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

North Charleston's Police Hiring Supplement S.P.E.E.D. Team. Focus on crime prevention and working with community youth.
Photo by Corporal Harvey D. Poole, N.C.P.D. South Carolina

BJA Bureau of Justice Assistance

Annual Report Fiscal Year 1994

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 1994.

Respectfully submitted,

Nancy E. Gist
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance

Washington, DC
October 1995

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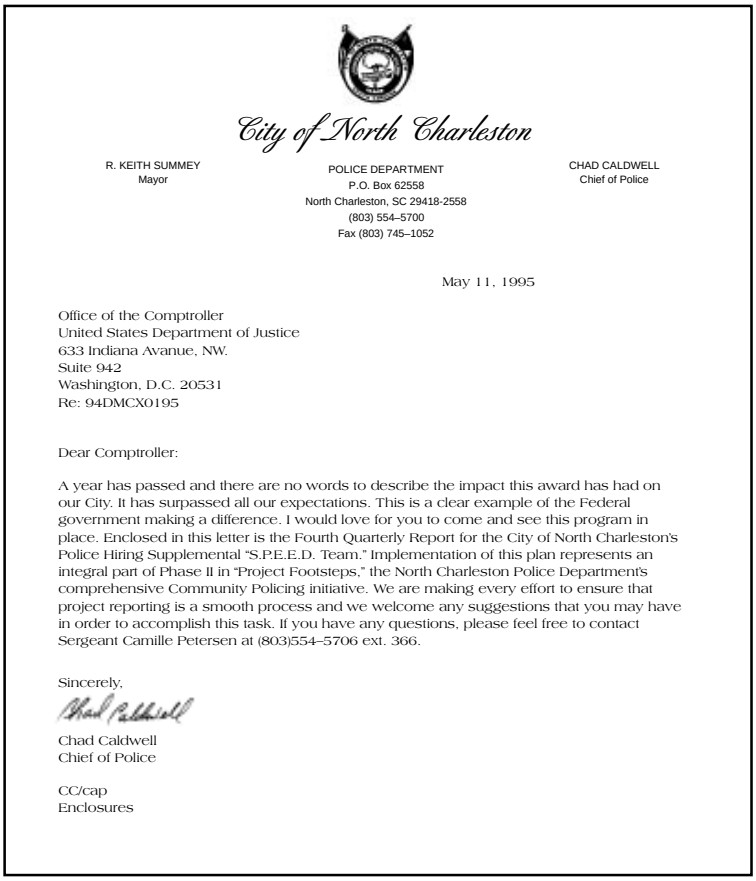
NCJ 157663

Cover Story

Under the Police Hiring Supplement (PHS) provision to the 1993 appropriation, nine new officers joined the North Charleston Police Department. They comprise what is known throughout the community as the S.P.E.E.D. Team (Selective Police Enforcement to Enhance [the community] and Deter [crime]). According to Captain C.A. Smith, "Letters and phone calls from citizens, in addition to increased arrest statistics, are proof of the positive impact this PHS grant has had on our city." Along with traditional and proactive law enforcement, the S.P.E.E.D. Team also focused on school-based activities to stem the rise of juvenile crime. As part of the Community Policing Initiative, both citizens and law enforcement agencies agree that the partnership is working and making a difference.

Lieutenant Camille Petersen, co-originator of the S.P.E.E.D. Team concept, says that without BJA support, the program would not have happened.



City of North Charleston

R. KEITH SUMMEY
Mayor

POLICE DEPARTMENT
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CHAD CALDWELL
Chief of Police

May 11, 1995

Office of the Comptroller
United States Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avanue, NW.
Suite 942
Washington, D.C. 20531
Re: 94DMCX0195

Dear Comptroller:

A year has passed and there are no words to describe the impact this award has had on our City. It has surpassed all our expectations. This is a clear example of the Federal government making a difference. I would love for you to come and see this program in place. Enclosed in this letter is the Fourth Quarterly Report for the City of North Charleston's Police Hiring Supplemental "S.P.E.E.D. Team." Implementation of this plan represents an integral part of Phase II in "Project Footsteps," the North Charleston Police Department's comprehensive Community Policing initiative. We are making every effort to ensure that project reporting is a smooth process and we welcome any suggestions that you may have in order to accomplish this task. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Sergeant Camille Petersen at (803)554–5706 ext. 366.

Sincerely,

Chad Caldwell
Chief of Police

CC/cap
Enclosures

Grant revives "Beat Cop" of the past

by Cpl. William Barfield

In May of 1994, North Charleston Police Chief Chad Caldwell applied for and received a federal grant to establish a new generation of community oriented policing.

And with this grant, the "beat cop" of the past has seemed to resurface.

ne S.P.E.E.D. Team (Selective Police Enforcement to Eradicate and Deter) is a ten-man team consisting of officers from various fields of law enforcement. Each member is assigned to one of ten districts where input from the City Council, Neighborhood Council, schools, churches and citizens may be gathered.

The team goal is to make the neighborhoods throughout the city of North Charleston a safe place to live, work and raise children.

Since being formed, the team has netted nearly 400 arrests and assisted in various sections of the department as well as other agencies. Some of these arrests are a direct result of the team's aggressive patrol tactics. The team's effectiveness is not only seen in arrest statistics but also in the seizing of over $6,000 worth of illegal narcotics sold on the streets and the recovery of over $60,000 in stolen property.

The second stage of the team concept has allowed the team to form a special relationship with the community. Several projects have been implemented to reach the young people of our community, including a flag-football game with the children of the Chicora-Cherokee area, and a visit to Goodwin Elementary for lunch. This type of visibility allows the children to see police officers in a different role.

Several patrol techniques have been utilized by the team such as by bicycle, on foot and or a Cushman, a small, motorized three-wheeled unit. These allows the team to better interact with the community.

All these efforts by the team cannot alone make our streets cleaner and safer, but working hand-in-hand with the community will ensure a brighter future for the citizens of the city of North Charleston.

S.P.E.E.D. Team members visit an area home

From the Director

Partnerships are the keys to crime prevention. Communities working with the criminal justice system can help make the funds administered have more impact and deliver better results.

