangeburg County became a much safer place to live and work. Rapes decreased by 50 percent, robberies decreased by 21 percent, and aggravated assaults decreased by 25 percent.

On the national level, Byrne funding supports the Simon Wiesenthal Center, which enhances criminal justice professionals' capacity to proactively prevent the spread of hate crimes and to identify and address potential terrorist threats. Program goals focus on helping criminal justice professionals understand the unique qualities of hate and terrorist crimes and why they require different strategic responses.

- The center's Tools for Tolerance® training program was developed to meet these goals. Through June 2004, Tools for Tolerance® programs were attended by more than 8,500 law enforcement officers and criminal justice specialists and have covered the following topics: (1) The Changing Role of Law Enforcement, (2) Tools for Tolerance® for Command Staff, (3) Perspectives on Profiling, (4) Law Enforcement Partnerships With Schools, and (5) National Institutes Against Hate Crimes and Terrorism.

- In FY 2004, the center hosted five National Institutes Against Hate Crimes and Terrorism at the Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles, California. The 4-day intensive institutes brought together a total of 25 teams composed of 7 criminal justice professionals, including a judge, prosecuting and defense attorneys, law enforcement and probation officials, and a school official or human relations commissioner from jurisdictions nationwide.

- More than 7,300 educators have participated in the Tools for Tolerance® for Educators programs, 620 service-sector employees attended Tools for Tolerance® for Professionals trainings, and more than 14,000 youth participated in specialized tolerance training programs, including Tools for Tolerance® for Teens and Steps to Tolerance.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement officers are the nation's first line of defense against crime, and they must respond to constantly changing challenges with limited resources. BJA is committed to providing law enforcement officers with the resources and training they need to meet the needs of their communities and to encouraging collaborative efforts between law enforcement officers and the communities they serve.

Project Safe Neighborhoods

To help combat gun crime, in 2001 President Bush created one of his foremost criminal justice initiatives, an aggressive, comprehensive gun crime reduction strategy called Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN). By linking federal, state, and local law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and community leaders, PSN provides a multifaceted approach to preventing gun crime and enforcing gun laws. PSN represents a nationwide commitment to reduce gun crime by providing local programs with the tools and resources they need to succeed.

PSN is committed to facilitating partnerships; using research to guide local strategies and measure their impact; providing comprehensive training; communicating the initiative's priorities, message, and results to the community and media; and building a strong and lasting coalition with citizens for long-term change. BJA administers the PSN grant funds that are allocated to the 94 U.S. Attorneys' Offices.

- More than 11,000 PSN task force members have received training as part of the comprehensive training and technical assistance (TA) program provided by BJA and PSN partners. Local PSN programs have organized training for thousands more. In FY 2004, PSN TA providers offered more than 75 trainings and onsite technical assistance, including 2 strategic planning sessions for the task forces, 22 onsite community engagement trainings, and more than 35 law enforcement trainings.

- In FY 2004, BJA cosponsored the Second National Conference on Project Safe Neighborhoods, which was held in Kansas City, Missouri and attended by more than 1,400 federal, state, tribal, and local prosecutors, law enforcement officials, community leaders, and PSN team members from across the nation. Then-U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft and then-Assistant Attorney General Deborah J. Daniels addressed the attendees. The conference provided participants the opportunity to discuss efforts to reduce and prosecute gun crime, share strategies and program successes, and address future goals.

- To support the increased prosecution effort promoted by PSN, BJA awarded funds to the National District Attorneys Association's American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) to design and continue efforts in the areas of training, TA, and information collection and dissemination. In FYs 2002 and 2003, APRI offered two courses to the field: "Fundamentals of Firearms Prosecution Training" and "Hitting the Mark." A supervising deputy district attorney in Kern County, California attended the trainings in 2002 and said he found APRI's trainings and publications extremely valuable—even with his 18 years of experience as a prosecutor. Later, the Kern County District Attorney's Office used the information from the trainings and the resources of their U.S. Attorney's Office and DOJ's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) to develop an aggressive interagency approach to firearms prosecution. With PSN grant funds, the office subsequently developed a firearms prosecution unit and now specializes in prosecuting gun violence cases for neighboring agencies.

> ***"In addition to prosecuting gun crime in order to take those who commit it off the streets, Project Safe Neighborhoods is working to prevent gun crime by reaching potential perpetrators before it's too late."***
>
> —The Honorable John Ashcroft, former U.S. Attorney General

- The Southern District of Indiana has a strong PSN initiative that combines an innovative program—the Indianapolis Violence Reduction Program (IVRP)—with partnerships among federal, state, and local law enforcement and faith-based organizations. Through IVRP, the district has created a program of prevention and prosecution to deter felons from possessing firearms and ammunition. Local ministers and religious leaders have assisted with outreach and prevention efforts that have greatly enhanced the district's interaction with the community, developed a ready network of support for at-risk families, and offered unique opportunities to deliver the PSN message. These outreach efforts are directed to and through service-oriented and faith-based organizations that strive to improve the community's quality of life.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program

A formula grant program, the Byrne Program is a partnership among federal, state, tribal, and local governments dedicated to creating 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 an 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.).

Grants may be used to provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems for more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of offenders who violate such state and local laws. Grants also may be used to provide noncompensation assistance to victims of these offenders. Twenty-nine legislatively authorized purpose areas establish the nature and scope of programs and projects funded under Byrne. In FY 2004, BJA administered nearly $475 million in Byrne funding, which was awarded to the 56 states and territories. To address the Byrne Program's goals, states have historically used their formula funds to support multijurisdictional task forces. Although the majority of task forces address drug interdiction, some task forces look for fugitives, address white-collar crime, and provide training to law enforcement officials on drug and public safety issues.

- **Alabama: Multijurisdictional Violent Crime (MVC) Task Forces.** Alabama's MVC Task Forces worked hard to reduce the availability of drugs and control the violence associated with drug use and distribution. In FY 2004, the project encouraged cooperation among law enforcement agencies in multijurisdictional cases; destroyed more than 370 methamphetamine laboratories; and seized nearly 15,000 grams of methamphetamine, more than 85,000 grams of cocaine, and more than 2.7 million grams of marijuana.

- **Kentucky: Operation Cold Case Program.** With Byrne support, the Louisville-Jefferson County Operation Cold Case Program reopens sexual assault and homicide cases using DNA registry databases. During FY 2004, detectives reopened 64 cases, checking 292 individuals against DNA records. DNA matches not only resulted in the arrest of two suspects on rape charges, they also linked several suspects to specific murders and convicts to other homicides.

- **Louisiana: Lafourche Parish Multijurisdictional Task Force.** Located near the Gulf of Mexico and major cities such as New Orleans and Houston, Lafourche Parish has become a center for drug smuggling and crack cocaine activity. The multijurisdictional task force combines local resources and integrates drug investigations to maximize efforts. In FY 2004, the task force investigated 687 criminal cases, arrested 461 drug dealers, seized more than 8,000 rocks of crack cocaine, and confiscated assets valued at $145,000. The task force also conducts flyovers in search of marijuana farms.

- **Maine: Maine Drug Enforcement Agency (MDEA).** The cornerstone of Maine's response to drug abuse and trafficking, MDEA assigns law enforcement officers to task forces through which they share skills and

In FY 2004, BJA administered nearly $475 million in Byrne funding, which was awarded to the 56 states and territories.

Multijurisdictional Task Forces At a Glance

Multijurisdictional task forces (MJTFs) reduce the impact of drug and firearms traffickers, gangs, pharmaceutical diversion, organized crime, and terrorist activity on communities throughout the nation. In FY 2004, more than $190 million in Byrne grant funds was used to support MJTFs. Currently, more than 400 multijurisdictional, Byrne-funded task forces operate nationwide. Based on the 2004 annual reports submitted by the 56 State Administering Agencies, BJA-funded MJTFs accomplished the following:

• **Drug Offense Arrests:**	**286,600**
• **Criminal Assets Seized/Forfeited:**	**$250 million** in cash and property (**$1 billion,** if street value included)
• **Weapons Seized:**	**54,050;** includes handguns, rifles, and knives
• **Methamphetamine Laboratories Seized:**	**5,646**
• **Drugs Removed From the Street:**	**1.8 million grams** of powder cocaine
	278,200 grams of crack and other drugs
	73,300 grams of heroin
	75 million marijuana plants, including cultivated and noncultivated plants
	27 million kilograms of marijuana
	2.7 million grams of amphetamines and methamphetamines

experience. This approach maximizes limited narcotics enforcement resources, especially in sparsely populated areas of the state. In FY 2004, the task forces made 720 arrests (a 36 percent increase from FY 2002), seized 179 firearms, and seized more than $471,000 in cash.

- **North Dakota: Multijurisdictional Task Force (MJTF).** Within the reporting period, North Dakota's MJTF made more than 350 presentations to parents, youth, community members, emergency responders, retailers, and farmers about the signs of methamphetamine abuse and manufacturing. As a result, community members and businesses have been more active in contacting law enforcement officials about suspicious activities. In fact, the public's involvement has helped increase the number of methamphetamine laboratories destroyed from 17 in 1999 to nearly 300 in 2004.

- **Rhode Island: Multijurisdictional Task Force, Project X-Filer.** A well-known drug dealer trafficked cocaine in the towns of West Warwick and Coventry for 20 years. The dealer drove extravagant cars, lived in low-income housing, and surrounded himself with people he could trust, making it difficult for police to infiltrate his network. Recognizing the severity of this crime problem, the Rhode Island MJTF gained the support of police departments affected by the drug dealer and secured funding from the state to undertake Operation X-Filer. Over the past 2 years, the operation employed officer overtime, surveillance, informants, and digital wiretaps that led to the arrests of the drug dealer and two of the dealer's suppliers. Operation X-Filer resulted in 46 arrests in the Kent County area—one of the largest drug busts in the county's history.

- **Virgin Islands: Safe Street Task Force.** The Virgin Islands Safe Street Task Force employs state-of-the-art surveillance, source information, and crime analysis methods in long-term investigations of violent suspects. The task force measures its programs by the number of convictions it obtains, not the number of suspects it arrests. In FY 2004, the task force cleared 40 cases, which resulted in a 15 percent reduction in violent crime.

- **West Virginia: Drug and Violent Crime Control Multijurisdictional Task Forces.** White-collar crime, organized crime such as gambling and prostitution, and public corruption and fraud significantly disrupt the administration of West Virginia government. Investigating these complex crimes often requires sophisticated techniques, skills, and equipment at a high cost to taxpayers. MJTFs in West Virginia coordinate 16 local forces, which increases the efficiency of efforts to apprehend white-collar criminals. In FY 2004, the task forces arrested 1,657 suspects and obtained 420 convictions; confiscated $898,070 in assets, 85 percent of which were reinvested in the program; and seized 44,277 grams of marijuana and 110 grams of methamphetamine.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program

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

LLEBG funds must be spent in accordance with seven purpose areas. The funds are allocated by a formula based on Part I violent crimes—murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—as reported in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Uniform Crime Reports. The program sets a minimum threshold of $10,000 for direct funding from BJA.

In FY 2004, nearly 1,600 awards totaling more than $110 million were made. States that participated in this program were able to accomplish a wide range of goals and experience successes at the local level.

- **California: Air Operations of Police and Sheriff's Departments.** In FY 2004 a major Southern California law enforcement agency needed to replace its six helicopter engines. Due to the fact that each engine cost more than $650,000, the agency was not able to afford even one replacement, let alone six. Fortunately, the agency contacted the National Guard, which runs the 1033 Excess Property Program through an LLEBG grant. The National Guard found a cache of 26 used engines, enough for the agency to build several flyable engines. Agency staff took flatbed trucks across the country to retrieve the engines, which were given to them at no cost. The approximate savings to the agency was $16.9 million.

- **Connecticut: Installation of Security Cameras in Prisons.** The Town of Naugatuck received $8,000 in LLEBG funding to install cameras in its prison cell blocks to record inmate and law enforcement activity in an effort to prevent unfounded lawsuits alleging inmate harassment and abuse. Shortly after the equipment was installed, a prisoner was taken into custody. He soon began banging his head into the bars, to the point of unconsciousness. At first glance, the news that an inmate was found unconscious was of concern to the mayor, press, and citizens of Naugatuck. However, upon review of the tape, it was shown that the prisoner had caused his own injury, clearing law enforcement personnel of wrongdoing.

- **New Jersey: Statewide Intelligence Management System.** LLEBG funds have assisted New Jersey in creating the Statewide Intelligence Management System (SIMS), part of the state's information-based policing efforts. When fully operational, the system will enable every law enforcement agency in the state to share information and connect even the smallest detail from different crimes. Numerous crimes already have been solved through SIMS since it became operational in January 2003. For example, one crime connected a Plainfield, New Jersey heroin distribution ring to a known international terrorist organization.

- **Ohio: Pike County Sheriff's Office Ohio Incident-Based Reporting System (OIBRS) Project.** Using LLEBG funding, the Pike County Sheriff's Office purchased new desktop and laptop computers, allowing the office to effectively collect OIBRS data and submit the data to the FBI. The laptops were installed in patrol cars for officers' use, alleviating the need for officers to report

In FY 2004, nearly 1,600 awards totaling more than $110 million were made under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program.

to the station to complete their reports, thus freeing up time to patrol the county's rural 445 square miles. The office then installed the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services (OCJS) Law Enforcement Officers Toolkit records management software on its desktop computers to report its OIBRS data to OCJS. In turn, OCJS submits the data to the FBI.

Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) Program helps protect the lives of public safety officers by assisting local, state, and tribal governments in equipping their officers with armor vests. Since 1999, more than 11,500 jurisdictions have participated, with $118 million in federal dollars supporting the purchase of an estimated 450,000 vests. The program pays up to 50 percent of the cost of each vest purchased by applicants. Eligible law enforcement officers include police officers, sheriffs' deputies, correctional officers, parole and probation agents, prosecutors, and judicial officials. Applicants may select and purchase any ballistic- or stab-resistant vest that meets the National Institute of Justice's (NIJ's) applicable standards.

- In FY 2004, $24.2 million was awarded to 4,783 state and local jurisdictions and law enforcement agencies. The funding covered the full 50 percent match for smaller jurisdictions and 10 percent for larger jurisdictions, which represents more funding for larger jurisdictions than in the previous 2 years combined.

- Although bullet-resistant body armor has saved thousands of lives, in summer 2003, a police officer in Forest Hills, Pennsylvania was shot and seriously injured when a bullet penetrated his vest, which was made of Zylon®. In November 2003, then-U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft called on NIJ—OJP's research and evaluation arm—to immediately initiate examination of Zylon®-based bullet-resistant vests, both new and used, and to review NIJ's existing certification process.

- Then-U.S. Attorney General Ashcroft also directed NIJ and BJA to convene a summit with representatives of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies; law enforcement associations; manufacturers of bullet-resistant fabric and equipment; and standards and testing organizations to review information from NIJ's preliminary examination. Held in March 2004, the summit specifically addressed the reliability of body armor used by law enforcement personnel and examined the future of bullet-resistant technology and testing. A report on the status of NIJ's preliminary examination is available on the BVP Program's web site (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bvpbasi).

- New application functionality, the "Pre-Application Vest Profile," was incorporated into the online application process to capture vest replacement needs and factor in unspent awards and vest replacement cycles. This process had the desired impact on the application values and number of vests requested. In addition to normal vest needs, applicants indicated needing to provide new vests for 5,491 new officers because of officer turnover and replace 17,352 Zylon® vests and 740 lost or stolen vests.

- The BVP Program's web site was redesigned to incorporate NIJ's Body Armor Safety Initiative, a comprehensive outreach and information campaign, enabling all law enforcement agencies to have easy and direct access to the latest information regarding Zylon® vests.

National White Collar Crime Center

The National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) (www.nw3c.org) provides a nationwide support system and training for agencies involved in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of economic and high-technology crimes. NW3C also partners with other entities in addressing homeland security initiatives related to economic and high-technology crimes. BJA assistance supports this federally funded, nonprofit organization whose membership primarily comprises law enforcement agencies, state regulatory bodies with criminal investigative authority, and state and local prosecution offices. Although NW3C has no investigative authority, its goal is to help law enforcement agencies understand and use the available tools to combat economic and high-technology crimes.

- In FY 2004, NW3C offered 12 courses to criminal intelligence analysts, 21 courses to financial crime investigators, and 95 courses to computer forensic examiners. These courses were conducted at the NW3C training facility in Fairmont, West Virginia or at host training sites throughout the country.

- NW3C conducted three economic crime summits in Indianapolis, Indiana; Portland, Oregon; and Dallas, Texas. In all, more than 900 people attended the summits.

- NW3C also provides investigative support to the law enforcement community in the form of crime analysis, database searches for information, and case funding. The services are provided free of charge to any of the 1,761 member agencies. At the end of FY 2004, NW3C had conducted nearly 24,000 searches of public databases and offered analytical services on 7 cases. In addition, more than $261,000 was approved to fund 27 cases.

- Partnerships proved to be a great asset for NW3C in FY 2004. NW3C continued to expand its regional support centers in Colorado, Florida, Indiana, and Texas. Expanded partnerships allowed NW3C to develop new courses for area colleges and universities and provide services in those states. NW3C also partnered with the FBI to support the Internet Crime Complaint Center (www.ic3.gov). At the end of FY 2004, more than 150,000 complaints had been filed by victims, and nearly 78,000 of those complaints had been referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency. This represents nearly twice the number of incidents reported in FY 2003.

- In one investigation, it was discovered that a husband used the Internet to solicit help in killing his wife and adult daughter. The husband communicated his wishes to several individuals across the country through online messenger services and chat rooms. The investigation required the seizure and forensic examination of five computers. Based on training that the assigned law enforcement officer received from NW3C's "Basic Data Recovery and Analysis" and "Basic Online Technical Skills" courses, evidentiary items were recovered and the husband received a 15-year sentence.

- In a child molestation investigation case, an Indiana police officer who graduated from NW3C training decoded an online messenger service's logs on the suspect's computer to prove that the suspect had molested his 4-year-old daughter and, over an extended period, distributed offensive pictures via the Internet. The suspect received a 61-year sentence. The case was significant because it was built from a single allegation of molestation. If not for the computer forensics, the prosecution would have had a much more difficult time proving the accusations, and once the perpetrator was convicted, he could have received a lesser penalty.

Identity Theft

Identity theft is a serious crime, and people whose identities have been stolen can spend months or years trying to reverse actions that damaged their good name and credit record. In the meantime, victims may lose job opportunities; be refused education, housing, or car loans; or even be arrested for crimes they did not commit.

Because of its major impact on law enforcement and victims, the identity theft initiative has brought several DOJ components together for the Attorney General's Advisory Committee. This cross-cutting committee includes DOJ's Criminal Division, Office of Justice Programs, and Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS Office); the FBI; and many other federal agencies. The law enforcement and policy subcommittee helps to define future identity theft initiatives for federal, state, tribal, and local law enforcement and contributes to policymaking for identity theft nationwide. As a result, the collaboration of these agencies is a tremendous success for law enforcement and citizens alike.

- BJA conducted two regional identity theft trainings through NCPC, including a panel discussion for local law enforcement and crime prevention staff training. The training also involved sharing the latest technological advances and investigational techniques with participants.

- BJA took the lead in conducting focus groups within OJP on identity theft and coordinating initiatives (e.g., evaluation, summits, Federal Trade Commission coordination). These focus groups have fostered outside working groups with the COPS Office and at regional trainings, increasing interagency cooperation.

- In December 2003, the Lincolnshire, Illinois Police Department reported that a suspect was "thrown off balance with the volume of discrediting information" provided directly through NW3C, which led to an arrest warrant for an $80,000 theft by deception and forgery. Using the investigative techniques taught in the NW3C identity theft/fraud classes, the police department was better equipped to respond to the crime.

National Center for Rural Law Enforcement

One of the primary obstacles that rural law enforcement managers face is the lack of management training specific to rural law enforcement needs. Training programs often emphasize techniques to solve crime problems that are common in larger cities. However, crime is becoming increasingly prevalent in rural communities, and training programs tailored for urban police departments are less effective in a rural environment.

To fulfill this need, the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement (NCRLE) (www.ncrle.net), a division of the Criminal Justice Institute at the University of Arkansas, developed the Rural Executive Management Institute (REMI), an intensive 3–5 day course for rural law enforcement managers. REMI is presented throughout the country, making training accessible and affordable to smaller departments. Course topics include grant writing and managing budgets, leading small departments, and recruitment and retention.

- BJA awarded NCRLE a grant to continue working with the Navajo Nation, Hopi Tribe, and Pueblo of Zuni on the Inter-Tribal Integrated Justice Pilot Project. The funding supports the creation of tribal data centers to allow the three tribes to share criminal justice information. While each tribe will house its own data center that will be the central point for the collection and retrieval of justice data, each center will be linked using DOJ's Global Justice eXtensible Markup Language (XML) standards (see page 47 for more information about XML standards) for an instant and easy data exchange (e.g., protection orders, missing children information) among the tribes.

  To achieve this goal, the tribes used grant dollars to install computer servers, work stations, and network connections. More than 1,100 tribal justice personnel can now access the Internet, receive e-mail, and retrieve information from Internet-based databases. NCRLE also provided comprehensive computer training to 90 tribal employees and trained 20 computer support personnel.

- NCRLE also received a grant from BJA to provide technical information and materials to tribal justice agencies, empowering them to better assess, plan, and implement information technology and information-sharing systems within their agencies. NCRLE developed numerous technical self-assessment tools and templates to address the proper technical assessment protocols; analysis of computer hardware, software, and network resources; vendor trends; and current technologies.

  The tools are provided to tribal agencies nationwide via the Tribal Justice Information Sharing System (TJISS) web site (www.tjiss.net), created and hosted by NCRLE, as well as by direct and electronic mail. Through FY 2004, TJISS had nearly 2,700 page views and 430 visitors—including tribal representatives from 30 states and 50 cities—since it went live in March 2004. The web site also houses the NCRLE-developed TJISS Self-Assessment Questionnaire, a comprehensive tool that helps organizations better assess their current computer technology strengths and weaknesses. More than 75 visitors have downloaded the questionnaire.

Center for Task Force Training Program

BJA developed and implemented the Center for Task Force Training (CenTF) Program in the early 1990s to increase the effectiveness of multijurisdictional narcotics task force management and enforcement efforts throughout the nation. The program provides for curriculum development and refinement; the continued delivery of multiagency narcotics task force training, including methamphetamine investigation management training; and multimedia development services for law enforcement. The CenTF Program offers a resource center and a training program that addresses narcotics task force command and management, methamphetamine investigation management, and rave/club drugs awareness.

- The CenTF Resource Center (www.iir.com/centf/resource_center) is a centralized source of current narcotics investigative information and techniques. The center is made up of two components. The general component, with unrestricted access, includes narcotics-related news briefs, links to online resources, and answers to frequently asked questions. The secure component includes confidential investigative information and is available only to authorized law enforcement agencies and investigators through the Regional Information Sharing Systems (see page 52 for more information about this program) secure intranet (riss.net). The CenTF Resource Center's general component was implemented in December 2002, and the secure component was established in June 2003.

- The Narcotics Task Force Workshop is a 3-day course designed for multijurisdictional narcotics task force commanders and supervisory personnel in the area of multiagency narcotics enforcement operations. It focuses on multiagency-response training needs in the investigation and prosecution of narcotics trafficking conspiracies. Instruction includes practical exercises that cover both administrative and operational aspects of narcotics task force enforcement efforts. In FY 2004, 13 Narcotics Task Force Workshops were held and attended by a total of 629 state and local law enforcement officers.

- The manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine is one of the fastest growing drug problems facing the nation. The covert nature of drug laboratories and the hazardous chemicals involved in methamphetamine drug operations pose unique challenges for law enforcement managers and investigators. Law enforcement also has found that the toxic and hazardous nature of methamphetamine has placed children at risk. In response to these challenges, the Methamphetamine Investigation Management Workshop was developed to address the operational aspects of managing methamphetamine investigations as well as problem areas specific to these types of investigations. In FY 2004, 7 Methamphetamine Investigation Management Workshops were attended by a total of 695 state and local law enforcement officers.

- The 1-day Rave/Club Drugs Awareness Seminar for state and local law enforcement officers focuses on the proliferation of synthetic illicit drugs commonly associated with the nightclub or "rave" scene. It includes information on the rave culture, investigation techniques, and identification of drugs and users. In FY 2004, 11 Rave/Club Drugs Awareness Seminars were held in which a total of 955 state and local law enforcement officers participated.

International Association of Chiefs of Police

With nearly 20,000 members, the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) is the world's oldest and largest nonprofit membership organization of police executives. IACP's leadership includes chief executives of local, state, federal, and international agencies of all sizes. BJA funded many of IACP's key programs.

- In 1987, IACP entered into a cooperative agreement with BJA to establish the National Law Enforcement Policy Center. The center is designed to help law enforcement agencies evaluate and update policies, procedures, and rules. Each published policy is accompanied by a comprehensive discussion paper that integrates current research, legal analysis, and contemporary practices identified by nationally recognized police professionals.

  In Iowa, for example, the cities of Bettendorf and Davenport, Scott County, and MEDIC Emergency Services requested a planning retreat to consider whether to consolidate their 911 services. IACP helped lead the discussions in which members explored how to collaborate and address staffing, operations, training, and career opportunities.

- Many smaller police agencies are unable to access the network of national information and resources because 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 of fewer than 25,000 people, a group comprising 87 percent of all U.S. police departments.

  This effort produced a number of workshops that address the ongoing challenge of officer recruitment and retention for smaller agencies. One workshop, Mentoring for Retention, provided agencies with a design for implementing a mentoring program for new recruits and incumbent officers. In FY 2004, the workshop was presented to the Lafayette Police Department (LPD) in Colorado. The department's chief of police reported that as a result of lessons learned during the workshop, LPD is in the process of formalizing its own mentoring program and making it a model for other police departments throughout Colorado.

Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program

The Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program is a partnership effort of DOJ; local, state, and federal public safety agencies; and national organizations to provide benefits to the spouses, children, and other survivors of public safety officers who have died or been permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty. Established in 1976, the PSOB Program was intended to assist in the recruitment and retention of law enforcement officers and firefighters; reinforce the value communities place on the contributions of public safety officers and their efforts; and offer peace of mind to men and women seeking careers in public safety.

The PSOB Program provides death and disability benefits and education assistance to those eligible for the program. BJA's PSOB Office and OJP are responsible for implementing the PSOB Program. In addition to reviewing and processing hundreds of cases each year, the PSOB Office works with national law enforcement and first responder groups to educate public safety agencies regarding the initiative and offer support to families and colleagues of fallen law enforcement officers, firefighters, and first responders.

- To demonstrate DOJ's commitment to providing public safety officers with the most accurate and timely PSOB services possible, in May 2004 then-U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft issued a directive requiring BJA to make a determination on all filed PSOB claims within 90 days of receiving all necessary information and identifying all potential beneficiaries.

- In FY 2004, the PSOB Program provided $40 million to survivors of approximately 160 law enforcement officers, firefighters, and other first responders who died of injuries sustained in the line of duty. Also in FY 2004, approximately $2 million was awarded to 12 public safety officers who were permanently and totally disabled as a result of line-of-duty injuries, and the Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance Program provided $760,000 in financial assistance to 260 children and spouses of officers killed in the line of duty.

- A database of active PSOB cases was created to capture and track critical details on claims, allowing benefits representatives to instantly search records and respond to inquiries. This database not only provides better service to law enforcement and survivors today, but also has become the foundation for a new web-based PSOB claims system to be built in 2005.

- To thoroughly review claims with the consideration they deserve, many PSOB cases require an independent physician review. In response to this need, BJA retained the services of a cadre of medical specialists, increasing the availability of qualified consultants—and decreasing the time it takes for case reviews to occur.

- Law enforcement agencies require accurate and consistent updates on PSOB benefits. The PSOB web site (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/psob/psob_main.html) was completely updated to share practical details of the program. An easy-to-use PSOB information card also was developed and distributed by BJA to agencies and organizations throughout the country.

- The PSOB Program partners with the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation and Concerns of Police Survivors to seek ways to streamline public safety claims for agencies and families. With input from these groups, as well as others such as the Fraternal Order of Police Grand Lodge, International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the National Sheriffs' Association, forms were revised to help lessen the reporting burden on agencies and families initiating PSOB claims.

Counter-Terrorism

Addressing terrorism is the responsibility of every American. BJA supports the participation of citizens in helping law enforcement and other partners prevent and

prepare for terrorism. Law enforcement officers need specialized training and resources to prevent and respond to future acts of terrorism. Communities must have the right tools and procedures for disseminating threat information and alerting first responders in case of an incident.

BJA works with all levels of government to offer resources that help prevent terrorist acts before they occur. In FY 2004, BJA, the FBI, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Office for Domestic Preparedness, and DOJ's COPS Office, NIJ, and Executive Office for United States Attorneys continued to coordinate counter-terrorism training efforts to avoid duplication, meet emerging needs, and ensure consistent and appropriate training information.

State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program

Funded by BJA and coordinated by the Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR), the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program (www.iir.com/slatt) is a training and research program that provides preincident awareness, preparation, investigation, prevention, and interdiction training and information to state and local law enforcement in the areas of terrorist and extremist criminal activity. The SLATT Program was created in 1996 in response to the bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. SLATT was redesigned after September 11, 2001 to better meet the needs of state and local law enforcement and other first responders in preparing for their role in homeland security.

A distinguishing feature of the SLATT Program is its capacity to provide specialized training to meet the specific needs of requesting agencies. The program also provides extensive ongoing anti-terrorism research and disseminates findings to law enforcement via resources and secure law enforcement web sites.

> ***"Our single objective is to prevent terrorist attacks by taking suspected terrorists off the street."***
>
> —Then-U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft, as noted in the U.S. Department of Justice Strategic Plan for 2001–2006

- In FY 2004, the SLATT Program trained 10,700 state and local law enforcement professionals and other first responders in 112 events. The program responded to law enforcement needs by providing specialized training and technical assistance, updating curricula, and disseminating a wide range of products.

- Specialized training included providing technical assistance on issues that arose during the G8 Summit held in June 2004 in Sea Island, Georgia. A training agenda was created for the U.S. Attorney's Office in Savannah, Georgia, and a specialized workshop was delivered to the FBI G8 Intelligence Operation Center. The SLATT Train-the-Trainer Workshop was delivered to 453 law enforcement officers and trainers at 9 events. Graduates of the workshop in turn trained 48,966 attendees in the field.

- SLATT partners provided technical assistance to the U.S. Marine Corps in response to a request from the chief of intelligence of the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Police Department. In anticipation of the 1st Marines Battalion's deployment to the Sunni Triangle with a modified law enforcement mission, the Philadelphia Police Department assisted with police operations and asked SLATT partners to provide training to familiarize officers with the Islamic culture.

BJA SLATT® Program

Other Counter-Terrorism Projects

With domestic security an ever-present concern in America, every state remains focused on protecting its citizens. Although physical security is a key goal, a number of infrastructure targets, such as legislative and judicial offices, airports, the water supply, electricity, and bridges, are critical to protect. Funds from BJA's Byrne Program and LLEBG Program have been vital in supporting counter-terrorism and domestic preparedness efforts.

- In FY 2004, 49 Byrne subawards totaling more than $2.5 million supported counter-terrorism projects.

  In Texas, Byrne funds were used to support the Counter-Terrorism and Rapid Response Training Initiatives. These initiatives train peace officers in coordinated disaster-response and rapid-response techniques. Through the program, nearly 2,400 peace officers have been trained in counter-terrorism skills and more than 860 officers have been trained in rapid-response skills.

  In FY 2004, the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) created a comprehensive database of key infrastructures for use in counter-terrorism and disaster-response planning. DPS used the data to develop a training program for peace officers and local officials.

  Texas also used Byrne funds to implement the Emergency Alert System at local radio stations in eight cities: Alpine, Arlington, Del Rio, El Paso, Houston, Laredo, McAllen, and San Antonio.

- Since 1999, when a man tried to cross the border from Canada in an explosives-laden truck, Washington State has proactively looked to implement counter-terrorism measures. In FY 2004, Washington used BJA funding to host TOPOFF2, one of the most comprehensive terrorism response exercises ever undertaken in the United States. The drill—which simulated a "dirty bomb" exploding in Seattle at the same time a simulated biological attack occurred in Chicago—included 27 local, county, state, and federal agencies, as well as hundreds of private citizens. This drill was organized to help streamline emergency preparedness.

- In FY 2004, 453 LLEBG grants totaling more than $20.3 million supported counter-terrorism and domestic preparedness projects.

In FY 2004, 49 Byrne subawards totaling more than $2.5 million and 453 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program awards totaling more than $20.3 million supported counter-terrorism and domestic preparedness projects.

Adjudication

Prosecutors, judges, and court personnel focus not only on traditional case management, but also on innovative approaches to reducing crime and recidivism. They recognize that crimes involving drug use, sex offenses, and mental illness require a different approach to ensure that the offenders are brought to justice and receive treatment to prevent rearrest once they return to their communities. Even though local courts are responsible for deciding how to meet these needs, BJA is committed to providing the resources, tools, and support necessary to help courts balance punishment with treatment.

Mental Health Courts

One of the most challenging problems confronting communities today is caused when individuals with mental disabilities "fall through" community social safety nets and enter the criminal justice system. Mental health courts were designed to respond to the problem of mentally ill misdemeanants and, in some jurisdictions, low-level nonviolent felony offenders who repeatedly cycle through the criminal justice system without receiving treatment for their mental illness. Mental health courts recognize the recurring issues of inadequate screening and treatment of mentally ill and mentally impaired offenders.

BJA coordinates its Mental Health Courts Program with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA's) Targeted Capacity Expansion Grants for Jail Diversion Programs. The Mental Health Courts Program's goals are to use treatment to reduce an offender's frequency of contact with the justice system; promote communication, collaboration, and partnerships among law enforcement, courts, and community resources; and enhance public safety.

- According to a survey by the National Alliance on Mental Illness and the Council of State Governments (CSG), 100 mental health courts are in operation nationwide. BJA provides funding for 37 demonstration court programs. BJA's technical assistance services include publications, conferences, and access to onsite and web-based support for all courts—grantees and nongrantees alike.

  For example, BJA continued to provide funding to CSG to support the Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project (www.consensusproject.org). The project resulted from a national effort to improve the response to people with mental illness who enter or are at risk of entering the criminal justice system. The Consensus Project web site provides access to the project's report; information about research, statistics, and web-based resources; and a directory of program profiles from across the country that allows visitors to communicate online with program administrators.

- In FYs 2002 and 2003, Congress allocated a total of $7 million in Byrne discretionary funds for the implementation of mental health courts. In FY 2004, BJA funding supported technical assistance services to the courts.

- BJA provided funding to CSG to plan and coordinate the First National Mental Health Courts Conference, held in Cincinnati, Ohio in January 2004.

- In February 2001, President Bush announced the creation of the New Freedom Commission on Mental Health. Made up of many federal agencies, the commission is working on an aggressive, coordinated response to accomplish six goals to tackle crime and provide services to mentally ill offenders. BJA was tasked with building on these justice and mental health collaborations. BJA and SAMHSA also were asked to coordinate and continue to support a range of successful criminal justice diversion programs. BJA currently serves as the lead agency and monitors each project.

> ***"Mental health courts increase availability and access to a wide range of services for offenders with mental illness, enabling them to stop cycling through the justice system to become fully participating members of the community once again."***
>
> —Domingo S. Herraiz, Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance

- In April 2003, the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (DMHSAS) received a BJA grant to fund a full-time intensive case manager and expenses related to program management. It is estimated that the court program saved the state $5,000 per participant, for an approximate savings of $625,000 per year.

  DMHSAS's Court Liaison has seen evidence of the qualitative changes in the lives of program graduates. For example, prior to participation in the program, a client named "James" lost nearly everything a decade earlier because of his mental illness: he was homeless for more than 8 years, estranged from his family, and living without any purpose. When he was referred to a program identified by the mental health court, his situation started to improve. During a recent visit, the liaison said the client not only shared his goals and dreams, but also his wish to reunite with his 22-year-old daughter to make amends. "As I listened to him," the liaison commented, "the thought struck me . . . what if the Mental Health Court hadn't been there and he had gone to prison? What a waste for the state, him, his family, and for the people he wants to serve in his Community Give-Back Program. One person touches so many lives."

Tribal Courts Assistance Program

Tribal courts serve 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. Through TCAP, 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 Tribal Advocacy; and the National Indian Justice Center, a regional tribal justice center, to provide training and technical assistance for tribal court personnel based on local needs and conditions.

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 Indian Country, while the National Institute for Tribal Advocacy hosts training sessions for tribal prosecutors and tribal defense lawyers.

- In FY 2004, a cadre of professionals delivered more than 40 national and regional training events. These events reached out to tribal justice personnel from 134 Indian nations, 91 of which were BJA grantees. The tribes that attended these sessions uniformly reported they were able to use the concepts presented to improve their justice systems. A representative of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe from Lame Deer, Montana commented, "The tribe serves a population of 8,000 tribal members and 2,000 nonmembers. During the fiscal year, we saw 2,551 new cases filed and added to an existing caseload of 1,154 cases at the beginning of the year. BJA training helped the tribe effectively deal with the increased caseload."

- The Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Tribe, located in northeastern South Dakota, identified the need to more efficiently conduct jury trials. The tribe had a backlog of jury trials, delaying justice for victims on the reservation. With the assistance of a TCAP grant, in FY 2004 the Oyate court impaneled 70 juries and conducted 55 jury trials—compared with 22 jury trials in FY 2002—and halved the average length of time from arraignment to jury from 8 months in FY 2002 to 4 months in FY 2004.

Southwest Border Prosecution Initiative

Prior to 1994, most southwest border counties in Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas did not adjudicate drug cases that resulted from the importation of controlled substances at U.S. ports of entry or federally monitored interior U.S. border checkpoints. These cases usually were viewed as a federal responsibility, and they were prosecuted exclusively in federal courts by U.S. Attorneys. In late 1994, local jurisdictions began entering into agreements with their U.S. Attorneys, whereby county attorneys would prosecute certain drug smuggling cases, particularly if the defendant resided in the county, drove a locally registered vehicle used for smuggling, or possessed drugs that were destined for local delivery.

However, as counties and states began to support increased prosecutions and incarcerations of federally referred criminal cases, the counties experienced financial and resource burdens. Funds were appropriated to support the state and county prosecution and detention of federally referred criminal cases along the southwest border. Any southwest border county or state government that prosecuted or detained defendants in federally referred criminal cases was eligible to apply for funds under the Southwest Border Prosecution Initiative (SWBPI).

- In FY 2004, a total of 68 counties and 2 state governments participated, collectively reporting 5,780 eligible cases disposed between October 1, 2003 and June 30, 2004. BJA paid out more than $28 million for those cases.
- The case statistics generated through SWBPI offered the most comprehensive profile to date of referred federal cases prosecuted by border counties and states.

Telemarketing Fraud Technical Assistance

Illegal telemarketers steal an estimated $40 billion from Americans each year. The consequences for victims can be financially and emotionally devastating. In FY 2004, BJA continued to support a consortium of prevention, education, and prosecution projects to thwart fraudulent telemarketers. A major component of the project has been the Telemarketing Fraud Training Task Force, a multiagency committee funded by BJA and led by the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG), the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C), and the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). Members of the task force provide trainings and publications about investigating and prosecuting, both civilly and criminally, fraudulent telemarketers. The task force also educates seniors and the public about telemarketing fraud and develops strategies for crime prevention specialists working to combat this issue.

- NAAG provided telemarketing fraud trial practice trainings, which reached a total of 196 assistant attorneys general in 46 states and the District of Columbia.
- NAAG disseminated public service announcements with customized messages for each state's attorney general urging consumers to be aware of predatory lending practices. In addition, NAAG, DOJ, the Federal Trade Commission, AARP, and others coordinated National Consumer Protection Week 2004, a large-scale initiative to highlight consumer protection and education efforts around the country.

- In August 2004, one of the program's technical assistance partners, the American Prosecutors Research Institute, provided a peer-to-peer technical assistance (TA) list on its web site that already has been downloaded 500 times. Nearly 60 requests for TA were made in FY 2004.

- Between January 2003 and the end of October 2004, state attorneys general brought 619 telemarketing fraud enforcement actions, culminating with the announcement in October 2004 of Operation Roaming Charge, a joint federal and state telemarketing enforcement sweep, and Dialing for Dollars, a nationwide anti-telemarketing fraud consumer education effort.

- NW3C currently addresses fraud in its financial crime courses, which BJA funds. NW3C facilitates the development, delivery, and evaluation of a telemarketing training program using a best practices and train-the-trainer approach for maximum leveraging of training resources and capacity.

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 Court 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, BJA's grant supports three key areas: training practitioners in the use of new and effective strategies; promoting innovation through original research, publications, and other intellectual products; and developing and supporting demonstration projects that field test new ideas.

- CCI (www.courtinnovation.org) has improved criminal justice performance through workshops, trainings, and roundtables. In the area of drug courts alone, CCI has conducted 37 trainings in New York State involving 77 courts and 900 people. It has conducted 25 domestic violence trainings across the state involving 35 courts and more than 600 participants. CCI also has developed a training course on the basics of drug courts (e.g., pharmacology, the use of graduated sanctions and rewards, lessons learned regarding behavioral change) designed for court judges with non-drug court dockets. All New York City criminal court judges were required to attend the training in 2004; the training will be used in 2005 as a template for introducing all judges in New York State to problem-solving justice techniques.

- In 2004, CCI published the first monograph devoted to the institutionalization of problem-solving justice. Funded by BJA, *A Problem-Solving Revolution? Making Change Happen in State Courts* (www.courtinnovation.org) sheds light on the future of problem solving as state court systems adopt problem-solving principles on a wide scale. Other deliverables include two white papers: *Youth Dating Violence: Can a Court Help Break the Cycle?* (www.courtinnovation.org/pdf/youthdatingviolence.pdf) and *Planning a Domestic Violence Court: The New York State Experience* (www.courtinnovation.org/pdf/dvplanningdiary.pdf).

Among the demonstration projects supported by BJA funding were the following:

- The Red Hook Community Justice Center (Justice Center), the nation's first multijurisdictional community court, seeks to solve domestic violence issues and neighborhood problems such as drugs, crime, and landlord-tenant disputes. In 2004, the Justice Center handled more than 14,000 cases and program participants contributed more than 79,000 hours of community service to the neighborhood, which translates into $408,000 worth of labor. Approval ratings of law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, and judges increased threefold since the Justice Center opened. In 2004, the Justice Center received the Rudy Bruner Award for Urban Excellence, which recognizes achievements in urban architecture, planning, and revitalization.

- The Midtown Community Court, the nation's first community court, targets quality-of-life offenses such as prostitution, illegal vending, graffiti, shoplifting, fare-beating, and vandalism. Such efforts have helped transform life in the once-beleaguered neighborhood of Times Square in New York City. The Midtown Court handled more than 20,000 cases in 2004, with independently verified results showing a 56 percent reduction in prostitution arrests and a 24 percent drop in arrests for illegal vending. The court has inspired the development of 36 similar courts around the country.

- The Queens Plaza Community Cleanup Project puts low-level offenders to work cleaning up a busy Queens, New York neighborhood. In FY 2004, 739 offenders worked nearly 23,000 hours collecting more than 7,000 bags of garbage from the community.

Community Prosecution

Community prosecution is a strategy in which prosecutors and the community develop innovative approaches to the crime concerns residents identify as most pressing in their daily lives. In FY 2004, BJA and its technical assistance partners—APRI and CCI—continued to conduct workshops and trainings and develop publications and newsletters to help support, implement, and maintain community prosecution efforts throughout the country.