Crime remains a primary concern of citizens throughout this Nation. The fear of crime affects us where we live, work, and play, and influences much of our daily activity. Further, crime victims experience heightened fear and often never fully recover from the emotional trauma of victimization. Everyone bears the expense of crime. In 1992, the most recent year for which figures are available, the direct cost to victims of crime was approximately $17.6 billion, and billions of dollars more in indirect costs are borne by taxpayers each year to apprehend, process, and incarcerate criminal defendants. Crime victims, their families, and their friends also experience other losses that cannot be captured in dollars and cents. BJA is committed to addressing these costs of crime.

In FY 1994, BJA administered over $519 million in newly appropriated crime-fighting funds from Congress. When this figure is added to continuing or other active grants, BJA administered $1.26 billion in support of 7,372 crime-fighting and prevention projects across the United States.

FY 1994 also proved to be BJA's most challenging year of service. As a result of greater demands placed upon the Bureau by the Federal, State, and local criminal justice systems, BJA worked smarter and more effectively, achieved more with fewer funds, and served more people than in previous years through the 11 initiatives detailed in this report.

BJA updated its computer technology for faster handling of an increased workload. It streamlined grant making and administration procedures by reducing paperwork and clarifying application processes. Although the BJA Byrne Formula Grant Program appropriation decreased from $425 million in FY 1993 to $358 million in FY 1994, the number of BJA Byrne Discretionary Grant Program applications and requests for technical assistance increased. In FY 1994, BJA received nearly 3,000 grant applications for new and continuing projects. In addition, the Police Hiring Supplement Program, signed into law the previous year, received more than 2,700 applications and was fully implemented in all 50 States, resulting in the hiring of more than 2,000 new community police officers. In addition, upon passage of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, BJA began restructuring to accommodate new grant programs.

In 1994, BJA aggressively promoted partnerships between citizens and State and local criminal justice agencies. It also supported partnerships among the Federal, State, and local criminal justice systems and a wide array of service delivery systems. BJA maximized the

use of its resources through increased coordination with other Department of Justice components, and worked in collaboration with the Departments of Commerce, Health and Human Services, Education, Labor, Housing and Urban Development, Defense (National Guard Bureau), and Treasury (Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms), U.S. Customs Service, as well as the Federal Emergency Management Administration, the U.S. Fire Administration, and the National Fire Academy.

These partnerships and our partnerships with States and local communities are creating innovative and effective responses to the issue of crime in our communities. Whether initiatives are designed to prevent further criminal acts by young offenders or provide certain punishment for those who prey upon our society, BJA is there at the table as a full partner in the search for answers.

As the new Director of BJA, I thank my predecessor, Jack Nadol, for his stewardship in leaving me a strong foundation upon which to build. I especially thank him for his early development of BJA's Firearms Initiative, which has empowered local law enforcement to fight the availability of and trafficking in illegal firearms aggressively.

Nancy E. Gist, Director

I will continue to visit, learn from, and collaborate with the experienced and dedicated local practitioners across the country who are engaged on the front lines in the struggle to reduce violent crime and drug abuse. No one part of our community can solve these problems; to be effective in fighting crime we must enlist every facet of our society and every level of government. My goal during my tenure as Director of BJA is to improve the mechanisms for assisting and empowering local governments and communities in their efforts to overcome the ravages of crime. And through the diligence, vision, and energy of BJA's hard-working staff, I will continue to work to build the partnerships that will be necessary to accomplish this end.

The goals of the Bureau of Justice Assistance are to reduce and prevent illegal drug activity and violent crime, and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system.

Nancy E. Gist
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance

The Bureau of Justice Assistance: How It Works

BJA focuses on fighting crime at the State and local level. Over 7,300 programs supported.

The key word is "Assistance."

Now in its 10th year of operation, BJA assists State and local criminal justice agencies by supporting them with funds, training, and expertise.

By administering the BJA Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne) Program, BJA serves these criminal justice agencies by enhancing their crime-fighting abilities.

The BJA Byrne Program is unique because it is the only Federal grant program tied to law enforcement with congressional mandates dedicated to State and local jurisdictions. And since nearly all crime occurs at these local levels, the BJA Byrne Program is the only major source of Federal funds devoted to fighting crime on the local level. BJA is also unique in that it works directly with State and local criminal justice practitioners to develop innovative and effective programs to fight violent crime and drug abuse. BJA is accountable and responsible for the distribution of funds, reporting their effect on the prevention and reduction of crime and drug abuse, and the evaluation of partnership strategies.

The two main components of the Byrne Program are the BJA Byrne Formula and Discretionary Grant Programs. Other discretionary funds are available, but the major portion of BJA's FY 1994 $519 million appropriation from Congress is devoted to the BJA Byrne Formula Grant Program.

BJA Byrne Formula Grant Program

Each year Congress appropriates funds to BJA for distribution to State and local criminal justice systems. The amounts are determined primarily by the population of each State. And the use must fall into approved legislative purpose areas. However, each State can determine the amount to be applied against specific areas, depending on the ever-changing patterns of crime. In 1994, Congress approved $358 million in BJA Byrne Formula Grant Program funds to be disbursed to the States.

In addition to funding these State-level programs, BJA-administered Byrne Formula funds annually support an average of 6,600 local programs, such as community policing, boot camps, multijurisdictional task forces, and drug prevention education programs.

BJA Byrne Discretionary Grant Program and Other Discretionary Funds

BJA has the flexibility to put funds where the problems are

under the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program. Non-Federal public or private agencies, institutions, private nonprofit organizations, and individuals can apply directly to BJA for grants. Awards are made for programs that develop new practices in crime prevention and drug control, training, technical assistance, and programs that deal with national issues. These innovative programs are then replicated. In 1994, a total of $295,918,080 in discretionary funds was awarded to support 542 programs. Of this figure, $50 million came from BJA Byrne Discretionary funds and the remainder came from other BJA administered Discretionary funds such as the $25 million fund for Community Policing Programs and $12 million for Corrections Options.