- The Community Prosecution Regional Training was held in Dallas, Texas in March 2004; Kalamazoo, Michigan in April 2004; and Indianapolis, Indiana in September 2004. In addition, the Advanced Community Prosecution Training was held in Atlanta, Georgia in September 2004.

- In FY 2004, APRI published the revised *Community Prosecution Implementation Manual,* a series of monographs on specific community prosecution topics, and a profile of the 10 community prosecution leadership sites. Other publications, including *Lessons from the Field: Ten Community Prosecution Leadership Profiles; What Does It Mean to Practice Community Prosecution: Organizational, Functional, and Philosophical Changes;* and *Unwelcome Guests: A Community Prosecution Approach to Street Level Drug Dealing and Prostitution* also were released and are available on APRI's web site (www.ndaa-apri.org/publications/ndaa/index.html).

- Prior to 2003, Dallas, Texas' Legislative Liaison, General Counsel, and Litigation Divisions were the only units in the Dallas City Attorney's Office. In August 2003, Dallas' city attorney created a fourth unit, the Community Advocacy Division. As a result of receiving grant

funds, community prosecution is now an integral part of the growing office. What began with one prosecutor has expanded to eight community prosecutors who work out of offices throughout the community. These offices are located in police substations, storefronts, a social service center, and even an apartment complex.

- In Atlanta, Georgia, a public forum allows the government to connect with neighborhood residents who represent 24 Neighborhood Planning Units (NPUs). Each NPU holds regular meetings at which citizens express their concerns about community problems to representatives from city agencies, including the fire department, police department, code enforcement office, city council, mayor's office, and zoning and sanitation departments.

  Before the implementation of community prosecution in Fulton County, prosecutors generally attended NPU meetings only if a key public safety issue was being discussed. In FY 2004, the District Attorney's Office sent representatives to 90 percent of the planning meetings. Although NPU meetings provided a great means to exchange information, as time passed prosecutors determined they needed a more focused method of communication to complement NPU meetings. To meet this need, the District Attorney's Office formed the first Citizen Advisory Committees in each of the county's six zones.

Judicial Training

Since 1963, the National Judicial College (NJC) has provided educational and professional development opportunities to judges worldwide. From judges in limited jurisdictions to U.S. Supreme Court justices, attendees have benefited from the very best in judicial education offered at the college.

NJC offers a wide range of faculty development courses, including:

- Tribal Education.
- Creating an Active Learning Environment.
- Distance Learning.
- Integrating Cultural, Race, and Gender Issues Into Judicial Education.
- Managing Sex Offenders.

In addition to exploring new technologies and integrating them into its state-of-the-art courtroom, NJC, in conjunction with BJA, continually improves its publications and curricula. With BJA funding, NJC also provides financial assistance to judges participating in NJC courses.

- NJC continued to develop the following curricula to ensure its offerings are state-of-the-art: (1) juveniles and substance abuse, (2) working with the executive and legislative branches, (3) prebench education of judges, and (4) leadership in court administration.
- NJC's Reynolds National Center for the Courts and Media also began developing a distance-learning program to educate court public information officers on best practices for accomplishing their work.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program

States and local jurisdictions are encouraged to use Byrne grant funds to create innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to law enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

- **Guam: Family Violence and Juvenile Prosecution Project.** This project involves three prosecutors who handle cases involving juvenile offenders, one of whom is supported by Byrne funding. In FY 2004, the prosecutors filed 253 juvenile cases, a 75 percent increase over the previous reporting period.

- **Hawaii: Community Prosecution Program.** The Community Prosecution Program works with Hawaii's attorney general to disrupt drug use and distribution on private property in Hawaii and Maui Counties. The program's accomplishments since 2003 include the formation of a task force to decrease agriculture theft in Hawaii County. The task force monitors open-market vendors to help prevent sales of stolen goods. In response to the small number of offenders who commit a large number of property crimes, community prosecutors also started using community impact statements whenever possible for plea agreements and sentencing recommendations. Finally, the prosecutors shared technical assistance, expertise, and training costs, resulting in more coordinated and cost-effective efforts.

- **Michigan: Allegan County Domestic Violence Intervention Project.** This project implements such a swift, coordinated response to domestic violence that arraignments and pretrials are completed within 2 weeks. Two assistant prosecutors, one supported with Byrne funds, in cooperation with a local domestic violence shelter, train shelter employees to testify as expert witnesses. Prosecutors meet with victims within 72 hours of a domestic violence incident and interview them at the shelter, a comforting setting that encourages victims to talk more freely. The project coordinates multiagency evaluation meetings and offers domestic violence training that covers witness interviews, evidence collection, preservation of hearsay evidence, and 911 recordings. During FY 2004, the program requested 701 warrants, arrested 523 suspects, and interviewed 214 victims within 72 hours of an incident and referred them to emergency support services.

- **New Hampshire: Belknap County Restorative Justice Program.** This county-level juvenile justice initiative is a pilot project based on the restorative justice model and designed for juveniles between the ages of 10 and 17. In FY 2004, the project's third year of operation, it served 71 youth through 27 completed cases and 44 new cases. The project continued to train and support community volunteers to participate in the programs' panels. From the restorative panel meetings, the juveniles entered into contracts designed to hold them accountable for their actions and to give them a constructive means by which to repair the harm they caused to their victims and communities. The completion of terms of the contracts resulted in nearly 1,600 hours of community service and $1,340 in restitution payments.

- **Tennessee: Office of Criminal Justice Programs.** In FY 2003, the Tennessee Office of Criminal Justice Programs dedicated Byrne funding to the Davidson County (Nashville) Mental Health Court (DCMHC), the state's first mental health court. The funding allowed DCMHC to provide mentally ill offenders with a trained and dedicated judge, prosecutor, defender, mental

health specialist, and probation officer. Upon the offenders' referral and acceptance into the court's program, staff developed tailored treatment plans to divert them from incarceration. As a result of this funding, more than 280 offenders were served in 2003 and 2004, with a recidivism rate of 5.6 percent. The program now serves as a model for developing future mental health courts in other cities and counties in Tennessee.

- **Utah: Salt Lake County Mental Health Court Pilot Project.** The Salt Lake County Mental Health Court reduces recidivism among offenders with an identified mental illness by securing psychiatric medications for court participants, increasing participant treatment compliance, and providing intensive case management through Valley Mental Health Services. Participants report to a case manager, receive a treatment plan, and are immediately released into treatment, where probation officers monitor their compliance. The court provides safe and clean housing for participants in recovery. Noncompliant participants, especially those who refuse to take their medication or who suffer repeated relapses, may be returned to jail. The court currently works with 63 participants and has had 107 total admissions. The project reduced the arrest rate for participants by 26 percent in FY 2003 and 54 percent in FY 2004, reduced jail costs by 10 percent, and dramatically increased the level of treatment participants receive.

- **West Virginia: Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Training Project.** SANE programs provide high-quality care for sexual assault victims across the United States and dramatically increase conviction rates for perpetrators. SANE nurses collect evidence in emergency rooms and are certified to provide expert testimony at trials. Many SANE programs report that perpetrators are more likely to plead guilty before trial if evidence collected by SANE is to be introduced. The West Virginia SANE Project is working to provide 5 days (40 hours) of comprehensive training to nurses, doctors, law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and victim advocates. In FY 2004, the program trained 72 nurses, provided technical assistance to 6 hospitals, and worked on the development of a statewide system to collect information on sexual assaults.

Substance Abuse

Substance abuse issues affect every aspect of the criminal justice system. The major challenge facing the justice system today is no longer whether criminal justice and treatment goals can be merged, but rather how to move forward with demonstrated best practices to ensure that evidence-based methods are used and institutionalized. Cross-system collaboration and federal partnerships are critical to sharing information and enabling the criminal justice system to use measured strategies for treatment, supervision, case management, and a continuum of services that fully integrate families and the community. BJA administers several grant programs focused on substance abusing offenders and is committed to providing federal leadership in the treatment of these offenders by advancing research and evidence-based practices.

Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program

The Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program provides financial and technical assistance to states, state and local courts, units of local government, and tribal governments to develop and implement drug courts that effectively integrate treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting that has jurisdiction over nonviolent, substance abusing offenders. Programs that receive funding are required to target nonviolent offenders and implement a drug court based on 10 recognized components. The drug court program supports the implementation of adult, juvenile, and family drug courts and the enhancement of single-jurisdiction and statewide drug courts. In FY 2004, BJA awarded 61 grants, totaling $18.1 million.

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, and (4) partnering with the drug court field to integrate the drug court movement into the mainstream court system.

- The National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program (NDCTTAP) supports the drug court program by increasing the knowledge and skills of drug court practitioners to plan, implement, and sustain effective drug court programs. Through the Drug Court Planning Initiative, a component of NDCTTAP, 211 communities throughout the nation received training on how to start a drug court. Expert faculty delivered 60 workshops, training nearly 1,700 participants. BJA provided this training free of charge, and 95 percent of the communities that successfully completed the training have established or are planning a drug court for the near future.

- To ensure that judicial officials and other team members have the most up-to-date materials from the field, BJA launched an effort to provide the field with subject-specific training. In all, 500 individuals attended 29 state-of-the-art trainings on Sustaining Your Drug Court, Cultural Competency, Incentives and Sanctions, and others. Court administrative offices and state court conferences requested 33 specialized events, and 10 communities received indepth and onsite technical assistance.

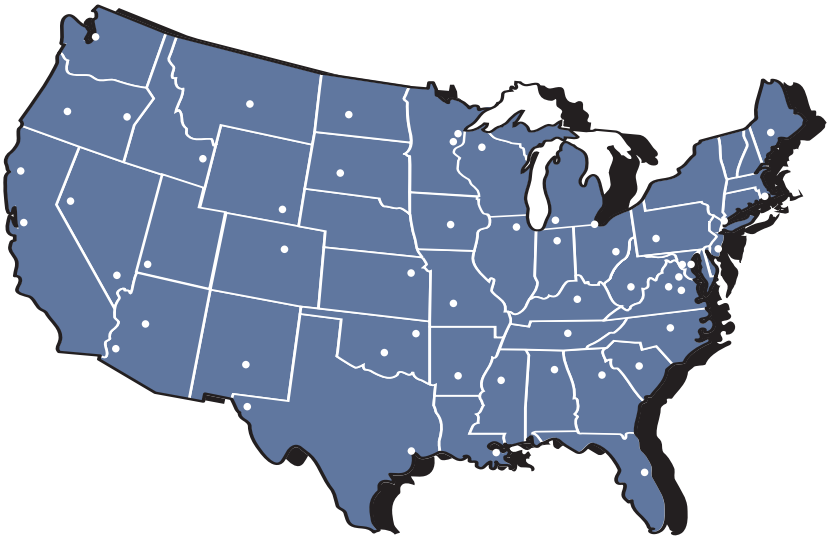
- Drug court efforts were augmented by BJA's Drug Court Clearinghouse, which has been operating at American University since 1994 and serves as a national center for drug court information and activity. The clearinghouse responded to more than 4,000 field inquiries, distributed more than 1,000 publications, and fulfilled nearly 100 individualized database searches.

- BJA demonstrated its leadership role in the drug court community by providing funding to support conferences hosted by the National Rural Alcohol and Drug Abuse Network, the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, People of Color, and the Federal Consortium of Agencies Involved with Substance Abuse Issues.

"Drug courts are an effective and cost efficient way to keep non-violent drug offenders committed to a rigorous drug treatment program in lieu of prison. By leveraging the coercive power of the criminal justice system, drug courts can alter the behavior of non-violent, low-level drug offenders through a combination of judicial supervision, case management, mandatory drug testing, and treatment to ensure abstinence from drugs and escalating sanctions."

—President George W. Bush,
from *A Blueprint for New Beginnings: A Responsible Budget for America's Priorities*

FY 2004 Drug Court Grantees, by Geographic Location



In FY 2004, awards were given to 61 agencies representing 42 states. In some instances, the same geographic location received more than one grant. Kentucky, Maine, North Dakota, and Tennessee each received two grants and New York received five.

- BJA continued to provide funding to OJP's National Institute of Justice to complete an extensive, longitudinal, multiyear national study of 2,200 drug court participants from 29 communities. A comparison group of similar defendants also will be studied; comprehensive results will be available in 2007.

- In Texas, the Office of the Governor's commitment to drug court initiatives has resulted in the recent proliferation of drug courts. In addition, local successes and state-level support have contributed to increased awareness and expansion of the state's drug court program. As of October 2004, 33 drug courts were active in 20 Texas counties; 12 of those commenced operations in 2004. A study of three Texas adult drug courts tracked graduates and a comparison group for 2 years. Results showed that program graduates were rearrested at lower rates than offenders in the comparison group: Dallas County, 10 percent versus 51 percent; Jefferson County, 26 percent versus 44 percent; and Travis County, 25 percent versus 46 percent.

Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program

The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program, initiated in FY 2002, is designed to help prevent and control alcohol and substance abuse in tribal communities. Eligible applicants for BJA funding include any federally recognized American Indian tribe, band, nation, or organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation. Communities were selected for funding through a competitive application process that involved three funding categories, including a law enforcement component, a treatment services component, and a combined component.

- In FY 2004, BJA had the opportunity to work with more than 60 American Indian and Alaska Native communities. BJA's lead technical assistance partner, Fox Valley Technical College, provided training and technical assistance to 750

individuals: 300 grantees, 100 nongrantee tribal scholarship recipients, and 350 participants of BJA-sponsored national and regional events.

- The Sitka Tribe, located in Sitka, Alaska, is a federally recognized tribe with 3,100 members. Before the grant, culturally appropriate treatment programs to address alcohol and substance abuse were not available to the tribe. Since receiving the grant, the tribe has developed culturally appropriate intake assessment processes and education classes for offenders in its community. The tribe's implementation team now conducts regular meetings with state officials to develop protocols for referrals, has initiated a KidCops Program, and holds ongoing women's healing circles.

- The Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria, located in Loleta, California, is a federally recognized tribe with 260 members—60 percent of whom are between the ages of 12 and 23. The tribe developed a referral system from state courts and a treatment program, and through contracted services with the United Indian Health Services, information about the tribe's culture and history is now integrated into the drug and alcohol treatment programs. As part of the Bear River Band's community outreach strategy, the tribe launched an annual event, Cultural Days, to encourage community involvement in healthy lifestyle changes and host activities in an alcohol- and drug-free environment.

- The Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, located in Bayfield, Wisconsin, has 1,700 members. The tribe used its BJA funding to assess community problems and find ways to address alcohol and substance abuse by engaging the community and its government. A training program was implemented that involved law enforcement and social services from tribal and county agencies in developing a collaborative strategic plan. As a result, the training strengthened relationships and provided opportunities to discuss common goals.

  Over the grant period, this group became a team, expanding its membership to include representatives from school administration, probation, and prosecution; a judge; and the community service coordinator. The Red Cliff Band's hopes for success are evident in its plans for the future, which include implementing a Healing to Wellness Court, Community Reconciliation Workshops, and Alternative Sentencing Circles.

Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

Administered by BJA, the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program began in FY 2002 to enhance the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data. Developed in conjunction with the Drug Enforcement Administration's Office of Diversion Control, the program focuses on helping states to establish or enhance a prescription drug monitoring program. The program also helps prevent and detect the diversion and abuse of pharmaceutical controlled substances—something particularly important to the retail sector, where no other automated information collection system exists. Program objectives include (1) enhancing existing systems to analyze and use collected data, (2) facilitating the exchange of collected prescription data among states, and (3) assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs funded under this initiative.

- The number of states that applied for funding increased from 9 in FY 2003 to 24 in FY 2004. Planning, implementation, and enhancement grants were awarded to 23 states, and 1 training and technical assistance award went to the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws, which in turn provided technical assistance to 42 states in FY 2004.

- BJA hosted the first National Prescription Drug Monitoring Conference in early FY 2004. Representatives from more than 30 states participated in the conference, where they received training on drug monitoring and the grant process. BJA also organized three regional facilitated meetings and one nonfacilitated meeting for its grantees.

Combating Methamphetamine Use

Methamphetamine has caused serious concern to state and local justice agencies nationwide. Once considered a localized enforcement problem, methamphetamine production and use has spread from rural, western jurisdictions to all areas of the country. Methamphetamine is easily made in clandestine laboratories from relatively inexpensive over-the-counter ingredients. The U.S. Department of Justice, in coordination with the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and other domestic and international law enforcement agencies, continues to provide resources to help agencies fight the manufacturing, trafficking, and use of this dangerous drug.

BJA supports state and local law enforcement partners by (1) ensuring that drug courts remain responsive to methamphetamine abuse, (2) providing ongoing training to Methamphetamine Task Force commanders, (3) supporting methamphetamine enforcement and cleanup, and (4) administering the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) (see page 52 for more information about this program) to provide secure communication capabilities and specialized surveillance equipment assistance for undercover operations.

- In FY 2004, more than 1,300 commanders participated in the Methamphetamine Task Force Commanders Training Program, bringing the total number of task force commanders trained to 4,183.

- In October 2004, BJA, in conjunction with ONDCP and the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws, sponsored a National Methamphetamine Legislative and Policy Conference. Participants from law enforcement, public health, treatment organizations, and other units of local government and justice system professionals nationwide discussed ways of addressing the methamphetamine issue through local and state statutes and ordinances. More than 350 people from 34 jurisdictions participated.

- RISS member agency investigations—supported by RISS Center services—resulted in more than 4,600 arrests and the seizure of $67 million in narcotics, $13 million in property, and $4 million in currency. Although these figures represent all narcotics investigations, the RISS Centers have helped make many of these arrests and confiscated hundreds of thousands of dollars in currency, narcotics, and real property related to member agency methamphetamine investigations.

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 in 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 inmates' substance abuse problems; and develop inmates' cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve their substance abuse and related problems. Ultimately, RSAT-funded programs seek to help offenders become drug free and learn the skills needed to remain drug free upon their return to the community. Although no new funding was available in FY 2004, grantees used previously awarded funding to continue RSAT activities.

- One of Arizona's seven in-prison programs is Women in Recovery. One component of this program emphasizes family interaction and unity and reinforces the inmates' roles as parents by focusing on parenting skills, communication, and rebuilding family relationships. To support the Women in Recovery program, the Arizona Department of Corrections and Arizona Cactus Pine Girl Scout Council support Girl Scouts Beyond Bars, which allows inmates and their daughters to participate in girl-scouting activities in the prison.

- In Montana, the Pine Hill Youth Correctional Facility uses its RSAT funds to combine a strong resident program with a closely coordinated aftercare component. The program strives to reduce substance abuse among an increased number of juvenile inmates. The facility conducted cognitive behavioral and chemical dependency training for treatment and security staff assigned to the treatment unit, transition center staff, and juvenile parole officers. The facility also continued implementation of a therapeutic substance abuse program, including a cognitive behavioral approach that selected offenders participated in for 6–12 months. All youth released from the Pine Hills program are preplaced in an established aftercare program in or near their home community so they receive the continued treatment and critical support needed to stay drug free.

> ***"RSAT bridges corrections and treatment systems to provide offenders with the services they need to remain drug and crime free."***
>
> —Domingo S. Herraiz, Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance

- In Illinois, a client with an addiction to methamphetamine entered an RSAT-funded treatment program at the Graham Correctional Center in November 2000 with the goal of obtaining "good time." Although initially defiant and resistant to the program concepts, after participating in several learning and awareness exercises as part of the treatment program, the client began to understand the extent of his addiction and other problems in his life. In turn, the client began to participate in earnest—assuming such roles as older family member, house leader, and staff clerk—and ultimately completed all the goals in his treatment plan. Since his release from the Illinois Department of Corrections in March 2004, the client has kept in contact with staff and been drug free. He also has obtained gainful employment and displays the conduct of an upstanding citizen.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program

With substance abuse affecting individuals, families, and communities nationwide, communities have looked to federal programs like the Byrne Formula Grant Program to support local initiatives such as drug courts for effective, long-term responses. In addition, 105 Byrne subawards totaling more than $13 million were made to support drug courts throughout the country.

- **California: Marin County Adult Drug Court.** Designed to be completed in 13 months, the Marin County Adult Drug Court is a court-supervised, highly structured, intensive outpatient treatment program. Participants in the program are drug tested at least three times per week. Upon graduation, defendants who had been charged with drug possession have their charges dismissed; graduates who had been charged with property crimes have their sentences set aside and their probation term ended, although their convictions remain. In total, the program has served 84 county residents. In FY 2004, the drug court's efforts saved Marin County 4,268 days (nearly 12 years) of jail time; 24,285 days (nearly 67 years) of supervised probation; and 1,095 days (3 years) of prison time. The recidivism rate was 4.3 percent.

- **Nevada: Media Campaign to Stop Drug Abuse.** The Nevada Department of Public Safety recently reported that nearly 30 percent of the state's 12- to 17-year-olds have abused prescription drugs. To address this problem, in FY 2004 Nevada initiated a new media campaign—supported by BJA funding—that targets prescription drug abuse by young people. The campaign includes a television public service announcement, a web site (www.painfullyobvious.com), posters that youth groups distribute, and speaking engagements by prescription drug experts.

- **New Jersey: Drug Courts Program.** According to a study by the American University Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, every dollar spent on treatment leads to a $7.46 reduction in crime-related spending and lost productivity. New Jersey drug courts are working to rehabilitate offenders and reduce the costs associated with substance abuse. Since their start in 1999, the state's drug courts have enrolled 4,350 participants; conducted nearly 67,000 drug tests, 97 percent of which were negative; and helped place 94 percent of its graduates in jobs. Especially meaningful were the births of nearly 50 drug-free babies to drug court participants, a tremendous victory for the mothers and a significant savings to communities in treatment costs for the newborns (approximately $750,000–$1.5 million per child).

- **New York: Road to Recovery Program.** New York's program permits nonviolent felony offenders—usually those sentenced for drug- or alcohol-related crimes—to avoid prison if they successfully complete an intensive rehabilitation program. The program diverts offenders into one of three programs. When fully implemented, Road to Recovery will be expanded to serve 17 counties. The program's first client was accepted in June 2003, and by the end of the first year, 93 clients had already entered the program.

- **South Dakota: Department of Corrections Substance Abuse Program.** In FY 2004, South Dakota's Department of Corrections Substance Abuse Program offered treatment services to nearly 1,000 adults and relapse prevention services to nearly 390 adults in its correctional system. Tracking of program graduates revealed an abstinence rate of 45.1 percent, an unemployment rate of 9.6 percent (versus 33 percent before treatment), and an arrest rate of 18.6 percent (versus 75 percent before treatment).

Community and Institutional Corrections

Public safety requires the effective supervision and management of offenders in the community. Community supervision officers balance the time required for growing caseloads with the goal of providing offenders with the services needed to become law-abiding citizens. To meet this challenge, law enforcement and community corrections nationwide are partnering to streamline services. BJA supports innovative programs and projects to increase the safety of supervision officers and help jurisdictions with the cost of incarcerating aliens—all while ensuring offender accountability. Correctional facilities are using a combination of treatment, work, education, and mental health programs to develop an offender's life and work skills to increase the likelihood of a successful reentry. BJA also continues to provide funding and assistance to correctional programs to test alternatives to more traditional incarceration programs.

Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative

The Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reentry) affects and reduces recidivism by building state and local capacity. A coordinated effort among OJP and its federal partners—the U.S. Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Housing and Urban Development, and Veterans Affairs and the U.S. Social Security Administration—SVORI uses dynamic assessment tools to determine areas of risk and needs that address a range of appropriate services for offenders.

The SVORI approach focuses on three phases: (1) institutionally based programs that prepare offenders to reenter society, (2) community-based transition programs to reduce the likelihood of recidivism, and (3) community-based, long-term support to sustain success once offenders return to society. OJP and its federal partners provide technical assistance resources, expertise in program planning and development, information about related initiatives, and funds to support reentry activities at the state and local levels. This comprehensive approach ensures that offenders who serve their time and reenter society have the resources they need. They return to their families and communities with the assistance of a network of agencies and individuals who monitor and mentor them on the path toward contributing to society.

- Since August 2003, BJA has served as the technical assistance (TA) coordinator for SVORI, in consultation with OJP's Office of the Assistant Attorney General and its federal partners. The National Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) was commissioned to conduct an assessment of the training and TA needs of the sites, with a subsequent training and TA plan developed and approved by the federal partners.

- OJP, working with NTTAC and the federal partners, developed an interactive, web-based searchable database to assist the field in identifying available resources for reentry strategies. The Reentry Resource Map (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/reentry) can be searched to find resources available at the federal, state, and local levels.

> ***"When we launched our Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative . . . we did so in partnership with seven other federal agencies. . . . We knew that [the offender] must be guided as he passes through the prison gates and . . . be supported long after he leaves. This meant pooling our resources and expertise at the federal level and across diverse disciplines to support state and community efforts in a cohesive, coherent manner."***
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> —Former OJP Assistant Attorney General Deborah J. Daniels, speaking at the National Conference on Offender Reentry

- To address the needs of the juvenile sites, BJA and OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) worked with the Juvenile Reintegration and Aftercare Center (JRAC) to conduct four regional trainings on the Intensive Aftercare Model, a blueprint developed by OJJDP for reentry programs.

- BJA and the other federal partners are collaborating with the COPS Office and DOJ's Task Force for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives to identify ways to develop mentoring programs with faith-based partners.

- In FY 2004, supplemental funds were offered to all current SVORI grantees to support attendance at SVORI training events. In addition, 20 competitive awards were made to support promising program enhancements. These funds promote information sharing about these strategies with other SVORI grantees and with the criminal justice field as a whole.

- One of the first of its kind in the nation, the Allen County, Indiana reentry program is now a national model. Following release from prison, participants are monitored regularly and reevaluated by the reentry court. Participants receive job training, housing assistance, and counseling, and the results have been impressive. During the initial 2 years of the reentry court's operation, offenders in the program had a recidivism rate of approximately half that of inmates released with no supervision. Within the first year, nearly 50 percent of reentry candidates were placed in full-time jobs. Just as important, Fort Wayne's citizens have seen a reduction in crime while gaining a savings of almost $5 million from lower law enforcement, criminal court, and parole costs.

- Law enforcement is a key partner on the Kansas Department of Corrections SVORI team. A law enforcement representative meets with SVORI clients before they are released from prison. During that discussion, clients learn about law enforcement's role in their reentry team; the officer discusses issues related to the neighborhood to which the clients are returning, community expectations, and available resources. This meeting also gives clients an opportunity to see that law enforcement is there to support them in the reentry process; in fact, a law enforcement representative sits on every community accountability panel—without voting rights—to communicate accountability to the offender and to celebrate successes.

- The Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services strengthened community links by teaming with the Enterprise Foundation, a private, nonprofit community-building organization, to act as an intermediary for case management and advocacy for its clients. More than half of Maryland's prisoners return to a handful of neighborhoods in Baltimore; to help these prisoners, case managers conducted a prerelease assessment, developed a case plan for prisoners, and continued to follow them in the community. Community advocates, who are former prisoners, also act as peer mentors to program participants.

Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program

The Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management (CASOM) Discretionary Grant Program assists state, local, and tribal jurisdictions in improving their adult and/or juvenile sex offender management policies and practices by critically examining existing approaches to managing the population, identifying their most significant gaps and areas of need, and developing strategies to address these needs. The program encourages jurisdictions to collect information to both document and evaluate the outcomes of these approaches.

- In FY 2004, BJA awarded 12 grants totaling $2.8 million to jurisdictions to improve sex offender management efforts in their communities. BJA also funded and oversaw training and technical assistance to grantees and nongrantees through its partner, the Center for Sex Offender Management (CSOM).
- CSOM (www.csom.org) delivered 20 training sessions in single-disciplinary and multidisciplinary settings at national trainings, conferences, and events hosted by state or local membership associations. CSOM also supported the participation of individuals from six jurisdictions in a 1-day intensive training on the effective management of sex offenders.
- CSOM developed a draft of the Comprehensive Assessment Protocol (CAP) to synthesize research and best practices regarding the most effective approaches to the management of sex offenders. The protocol focuses on the investigation, prosecution, assessment, treatment, reentry, supervision, registration, and notification involving sex offenders. CAP leads jurisdictions through a series of questions to help review existing sex offender management policies and practices. Based on the responses, jurisdictions can determine what needs have been met and what areas require enhancements. The document was reviewed externally by 34 experts before being pilot tested by the 11 FY 2003 CASOM grantee sites. In FY 2005, grantees will implement strategies that were developed as a result of these assessments.
- In FY 2002, BJA awarded the Delaware County, Ohio Juvenile Court a grant to implement a comprehensive strategy to manage sex offenders under community supervision. In turn, the county established a postadjudication sex offender court program for juveniles, which has seen many successes.

"The support of BJA in programs such as the [Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management Program] has had a direct impact on the public safety of Texans and has provided a valuable bond between our agency and yours [BJA]. A review of our outcomes for the first year of operation revealed a decline in the violations for sex offenders in every category measured."

—Bryan Collier, Director of the Parole Division, Texas Department of Criminal Justice

One example is "John," an adolescent adjudicated on a felony charge for molesting and raping a juvenile. Initially, John had been placed with his grandmother and was receiving treatment from one of Delaware County's outpatient treatment centers. During that time, John did not follow his treatment regimen, and the supervision officer was preparing to revoke John's probation and recommend commitment to the Division of Youth Services.

Instead, John was assigned to a newly initiated juvenile sex offender court program. After meeting with his treatment provider, probation officer, and magistrate, who communicated their expectations and the consequences if John failed to follow probation conditions, John expressed a strong desire to succeed in the program. Ultimately, John completed treatment, complied with his supervision conditions, and has not been investigated for, charged with, or convicted of any other offenses since his sentence was terminated. Without the CASOM grant, Delaware County would not have been able to establish the sex offender court, and without the sex offender court the county believes that John would be in prison today.

- In FY 2004, a tremendous backlog in Nebraska's Sex Offender Registry was virtually eliminated thanks to BJA funding. As in the majority of the states, Nebraska state law requires notification of a sex offender's whereabouts, on release, to various entities based on an assessment of the offender's potential to recidivate. For an offender rated as a "low" risk of reoffending, law enforcement agencies must be notified; for "moderate" level offenders, schools, daycare centers, religious and youth organizations, and law enforcement agencies must be notified; and for offenders with a "high" risk of recidivism, information must be disseminated on the state patrol web site, on cable and local television programs, in the newspapers, and to schools, daycare centers, religious and youth organizations, and law enforcement agencies. The following example illustrates how immense a task this can be: Approximately 7,000 entities in the state must be notified regarding a moderate risk sex offender. Currently, Nebraska has more than 1,800 active sex offender registrants.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program

BJA administers the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). SCAAP provides federal funds to states and localities that incurred correctional officer salary costs for incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens with at least one felony or two misdemeanor convictions for violations of state or local law and who are incarcerated for at least 4 consecutive days during the applicable 12-month reporting period. Eligible applicants include the 50 state governments, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the more than 3,000 counties and cities with correctional facilities. To receive reimbursement, jurisdictions must provide information on undocumented criminal alien inmates for the prescribed reporting period, the total reporting period salary information for their full- and part-time permanent and contracted correctional officers, and the total number of days inmates are incarcerated.

- Since its inception in 1995, SCAAP has provided states and localities with more than $4 billion in federal funds to help defray the cost of incarcerating illegal aliens convicted of violating state or local law.

- In FY 2004, $281 million was paid to 748 eligible jurisdictions that applied for SCAAP reimbursements. Applicants represented a diverse cross-section of governments, including 50 states and territories, 21 cities, and 677 counties. Nearly 279,000 illegal alien inmate records were submitted by the applicants. Final payments covered 42 percent of applicants' reported salary costs attributable to undocumented criminal aliens.

Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Program

The Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Incentive Program provides formula grants to states to build or expand correctional facilities and jails to increase secure confinement space for Part I violent offenders or adjudicated delinquents who have committed equivalent acts. Funds also are used to build or expand temporary or permanent correctional facilities, including facilities on military bases, prison barges, and boot camps; confine convicted nonviolent offenders and criminal aliens; or free suitable existing prison space for the confinement of persons convicted of Part 1 violent crimes.

States also can allocate subgrants of up to 15 percent of their VOI/TIS award to local units of government to build or expand jails and allocate up to 10 percent of their VOI/TIS award (1) to the costs of offender drug testing or intervention programs during periods of incarceration and post-incarceration criminal justice supervision and/or (2) to pay the costs of providing the required reports on drug use in prison. During FYs 1996–2001, more than $2.7 billion was allocated for the VOI/TIS Program. Half of the funds were made available for VOI grants, and half were available as incentive awards to states that implemented TIS laws. Although no funds were appropriated for FYs 2002–04, states continued to spend remaining funds.

- **American Samoa: Security Upgrades.** In FY 2004 the American Samoa Department of Public Safety used its VOI/TIS funds to implement security upgrades at the Tafuna Correctional Facility, which also was built using VOI/TIS funds. Upgrades included the expansion of the correctional facility's perimeter fence and renovation and enhancement of a security/guard post at its entrance.

- **Idaho: Multiple Initiatives.** Idaho is funding nine different projects, varying from construction to administration to research-based initiatives. As of the end of FY 2004, three of these projects have been completed: the East Boise Community Work Center remodeling project is operating at full capacity; the Parole Violator Center is open and offers 100 beds in a dormitory-style therapeutic community that treats inmates with substance abuse problems; and a capacity study conducted at the Women's Work Release Center and Pocatello Women's Correctional Center is complete, with the East Boise Community Work Center using information obtained from the study. To date, Idaho has 140 beds completed, with 320 additional beds under construction or planned.

- **Mississippi: Mississippi State Penitentiary.** The state's penitentiary used VOI/TIS funding to enlarge its capacity and improve security. Specifically, funding was used to construct new bedspace, develop a drug screening and testing program, upgrade fencing material, and install perimeter security and surveillance systems. Through FY 2004, additional funding was dedicated to expand on and improve the penitentiary's drug screening and testing program.

- **New Mexico: Enhancing Its Facilities.** New Mexico used VOI/TIS funding to add or improve on beds and, in some cases, provide extensive security upgrades to facilities throughout the

state. At the Western New Mexico Correctional Facility, for example, 135 beds, a kitchen, a dining room, and a medical area were added. At the south unit, security was upgraded to make it a "super max" facility, and nearly 260 beds were added. Other facilities in the state used funding to support a 5-year study of alternatives to housing female inmates and minimum-security male inmates, construct 102 beds for mentally ill inmates, and combat drug use. The Southern New Mexico Correctional Facility used its funding to upgrade 480 beds for medium- to high-security inmates, update the intercom system, erect security fencing to separate the more violent offenders from the general prison population, and construct visiting areas and indoor recreation pens with camera surveillance.

- **Virginia: Improving Prison Capacity.** Virginia has used its VOI/TIS funding to improve prison capacity by planning for and adding new beds. Additional funding went toward construction and expansion projects, drug testing, and intervention activities. Improved capacity was realized through the construction of a new prison at St. Brides Replacement Facility, which involved the purchase of 352 new beds. By the close of the project, 1,056 new beds will have been added.

Other BJA-Funded Corrections Projects

In addition to BJA-funded grant programs, BJA funds individual projects to benefit the corrections field.

- **Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program.** Under the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP) (www.nationalcia.org/pieprog2.html), BJA certifies that local and state prison industry programs meet all requirements to be exempt from federal restrictions on prisoner-made goods in interstate commerce. The program places inmates in realistic work environments, pays them prevailing wages, and offers them an opportunity to develop marketable skills to increase their potential for rehabilitation and meaningful employment on release. In FY 2004, approximately 40 site visits were conducted to educate county and jail industry personnel about PIECP and correctional industries. BJA's technical assistance partner, the National Correctional Industries Association, provided technical assistance to 11 agencies, including the Arkansas Correctional Industries, which received assistance—through a site visit—in establishing a program similar to the successful Texas Correctional Industries PIECP.

- **Center for Community Corrections.** The BJA-funded Center for Community Corrections (CCC) seeks to increase the use of community corrections as an alternative for nonviolent offenders. In FY 2004, CCC continued to address vital issues such as housing, employment development, and the nexus between services related to reentry, probation, and parole. CCC also presented a reentry-related employment workshop with the U.S. Department of Labor at the National Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities (TASC) Conference in September 2004 and provided information and technical assistance referrals to a variety of agencies throughout the country.

- **Correctional Options Demonstration Program.** This program focuses on promoting effective correctional options by disseminating practical, tested information and technical assistance. Correctional options 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 sanctions designed for offenders who can be managed most effectively in a nontraditional correctional setting. In 2004, correctional agencies in Alaska, Florida, Nevada, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania requested technical assistance. TA also was provided to correctional facilities in Rhode Island and Texas.

- **Rural Probation Training.** Implementing integrated, automated case management systems has been a challenge for many state and local jurisdictions. Through a grant from BJA, the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) developed a document that defines functional standards to assist probation agencies in implementing automated case management systems. The standards, as well as other APPA publications and resources, are available online at www.appa-net.org. Prior to publication of these standards, no guidelines or standards were available to help probation agencies develop, implement, maintain, or enhance automated case management systems.

  APPA also has worked to increase the availability of training and information on effective offender supervision practices and programming to probation and parole professionals, especially those working in rural areas. Recognizing that officers in rural agencies often do not have access to traditional training events, the project offered training through teleconferences and the Internet. The web-based workshop "Basic Safety for Probation and Parole Officers" is the most recent training available for professionals in America's rural areas.

- **Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities.** In FY 2004, BJA received approximately $20 million to administer grants to states to help protect male and female inmates in adult and juvenile correctional facilities from prison rape. The program consists of two parts: (1) protecting inmates and (2) safeguarding communities. For each part, specific goals and objectives are identified to enhance the control and support services for both victims and perpetrators of sexual assault and prison rape.

  The protecting inmates portion of the program provides funding to state and local agencies for the costs of personnel, training, technical assistance, and data collection. Likewise, the safeguarding communities portion assists states as they implement strategies to make release decisions while maximizing public safety. The program draws on analyses of prison populations and risk-assessment instruments to inform and educate state and local governments' understanding of their responsibilities related to the inmate population using results-based outcomes.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program

Criminal justice officials continue to refine the balance of matching the crime with the punishment, addressing victim needs, rehabilitating offenders, and keeping communities safe. Courts, focused on improving the operational effectiveness of the judicial system, are using Byrne Program funding to explore nontraditional corrections strategies. Options such as intensified probation, work release, victim restitution, and community service are being used by courts to ease the strain on the traditional correctional system.

- **Florida: Collier County Intensive Supervision Program (ISP).** In FY 2003, five intensive supervision programs in Florida began classifying offenders based on their level of risk to the community. In turn, the programs concentrated their limited resources on individuals identified as most likely to reoffend in an effort to increase the number of participants who successfully reenter the community, enhance public safety, and expand restitution collections. The Collier County Sheriff's Office operates the Juvenile Arrest and Monitoring (JAM) Program, one of Florida's ISPs. JAM monitors offenders who are on probation or have returned to the community from a commitment program. Officers monitor patterns of behavior that indicate a juvenile is at risk of reoffending, including running away and truancy. The officers refer these youth to a network of community partners and help parents supervise recalcitrant children. From July 2003 through July 2004, JAM supervised more than 1,600 offenders, provided nearly 600 parents with case management counseling, completed approximately 20 community restoration projects, and placed 235 offenders in community restoration projects.

- **South Dakota: Governor's Adult Sentencing Workgroup.** The Adult Sentencing Workgroup has significantly reduced population growth in South Dakota's adult male prisons by providing expanded chemical dependency services, more meaningful apprenticeship training, improved career services for inmates reentering the community, and increased use of parole and intensive probation. As a result, the state has seen its annual prison population growth drop from more than 7 percent to less than 3 percent, with virtually no growth during FY 2004.

- **Vermont: Vermont Department of Corrections (DOC) Education Project.** This project provides academic instruction, vocational training, and social services to state inmates who lack basic education. More than 130 teachers, including professional educators, volunteers, and community and business leaders, have participated in the DOC project, offering subjects such as computer applications, the arts and sciences, English, and the building trades. During FY 2004, the program enrolled 4,155 students, more than 90 percent of whom were high school dropouts under the age of 21 and more than 45 percent of whom had prior special education histories. The program graduated 106 students with high school diplomas—a 10 percent increase over the previous year—and 16 students with GED certificates.

Information Sharing

Effective information sharing requires a comprehensive strategy that brings together people, processes, and technology. BJA's Justice Information Sharing Policy Office was established to help federal, state, tribal, and local governments improve the safety and security of communities through information technology systems and standards. Unprecedented advances in technology have dramatically changed the way governments do business so that nearly every decision has an information technology implication. The ability to share information instantly, effectively, and securely is the critical prevention component that ensures all levels of government are prepared to meet the challenges of the future.

Many of BJA's information-sharing initiatives are funded through the Byrne Program. Examples of initiatives funded through Byrne are provided throughout this section. In FY 2004, 44 states and territories allocated a total of nearly $45.5 million for criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and correctional organizations, including $10.5 million for 145 criminal justice records improvement projects.

Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative

OJP, through BJA, administers and facilitates the activities of the DOJ Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global) and the Global Advisory Committee (GAC). GAC's mission is to improve the administration of justice and help protect the public by promoting practices and technologies for secure justice information sharing. The committee advises the U.S. Attorney General and OJP's Assistant Attorney General on ways to facilitate standards-based electronic information exchange throughout the justice and public safety communities.

A consortium of 32 local, state, tribal, federal, and international justice stakeholders, GAC provides a truly universal perspective on law enforcement and justice information sharing. GAC members collaborate to address the policy, connectivity, and jurisdictional issues that have challenged data sharing in the past, forming working groups with members and subject-matter experts to expand GAC's knowledge and capacity.

- A technology introduced in 1998, eXtensible Markup Language (XML) formats documents so that disparate information systems can share data. Advancing the ability of law enforcement and justice agencies to effectively—and securely—share information, OJP continued promoting the Global Justice XML Data Model. Today, more than 50 major justice information-sharing projects use the XML Data Model and have experienced tremendous success.

"Placing the right information in the right hands at the right time is a powerful resource in the collective fight against terrorism and crime."

—Domingo S. Herraiz, Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance

- In April 2004, law enforcement in Delaware County, Pennsylvania captured a bank robbery suspect in less than 2 hours by matching the bank's surveillance photo with an image provided by the Pennsylvania Justice Network (JNET)—the state's XML-enabled justice information-sharing system. In addition, within hours of discovering four homicides in one neighborhood, police in Allegheny County (near Pittsburgh) used a JNET photo image to confirm the suspect's identity. Through a stakeout, police apprehended the homicide suspect and seized an assault weapon.

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- Minnesota's Department of Public Safety anticipates a cost savings of more than $10 million over 3 years by using the Global Justice XML Data Model rather than developing its own statewide standard for information sharing. Officials in Orange County, Florida also predict an annual savings of up to $7 million on their Integrated Criminal Justice Information Sharing Systems project by replacing redundant data entry applications with a Global Justice XML application.

- Global Justice XML also is being used to link databases among federal partners who are working together to develop and implement a plan for interoperability among systems. Known as the Counter-Terrorism Collaboration Interoperability Project, it combines the best features of the partner systems to form a new connectivity that provides more effective and efficient responses in deterring, detecting, and preventing criminal and terrorist activities.

Integrated Justice Information Systems Institute

In 1999, OJP invited key information technology companies that had experience servicing local, state, and federal agencies in the law enforcement and criminal justice arenas to form the Integrated Justice Industry Working Group (IWG). The charter for IWG was to expedite and promote the implementation of integrated justice information systems nationwide by applying the cutting-edge knowledge of the information technology industry. The Integrated Justice Information Systems (IJIS) Institute provides training, education, and assistance to local and state agencies on justice information-sharing issues. IWG members now represent more than 120 companies that are the most active information technology providers to justice organizations. More than 45 of these companies have become members of the IJIS Institute. To fulfill its mission, the IJIS Institute, funded through Byrne, provides short-term technical assistance to agencies with experts from its extensive network of member companies.