Program Evaluation: Focus on What Works

BJA produces the *Focus on What Works* publications series, which reports on State-level programs that are effective in improving the operation or function of the criminal justice system. BJA also works closely with the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) to coordinate the **Special Initiative on Evaluating Drug Abuse and Violent Crime Programs**. In addition, BJA provides training and technical assistance to States to enhance their evaluation capabilities. Since 1989, in partnership with BJA, NIJ has initiated over 60 national level evaluations covering the BJA Byrne Formula and Discretionary Grant Programs.

Special Grant Programs

Prison Industry Enhancement Program (PIE)

This program was created by Congress to encourage joint ventures between private industry and State prisons to make goods and services using inmate labor. To date, the PIE Program has generated $44 million in total gross inmate wages, $5.1 million in taxes, and $8.2 million to offset incarceration costs. Another $5.9 million went to family support and victims of inmate crimes. Currently, there are 120 PIE projects in 33 States and 3 counties.

Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Program

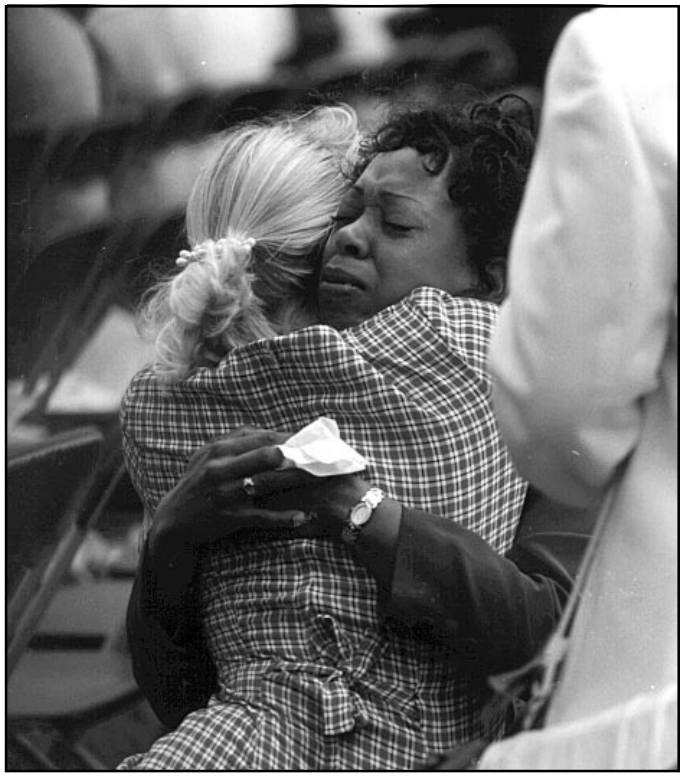
Awards can be made to assist law enforcement agencies in the aftermath of natural disasters and other law enforcement emergencies, such as Hurricane Andrew and the Los Angeles, California, riots. In FY 1994, no applicants met the statutory criteria to qualify for assistance.

Federal Real Surplus Property Transfer Program

In response to jail overcrowding, the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 enabled the Attorney General to make surplus Federal land and buildings available to State and local governments, at no cost, for use as correctional facilities. BJA announces the availabilities and provides training and technical assistance for those seeking to acquire Federal real property. Currently, BJA is assisting States in the application process to acquire 17 closed military bases for correctional purposes.

Regional Information Sharing Systems Program (RISS)

The RISS Program supports law enforcement efforts against narcotics trafficking, organized criminal activity, and violent crime through electronic sharing of information with over 4,100 law enforcement agencies.



National Peace Officers' Memorial Service, Washington, D.C., honoring 155 law enforcement officers who gave their lives in the performance of their duty during 1994.

Through June 1994, the program contributed to approximately 55,000 arrests, seizures and recoveries of controlled substances valued at over $11 billion, assets valued at over $432 million and civil Racketeering Influence Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO) recoveries of $15 million. BJA supported this program during FY 1994 with a congressional appropriation of $14.5 million. Each of the six RISS projects publishes a monthly bulletin containing trends, court decisions, training opportunities, and fugitive information. In FY 1994, the program trained 20,000 officers through eight training and information conferences.

Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program (PSOB)

This program is designed to compensate spouses and children or parents of public safety officers killed or disabled in the line of duty. In FY 1994, the program paid $26,540,017 in death benefit claims and another $468,258 to four officers who were totally and permanently disabled.

BJA also funds **Concerns of Police Survivors** (COPS), a national organization dedicated to providing emotional support, grief counseling, and immediate response to other family needs. COPS also provides law enforcement agencies with model guidelines for handling line-of-duty deaths, media inquiries, and community concerns.

FY 1994 BJA Funds Appropriated for Assistance to State and Local Criminal Justice Agencies

State and Local Law Enforcement:

Byrne Formula Grants	$358,000,000
Byrne Discretionary Grants	50,000,000
Community Policing Discretionary Grants	25,000,000
Correctional Options Grants	12,000,000
*FBI National Crime Information Center (NCIC) 2000	13,000,000
State and Local Overtime Assistance	16,000,000
Anti-Car Theft Grants	500,000
Subtotal	**474,500,000**
Regional Information Sharing Systems	**14,491,000**
Public Safety Officers' Benefits	**30,821,000**
Subtotal	**45,312,000**
TOTAL	**$519,812,000**

*Funds for this project are transferred to the FBI from BJA.