- In FY 2004, the IJIS Institute delivered direct assistance to six technology projects in Arkansas, Illinois, Montana, New York, and Ohio and provided more than 10 presentations throughout the nation regarding justice technology updates.

- From FY 2003 to FY 2004, the IJIS Institute doubled the number of trainings—from 4 to 8—it held, training approximately 400 individual in 6 states.

Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council

Using Byrne Discretionary Grant Program funding, the Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council (LEITSC) was formed in 2002 to foster the strategic development of integrated justice systems by defining and implementing standards. LEITSC comprises representatives from the National Sheriffs' Association, Police Executive Research Forum, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, and International Association of Chiefs of Police, which administers the BJA grant. The council's mission is to represent the law enforcement community in the development of information technology standards and to provide law enforcement with information on standards that directly affect them.

- In FY 2004, LEITSC focused on developing a national functional standard[2] for law enforcement's Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Records Management Systems (RMS). Due out by fall 2005, the LEITSC functional requirements for law enforcement CAD and RMS will serve as the standard platform from which law enforcement agencies can build systems that are able to communicate, regardless of jurisdictional boundaries.
- An immediate, positive outcome of this project was the collaboration between law enforcement and justice information-sharing systems vendors. Law enforcement chiefs, sheriffs, information technology commanders, and street officers met with representatives from the vendor community to communicate their true business needs to benefit law enforcement agencies nationwide.
- The council, through its participating associations, provided training to nearly 2,000 law enforcement professionals at association conferences and meetings nationwide. LEITSC also has written articles for various law enforcement journals with readerships topping 30,000 to keep the law enforcement community apprised of developing standards.

National Association of State Chief Information Officers

The National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO) uses BJA Byrne discretionary funds to foster government excellence through quality business practices, information management, and technology policy. NASCIO represents state chief information officers and information resource executives and managers from the 50 states, U.S. territories, and the District of Columbia. Enterprise architecture has been adopted as the critical business model for delivering better government. This scope includes an understanding of environmental economics, citizen expectations, and strategic response to specific needs.

- Previously, BJA supported the development and enhancement of the NASCIO *Enterprise Architecture Toolkit*, a blueprint for government implementation of enterprise architecture with templates for architecture design, governance models, business cases, and examples of government implementation. The toolkit was released in October 2004, and BJA is funding the training and technical support needed to implement its recommendations. Nearly 1,000 copies of the toolkit have been distributed.
- Arkansas participated in NASCIO's enterprise architecture assessment process and found the process extremely valuable. Arkansas leveraged the findings of the assessment to make improvements to its solutions-delivery process. In addition, NASCIO support has stimulated the adoption of project management discipline, resulting in a significantly higher rate of success in Arkansas technology projects.

- New York officials praised the NASCIO enterprise architecture assessment process, with the state's deputy chief information officer (CIO) recommending the process to neighboring states. Among the benefits identified, the deputy CIO cited the state-to-state sharing from the onsite visit and the common interests and opportunities for collaboration.

- A federal agency, the U.S. Department of the Interior's National Park Service (NPS), participated in the assessment process in FY 2004. NPS's chief information officer stated that NASCIO's collaboration with a federal agency demonstrated its commitment to dissolving organizational boundaries that can impede good customer service through effective collaboration at all levels of government.

"As those of us in the [enterprise architecture] community know, service to the citizen no longer permits us to remain within our organizational boundaries. By working with the [National Park Service], a federal agency, you have demonstrated that you are committed to removing boundaries that impede good citizen service."

—Don Nessi, Chief Information Officer, National Park Service, referencing the National Association of State Chief Information Officers

National Governors Association Center for Best Practices

The National Governors Association Center for Best Practices (NGA Center) helps governors and their policy staff develop and implement innovative solutions to challenges facing their states. Through the NGA Center (www.nga.org/center), governors and their policy advisors can quickly identify what works, obtain assistance in implementing effective programs, and receive comprehensive information updates. NGA Center staff provide tailored technical assistance, explore emerging national trends, and identify and share best practices.

- Recent work by the BJA/NGA State Leadership in Criminal Justice Information Technology (IT) Project has energized state justice administrators. In particular, state officials said that support provided through the project's planning and implementation grants has permitted states to move beyond the planning mode and operationalize elements of their justice IT integration strategies. In addition, the project has produced policies, protocols, and standards that serve as templates for future integration implementation initiatives.

- Arizona applied a portion of its award under the BJA/NGA Center program to provide law enforcement with electronic access to information that helps them protect victims of domestic violence from further injury by their abusers. Arizona's program is designed to improve the enforcement of protection orders by automating the transfer of information about those orders from the courts to sheriffs' departments. When the protection orders program is fully implemented, an officer conducting a routine traffic stop will have immediate access to information that will let that officer know whether a protection order has been issued against the subject of that stop or the individual has violated the terms and conditions of an order and may pose a threat to the victim or the officer.

- In March 2004, the Arkansas Integrated Justice Information Systems (IJIS) Program completed work on a pilot project to develop and test a model for implementing electronic data sharing between county and state criminal justice agencies. With BJA/NGA Center

funding, the Arkansas IJIS Program demonstrated to county criminal justice officials the operational improvements and efficiencies achievable by using information technology to exchange justice data. According to Arkansas IJIS officials, the pilot project not only succeeded in achieving its original objectives, but also provided a catalyst and platform for advancing the application of information technology within county criminal justice agencies.

- In Kentucky, officials with that state's Unified Criminal Justice Information System are solving the problem of outstanding and unserviceable warrants through the development of an automated system to facilitate the sharing of warrant information among Commonwealth jurisdictions. Kentucky's E-Warrant project, financed with a grant from the BJA/NGA Center program, replaces manual protocols with an electronic method for entering warrant information into the Law Enforcement Network of Kentucky (LINK), the system used by law enforcement to transmit and retrieve information on active warrants.

SEARCH—The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics

Justice system officials need information to make the best decisions for the safety of their communities. Paper-based processes cannot always deliver information to meet or support the needs of today's justice system. Integrated justice information-sharing systems ensure complete, accurate, and timely information where and when needed. Planning for such systems, BJA, through Byrne, supports training and technical assistance programs provided by SEARCH—The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics. Since 1969, SEARCH's primary objective has been to identify and solve the information management problems of agencies that need to exchange data with other local and state agencies, agencies in other states, and the federal government.

- The Justice Information Exchange Model® (JIEM) is a tool that is making a nationwide impact on the administration of justice. Funded by BJA and supported by SEARCH, JIEM assists organizations in documenting, analyzing, and improving business processes and information flow related to the exchange of information with other entities. It was developed for practitioners at the enterprise level during the planning process. Once the business processes and issues are fully documented and understood, sites can successfully use the Global Justice XML Data Model and other tools to develop automated interfaces to replace paper information transfers.

- Alaska had a 6-month backlog of 17,000 citations, totaling nearly $1 million awaiting default judgment at court. The citation handling process required that each citation be manually entered in three different locations: the Anchorage Police Department, the court, and the state repository. After mapping out the business processes—both the current and anticipated procedures—with JIEM, a system was developed for passing the citation electronically from the law enforcement system to the court's and repository's systems. Once created, it instantly eliminated redundant data entry and the entire 6-month backlog. Now default judgments are processed immediately, which increases the amount of money collected and helps ensure compliance with the law.

National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan

The National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (NCISP), the first of its kind in the country, provides a blueprint to help agencies establish criminal intelligence-sharing policies, procedures, standards, technologies, and training. The plan contains 28 recommendations and action items for sharing data and addressing security, policy, and procedure models for administrators and technology architecture for sharing sensitive, unclassified information. The plan was assembled with input and cooperation from local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies through the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative and has been endorsed by numerous national law enforcement organizations.

- In May 2004, the Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council (CICC) was established to support implementation and refinement of the plan. The 19-member CICC serves as the voice for local, state, and tribal law enforcement agencies on intelligence issues.
- The Global Intelligence Working Group (GIWG) has collaborated with DOJ's Counter-Terrorism Training Coordination Working Group to develop minimum training standards for the six training classifications outlined in NCISP.
- In addition to developing training standards, CICC and GIWG facilitated the development of curriculum for executive-level training. To expand the reach of NCISP, OJP will support the development of a toolbox to identify analytical products for law enforcement agencies to maximize intelligence-gathering resources.

Regional Information Sharing Systems

The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program is a nationwide communications and information-sharing network that serves more than 7,000 law enforcement member agencies and nearly 60,000 RISS access officers from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, Canada, Australia, and England. The six RISS Centers operate in multistate geographic regions, with each center tailoring support services to the investigative and prosecutorial needs of its member agencies. The centers also provide services and products that are national in scope and significance. Traditionally, RISS has provided information-sharing services in the form of criminal intelligence, investigative support, specialized equipment loans, and technical assistance. Through Internet technology, RISS has a secure, private intranet (riss.net) connecting its six centers, participating law enforcement agencies, and member agency systems.

- While RISS continues to provide critical services to its 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. For example, 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)[3] became interconnected, providing a conduit for distributing sensitive, unclassified homeland security information to all RISS and LEO users. With this connection, vetted and authorized users can access both systems through a single logon. Secure e-mail also is available to users of both systems for communication and information sharing.

Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Centers

MAGLOCLEN, 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.

- Since its release in October 2003, the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan has recommended that the RISS and LEO systems serve as the backbone for a secure nationwide criminal intelligence sharing capability.
- The RISS Automated Trusted Information Exchange (ATIX) Project allows officials and executives from governmental and nongovernmental entities who are responsible for planning and implementing prevention, response, mitigation, and recovery efforts to communicate and exchange information in a secure environment. RISS ATIX provides an electronic bulletin board where participants discuss and post terrorism, disaster, and homeland security information. In addition, the RISS ATIX web pages offer recent news articles, featured documents, a search capability, and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's threat advisory level.
- Through FY 2004, 46 states and the District of Columbia have registered RISS ATIX users, and approximately 50,000 individuals have access to RISS ATIX resources. In addition, all 40,000 LEO users have access to RISS ATIX resources.
- RISS ATIX was used by various law enforcement agencies to plan for the security and information exchange required for the G8 Summit in June 2004 at Sea Island, Georgia. The G8 Intelligence Group, composed of the FBI, U.S. Secret Service, Georgia Bureau of

Investigation, Georgia Office of Homeland Security, Georgia Information Sharing and Analysis Group, and other subcommittees were charged with selecting a secure means for communication, data sharing, and dissemination of sensitive information during the meeting. In response, RISS personnel provided a demonstration of the RISS ATIX capabilities to the G8 Intelligence Group, and RISS ATIX was ultimately selected as the official means for communication for the summit.

- The Multistate Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange (MATRIX) pilot project is an effort to increase and enhance the exchange of sensitive information about terrorism and other criminal activity among law enforcement agencies at the local, state, and federal levels. The MATRIX pilot project uses a computer application—the Factual Analysis Criminal Threat Solution—to allow law enforcement investigators to retrieve, analyze, and compare information from multiple commercial, public, and law enforcement information sources through a single query.

- Many criminal investigations have benefited from the use of MATRIX. In Florida, a law enforcement analyst heard about a road-rage incident on a nearby interstate. The suspect description was given as a white male in a gray or silver vehicle (the specific make of the car was provided), and only the first three characters of the tag were identified. MATRIX ran a specialized search with the first three characters of the tag and the color and make of the vehicle and provided a list of matches to the investigative team. Two days later, the investigator on the case called to thank the analyst: the suspect had been identified as one of the individuals on the list.

Notes

1. The unit is called the Gray Squad because it deals with issues that are neither black nor white.

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

3. 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.

Appendix I: 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.

(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
- Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention

(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).

- 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 purpose 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
- Prosecutor's Juvenile Bindover Unit

(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.

- Gang Task Forces
- Specialized Gang Prosecutors
- Juvenile Gangs Involvement in Drug Trafficking
- Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)

(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 1998–2004 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.

Appendix II: BJA Awards to States and U.S. Territories*

Table 1: FY 2004 Byrne Formula Grant Awards

Table 2: FY 2004 Byrne Formula Subgrant Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas

Table 3: FY 2004 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Award Amounts, by States/U.S. Territories and Local Agencies

Table 4: FY 2004 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Subgrant Totals, by Purpose Area

Table 5: FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) and Total Active Grants

Table 6: FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

*There was no activity for the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Program in FY 2004; no funds were available for the program.

Table 1

FY 2004 Byrne Formula Grant Awards (in $)

States/U.S. Territories	Award Amount
Alabama	7,470,987
Alaska	2,105,433
American Samoa	926,722
Arizona	8,825,311
Arkansas	4,990,577
California	50,238,677
Colorado	7,498,960
Connecticut	6,038,387
Delaware	2,333,865
District of Columbia	2,003,600
Florida	24,542,920
Georgia	13,159,194
Guam	1,404,775
Hawaii	2,944,760
Idaho	3,079,129
Illinois	18,800,637
Indiana	9,806,365
Iowa	5,307,090
Kansas	4,998,683
Kentucky	6,921,383
Louisiana	7,465,594
Maine	3,013,969
Maryland	8,827,662
Massachusetts	10,163,694
Michigan	15,239,856
Minnesota	8,215,505
Mississippi	5,216,362
Missouri	9,127,085
Montana	2,476,382
Nebraska	3,620,958
Nevada	4,241,345
New Hampshire	2,986,870
New Jersey	13,201,069
New Mexico	3,796,722
New York	27,955,987
North Carolina	12,823,856
North Dakota	2,109,922
Northern Mariana Islands	456,446
Ohio	17,153,919
Oklahoma	6,084,759
Oregon	6,123,577
Pennsylvania	18,429,882
Puerto Rico	6,594,533
Rhode Island	2,700,168
South Carolina	6,941,339
South Dakota	2,269,185
Tennessee	9,301,217
Texas	31,617,562
Utah	4,440,686
Vermont	2,067,462
Virgin Islands	1,358,175
Virginia	11,390,419
Washington	9,680,598
West Virginia	3,722,459
Wisconsin	8,804,008
Wyoming	1,902,855
Total	474,919,542

Table 2

FY 2004 Byrne Formula Subgrant 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	6,814,744	0	111,491.2	0	0
Alaska	0	1,980,488	0	0	0	0
American Samoa*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	7,073,992	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	4,194,877	0	0	0	0
California	0	43,130,216	0	400,000	456,000	0
Colorado	57,136	2,891,044	0	320,001	0	0
Connecticut	0	440.860	0	57,656	0	0
Delaware	35,069.15	0	0	281,167.5	627.2802	0
District of Columbia	0	202,505.1	0	539,722.2	0	189,957.8
Florida	337,927.4	2,764,768	105,348.2	1,785,451	20,6771.6	152,936.7
Georgia	51,605	8,060,613	0	0	0	19,423
Guam	0	269,581	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	611,129.6	19,748.28	110,868.1	33,260.26	193,407.3
Idaho	41,216	496,170	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	6,572,314	0	232,913	0	0
Indiana	0	2,190,854	0	1,156,062	0	0
Iowa	0	2,965,156	0	102,132	0	0
Kansas	65,430.16	502,737.7	0	211,555.3	0	89,395.26
Kentucky	0	3,173,781	266,754.4	128,800.2	0	230,646.1
Louisiana	0	1,968,295	28,633	128,417	51,663	34,043
Maine	0	2,361,014	0	159,624	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	166,877	0	107,328
Massachusetts	220,758	1,698,500	0	285,287	0	0
Michigan	0	6,326,993	121,107.3	1,990,144	0	0
Minnesota	0	2,831,657	0	2,430,776	0	0
Mississippi	0	3,306,188	0	114,862.7	0	0
Missouri	114,474	6,146,178	0	42,295.84	0	0
Montana	0	2,084,336	0	21,000	0	0
Nebraska	2,658,342	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	2,839,187	43,128	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	1,311,236	0	65,907	0	0
New Jersey	0	6,290,824	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	2,266,917	0	0	0	0
New York	0	3,794,377	0	1,154,640	0	0
North Carolina	0	412,855.1	0	1,522,239	62,300.01	0
North Dakota	0	1,517,779	0	6,674	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	95,997.5	177,650	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	3,711,310	0	2,637,013	0	0
Oklahoma	154,201	3,905,480	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	1,086,000	0	1,409,332	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	1,609,256	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	2,026,039	0	331,123
Rhode Island	0	90,835	0	101,470	0	0
South Carolina	0	665,855	0	462,557	0	0
South Dakota	0	765,600	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	3,068,619	0	1,544,085	0	0
Texas	0	17,719,410	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	1,753,166	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	1,155,000	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	187,053	0	842,861	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	735,847	0	0
Washington	60,000	5,468,197	0	1,221,887	0	0
West Virginia	483,637	2,163,373	0	2,250	0	0
Wisconsin	0	3,658,811	0	1,432,248	0	0
Wyoming	0	1,600,000	0	0	0	0

*No 2004 data provided.

Table 2 (continued)

FY 2004 Byrne Formula Subgrant Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in $)

Purpose 7A	Purpose 7B	Purpose 8	Purpose 9	Purpose 10	Purpose 11	Purpose 12
121,075.1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24,422	0	86,147	0	0	0	0
77,655	0	0	0	625,987	181,534	0
0	0	0	0	1,119,489	0	0
0	0	0	0	33,432.57	0	0
584,032.5	670,023.1	52,244.79	24,226.19	81,200.1	3,570,102	219,354.8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24,895.31	0	0	0	60,076.35	131,727.3	0
372,884	0	0	0	78,774	243,206	0
2,246,077	0	432,180	0	198,750	0	18,702
2,683,303	0	0	0	619,149	137,926	0
0	0	0	0	0	949,342	0
0	0	0	0	190,602.8	316,968.1	0
242,700	0	0	0	540,255.8	32,846.09	0
903,930	79,442	114,017	162,987	522,057	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	297,533	0
238,995	0	0	0	497,882	902,750	0
162,768	21,681	0	0	0	1,030,200	100,154
0	0	0	0	0	2,062,871	0
0	0	0	0	1,212,492	5,000	0
0	0	0	0	168,055	0	54,163.31
0	0	0	0	1,264,196	233,419.6	0
4,939.64	0	0	0	54,692	0	0
70,825	0	0	0	211,044	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
588,471	0	0	0	0	188,600	169,488
0	0	43,000	0	0	0	0
1,019,500	0	1,944,372	0	1,949,820	0	0
196,312.6	0	0	0	1,481,997	600,622.8	0
76,364	0	0	0	0	214,381	0
0	0	0	0	38,000	61,277.85	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68,839	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	689,672	0
0	0	0	0	320,507	0	90,387
508,000	0	0	0	0	673,207	30,000
218,543	29,000	0	0	120,000	673,760	0
118,246	0	0	0	501,465	0	0
0	0	500,119	0	0	165,566	0
0	0	0	0	2,222,653	662,872	0
0	0	966,646	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	239,000	706,646	0
0	0	0	0	110,600	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	58,418	0
5,322	0	0	0	93,750	63,750	0
0	0	0	0	960,877	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	217,833	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	237,083.3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2 (continued)

FY 2004 Byrne Formula Subgrant Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in $)

Purpose 13	Purpose 14	Purpose 15A	Purpose 15B	Purpose 16	Purpose 17	Purpose 18
0	0	0	423,677.2	0	0	0
0	0	0	88,306.96	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	446,838	0	0	0
0	0	0	532,277.4	0	0	0
0	0	0	2,676,934	0	0	364,820
628,449	0	837,132	764,689	0	0	0
956,619	0	0	390,419	0	9,375	0
301,345.41	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	177,293.9	0	292,513.7	236,996.4	0	52,219.14
1,297,171.2	55,686.38	0	5,296,987	315,456.2	0	323,088.4
212,250	0	0	1,371,535	110,224	0	0
0	0	0	287,256	0	0	205,531
0	0	0	471,643.8	848,216	0	155,073.2
270,520	98,376	79,014	153,956	65,126	0	166,994
0	0	0	2,341,381	150,000	0	0
1,472,034	0	0	394,182	0	0	0
551,798	0	265,355	0	0	0	0
719,409.72	0	57,984.22	2,036,297	304,487.1	0	376,720.6
379,763.99	0	431,729.6	513,484.5	327,834.2	0	318,627
0	0	75,633	1,136,866	182,254	0	54,967
0	0	0	55,328	0	0	0
101,250	23,250	1,061,646	525,757.3	1,175,786	0	498,365.1
778,410	318,150	0	497,270	190,073	0	70,749
0	0	0	723,528.6	76,135.24	0	645,784.6
0	305,566	0	0	0	0	0
0	803,868.2	530,279.5	0	0	0	67,016.76
0	0	100,098.2	653,913.5	109,505.1	0	31,095.57
0	0	96,557	0	0	0	0
127,938	0	0	442,809	0	0	0
143,023	0	0	189,790	0	0	0
0	0	671,629.2	0	253,845	0	0
0	500,000	0	763,241	2,638,306	0	0
0	0	0	89,691	150,000	0	0
761,095	0	175,620	1,830,255	430,604	100,000	477,770
1,336,545.7	0	0	3,818,510	244,201	0	1,224,113
0	0	0	0	0	0	219,999
0	0	0	22,775.3	0	0	14,250
0	850,276	0	392,416	0	0	0
303,943	0	240,503	578,052	176,522	0	0
0	0	0	222,841	0	0	1,034,466
601,352	918,773	41,800	4,222,283	6,167,276	0	592,994
1,439,803	0	0	329,726	0	0	346,488
414,000	0	0	603,805	21,426	0	0
0	0	324,430	2,761,186	0	0	1,091,087
732,031	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	810,135	0	926,757.6	0	0	48,678
0	16,627	0	0	0	0	0
106,396	56,250	349,242	12,818	321,833	0	44,952
0	63,366	0	93,036	67,500	0	0
80,000	0	0	0	25,177	0	50,000
0	224,214	112,500	3,332,602	1,163,183	0	0
0	0	0	650,846	0	0	679,646
0	0	0	205,550	86,246	0	103,614
319,878.52	650,962	0	1,874,110	78,501.06	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2 (continued)

FY 2004 Byrne Formula Subgrant Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in $)

Purpose 19	Purpose 20	Purpose 21	Purpose 22	Purpose 23	Purpose 24	Purpose 25
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	36,638.26	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	60,863.37	0	0	0	0	202,558.7
100,000	0	0	0	0	1,255,000	0
319,567	280,476	0	0	0	0	0
45,000	1,051,342	28,536	0	0	143,175	542,057
0	73,917.86	112,840.2	0	0	72,320.81	194,958.7
253,277.015	0	0	0	0	0	25,682.29
0	398,034.1	512,546.8	1,426,030	0	100,139.4	2,346,736
0	425,002	0	0	0	0	0
0	74,000	0	0	0	0	0
0	213,180	0	0	0	0	0
52,874	509,787	0	66,075	0	0	0
0	1,061,951	0	0	0	0	0
24,560	1,021,757	0	0	0	0	0
38,783	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	55,353.02	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	237,303.1	0	0	96,856.83	0
0	7,159	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
580,124	579,138	0	0	0	284,709	0
226,342	91,960	0	0	0	221,395	0
0	3,293,293	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	171,928.1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	41,870
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	59,474	0	0	0	485,716	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	777,405	0
150,000	0	0	0	0	176,400	0
20,000	2,079,574	272,500	25,000	0	1,691,204	0
0	812,058.2	879,492.6	0	0	0	232,608.2
0	49,880	0	8,296	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1,400,044	0	0	0	0	0
0	317,783	0	0	0	72,927	0
807,051	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,014,971	362,372	0	0	0	0	0
25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	8,570	0	0	95,750
0	198,246	400,534	0	0	70,666	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	218,750	0	0	0	332,572	0
0	0	0	75,000	0	390,488	0
0	180,000	50,000	0	0	0	54,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	775,020	265,712	0	0	198,376	388,650
0	294,987	0	0	0	0	0
0	66,894	0	0	0	0	0
0	428,465.2	0	0	0	123,949	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2 (continued)

FY 2004 Byrne Formula Subgrant Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in $)

Purpose 26	Purpose 27	Purpose 28	Purpose 29	Grant Administration	Total Awarded	Total Grant
0	0	0	0	0	7,470,987	7,470,987
0	0	0	0	0	2,105,433	2,105,433
0	0	0	0	0	0	926,722
0	0	0	0	0	7,520,830	8,825,311
0	0	0	0	0	4,990,577	4,990,577
0	0	0	0	1,855,707	50,238,677	50,238,677
0	0	0	0	0	6,209,063	7,498,960
691,387	0	0	0	0	5,241,602	6,038,387
69,992.34	0	0	0	72,136.39	2,333,865	2,333,865
0	0	0	0	0	2,003,600	2,003,600
393,943.5	241,630.4	0	0	1,281,085	24,542,920	24,542,920
606,151	314,245	0	0	0	11,171,048	13,159,194
0	0	0	0	126,430	962,798	1,404,775
0	45,549.93	25,984.58	0	0	2,944,760	2,944,760
0	16,350	96,269	0	0	2,807,591	3,079,129
0	0	0	0	0	13,254,268	18,800,637
0	0	0	0	0	9,699,827	9,806,365
0	0	0	0	434,524	5,307,090	5,307,090
0	68,737.07	0	3,004.883	0	4,998,683	4,998,683
0	0	0	0	0	6,921,383	6,921,383
0	0	0	0	366,312	5,816,675	7,465,594
0	0	0	0	94,308	2,967,807	3,013,969
0	0	0	0	944,444.1	7,688,302	8,827,662
0	182,249	0	0	0	6,095,946	10,163,694
0	0	0	0	0	15,239,856	15,239,856
0	0	0	0	0	6,785,491	8,215,505
0	0	0	0	0	5,216,362	5,216,362
0	0	135,732.6	0	296,176.9	9,127,085	9,127,085
0	32,971	0	0	0	2,336,366	2,476,382
0	0	0	0	0	3,510,958	3,620,958
0	26,770	0	0	0	3,787,088	4,241,345
0	0	0	0	155,000	2,457,617	2,986,870
0	0	0	0	888,018	12,804,353	13,201,069
76,944	0	0	0	0	2,952,952	3,796,722
0	233,000	0	0	0	17,959,331	27,955,987
0	0	0	0	0	12,823,856	12,823,856
2,040	0	0	0	0	2,095,413	2,109,922
0	0	0	0	45,549.65	455,500.3	456,446
0	0	0	0	0	8,991,059	17,153,919
0	0	0	0	0	5,818,250	6,084,759
0	0	0	0	400,000	5,649,362	6,123,577
0	0	0	0	0	15,941,971	18,429,882
0	0	0	0	659,453	6,368,839	6,594,533
0	0	0	0	0	2,377,159	2,700,168
0	0	0	0	0	6,594,272	6,941,339
0	0	0	0	106,203	2,269,519	2,269,185
0	0	0	0	0	9,283,799	9,301,217
716,282	0	150,000	0	0	20,120,287	31,617,562
45,000	100,000	0	0	0	4,200,791	4,440,686
0	0	0	0	0	1,773,502	2,067,462
0	0	0	0	0	1,243,509	1,358,175
798,865	0	0	0	0	8,157,791	11,390,419
0	0	0	0	0	9,336,440	9,680,598
0	0	138,200	0	0	3,467,597	3,722,459
0	0	0	0	0	8,804,008	8,804,008
0	0	0	0	0	1,600,000	1,902,855

Table 3

FY 2004 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	507,177	1,095,199	1,602,376
Alaska	126,508	148,403	274,911
American Samoa	47,336	0	47,336
Arizona	226,862	1,766,662	1,993,524
Arkansas	368,824	504,049	872,873
California	1,192,164	14,547,532	15,739,696
Colorado	239,364	831,740	1,071,104
Connecticut	253,089	624,887	877,976
Delaware	222,553	187,730	410,283
District of Columbia	0	702,803	702,803
Florida	850,285	9,177,633	10,027,918
Georgia	769,862	2,434,393	3,204,255
Guam	258,194	0	258,194
Hawaii	0	286,882	286,882
Idaho	114,013	148,645	262,658
Illinois	765,573	5,704,699	6,470,272
Indiana	384,950	1,335,999	1,720,949
Iowa	163,125	427,701	590,826
Kansas	259,407	545,082	804,489
Kentucky	406,300	459,247	865,547
Louisiana	403,851	1,982,195	2,386,046
Maine	188,667	91,899	280,566
Maryland	294,242	2,875,630	3,169,872
Massachusetts	616,067	1,852,135	2,468,202
Michigan	846,147	3,511,403	4,357,550
Minnesota	428,984	613,131	1,042,115
Mississippi	269,003	447,197	716,200
Missouri	582,305	1,494,989	2,077,294
Montana	156,888	125,351	282,239
Nebraska	74,205	383,043	457,248
Nevada	70,729	778,258	848,987
New Hampshire	192,091	92,118	284,209
New Jersey	702,033	1,871,648	2,573,681
New Mexico	243,929	849,522	1,093,451
New York	858,727	7,218,390	8,077,117
North Carolina	790,538	2,336,705	3,127,243
North Dakota	111,349	161,287	272,636
Northern Mariana Islands	24,385	0	24,385
Ohio	644,317	2,284,675	2,928,992
Oklahoma	436,534	822,719	1,259,253
Oregon	218,179	631,294	849,473
Pennsylvania	1,271,839	2,752,353	4,024,192
Puerto Rico	988,608	489,792	1,478,400
Rhode Island	70,251	216,631	286,882
South Carolina	362,111	1,885,614	2,247,725
South Dakota	97,541	180,794	278,335
Tennessee	669,740	2,456,049	3,125,789
Texas	1,436,961	7,490,287	8,927,248
Utah	150,734	274,336	425,070
Vermont	192,666	94,216	286,882
Virgin Islands	286,882	0	286,882
Virginia	357,207	1,188,313	1,545,520
Washington	360,762	1,227,564	1,588,326
West Virginia	339,575	98,065	437,640
Wisconsin	296,859	660,484	957,343
Wyoming	147,694	131,394	279,088
Total	22,338,186	90,498,767	112,836,953

Table 4

FY 2004 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	1,581,592	0	0	0	0	181,922	0
Alaska	301,240	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	22,958	0	0	0	0	22,958	0
Arizona	1,179,052	0	27,363	414,736	0	571,201	0
Arkansas	921,936	10,097	0	0	0	0	0
California	8,000,058	166,974	1,127,506	884,704	646,879	1,991,199	0
Colorado	1,008,411	34,876	0	96,693	0	42,157	0
Connecticut	698,824	10,000	0	0	0	114,242	0
Delaware	409,313	0	0	0	0	26,556	0
District of Columbia	195,223	0	0	0	0	585,669	0
Florida	8,324,408	37,243	1,017,003	10,000	0	1,342,170	31,169
Georgia	2,762,290	51,137	268,755	111,392	0	208,484	0
Guam	105,681	0	0	144,767	0	0	0
Hawaii	279,490	0	0	28,792	0	0	0
Idaho	288,045	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	6,075,168	81,533	232,142	0	0	464,425	106,911
Indiana	1,556,791	41,277	24,107	103,683	0	51,835	0
Iowa	542,358	20,747	0	0	3,500	84,433	0
Kansas	876,823	8,096	0	5,987	0	0	0
Kentucky	925,806	8,600	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	1,994,490	50,958	0	13,615	14,686	487,235	0
Maine	272,015	10,819	0	0	0	23,906	0
Maryland	2,373,658	0	116,383	859,870	0	150,279	0
Massachusetts	1,840,591	14,981	0	74,964	0	751,413	0
Michigan	4,402,219	90,441	0	0	0	249,401	0
Minnesota	973,520	0	73,325	62,926	0	33,907	0
Mississippi	651,722	0	0	109,917	0	0	0
Missouri	1,364,331	121,046	190,000	0	0	604,269	0
Montana	296,431	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	364,738	11,199	16,667	0	82,450	33,000	0
Nevada	505,084	14,604	198,889	95,301	0	88,351	0
New Hampshire	301,083	0	0	0	0	8,301	0
New Jersey	2,556,520	28,479	10,000	0	0	51,139	0
New Mexico	1,067,632	25,169	0	0	0	100,000	0
New York	6,953,522	15,379	244,504	1,442,945	0	252,056	0
North Carolina	2,187,186	30,600	24,517	50,000	0	275,156	0
North Dakota	272,579	0	0	0	0	30,350	0
Northern Mariana Islands	24,385	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	2,900,026	28,022	75,837	128,043	0	91,024	0
Oklahoma	1,200,556	0	0	0	112,615	71,451	0
Oregon	637,611	0	126,621	0	13,332	131,508	0
Pennsylvania	3,627,121	50,372	125,638	226,375	0	281,484	16,091
Puerto Rico	1,609,712	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	271,864	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0
South Carolina	2,212,295	37,500	105,667	35,692	0	9,539	0
South Dakota	296,451	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	2,474,068	167,632	200,382	207,819	5,668	395,205	0
Texas	7,389,380	41,854	499,852	176,416	0	600,211	0
Utah	400,191	3,889	10,000	0	0	53,196	0
Vermont	239,530	0	0	0	0	79,227	0
Virgin Islands	139,000	139,276	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,245,890	81,748	171,500	65,989	794	73,719	0
Washington	1,440,396	7,150	15,000	108,494	0	169,660	0
West Virginia	474,949	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	874,172	38,564	19,697	117,886	0	3,500	0
Wyoming	310,097	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	92,200,482	1,481,262	4,921,355	5,577,006	879,924	10,786,738	154,171

Table 5

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) and Total Active Grants

	FY 2004 Awards		Active Grants	
States/U.S. Territories	Total Grants	Total Amount (in $)	Total Grants	Total Amount (in $)
Alabama	13	2,144,910	44	26,291,050
Alaska	25	14,417,596	60	42,695,199
American Samoa	0	0	2	502,357
Arizona	21	9,521,858	69	75,227,445
Arkansas	10	1,431,635	34	25,460,863
California	55	29,126,605	158	177,838,330
Colorado	16	5,202,756	43	19,057,104
Connecticut	6	6,578,776	18	88,181,187
Delaware	3	2,312,532	12	7,792,176
District of Columbia	16	10,419,130	56	54,436,113
Florida	48	23,834,275	97	89,525,604
Georgia	21	3,595,398	57	159,697,697
Guam	1	362,038	7	2,034,268
Hawaii	6	1,190,621	16	8,559,130
Idaho	4	1,059,754	17	7,171,210
Illinois	29	7,065,599	81	41,220,217
Indiana	13	2,584,058	44	13,294,278
Iowa	9	3,763,105	20	16,646,528
Kansas	13	2,645,269	21	6,297,211
Kentucky	14	12,962,928	47	64,766,609
Louisiana	21	5,167,940	55	24,398,991
Maine	9	2,110,116	17	6,284,626
Maryland	17	15,476,483	43	93,954,451
Massachusetts	12	55,143,594	41	74,149,569
Michigan	16	5,786,717	50	24,938,879
Minnesota	15	3,252,829	40	33,884,143
Mississippi	20	8,050,057	43	60,415,517
Missouri	12	9,684,226	42	45,517,633
Montana	9	5,395,815	26	19,619,045
Nebraska	12	2,692,023	26	9,226,977
Nevada	23	7,433,997	45	28,954,340
New Hampshire	6	3,217,627	22	19,445,877
New Jersey	13	4,188,538	48	69,152,706
New Mexico	14	4,447,881	43	23,374,612
New York	47	45,404,831	153	172,946,931
North Carolina	11	1,940,637	44	26,774,013
North Dakota	13	7,562,310	27	19,274,066
Northern Mariana Islands	1	153,000	5	1,118,348
Ohio	27	6,016,548	74	29,091,005
Oklahoma	12	3,389,201	41	15,905,367
Oregon	7	1,496,690	39	12,965,935
Pennsylvania	31	14,235,727	81	50,221,472
Puerto Rico	5	2,703,929	12	6,018,463
Rhode Island	5	1,665,499	21	8,892,376
South Carolina	16	13,152,296	35	32,527,286
South Dakota	6	4,630,093	27	37,929,761
Tennessee	18	9,736,055	48	41,232,202
Texas	27	7,600,192	77	46,231,774
Utah	6	1,379,291	19	6,790,998
Vermont	3	453,962	16	6,761,029
Virgin Islands	1	517,197	8	5,193,782
Virginia	44	29,023,326	106	168,344,294
Washington	16	3,928,236	64	33,359,541
West Virginia	7	9,635,312	25	62,583,498
Wisconsin	27	7,218,070	63	27,091,065
Wyoming	3	411,477	13	5,197,222
Total	855	444,520,565	2,442	2,276,462,370

Table 6

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Alabama	Birmingham	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	42,096
	Birmingham	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	100,183
	Birmingham	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	400,569
	Guntersville	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	197,934
	Jacksonville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	4,487
	Luverne	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	4,613
	Mobile	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	74,412
	Montgomery	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Montgomery	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	350,000
	Montgomery	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	317,000
	Montgomery	Alabama Criminal Justice Training Center	148,422
	Phenix City	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	40,800
	Selma	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
Alabama Total			**2,144,910**
Alaska	Alakanuk	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	85,044
	Anchorage	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Anchorage	Response to Illegal Drugs and Alcohol Use by Homeless Veterans	1,978,955
	Anchorage	FY 2004 Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	241,484
	Anchorage	FY 2004 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	495,656
	Anchorage	Alternatives for Justice	989,477
	Anchorage	Alaska State Troopers Academy Driving Course	643,160
	Anchorage	Alcohol Interdiction	1,088,425
	Anchorage	Rural Alcohol Interdiction Investigation and Prosecution	1,092,850
	Anchorage	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Anchorage	Sexual Response Assault Team Rape Project	1,978,955
	Anchorage	Alaska Therapeutic Justice Program	247,369
	Anchorage	Alaska's Integrated Justice Information Systems	1,987,000
	Anchorage	Alaska Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Initiative	1,987,000
	Fairbanks	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	20,281
	Galena	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	90,908
	Hoonah	Cultural Justice Spirit Camp and Healing Center	150,000
	Juneau	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Kake	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	99,536
	Kipnuk	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	85,044
	Kodiak	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	96,826
	Kongiganak	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	93,135
	Kwigillingok	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	92,118
	Pilot Station	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	85,044
	Scammon Bay	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	85,044
	Sleetmute	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	85,044
	Tununak	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	85,044
Alaska Total			**14,417,596**
Arizona	Chino Valley	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	7,021
	Flagstaff	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	45,353
	Fountain Hills	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	96,131
	Glendale	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	85,000
	Maricopa	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Nogales	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	41,486
	Peach Springs	Tribal Facility Renovation Project	150,000
	Phoenix	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	304,769
	Phoenix	Arizona Methamphetamine Program "Hot Spots"	1,484,216
	Phoenix	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	790,450
	Phoenix	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	67,123
	Phoenix	FY 2004 Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	250,000
	Phoenix	Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	4,118,174
	Phoenix	National Center for Missing Adults	494,739
	Prescott	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	200,000
	Sacaton	Gila River Indian Community Department of Corrections Renovation Project	150,000
	San Carlos	Tribal Facility Renovation Project	250,000

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	Sells	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	400,000
	Tucson	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	82,550
	Tucson	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	205,151
	Yuma	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	199,695
Arizona Total			**9,521,858**
Arkansas	Camden	Arkansas Law Enforcement Training Academy	247,369
	El Dorado	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	188,861
	Eureka Springs	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	9,350
	Little Rock	FY 2004 Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	200,887
	Little Rock	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Little Rock	Firearms Training Simulation System	49,474
	Little Rock	Internet Project	247,369
	Mountain Home	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	4,420
	Pine Bluff	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Pine Bluff	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	234,708
Arkansas Total			**1,431,635**
California	Bakersfield	Criminal Gang Investigation Equipment Grant	148,422
	Chico	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	199,532
	Compton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	7,612
	Fairfield	Solano County Family Violence Expanded Supervision	98,948
	Foster City	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	4,250
	Gardena	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	42,572
	Glendale	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	10,000
	Gold River	Texas Incident Awareness and Reporting System	1,978,955
	Hanford	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	123,686
	Hopland	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	99,024
	L.A.	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	50,501
	Los Angeles	Tools for Tolerance for Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Professionals and National Institutes Against Hate Crimes and Terrorism	1,978,955
	Los Angeles	Refugee Safe Haven and African Community Resource Center	49,474
	Los Angeles	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	54,060
	Mather	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,300,000
	Mather	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,300,000
	Mather	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,059,144
	Mather	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,059,144
	Merced	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	19,810
	Modesto	Stanislaus County Methamphetamine Gang Enforcement Project	247,369
	Monterey Park	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	38,250
	Newark	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	40,000
	Oakland	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	29,973
	Oakland	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Redwood City	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	14,420
	Redwood City	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	13,824
	Richmond	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	48,669
	Riverside	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	22,701
	Sacramento	U.S. Secret Service Electronic Crime Task Force Training	264,000
	Sacramento	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,228,652
	Sacramento	Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	4,603,942
	Sacramento	Operational System Support Technical Assistance and Training	1,978,955
	Sacramento	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	49,645
	Sacramento	Planning for Integrated Justice Information Systems	1,000,000
	Sacramento	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,001,015
	Sacramento	Threat Analysis Reporting and Geographic Evaluation Tool (TARGET)	2,968,432
	Sacramento	Texas Incident Awareness and Reporting System	742,108
	Sacramento	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	500,000
	Salinas	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	25,500
	San Diego	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	75,000
	San Diego	San Diego Homeless Outreach Team (HOT)	178,830

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	San Diego	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	455,415
	San Francisco	FY 2004 Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	250,000
	San Francisco	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	32,214
	San Jose	Interoperable Handpack Radio Purchase	98,948
	San Jose	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	200,000
	San Jose	Financial Abuse Specialist Team (FAST)	98,948
	Santa Ana	Special Crime Impact Team: An Innovative Response to Regional, Mobile Gangs	247,369
	Santa Clarita	Public Safety Academy—Simulation Exercises for First Responders	98,948
	Smith River	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	99,138
	Valley Center	FY 2004 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	500,000
	Ventura	Ventura County Gun Crimes Reduction Task Force	296,843
	Visalia	ACTION Project Phase VI	742,108
	Visalia	ACTION Project Phase V	1,291,550
	West Covina	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	42,750
California Total			**29,126,605**
Colorado	Boulder	Tribal Legal Assistance Project	1,987,000
	Boulder	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	914,210
	Colorado Springs	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Colorado Springs	FY 2004 Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	244,263
	Colorado Springs	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	254,455
	Cortez	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	8,500
	Delta	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	23,800
	Denver	Managing the Internal and External Drug Court Environment	100,000
	Denver	Privacy and Information Quality in Criminal Justice Information Systems Technical Assistance	150,000
	Denver	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	450,000
	Denver	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	662,673
	Denver	Justice Technology	200,000
	Denver	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	50,000
	Federal Heights	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	4,000
	Fort Morgan	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	17,000
	Greeley	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	119,855
Colorado Total			**5,202,756**
Connecticut	Hartford	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Hartford	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	50,000
	Middletown	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	524,677
	Middletown	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	643,992
	Newtown	Project ChildSafe	4,796,264
	Newtown	Don't Lie for the Other Guy	250,000
	Norwich	Norwich Police Department Sexual Predator Investigation Project	296,843
Connecticut Total			**6,578,776**
Delaware	New Castle	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	299,276
	Wilmington	Court Organized To Serve (COTS) Implementation	1,781,059
	Wilmington	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
Delaware Total			**2,312,532**
District of Columbia	Washington	Policy Forum, Rigorous Evidence: The Key to Progress in Crime and Substance-Abuse Policy	74,978
	Washington	Drug Court Clearinghouse Initiative	227,079
	Washington	2002 Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	107,356
	Washington	National Institute on State Policy on Trafficking of Women and Girls	494,739
	Washington	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	250,183
	Washington	State Partnerships 2004	749,997
	Washington	New Jersey Anti-Trafficking Program	98,925
	Washington	National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign	4,947,387