FY 1994 BJA Byrne Formula Grant Program Awards, Total Active Subgrants, and Total Active Subgrant Awards

State	FY 1994 Formula Awards	Total Active Subgrants	Total Active Subgrant Awards*
Alabama	$5,930,808	82	$14,693,372
Alaska	1,698,809	32	3,424,768
American Samoa	740,891	29	2,109,531
Arizona	5,568,808	77	11,079,931
Arkansas	3,859,809	72	8,270,907
California	37,807,808	180	78,089,525
Colorado	5,136,809	98	9,654,681
Connecticut	4,911,808	92	17,325,817
Delaware	1,820,808	55	3,603,126
District of Columbia	1,437,300	34	3,836,000
Florida	17,083,809	227	29,223,666
Georgia	9,049,808	239	18,265,783
Guam	948,600	36	2,165,485
Hawaii	2,050,200	72	6,444,137
Idaho	2,270,809	77	4,628,863
Illinois	14,868,809	156	37,596,298
Indiana	7,750,809	55	6,615,059
Iowa	4,351,809	173	9,197,132
Kansas	4,007,809	162	8,752,386
Kentucky	5,476,809	95	13,110,485
Louisiana	6,110,809	188	11,140,988
Maine	2,131,200	47	4,686,866
Maryland	6,851,809	193	15,708,398
Massachusetts	7,243,200	201	14,557,920
Michigan	12,252,809	109	13,992,075
Minnesota	5,613,300	169	13,456,966
Mississippi	4,115,808	81	5,268,621
Missouri	7,191,809	169	15,669,280
Montana	1,981,809	72	4,130,638
Nebraska	2,913,808	39	5,056,025
Nevada	2,580,809	72	5,223,028
New Hampshire	2,323,809	66	4,334,573
New Jersey	10,287,809	100	20,703,320
New Mexico	2,883,809	124	6,156,396
New York	20,251,800	260	38,262,280
North Carolina	9,158,809	154	19,924,447
North Dakota	1,756,809	110	4,454,084
N. Mariana Islands	364,917	7	750,186
Ohio	14,135,809	253	17,979,363
Oklahoma	4,828,809	241	11,777,275
Oregon	4,548,809	84	9,260,010
Pennsylvania	15,319,808	283	25,610,907
Puerto Rico	5,198,808	31	5,745,623
Rhode Island	1,883,700	103	5,110,040
South Carolina	5,295,808	188	10,917,492
South Dakota	1,846,809	47	2,643,464
Tennessee	6,989,809	201	15,257,988
Texas	22,053,809	192	52,208,925
Utah	3,160,809	66	6,631,314
Vermont	1,417,500	41	3,817,964
Virgin Islands	1,119,808	18	3,414,248
Virginia	8,603,809	262	19,631,809
Washington	7,123,809	129	14,666,128
West Virginia	3,159,809	140	6,525,229
Wisconsin	6,969,808	139	13,982,997
Wyoming	1,554,809	23	6,518,052
	$358,000,000	**6,645**	**$723,191,881**

Note: For subgrant awards by legislative purpose area see the spreadsheet on page 45.

* The length of subgrants from the States is normally 3 years. However, some can be extended. The "Total Active Subgrant Award" column represents money that has been awarded for old or new subgrants still active during the FY reporting time from October 1, 1993, through September 30, 1994.

FY 1994 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Others), Total Active Grants, and Total Active Grant Awards

State	FY 1994 Discretionary Awards	Total Active Grants	Total Active Grant Awards*
Alabama	$2,476,655	9	$3,475,930
Alaska	723,667	2	723,667
Arizona	6,063,353	17	12,988,820
Arkansas	847,875	2	847,875
California	34,558,864	83	54,664,665
Colorado	5,015,000	9	6,790,000
Connecticut	5,464,553	13	6,893,607
Delaware	3,468,532	5	4,568,532
District of Columbia	51,469,964	50	144,240,171
Florida	18,959,394	50	31,910,745
Georgia	8,633,120	22	17,700,457
Hawaii	425,000	3	463,461
Idaho	348,748	6	362,516
Illinois	10,552,448	22	15,107,223
Indiana	5,432,444	12	5,820,882
Iowa	1,785,000	7	2,228,617
Kansas	2,603,372	7	2,641,833
Kentucky	1,207,362	12	3,095,956
Louisiana	3,084,902	6	3,084,902
Maine	1,098,514	11	1,837,514
Maryland	7,962,446	21	13,373,850
Massachusetts	8,080,959	21	12,900,518
Michigan	5,832,742	12	5,971,204
Minnesota	2,197,190	6	2,235,652
Mississippi	1,312,891	6	1,601,352
Missouri	6,895,911	14	11,791,984
Montana	438,922	2	477,383
Nebraska	1,729,590	5	2,965,505
Nevada	1,186,950	7	3,041,351
New Hampshire	2,529,578	4	4,999,578
New Jersey	9,445,994	19	11,363,144
New Mexico	760,685	7	1,153,146
New York	8,009,863	26	10,238,319
North Carolina	3,307,970	12	4,595,801
North Dakota	380,239	2	380,239
Ohio	5,754,562	14	6,779,521
Oklahoma	1,725,000	2	1,725,000
Oregon	2,132,471	11	3,183,801
Pennsylvania	10,557,081	26	22,252,772
Puerto Rico	50,000	1	50,000
Rhode Island	1,262,014	5	1,494,175
South Carolina	4,475,787	17	10,094,248
South Dakota	641,238	2	641,238
Tennessee	6,291,869	12	12,917,708
Texas	12,773,728	22	16,536,273
Utah	3,745,007	8	4,137,468
Vermont	217,643	4	1,256,104
Virginia	11,864,552	50	38,686,079
Washington	4,265,619	17	6,598,142
West Virginia	1,626,111	7	1,626,111
Wisconsin	3,759,701	14	5,398,209
Wyoming	485,000	3	485,000
	$295,918,080	**727**	**$540,398,248**

Note: For a detailed list of FY 1994 Discretionary awards and program descriptions see pages 41–44.

* The "Total Active Grant Awards" column represents Discretionary money awarded for old or new grants still active during the FY reporting time from October 1, 1993, through September 30, 1994.

This BJA-funded Drug-Free School Zone Program was implemented by the Colorado Springs Police Department at Panorama Middle School—one of over 100 district schools participating in the program. Total area figures for 1993–94 show 22,968 community contacts creating awareness of program, $500,000 seized in drugs, 57 felony drug arrests, and 197 misdemeanor drug-related arrests.

Drug and Crime Control Initiatives

Initiative 1
Protecting Children, Youth, Women, and Families

Families are the preeminent influence on the lives of children. Studies show clearly that children from healthy, stable families have far fewer problems themselves and create significantly fewer problems for society. Yet, for two decades, innumerable reports have documented the deterioration of America's families from a multiplicity of factors such as high rates of failed marriages, declining wages, increased work hours, rising housing and education costs, rising teen birth rates, increased single parent households, creeping poverty, and expanding drug and alcohol abuse.