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	Washington	2002 Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	114,521
	Washington	Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Community Engagement and Media Outreach Technical Assistance: Competitive Grant Announcement	499,871
	Washington	XML Training and Technical Assistance, Prescription Drug Monitoring Schema and Collaborative Outreach	1,750,000
	Washington	State Criminal Justice Information Sharing Leadership Project	250,000
	Washington	National Institute on State Policy on Trafficking of Women and Girls	247,369
	Washington	Corrections Options Technical Assistance Program	550,000
	Washington	BJA Evaluation Web Site	40,000
	Washington	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	16,725
District of Columbia Total			**10,419,130**
Florida	Apalachicola	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	19,680
	Boca Raton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	23,547
	Boca Raton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	6,930
	Fort Lauderdale	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	91,370
	Fort Lauderdale	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	63,750
	Fort Lauderdale	Community Resources, Partnerships & Solutions	86,000
	Fort Myers	Law Enforcement Equipment and Training	494,739
	Fort Pierce	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	44,558
	Gulf Breeze	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	4,250
	Hollywood	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	77,870
	Largo	Sexual Predator and Offender Registration and Management Program	197,895
	Merritt Island	Project Safe Neighborhoods—Housing and Urban Development Demonstration Grants	224,996
	Miami	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,123,437
	Miami	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	213,425
	Miami	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	85,000
	Miami	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	915,294
	Miramar	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	13,247
	New Port Richey	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	35,372
	North Miami Beach	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	31,535
	North Miami Beach	Law Enforcement Initiative	98,948
	Ocala	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	41,099
	Orlando	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	219,052
	Orlando	Family Drug Court Implementation Grants	448,644
	Orlando	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	99,960
	Pinellas Park	Spatial Growth Model for the Tampa Bay Region	247,369
	Port St. Lucie	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	20,111
	Sanford	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	79,097
	Sebastian	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	9,894
	St. Augustine	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	10,185
	Tallahassee	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	350,000
	Tallahassee	Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies Technical Assistance and Training Program	400,000
	Tallahassee	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Tallahassee	Center for Task Force (CenTF) Training Program	275,000
	Tallahassee	System of Services Information Sharing Initiative Coordination and Facilitation Support	1,229,233
	Tallahassee	Street Gang Enforcement Training Program: Curriculum Development and Pilot Training	400,000
	Tallahassee	State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program	3,000,000
	Tallahassee	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program Training Coordination	850,000
	Tallahassee	Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	4,503,950
	Tallahassee	Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	825,000
	Tallahassee	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	238,518
	Tallahassee	Information Technology Support for the RISS Program	311,790
	Tallahassee	Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative	2,499,950
	Tallahassee	National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) Support	550,000
	Tallahassee	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,059,144

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	Tallahassee	Human Trafficking Curriculum Development Services and Training Delivery	245,000
	Tallahassee	Center for Task Force Training (CenTF) Program: Regional Methamphetamine Task Force Training	180,000
	Tallahassee	Information Technology Support for RISS	1,000,000
	Tallahassee	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program Training Coordination	800,000
	Tavares	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	4,845
	Viera	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	61,200
	Winter Garden	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	6,391
Florida Total			**23,834,275**
Georgia	Albany	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	32,398
	Americus	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	32,413
	Athens	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	164,431
	Atlanta	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	16,380
	Atlanta	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	23,800
	Atlanta	Project Safe Neighborhoods—Housing and Urban Development Demonstration Grants	225,000
	Atlanta	Justice Information Sharing and Technical Assistance Program	800,000
	Atlanta	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	774,868
	Brunswick	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	37,411
	Columbus	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	102,340
	Decatur	FY 2004 Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	250,000
	Hinesville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	29,478
	Macon	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	281,387
	Macon	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	102,228
	Powder Springs	Local Homeland Security	120,716
	Reidsville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	24,650
	Savannah	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Savannah	Savannah Impact Program: Offender Reentry Program	296,842
	Sylvester	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	21,250
	Thomasville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	25,500
	Valdosta	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	2,109
Georgia Total			**3,595,398**
Guam	Hagatna	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	199,500
	Hagatna	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	162,538
Guam Total			**362,038**
Hawaii	Honolulu	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	317,000
	Honolulu	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Honolulu	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	215,395
	Honolulu	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	349,530
	Lihue	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	42,499
	Wailuku	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	34,000
Hawaii Total			**1,190,621**
Idaho	Boise	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	370,784
	Fort Hall	Architectural and Engineering Support for a New Justice Center	256,796
	Meridian	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Rexburg	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	199,977
Idaho Total			**1,059,754**
Illinois	Aurora	Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	449,964
	Blue Island	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	7,490
	Bradley	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	29,335
	Chicago	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,059,144
	Chicago	Alternative to Incarceration Program	791,582
	Chicago	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	272,014

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	Chicago	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	341,253
	Chicago	Mujeres Latinas en Acción's Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Programs	296,843
	Chicago	Cook County Cold Case Homicide Unit	989,477
	Chicago	Enhancing the Effectiveness of Reentry for Ex-Offenders Returning to the West Side of Chicago	98,900
	Chicago	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	188,897
	Evergreen Park	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	13,038
	Glendale Heights	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	18,042
	Glenview	Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy	496,750
	Hoyleton	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	100,000
	Hoyleton	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Jacksonville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	6,528
	Kankakee	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	21,553
	Kankakee	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	29,110
	Lansing	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	21,250
	Lincolnwood	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	9,842
	Mendota	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	9,527
	Mundelein	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	23,973
	Springfield	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Springfield	Services to Child Victims/Witnesses of Sexual Assault and Severe Physical Abuse	248,375
	Springfield	Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots Program	295,196
	St. Charles	Kane County Drug Court Project	494,739
	Villa Park	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	7,836
	Wheaton	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Wheaton	Child Victim Witness Project	247,369
Illinois Total			**7,065,599**
Indiana	Gary	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	32,987
	Griffith	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	4,250
	Highland	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	6,375
	Indianapolis	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	102,674
	Indianapolis	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	281,876
	Indianapolis	Home Again: Offender Reentry Project	148,422
	Indianapolis	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	557,569
	Indianapolis	IP Video Surveillance System for Indianapolis Public Housing High-Rise Communities	296,843
	Indianapolis	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	379,219
	Indianapolis	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	17,000
	Marion	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	450,000
	Mishawaka	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	10,000
	Notre Dame	Center for Advanced Biometrics Research and Evaluation	296,843
Indiana Total			**2,584,058**
Iowa	Des Moines	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	1,000,000
	Des Moines	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	252,194
	Des Moines	Jail-Based Assessment and Treatment	890,530
	Des Moines	Statewide Drug Court Enhancement Grants	180,128
	Des Moines	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	350,000
	Des Moines	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Des Moines	UCARE: Urban Children Are Really Essential	494,739
	Des Moines	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Fort Dodge	Regional Law Enforcement Training Program	346,317
Iowa Total			**3,763,105**
Kansas	Junction City	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	9,268
	Kansas City	Family-Centered Juvenile Drug Court	333,204
	Leavenworth	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	48,887
	Olathe	MidAmerica Nazarene University's (MNU) Criminal Justice Program	494,739
	Paola	FY 2004 Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	205,270

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	Reserve	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	74,600
	Salina	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	24,488
	Topeka	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	414,191
	Topeka	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	50,000
	Topeka	Case Management System	168,211
	Topeka	Technical Enhancements to the Kansas Law Enforcement Intelligence Network	55,411
	Topeka	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	317,000
	Topeka	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	450,000
Kansas Total			**2,645,269**
Kentucky	Frankfort	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	350,000
	Frankfort	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	450,000
	Frankfort	Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	450,000
	Hopkinsville	Methamphetamine Enforcement	692,634
	Lexington	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,000,000
	Lexington	Toward National Sharing of Governmental Information	500,000
	Lexington	Mental Health Court Program Technical Assistance	600,000
	Lexington	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	310,276
	Lexington	Safeguarding Communities Initiative	107,334
	Louisville	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	312,417
	Louisville	2002 Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Somerset	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	25,500
	Somerset	Unlawful Narcotics Investigations Treatment and Education Inc. (UNITE) Program	7,915,819
	West Liberty	Morgan County Law Enforcement Equipment	98,948
Kentucky Total			**12,962,928**
Louisiana	Alexandria	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	67,000
	Baton Rouge	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Baton Rouge	DNA Equipment Procurement	197,895
	Baton Rouge	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	317,820
	Baton Rouge	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	998,646
	Baton Rouge	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	14,025
	Donaldsonville	SARTA Project 2004	296,770
	Gretna	DNA Laboratory Enhancement Project	197,895
	Hammond	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	67,309
	Harvey	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	86,758
	Houma	Visual Imaging and Radio Communications System	296,843
	Jefferson	Metropolitan Battered Women's Shelter Improvements	149,025
	Lake Charles	Southwest Louisiana Regional Crime Laboratory DNA Testing	197,895
	New Iberia	Enhancements to the Acadiana Criminalistics Laboratory	197,895
	New Orleans	Statewide Drug Court Enhancement Grants	199,706
	New Orleans	Anti-Corruption II	692,634
	New Orleans	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	261,926
	New Orleans	Project Safe Neighborhoods—Housing and Urban Development Demonstration Grants	224,980
	New Orleans	Implement Public Corruption Unit in Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office	197,895
	New Orleans	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	74,931
	Shreveport	DNA Processing Equipment	197,895
Louisiana Total			**5,167,940**
Maine	Augusta	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Augusta	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	109,650
	Augusta	Family Drug Court Implementation Grants	435,693
	Augusta	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Augusta	Statewide Drug Court Enhancement Grants	131,588
	Indian Island	FY 2004 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	499,728

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	Lewiston	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	41,100
	Orono	Maine Rural Substance Abuse Partnership 2004–2005	395,791
	Portland	Rapid Response Program	247,369
Maine Total			**2,110,116**
Maryland	Annapolis	Statewide Drug Court Enhancement Grants	199,920
	Baltimore	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	816,002
	Baltimore	2002 Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Baltimore	Drug Interdiction and Violence Reduction Initiative	2,176,850
	Baltimore	Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program Training and Technical Assistance Project	1,173,259
	Baltimore	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	240,348
	BWI Airport	State and Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP) Program	49,894
	Crofton	Crime Prevention Partnerships	1,649,986
	Emmitsburg	Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program Support Services	205,253
	Emmitsburg	National Fire Service Survivors Support Program	752,177
	Gaithersburg	National Fatherhood Initiative's Project to Reduce Drug Use, Crime & Violence through Promoting Responsible Fatherhood	2,980,500
	Leonardtown	Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	223,896
	Silver Spring	Enhancing the Effectiveness of Collaborative Teams: A Technical Assistance Opportunity for Reentry Grantees	800,743
	Silver Spring	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) Community Corrections Supervisory Reentry Training Program	749,993
	Silver Spring	Center for Sex Offender Management	2,676,256
	Towson	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	314,563
	Upper Marlboro	Enhancing and Expanding the Neighborhood Watch Program	296,843
Maryland Total			**15,476,483**
Massachusetts	Boston	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	978,172
	Boston	FY 2004 Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	244,600
	Boston	Security for 2004 Democratic National Convention	24,852,500
	Boston	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	350,000
	Boston	Additional Security Costs for 2004 Democratic National Convention	25,000,000
	Boston	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	218,890
	Brockton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	34,000
	Framingham	Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	3,150,000
	Lowell	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	80,904
	Milford	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	New Bedford	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	186,139
	New Bedford	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	26,389
	Springfield	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	5,000
Massachusetts Total			**55,143,594**
Michigan	Cassopolis	Family Drug Court Implementation Grants	450,000
	Detroit	Project Safe Neighborhoods—Housing and Urban Development Demonstration Grants	225,000
	Detroit	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	56,000
	Detroit	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,020,576
	Fulton	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	99,545
	Grand Rapids	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	510,588
	Harbor Springs	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	89,217
	Harbor Springs	FY 2004 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	391,574
	Lansing	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Lansing	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	1,000,000
	Mt. Clemens	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	168,984
	Pontiac	Integrated Biometric Identification System	989,477
	Sault Ste. Marie	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	146,198
	Sault Ste. Marie	Tribal Facilities Renovation Project	150,000

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	Suttons Bay	FY 2004 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	468,308
	Ypsilanti	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	4,250
Michigan Total			**5,786,717**
Minnesota	Cass Lake	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	219,974
	Duluth	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	431,340
	Mankato	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	25,500
	Minneapolis	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Implementation Program	150,000
	Minneapolis	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	111,558
	Moorhead	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	48,314
	Red Lake	Tribal Facilities Renovation Project	122,000
	St. Cloud	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	450,000
	St. Paul	CriMNet Integrated Criminal Justice Information System	494,739
	St. Paul	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	St. Paul	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	757,919
	St. Paul	Project Safe Neighborhoods—Housing and Urban Development Demonstration Grants	225,000
	Thief River Falls	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	14,000
	Welch	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	86,537
	White Earth	White Earth Judicial Project	98,948
Minnesota Total			**3,252,829**
Mississippi	Biloxi	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	33,000
	Clarksdale	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	450,000
	Cleveland	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	21,250
	Columbus	Mississippi University for Women, Institutional Security Program	745,275
	Gulfport	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	51,485
	Gulfport	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	61,722
	Hattiesburg	Law Enforcement Continuing Education and Training for Rural Mississippi	745,575
	Hattiesburg	Support of the Tri-County Automated System Project	2,473,693
	Jackson	State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training	296,843
	Jackson	Police Technology Enhancement Projects	745,575
	Jackson	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Jackson	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	273,496
	Jackson	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Madison	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	349,915
	Ocean Springs	Equipment for Public Safety Building	494,739
	Olive Branch	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	6,678
	Pascagoula	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	15,557
	Tupelo	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	8,500
	University	National Center for Justice and the Rule of Law	989,477
	Vicksburg	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	38,080
Mississippi Total			**8,050,057**
Missouri	Cape Girardeau	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	7,000
	Clayton	Mobile Data Terminals, In-Car Video Systems, Mug Shot Station, Surveillance Cameras, Laptop Computers and Computer Software	593,686
	Jackson	Missouri Methamphetamine Hot Spots Program for the MOSMART Project	2,473,694
	Jefferson City	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	15,860
	Jefferson City	Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	3,350,000
	Jefferson City	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	688,330
	Kansas City	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	483,978
	Kansas City	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI) Grantee Cross-Training Project	749,991
	Saint Joseph	Multijurisdictional Drug Enforcement Group	296,843
	Springfield	Family Drug Court Implementation Grants	448,902
	St. Louis	Families Affected by Domestic Violence (FADV)	197,896
	St. Louis	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	378,046
Missouri Total			**9,684,226**

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Montana	Billings	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	449,686
	Box Elder	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	149,538
	Crow Agency	FY 2004 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	449,928
	Hamilton	Lewis & Clark Bicentennial Public Safety Project	1,708,820
	Helena	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	517,197
	Helena	Montana Communications Planning and Concept Design Project	987,477
	Helena	Southwest Montana Drug Task Force	439,328
	Helena	Montana Family Treatment Courts	298,050
	Missoula	Healthy Food for Hungry Families Canning Project	395,791
Montana Total			**5,395,815**
Nebraska	Columbus	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	29,325
	Grand Island	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	21,250
	Hastings	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	4,200
	Lincoln	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	197,207
	Lincoln	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	316,908
	Lincoln	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	263,645
	Lincoln	Nebraska Statewide Drug Treatment and Prevention Program	148,422
	Lincoln	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	323,000
	Lincoln	Nebraska Statewide Drug Enforcement and Lab Equipment	841,056
	Lincoln	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	19,550
	Omaha	Milton R. Abrahams Legal Clinic at Creighton University	395,791
	Papillion	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	115,318
	Plattsmouth	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	16,351
Nebraska Total			**2,692,023**
Nevada	Carson City	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	317,000
	Carson City	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	344,581
	Carson City	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	307,861
	Henderson	Nevada Immigrant Resource Project	197,895
	Las Vegas	Public Safety Interoperable Communications Projects	395,750
	Las Vegas	Equipment to Enhance Law Enforcement Efforts in Southern Nevada	395,791
	Las Vegas	SWAT Vehicle Augmentation Package	197,895
	Las Vegas	Offendertrak Jail Management System	98,948
	Las Vegas	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	200,000
	Minden	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	42,170
	North Las Vegas	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	40,346
	Owyhee	Tribal Renovation Project	250,000
	Pahrump	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	50,381
	Reno	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	60,615
	Reno	Judicial Education and Curriculum Development	1,484,200
	Reno	National Drug Court Technical Assistance Program	199,995
	Reno	Northern Nevada Criminal Justice Services	60,000
	Reno	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	75,000
	Reno	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	659,965
	Reno	Greenbook: Sustaining the Effort	247,369
	Reno	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	450,000
	Reno	Juvenile Drug Court Planning Initiative	1,310,918
	Yerington	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	47,317
Nevada Total			**7,433,997**
New Hampshire	Concord	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	16,997
	Concord	Department of Motor Vehicles Substation Technology Upgrade	494,739
	Concord	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Concord	Operation Street Sweeper	1,484,216
	Dublin	New Hampshire Phoenix House Information Technology Upgrade Project	494,739
	Laconia	Belknap Regional Special Operations Group	494,739
New Hampshire Total			**3,217,627**

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
New Jersey	Belleville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	12,600
	Irvington	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	13,562
	New Brunswick	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	38,566
	Newark	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	19,380
	Trenton	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,300,000
	Trenton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	40,903
	Trenton	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,059,144
	Trenton	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	350,000
	Trenton	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	21,065
	Trenton	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	602,207
	Trenton	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	194,980
	Trenton	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	317,000
	Trenton	Check `Em Out Program	178,106
	Union	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	41,025
New Jersey Total			**4,188,538**
New Mexico	Alamogordo	Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	449,246
	Albuquerque	National Drug Court Technical Assistance Program	200,000
	Albuquerque	New Mexico Metro Court Domestic Violence Pilot Project	494,732
	Albuquerque	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	229,209
	Albuquerque	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	129,200
	Albuquerque	Tribal Facilities Renovation Project	200,000
	Albuquerque	Tribal Drug Court Planning Initiative	700,000
	Albuquerque	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	62,900
	Carlsbad	Lifeline Intervention Program for Inmates and Greenhouse Project	296,843
	Laguna	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	150,000
	Santa Fe	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	280,251
	Santa Fe	Substance Abuse Treatment for Adults, Juveniles, and Families	989,477
	Socorro	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	16,023
	Zuni	Tribal Facilities Renovation Project	250,000
New Mexico Total			**4,447,881**
New York	Albany	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,059,144
	Albany	Evaluation of Criminal Justice Training for Academic Credit Project	742,108
	Albany	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	750,493
	Albany	FY 2004 Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	223,108
	Albany	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	1,000,000
	Albany	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	16,891
	Albany	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	350,000
	Albany	Project Safe Neighborhoods—Housing and Urban Development Demonstration Grants	500,000
	Albany	Integration of Police-Based Spectrum Justice System Software	247,369
	Bronx	Servicing Our Youth (SOY)	98,948
	Bronx	Forensic Equipment To Promote Education and Research	197,895
	Brooklyn	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	36,108
	Buffalo	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	439,447
	Buffalo	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	12,120
	Buffalo	Community Action Neighborhood Empowerment Program	494,739
	Eastchester	Integrated Fingerprint Live/Scan System	39,740
	Forest Hills	Family Drug Court Implementation Grants	213,490
	Forest Hills	Family Drug Court Implementation Grants	275,741
	Hauppauge	Anti-Gang Initiative	197,895
	Hempstead	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	37,589
	Huntington	Criminal Justice Research Project	494,739
	Long Island City	Neighborhood Security Camera Project	74,513
	New York City	Community Development Project	593,686
	New York City	Family Drug Court Implementation Grants	435,251
	New York City	The Doe Fund Criminal Justice Programs	742,108
	New York City	Sanctuary for Families: A Continuum of Care for Victims of Domestic Violence in New York City	395,791

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	New York City	SPEAK UP Campaign	98,948
	New York City	Phoenix Houses of New York: Upstate NY Substance Abuse Treatment Enhancement	494,739
	New York City	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	195,954
	New York City	Phoenix House Technology Enhancement Project: Client Information System	247,369
	New York City	Compendium of Statistics on Latinos and the Criminal Justice System	296,843
	New York City	Substance Abuse Referral and Prevention, Suicide Prevention, and Mental Health Promotion Online Demonstration Project	148,422
	New York City	Adult Drug Court Training	125,000
	New York City	Project Safe Neighborhoods Public Service Advertising Campaign	994,410
	New York City	Ex-Prisoner Reentry Project	890,530
	New York City	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	200,000
	New York City	2002 Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,646
	New York City	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	238,000
	New York City	New York Statewide Problem-Solving Court Project	1,978,955
	New York City	New York Statewide Problem-Solving Court Project	3,477,250
	New York City	Security for the Republican National Convention	24,852,500
	Niagara Falls	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	30,374
	Poughkeepsie	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	29,600
	Syracuse	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	635,466
	Syracuse	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	517,731
	Syracuse	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	46,436
	Uniondale	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	38,271
	Woodhaven	Community Initiative To Address Quality of Life Crimes	49,474
New York Total			**45,404,831**
North Carolina	Brevard	Transylvania County Sheriff's Citizen Observer Patrol and Education (SCOPE) Team	24,737
	Durham	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	43,695
	Fayetteville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	43,949
	Hillsborough	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	28,469
	Lumberton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	6,790
	Raleigh	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	383,962
	Raleigh	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	50,000
	Raleigh	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	478,543
	Raleigh	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	316,998
	Raleigh	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	377,612
	Raleigh	Statewide Drug Court Enhancement Grants	185,882
North Carolina Total			**1,940,637**
North Dakota	Belcourt	FY 2004 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	500,000
	Belcourt	Project Peacemaker	544,213
	Belcourt	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	384,823
	Bismarck	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Bismarck	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	54,388
	Bismarck	FY 2004 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	500,000
	Bismarck	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	16,695
	Bismarck	Statewide Drug Court Enhancement Grants	20,269
	Fort Yates	Standing Rock Juvenile Detention Facility	3,000,000
	Grand Forks	Tribal Courts Assistance Project and Technical Assistance	1,797,228
	Grand Forks	Indians into Law	148,422
	Grand Forks	Indians into Law	149,025
	New Town	Tribal Facilities Renovation Project	215,050
North Dakota Total			**7,562,310**
Northern Mariana Islands	Saipan	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	85,000
	Saipan	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	68,000
Northern Mariana Islands Total			**153,000**