For these children, youth, women, and families involved in the criminal justice system, the court frequently plays a pivotal role in coordinating the delivery of public health, welfare, mental health, and social services. Creating a bridge from the criminal justice system to these services is likely to have long-term preventive benefits for children and families. Funds for cross-system collaboration are being provided by BJA and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP).

Many States use BJA Byrne Formula funds for multiple prevention-intervention strategies that can break the debilitating cycle of drug and alcohol abuse and violence. In FY 1989, from a total of $118 million in BJA Byrne Formula funds, 18 States used $1.37 million for prevention, and 26 States put $2.18 million into demand reduction and education. In FY 1994, from a total of $358 million in BJA Byrne Formula funds, 28 States invested $18.5 million in prevention, and 34 States spent $10.48 million on demand reduction and education. Funding for victim/witness assistance and domestic violence prevention programs also increased between FY 1989 and FY 1994. In FY 1989, States collectively allocated $673,000 to victim/witness assistance programs, compared with $2.5 million in FY 1994. States collectively allocated $92,000 to the prevention of domestic violence in FY 1989, compared with $3.4 million in FY 1994. Many of the programs involve law enforcement officials, educators, parents, youth, clergy, and representatives of private, public, and media organizations, working together to make schools, homes, and neighborhoods safe and secure.

States collectively allocated $3.4 million to the prevention of domestic violence in FY 1994, compared with only $92,000 in FY 1989.

In FY 1994, States' efforts to promote and reinforce a stable family structure involved a number of approaches, as indicated in the following examples:

Pennsylvania: This Commonwealth created 28 innovative programs focusing on victims of

violent crime. This raised the number of victim/witness assistance projects to more than 150 throughout the Commonwealth. During the past 4 years, more than $1.5 million in BJA Byrne Formula funds was disbursed to district attorneys seeking to start programs to prosecute child abuse. Presently, 16 such projects are operating in rural, suburban, and urban areas.

Mississippi: BJA Byrne Formula funds were used to run 15 victim/witness assistance projects, including 5 child abuse shelters and 5 domestic violence shelters, which together served 2,021 children and 1,344 women. The State also created two child advocacy centers, two sexual assault projects, and a survivors-of-homicide victims project. In FY 1994, a total of 23,000 people used the services of the 15 projects.

South Dakota: BJA Byrne Formula funds supported 25 projects within the State's domestic and sexual violence program. The projects offer a wide range of assistance to victims, including social, housing, medical, employment, and judicial services. Project personnel often cross-train with law enforcement agencies and civic, religious, social, and business organizations. For FY 1994, the program has served over 15,300 victims—including 497 child victims of physical abuse, 262 child victims of sexual abuse, 13,708 victims of domestic violence, 813 adult victims of sexual assault, and 380 adult survivors of incest or child sexual abuse. BJA Byrne Formula funds were also used to support 26 **Youth-at-Risk projects**, which served 6,300 children; and the **Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.®)** curriculum, which taught prevention to more than 11,000 students in 225 schools.

South Dakota's domestic and sexual violence program has served over 15,300 victims.

In 1994, to provide State and local units of government with new and innovative model programs, BJA initiated a major development effort of children, youth, and family demonstration projects. This effort was launched in collaboration with courts, police departments, State attorneys general, community groups, district attorneys, correctional administrators, private organizations, and public foundations. To ensure a coordinated effort and to build on experience, BJA's support linked these criminal justice efforts with similar efforts by other systems. BJA also worked closely with OJP's Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and OJJDP. Some of these BJA-funded initiatives include:

The **Models of Effective Court-Based Services Delivery to Children and Their Families Program** by the National Center for State Courts in Williamsburg, **Virginia**, is designed to improve cross-systems collaboration between State trial, juvenile, and family courts and public health, welfare, mental health, and social welfare services. Funds for this initiative are being provided by BJA and OJJDP.

The **Children At Risk Program (CAR)** is a substance abuse prevention program managed by the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University. This program serves as a model of how to bring together local networks of city agencies, nonprofit

service providers, schools, police departments, and juvenile justice agencies to serve at-risk 11- to 13-year-old youth and their families living in impoverished urban neighborhoods. CAR is operating in Austin, **Texas**; Bridgeport, **Connecticut**; Memphis, **Tennessee**; Seattle, **Washington**; Newark, **New Jersey**; and Savannah, **Georgia**. It has served approximately 540 at-risk children and their families. CASA is a joint effort of the Annie E. Casey, Ford, Prudential, Rockefeller, and American Express Foundations; the Pew Charitable Trusts; the Ronald McDonald Children's Charities; United Technologies; and three OJP agencies—BJA, NIJ, and OJJDP.

The program **Model Procedures for Law Enforcement Agencies Responding to the Needs of Children of Arrested Parents** is being developed in cooperation with the American Bar Association's Center on Children and the Law. The program will provide training, technical assistance, and published material to law enforcement agencies, social service providers, and other public and private organizations to help ensure the safety, health, and welfare of children and youth of arrested parents. This program will be demonstrated in three sites and a training and technical assistance manual will be published.

The **D.A.R.E.® (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) Program**, a congressionally earmarked appropriation, endeavors to protect children in kindergarten through 12th grade through drug use and violence prevention education. This program represents a collaborative effort between schools and law enforcement. To date, more than 22,000 community-based law enforcement officers from 7,000 communities throughout the country have provided the core curriculum to over 25 million elementary school students. This year alone, it is anticipated that approximately 5.5 million children, in some 250,000 classrooms, will receive the core curriculum, and an additional 20 million students will be involved in other components of the D.A.R.E.® program. In FY 1994, 62 percent of U.S. school districts had elected to implement the D.A.R.E.® curriculum. In addition to the core curriculum, the program also provides instruction to junior high, senior high, and special education students and concerned adults. BJA provides Federal resources for D.A.R.E.® technical assistance, training, and accreditation primarily through five D.A.R.E.® Regional Training Centers located in **Arizona**, **California**, **Illinois**, **North Carolina**, and **Virginia**.

The D.A.R.E.® Program reaches 25 million school children. 250,000 additional classrooms to get Drug Abuse Resistance Education.

The **Boys & Girls (B&G) Club Movement**, which is a nationwide affiliation of local youth and B&G clubs and the B&G Clubs of America, works to help youth of all backgrounds develop the qualities needed to become responsible citizens and leaders. In 1993 B&G Clubs set a record of serving 2 million youth in 1,566 clubs, 251 of which are in public housing areas. The B&G Club mission hinges on positive partnerships between concerned adults and disadvantaged young people, B&G Clubs and their supporters, and the national organization and local clubs. For more than 130 years, the B&G Club movement has

BJA funds in support of Violence Against Women Programs increased 50 percent.

provided at-risk girls and boys with a full and fair chance to lead productive, meaningful lives. B&G Club outreach efforts also have extended to military families and Indian reservations, offering services in school buildings and shopping malls. Partnerships have been developed with concerned corporations, private foundations, government agencies (BJA, OJJDP, and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)), and caring individuals, including club alumni.

The purpose of the **Court-Based Childcare Services Program** developed by the Center for the Study of Social Policy in **Washington, D.C.**, is to improve the administration of justice and the effectiveness of court operations. This initiative responds to the needs of at-risk children who have witnessed criminal acts and have been subjected to criminal violence in their homes. The program enhances family stability by providing family support services, connecting families to a range of other available services, and improving cooperation between the courts and the many public and private agencies interested in the welfare of at-risk children and their families. As part of this program, two training seminars will be conducted and two publications will be produced.

The purposes of the **Violence Against Women Program** are to identify, demonstrate, and document strategies, and to provide technical assistance in support of a community-wide response to crimes of violence against women. Coordination among prosecutors, courts, social services, and medical agencies involved with victim family members is critical to prevent future violence. Because each case poses complex dynamics, a comprehensive systems approach is required to hold perpetrators accountable and to ensure the availability of services to victims and their children. The demonstration sites are Baltimore, **Maryland**; Santa Clara County, **California**; and the Commonwealth of **Virginia**.

The **Community-Focused Courts Program**, developed by the National Center for State Courts, is intended to strengthen court and community relations by enhancing judicial response to such critical public issues as drug and alcohol abuse, child and spousal abuse, gender and minority bias, lack of shelter, and mental illness. Many courts and community groups have undertaken efforts to enhance court and community relations—including not only "public outreach" efforts through education, but also efforts through citizen involvement in the workings of the court. Five publications will be produced under this program.

Initiative 2
Combating Crime From Urban to Rural Communities: Drug Enforcement and Anti-Violence Programs

What was once an urban problem is fast becoming a rural problem. Drugs, gangs, and violent crimes are being found on every street corner of American society. Many rural communities have had limited experience in handling these problems. Accordingly, BJA has established the **Community-Oriented Policing in Rural Jurisdictions Program** and the **Rural States Crime Prevention Program** to address these growing concerns.

Additionally, of the $358 million in BJA-administered Byrne Formula funds for FY 1994, $134.4 million were used for multijurisdictional task forces in drug enforcement operations and anti-violence initiatives in both urban and rural communities. Outstanding results were reported by the following States for FY 1994:

Alabama: BJA Byrne Formula funds of $3.47 million supported 27 State and local task forces, which made 6,582 arrests, seized more than 400 weapons, and removed more than $31 million of illegal drugs from Alabama streets.

California: BJA Byrne Formula funds supported 51 drug and violent crime task forces resulting in 10,330 arrests, 5,666 drug seizures, 3,569 seized weapons, $11.64 million in seized currency, and 419 dismantled clandestine laboratories.

Georgia: The State disbursed $5.97 million in BJA Byrne Formula funds for 37 task forces. A total of 7,526 arrests were made and ill-gained property, vehicles, currency, and other forfeitures totaling $6.77 million were seized.

Louisiana: Using $1.1 million in BJA Byrne Formula funds, 43 local task forces made 6,577 arrests, and seized 587 firearms, 33 explosive devices, and $3.88 million in criminal assets.

Michigan: The State allocated $6.24 million in BJA-administered Byrne Formula funds to support task forces and urban street enforcement units, whose agents made 8,943 arrests and seized illegal drugs with an estimated street value of $78.1 million.

New Jersey: Agents made 5,018 arrests; seized $7.3 million in currency, 485 vehicles, and 257 weapons; and removed more than 15,000 pounds of illegal drugs.

New York: Task force agents seized nearly $30 million in illegal drugs—more than four

In FY 1994, $134.4 million of BJA Byrne Formula funds were used for multijurisdictional task forces to combat crime.

BJA-funded Organized Crime Narcotics Trafficking Enforcement Program responsible for $1.1 billion seized in illegal drugs. . . . Another BJA funded initiative assisted in an 11 percent decrease in homicides for Washington, D.C., during 1994.

times the amount of the BJA Byrne Formula funds used to support the operation.

Tennessee: Twenty-six task forces funded by the BJA Byrne Formula Grant Program arrested 4,293 drug offenders, seized $3.52 million in currency and 1,211 weapons, forfeited 408 vehicles, and received $2.62 million in forfeited assets.

Texas: Forty-nine task forces seized $727 million in illegal drugs and $21 million in assets, destroyed 18 clandestine labs, and made 15,135 arrests.

Virginia: $2.7 million in BJA Byrne Formula funds supported 43 task forces, which removed more than $11.6 million in drugs from the streets. More than 2,600 drug-related arrests were made and 250 weapons seized.

BJA Byrne Discretionary funds were also made available for specific initiatives showing dramatic results and for new approaches to counteracting violent crimes and drug abuse. For example:

The **Washington, D.C., Homicide Investigation Enhancement Program** contributed to an 11-percent decrease in homicides in 1994 as compared with 1993 figures. BJA Byrne Discretionary funds enabled the police department to increase the number of detectives assigned to homicide investigations from 40 to 131 in 1994. Police made arrests in 59 percent of the year's homicide cases, up from an average annual closure rate of about 45 percent in previous years.