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Ohio	Akron	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	33,000
	Akron	FY 2004 Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	234,615
	Chagrin Falls	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	25,214
	Cleveland	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	95,051
	Coldwater	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	5,390
	Columbus	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	837,530
	Columbus	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	542,080
	Columbus	Project Safe Neighborhoods—Housing and Urban Development Demonstration Grants	225,000
	Columbus	Greater Columbus Area Crime Fighting AFIS Project	742,108
	Columbus	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	911,589
	Columbus	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	316,940
	Columbus	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Implementation Program	150,000
	Eastlake	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	22,236
	Garfield Heights	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	33,362
	Hamilton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	53,936
	Logan	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	299,300
	London	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	40,668
	Marietta	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	449,760
	Marysville	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	43,400
	Marysville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	43,851
	Massillon	Police Department Safety/Security and Citywide Gang/Drug Enforcement	19,790
	Reynoldsburg	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	17,342
	Springfield	Virtual Simulation Project	108,843
	St. Clairsville	Gender Specific Program	197,895
	Toledo	Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	450,000
	Wadsworth	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	18,700
	Warren	Urban Minority Alcohol and Drug Abuse Outreach Program	98,948
Ohio Total			**6,016,548**
Oklahoma	Edmond	Crime Fighting Initiative	494,739
	Holdenville	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	91,744
	Kaw City	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	149,315
	Miami	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	134,748
	Midwest City	Emergency Services Equipment Upgrade	742,108
	Muskogee	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Oklahoma City	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Oklahoma City	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	350,000
	Oklahoma City	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	16,995
	Oklahoma City	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	278,449
	Shawnee	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	217,888
	Tahlequah	Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	448,821
Oklahoma Total			**3,389,201**
Oregon	Hillsboro	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	16,835
	Ontario	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	199,248
	Portland	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	350,000
	Portland	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	527,117
	Portland	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	234,902
	Salem	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	145,121
	Tigard	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	23,467
Oregon Total			**1,496,690**
Pennsylvania	Bethlehem	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	25,295
	Camp Hill	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Camp Hill	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	580,312
	Easton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	9,276
	Erie	Mercyhurst North East Law Enforcement and Safety/Research Technology and Training Institute	296,843

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	Forty Fort	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	2,300
	Harrisburg	Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	4,603,492
	Harrisburg	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	350,000
	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania Justice Network County Integration Project	494,739
	Harrisburg	FY 2004 Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	250,001
	Harrisburg	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	617,654
	Harrisburg	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	438,864
	Harrisburg	Terrorism Awareness and Prevention Train-The-Trainer Program	150,000
	Hollidaysburg	Reentry Services for Women Offenders	296,843
	Hollidaysburg	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	337,500
	Johnstown	Equipment for Rural Police	494,739
	Philadelphia	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	227,415
	Philadelphia	American Cities Foundation Drug Demand Reduction Program	197,895
	Philadelphia	Philadelphia District Attorney's Office Technical Trial Support and Training Unit	455,160
	Philadelphia	Philadelphia Police Safe Streets Initiative	395,791
	Philadelphia	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	30,043
	Philadelphia	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	835,561
	Philadelphia	Blue Print for a Safer Philadelphia	1,000,000
	Pittsburgh	Virtual Perimeter	494,249
	Pittsburgh	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	29,057
	Pittsburgh	Strategic Medical Intelligence Initiative	989,477
	Pittsburgh	Witness Protection Grant	98,948
	Scranton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	22,950
	Sunbury	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	49,058
	Wynnewood	National Night Out 2004	296,843
	York	Justice Systems Integration Project	148,422
Pennsylvania Total			**14,235,727**
Puerto Rico	Barceloneta	Equipment for the Municipal Police Department	98,948
	San Juan	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	80,000
	San Juan	Emergency Modules and Electronic Virtual Surveillance	993,000
	San Juan	Project Safe Neighborhoods—Housing and Urban Development Demonstration Grants	225,000
	San Juan	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	586,773
	San Juan	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	720,208
Puerto Rico Total			**2,703,929**
Rhode Island	Cranston	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	317,000
	Cranston	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	599,090
	North Kingstown	Emergency Operation Center (EOC)	247,369
	Providence	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Providence	Family Support Center	269,843
Rhode Island Total			**1,665,499**
South Carolina	Aiken	Cumbee Center To Assist Abused Persons, Inc.	217,675
	Blythewood	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	618,110
	Charleston	Extend Forensic Healthcare Services to Rural Areas	247,369
	Charleston	Outcome Evaluation of Innovative Alternatives for Women	98,948
	Columbia	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Columbia	Modernization of the South Carolina Courts with Technology	9,301,088
	Columbia	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	1,289
	Columbia	National Center for Prosecution Ethics	494,739
	Columbia	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	32,640
	Columbia	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	195,535
	Columbia	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	350,000
	Greenville	Emergency Operations Center	1,086,650
	Greenville	Crisis Program	148,422
	Rock Hill	Safe Passage Domestic Violence Program	148,422

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	Spartanburg	Safe Homes Crisis Center	173,159
	Spartanburg	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	21,250
South Carolina Total			**13,152,296**
South Dakota	Aberdeen	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Custer	Outdoor Warning System Equipment	98,948
	Lower Brule	Lower Brule Sioux Tribe Justice Center	1,100,000
	Marty	Yankton Sioux Juvenile and Adult Detention Center Renovation Project	2,900,000
	Pierre	Statewide 9–1–1 Infrastructure Deployment	98,948
	Rosebud	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	200,000
South Dakota Total			**4,630,093**
Tennessee	Chattanooga	Regional Methamphetamine East Tennessee Task Force	989,477
	Clarksville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	51,499
	Johnson City	FY 2004 Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	208,950
	Knoxville	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	353,235
	Memphis	Project Safe Neighborhoods—Housing and Urban Development Demonstration Grants	225,000
	Memphis	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,243
	Memphis	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	60,000
	Memphis	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	175,110
	Murfreesboro	Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	448,660
	Murfreesboro	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	23,700
	Nashville	Fisk University Security Initiative Project 2004	742,108
	Nashville	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	291,041
	Nashville	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	16,080
	Nashville	Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS)	4,603,942
	Nashville	Nashville Drug Court Support Foundation, Inc.	987,760
	Nashville	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	50,000
	Nashville	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	256,000
	Savannah	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	21,250
Tennessee Total			**9,736,055**
Texas	Austin	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	790,937
	Austin	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	970,000
	Austin	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	116,067
	Cedar Hill	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	16,292
	Conroe	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	72,208
	Corpus Christi	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	75,000
	Dallas	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	904,576
	Denton	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	447,922
	DeSoto	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	4,250
	El Paso	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	117,027
	Ft. Worth	Live Scan Inkless Fingerprint System for Tarrant County Municipalities	493,840
	Garland	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	119,929
	Houston	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	92,708
	Houston	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	40,998
	Houston	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	37,391
	Houston	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	450,000
	Houston	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	52,475
	Huntsville	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	1,000,000
	Huntsville	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,059,144
	Huntsville	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Navasota	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	43,316
	Odessa	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	105,724
	Paris	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	41,040
	Round Rock	Compliance Counts	172,066
	San Antonio	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	69,317
	San Antonio	PASOS: An Alternative to Incarceration for Mentally Ill Offenders	247,369

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	Seabrook	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	17,696
	Temple	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	25,900
Texas Total			**7,600,192**
Utah	Draper	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Ft. Duchesne	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	163,582
	Orem	Update Orem Department of Public Safety Record Management System (RMS)	593,589
	St. George	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	194,726
	West Valley	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	66,342
	West Valley City	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	344,052
Utah Total			**1,379,291**
Vermont	Pittsford	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	75,000
	Waterbury	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	16,995
	Waterbury	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	361,967
Vermont Total			**453,962**
Virgin Islands	Charlotte Amalie	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	517,197
Virgin Islands Total			**517,197**
Virginia	Alexandria	Enlisting Volunteers to Serve as Police Volunteers	1,779,166
	Alexandria	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	850,000
	Alexandria	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	500,000
	Alexandria	Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) Community Engagement and Media Outreach Technical Assistance: Competitive Grant Announcement	999,764
	Alexandria	Statewide Adult Drug Court Training Initiative	224,989
	Alexandria	Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council	700,068
	Alexandria	Enhanced Police Services	742,101
	Alexandria	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	998,126
	Alexandria	National Drug Court Technical Assistance Program	199,965
	Alexandria	National Law Enforcement Policy Center	353,379
	Alexandria	IACP Support Services for Small Police Departments and New Police Chief Mentoring Project	483,130
	Alexandria	Family Drug Court Planning Initiative	1,181,425
	Alexandria	National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws	1,491,150
	Alexandria	Adult Drug Court Planning Initiative	1,355,392
	Alexandria	DNA Forensics Program	250,000
	Alexandria	NDCI Adult Drug Court Technical Assistance	294,900
	Annandale	OJP Information Technology Initiatives Web Site	549,781
	Annandale	Maintenance and Operations Support for the BVP/SWBPI Web-Based System	1,818,596
	Arlington	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	50,500
	Arlington	Enhancing Law Enforcement in Arlington County	742,108
	Arlington	National Motor Vehicle Title Information System (NMVTIS)	494,739
	Arlington	Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force (MATF)	1,484,216
	Ashburn	Northern Virginia Video Conferencing System	494,739
	Charlottesville	Family Drug Court Implementation Grants	449,905
	Chesapeake	Reimbursement for Malvo Trial Public Safety	197,895
	Fairfax	Communications/Tactical Upgrades	197,850
	Fairfax	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	33,488
	Richmond	Family Drug Court Implementation Grants	450,000
	Richmond	Drug Treatment Court Programs in Virginia	1,217,057
	Richmond	Virginia Emergency Operations Center Complex Security Improvements	2,781,800
	Richmond	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	350,713
	Richmond	Richmond Anti-Gang Program	98,948
	Richmond	Pre-Release And Post-Incarceration Services (PAPIS) Program	1,523,795
	Richmond	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	82,300
	Richmond	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	739,838
	Richmond	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	Richmond	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	430,000
	Richmond	Top Gun Program	49,474
	Stafford	Single Jurisdiction Enhancement Drug Court Grants	197,076
	Vienna	Women's Center Domestic Violence Victims Advocacy and Support Program	296,843
	Virginia Beach	Reimbursement for Expenses Related to the John Muhammad Trial	197,895
	Williamsburg	Drug Court MIS Plan Assessment	329,853
	Williamsburg	Justice Information Sharing and the Courts Phase 2	497,045
	Williamsburg	NACM Excellence II	350,000
	Woodstock	Northwest Virginia Regional Drug Task Force	496,317
Virginia Total			**29,023,326**
Washington	Lacey	Guidelines and Standards for a Statewide Mapping Information System	247,369
	Lacey	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	706,722
	LaConner	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	150,000
	Nespelem	Tribal Facilities Renovation Project	250,000
	Nespelem	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	101,000
	Olympia	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Olympia	Tribal Facilities Renovation Project	225,000
	Olympia	FY 2004 Protecting Inmates and Safeguarding Communities Discretionary Grant Program	1,000,000
	Olympia	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Olympia	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Olympia	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	50,000
	Seattle	Precinct Liaison Program Expansion	98,948
	Seattle	Family Drug Court Implementation Grants	450,000
	Tacoma	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	75,000
	Tacoma	Law Enforcement Tribute Act	75,000
	Tulalip	FY 2004 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	150,000
Washington Total			**3,928,236**
West Virginia	Charleston	FY 2004 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rogers) Program	350,000
	Charleston	National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C)	8,332,797
	Charleston	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	450,000
	Charleston	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
	Charleston	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	16,998
	Dunbar	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	21,123
	Morgantown	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
West Virginia Total			**9,635,312**
Wisconsin	Appleton	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	20,440
	Appleton	Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program Technical Assistance	1,300,000
	Appleton	On Common Ground for Tribal-State-Federal Courts	350,000
	Baraboo	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	6,482
	Bayfield	Bayfield COPS Program	98,948
	Franklin	Milwaukee County Community Justice Resource Center	197,895
	Green Bay	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	74,678
	Green Bay	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	96,687
	Hayward	Adult Drug Court Implementation Grant Program	450,000
	La Crosse	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	51,000
	LaCrosse	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	28,411
	Ladysmith	Barron-Rusk Drug Task Force Methamphetamine Prevention and Enforcement Initiative	296,843
	Lake Mills	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	12,240
	Madison	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	331,059
	Madison	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	495,294
	Madison	Justice Gateway: A Secure, Single Point of Access to Disparate Justice Systems	989,477
	Madison	Wisconsin Methamphetamine Initiative	989,477
	Marinette	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	9,520
	Medford	Taylor County Restorative Justice Program	49,474
	Menasha	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	14,322

Table 6 (continued)

FY 2004 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
	Milwaukee	Midtown Community Justice Center	148,422
	Milwaukee	LIFE Project: Overcoming Legal Barriers to Employment	593,686
	Neenah	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	25,500
	Onalaska	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	25,398
	Oneida	FY 2004 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	500,000
	Oshkosh	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	37,827
	Twin Lakes	Gang Resistance Education And Training (G.R.E.A.T.)	24,990
Wisconsin Total			**7,218,070**
Wyoming	Cheyenne	FY 2004 Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	17,000
	Laramie	Statewide Drug Court Enhancement Grants	162,280
	Wheatland	FY 2004 Project Safe Neighborhoods	232,197
Wyoming Total			**411,477**
Grand Total			**444,520,565**

Appendix III: BJA Deliverables

In addition to the release of *Solutions for Safer Communities: FY 2003 Annual Report to Congress on Initiatives Funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance* (December 2004), BJA funded the development of a wide range of publications and resources in FY 2004. Listed below, by topic, is a sample of what was produced and where each deliverable can be found online.

Crime Prevention

- *Citizen Corps*, Program Brief (June 2004)
  www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/203669.pdf
- Citizen Involvement in Homeland Security (insert to *United for a Stronger America: Citizens' Preparedness Guide*) (October 2003)
  www.ncpc.org/ncpc/ncpc/?pg=5882-3200
- *Crime Prevention Can Spur and Support Homeland Security in Neighborhoods and Communities*, Topics in Crime Prevention Series (Winter 2003)
  www.ncpc.org/ncpc/ncpc/?pg=5882-3200
- Crime Prevention Month Kit 2004: Keeping Youth Crime Free (Winter 2003)
  www.ncpc.org/WhatWeOffer/publications
- *McGruff® and Scruff®'s Stories and Activities for Children of Promise* (September 2004)
  www.ncpc.org/ncpc/ncpc/?pg=5882-3200
- *Prevention Can Be a Priority in the Midst of Fiscal Calamity*, Topics in Crime Prevention Series (Fall 2003)
  www.ncpc.org/ncpc/ncpc/?pg=5882-3200
- Public Service Announcements (PSAs)
  www.ncpc.org
  - Billboard, Posters, Print, and Radio: Internet Safety (January–September 2004)
  - Television, Radio, and Web Banners: Neighborhood Watch (Early 2004)

Law Enforcement

- *Gathering Evidence During Online Investigations: Why Chat and IM Logs May Not Be Admissible in Your Jurisdiction*
  www.nw3c.org/research_topics.html
- *Introducing Law Enforcement Volunteerism to the Community*, Video (May 2004)
  www.theiacp.org
- *Introducing Volunteer Activities to Law Enforcement*, Video (May 2004)
  www.theiacp.org

- Internet Crime Complaint Center 2003
  www.nw3c.org/research_topics.html
- Money Laundering Statutes, by State
  www.nw3c.org/research_topics.html
- Identifying the Links Between White-Collar Crime and Terrorism for the Enhancement of Local and State Law Enforcement Investigation and Prosecution
  www.nw3c.org/research_topics.html
- *Project ChildSafe*, Program Brief (May 2004)
  www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/204959.pdf
- *Project Safe Neighborhoods: America's Network Against Gun Violence*, Program Brief (June 2004)
  www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/bja/205263.pdf
- PSA: Television, Radio, and Ad in Spanish: Sentenced (January 2004)
  www.psn.gov
- 2004 CDs, DVDs, and VHS Tapes
  www.nw3c.org
  - *Safe Surfing: Using the Internet Safely (Parent's Version)*
  - *Safe Surfing: Using the Internet Safely (Tips for Kids)*
- 2004 White Papers and Updates
  www.nw3c.org/research_topics.html
  - Insurance Fraud
  - Health Care Fraud
  - Identity Theft

Adjudication

- *The Changing Nature of Prosecution: Community Prosecution vs. Traditional Prosecution Approaches* (February 2004)
  www.ndaa.org/publications/apri/index.html
- *DNA Evidence Policy Considerations for the Prosecutor* (September 2004)
  www.ndaa.org/publications/apri/index.html
- *From the Courtroom to the Community: Ethics and Liability Issues for the Community Prosecutor* (August 2004)
  www.ndaa.org/publications/apri/index.html

- *If It Sounds Too Good To Be True: Local Prosecutors' Experiences Fighting Telecommunications Fraud* (September 2004)
  www.ndaa.org/publications/apri/index.html
- *Inter-Agency Case Processing Coordination Issues, Reno Municipal Court* (September 2004)
  www.american.edu/justice
- *Juvenile Delinquency and Community Prosecution: New Strategies for Old Problems* (January 2004)
  www.ndaa.org/publications/apri/index.html
- 9th National Indian Nations: Justice for Victims of Crime Conference Training Materials, CD–ROM (December 2004)
  www.fvtc.edu/cjci
- *Prosecuting Gang Cases: What Local Prosecutors Need to Know* (April 2004)
  www.ndaa.org/publications/apri/index.html
- 6th Annual National Training Conference for Criminal Justice and Community Leaders Training Materials and Resources, CD–ROM (November 2004)
  www.fvtc.edu/cjci
- Tribal Courts Assistance Program Orientation for California's Tribal Court Grantees, CD–ROM (April 2004)
  www.fvtc.edu/cjci
- Tribal Courts Assistance Program Orientation/Project Support, CD–ROM (January 2004)
  www.fvtc.edu/cjci
- *Unwelcome Guests: A Community Prosecution Approach to Street Level Drug Dealing and Prostitution* (August 2004)
  www.ndaa.org/publications/apri/index.html
- *What Does It Mean to Practice Community Prosecution? Organizational, Functional, and Philosophical Changes* (February 2004)
  www.ndaa.org/publications/apri/index.html

Substance Abuse

- Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Roundtable Training Materials, CD–ROM (July 2004)
  www.fvtc.edu/cjci
- *Recovering Lives, Uncovering Hope,* Video (July 2004)
  www.ncjrs.gov

Community and Institutional Corrections

- *Community Organization for Ex-Offender Employment* (June 2004)
  www.communitycorrectionsworks.org/COFEE%20home.htm

- Comprehensive Assessment Protocol of Sex Offender Management Practices: Pilot Version (April 2004)
  www.csom.org

- The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003: Summary of Focus Group Discussion Points (March 2004)
  www.csom.org/pubs/pubs/PrisonRapeEliminationAct.pdf

- *Re-Entry's Indispensable Tool: An Effective Advisory Committee* (October 2003)
  www.communitycorrectionsworks.org/New%20Releases.htm

Information Sharing

- *Applying Security Practices to Justice Information Sharing* (March 2004)
  http://it.ojp.gov/documents/200404_ApplyingSecurityPractices_v_2.0.pdf

- Global Justice XML Data Model (2004)
  www.it.ojp.gov/jxdm

- *Information Privacy: A Spotlight on Key Issues* (February 2004)
  www.nascio.org/publications/index.cfm

- *Governance Structures, Roles and Responsibilities* (Updated/Reissued 2004)
  www.search.org/files/pdf/GovernanceStructures.pdf

- Justice Information Exchange Model (2004)
  www.search.org/integration/info_exchange.asp

- *Measuring the Success of Integrated Justice: A Practical Approach* (Updated/Reissued 2004)
  www.search.org/files/pdf/PerformanceMeasures.pdf

- Performance Measurement Tools for Justice IT Projects, CD–ROM (March 2004)
  University of New Orleans Center for Society, Law and Justice
  www.uno.edu

- *Roadmap for Integrated Justice: A Guide for Planning and Management* (March 2004)
  www.search.org/files/pdf/StrategicRoadmap.pdf

Bureau of Justice Assistance Information

BJA's mission is to provide leadership and services in grant administration and criminal justice policy to support local, state, and tribal justice strategies to achieve safer communities. For more information about BJA and its programs, contact:

Bureau of Justice Assistance
810 Seventh Street NW.
Washington, DC 20531
202–616–6500
Fax: 202–305–1367
www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA
E-mail: AskBJA@usdoj.gov

The BJA Clearinghouse, a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, shares BJA program information with local, state, tribal, and federal agencies and community groups across the country. Information specialists provide reference and referral services, publication distribution, participation and support for conferences, and other networking and outreach activities. The clearinghouse can be contacted at:

Bureau of Justice Assistance Clearinghouse
P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20849–6000
1–800–851–3420
Fax: 301–519–5212
www.ncjrs.gov
Send questions or comments to www.ncjrs.gov/App/ContactUs.aspx.

Clearinghouse staff are available Monday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. eastern time. Ask to be placed on the BJA mailing list.

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