The **Arson and Explosives Investigation and Prosecution Program** was established to address the increasing use of arson and bombings against churches, clinics, medical research labs, and law enforcement agencies. This program, a cooperative effort by BJA, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), the U.S. Fire Administration, and the National Fire Academy, included two 3-day training sessions and publishing of a comprehensive legal instruction manual.

The **Organized Crime Narcotics Trafficking Enforcement Program** from 1987 to 1994 is responsible for drug seizures totaling $1.1 billion, property seizures of $77.75 million, and currency seizures of $43 million. This BJA-supported effort has already resulted in the arrest of over 15,530 mid- and high-level criminals.

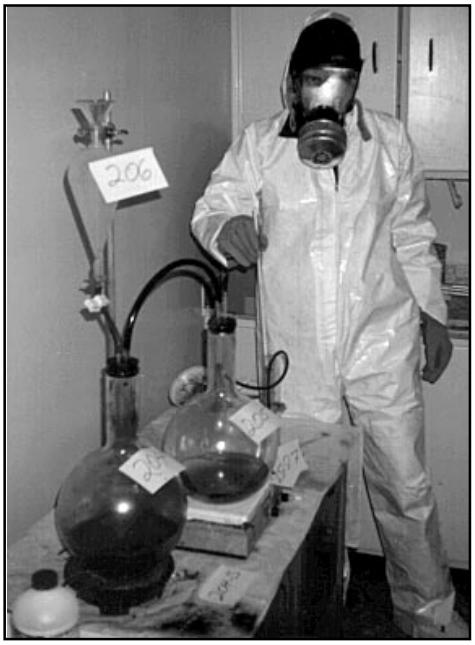
The **Financial Investigations Program** seized $76.6 million in drugs, $57 million in property,

The Hyannis Port, Massachusetts, Fire Department burns an abandoned building to enable ATF arson experts to teach prosecutors from across New England about the cause and origin of arson fires. The 3-day and 5-day training courses are conducted throughout the Nation, most recently by ATF in Gulfport, Mississippi. BJA funds support the project.

and $38.5 million in currency between 1988 and 1994. Techniques used include tracing narcotics-related financial transactions, analyzing the movement of currency, identifying criminal financial structures and money laundering schemes, and administering asset forfeiture.

The **Clandestine Laboratory Model Enforcement Program** assists State and local law enforcement agencies in developing policies, procedures, and programs to address the threats associated with illegal drug laboratories. Such threats include armed drug traffickers, booby-trapped premises, and contamination from exposure to toxic chemicals. The clandestine lab, since it is a hazardous waste site, requires exacting and careful clean up procedures. Two training and technical assistance manuals will be produced under this program.

The **Clandestine Drug Laboratory Safety Certification Training Program**, funded in part by BJA, enables the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to train State and local law enforcement officers in the handling of toxic chemicals found at clandestine lab sites. BJA Byrne Discretionary funds were provided for DEA to conduct 10 training sessions across the country.



In 1994 agents from the California Attorney General's Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement dismantled 419 clandestine drug laboratories and seized 13,366 pounds of methamphetamine valued at $33.4 million. Nearly 90 percent of the labs produced methamphetamine. Effort assisted by BJA funds.

Initiative 3
Combating the Illegal Use and Distribution of Firearms

Bureau of Justice Statistics reports 1.3 million violent crimes committed with firearms in 1993. 17,048 homicides involving firearms in 1993.

The illegal use, possession, and trafficking of firearms, particularly semi-automatic rifles and handguns, is inextricably linked to violence and criminal activity in the United States. Firearms are constantly in demand by criminals and drug traffickers, who obtain them on the "black market," through residential and commercial theft, through third-party "straw" purchases, or with counterfeit identification. All too often criminals are successful in obtaining firearms, either from the 7.5 million guns sold each year by more than 250,000 licensed dealers or from the approximately 341,000 firearms stolen each year.

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, of the 4.4 million violent crimes of rape and sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault in 1993, 1.3 million (29 percent) involved an offender with a firearm. Homicide is the 10th leading cause of death for all Americans, and firearms are used in about 7 of every 10 homicides committed in this country. Homicides involving a firearm steadily increased between 1989 and 1993, with the following numbers of victims: 13,416 in 1989; 15,025 in 1990; 16,376 in 1991; 16,204 in 1992; and 17,048 in 1993.

The availability of guns has also led to an increase in firearms and related violence among adolescents and teenagers. In 1993, 3,074 youth—from infants to 19-year-olds—were the victims of firearm homicides. In a 1993 Joyce Foundation-Harris Poll, 59 percent of students surveyed indicated that firearms are "easily obtainable," and 35 percent maintained they could acquire a firearm in less than an hour.

In 1994, BJA supported 10 Federal, State, and local intensive, operational approaches to stem the illegal possession of firearms by criminals and juveniles. Such efforts included apprehending persons engaged in supplying firearms to drug traffickers and criminals, arresting and prosecuting violent career criminals and fugitives known to use firearms, and tracing firearms recovered in crimes. Other work focused on ensuring that licensed gun dealers were in compliance with Federal and State regulations to prevent the illegal acquisition and sale of firearms, and on supporting the investigation and prosecution of the criminal misuse of firearms.

Gun interdiction programs are designed to remove guns from circulation among criminals. In FY 1994, BJA funded **Firearms Task Forces** in **Georgia**, **Indiana**, **North Carolina**, **Tennessee**, **Virginia**, **West Virginia**, and **Puerto Rico**. All task forces involve Federal, State, and local

law enforcement agents and prosecutors, and are funded jointly by BJA, the State, and the local municipality. BJA also funded development of a **Computerized Information System** for the **Pittsburgh Police Department's Gun Task Force**, which connects Federal, regional, and local law enforcement agencies to exchange firearms-related information.

BJA's **Firearms Licensee Compliance Program** enhances the ability of State and local law enforcement agencies to conduct comprehensive background investigations on applicants for new or renewal Federal Firearms Licenses (FFL) and to prevent issuing licenses to felons and other ineligible people. The results of the **New York City** demonstration site, a joint effort between the New York City Police Department and ATF, have been a success. Since the inception of the project, the number of Federal Firearms Licenses has decreased 44 percent because ineligible persons have been removed from the process. At the end of FY 1994, of the 353 applicants for *new* licenses, 329 were withdrawn, 16 were approved, 3 were disapproved, and 5 were still under investigation. Of the 248 applications for *renewal* licenses, 151 were withdrawn, 34 were approved, 16 were disapproved, and 47 were still pending at the end of 1994. BJA also is funding a multi-city **Firearms Licensee Compliance Program** in Oakland, Richmond, and Berkeley, **California**.

The **Interstate Firearms Trafficking Compact** consists of the Governors of 14 east coast States, the Mayor of the District of Columbia, and representatives of ATF, who signed a multi-State Compact to cooperate in eliminating the illegal trafficking of firearms and in the investigation and prosecution of cases involving the criminal misuse of firearms. In cooperation with ATF, BJA coordinated and participated in the Compact's firearms-trafficking control initiatives. In FY 1995, BJA will fund the national Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) to provide training and administrative support to the Compact member States to further enhance the ability of the States to stem the flow of illegal firearms.

In Gary, Indiana, the Northwest Indiana Violent Crime Task Force exhibits the guns and drugs seized during the arrests of 20 drug traffickers. The task force consists of ATF, State, county, and local officers and Federal and county prosecutors. BJA-funded initiatve. ATF photos.

Initiative 4
Mobilizing Community Self-Defense Action

With BJA Byrne Discretionary funds, the **Communities in Action To Prevent Drug Abuse: National Training and Information Center** helps communities across the country develop and execute proven strategies to deter crime. **Neighborhood Watch** community projects, public rallies, vigils, innovative code enforcement initiatives, various crime prevention and drug reduction programs, and community policing initiatives are being used effectively to reclaim neighborhoods, parks, and streets from drug abusers, traffickers, and other law breakers. Three training conferences and two publications were produced under this program.

Safe Havens, an integral part of the Weed and Seed Program, provide health and child care, family assistance, and employment services to at-risk families. Now at 36 demonstration sites throughout the Nation, Safe Haven centers are planned for 40 more locations.

The BJA Byrne Discretionary funded **National Neighborhood Mobilization Program To Prevent Crime** now involves more than 23 million people throughout the Nation. Working in partnership with law enforcement officers, residents are mobilized to reclaim a particular street corner before reclaiming the entire neighborhood. BJA-tested concepts are now being implemented in Los Angeles and Salinas, **California**; **Washington, D.C.**; Chicago, **Illinois**; Des Moines, **Iowa**; Baltimore, **Maryland**; Boston, **Massachusetts**; Albuquerque, **New Mexico**; San Juan, **Puerto Rico**; and Charleston, **West Virginia**.

Sponsored by BJA Byrne Discretionary funds, the **National Town Watch Crime and Drug Prevention Campaign's "National Night Out"** celebrated its 11th successful year on August 2, 1994. A record 27.5 million people in 8,750 communities nationwide banded together to support community policing, increase neighborhood watch groups, clean up parks, control graffiti, and contain domestic violence and homeless problems.

The **Safe Haven Program**, originally supported by funds from BJA, HUD, and the U.S. Department of Education, was first implemented in 20 Weed and Seed demonstration sites and now is in 36 sites. A Safe Haven site is a primary mechanism for

Recognized and trusted by children and adults throughout the United States, McGruff the Crime Dog helps thousands of local criminal justice practitioners educate and motivate communities to "Take A Bite Out of Crime."

revitalizing neighborhoods, organizing drug and alcohol prevention and treatment services, and providing educational, vocational, and employment counseling for youth and adults.

In the past year, McGruff, the Crime Dog, and his **"Take A Bite Out Of Crime"** slogan, which are part of the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign generated nearly $92 million in donated media support for crime and drug-abuse prevention public service messages. Monitored and funded by BJA, this highly visible grassroots campaign has generated crime prevention awareness in both children and adults.

Some notable high-impact results from the BJA Byrne Formula funding: In **Colorado**, community crime prevention projects reached 55,000 people. A **Legal Consequences of Drug Abuse** campaign was launched in **Illinois** and directed at 3,700 high schools, 28,000 businesses, 14,000 criminal justice agencies, 11,000 attorneys, and 7,500 community and school groups. **Partnership for a Drug-Free Maryland** has been lauded by the National Partnership for a Drug-Free America as the country's largest, best-organized, and best-managed campaign of its kind. In **Mississippi**, BJA Byrne Formula funds established 357 neighborhood watch groups and 678 security awareness courses statewide. **Ohio**'s 37 crime prevention projects involve 5,272 youth and 34,614 adult volunteers.

McGruff campaign public service ads are supported by nearly $92 million in donated media from TV, radio, and newspapers.

Initiative 5
Reducing Crime Through Community-Oriented Policing Partnerships

Police Hiring Supplement nets 2,058 new officers fighting crime on State and local levels.

Over the past 9 years, BJA has implemented a number of programs to develop and test elements of community policing—a concept that offers a way for the police and the community to work together in partnership to resolve serious problems in neighborhoods.

BJA Byrne Discretionary Grant Program Initiatives

The **Police Hiring Supplement Program**, signed into law by President Clinton on July 2, 1993, is a $150 million competitive grant program in which local law enforcement agencies nationwide applied for funds to hire police officers and to implement community policing. For 1994, BJA made 250 awards, including 4 awards funded by the BJA **Community Policing Program**, throughout the 50 States and providing for 2,058 new officers. BJA has awarded PHS and discretionary funds to 235 police and 13 sheriff's departments and 2 tribal law enforcement agencies.

Another BJA-supported initiative, the **Community Policing Consortium (CPC)**, has already conducted 51 training conferences in 28 States between March 1994 and April 1995. Over 3,000 city and county law enforcement officers representing 515 agencies have received training. Prototype programs are now being demonstrated at 14 sites throughout the United States.

Funded by BJA, "Train-the-Trainer" workshops have been presented by the **New England Community Police Crime Prevention Partnership** to hundreds of police agencies and community residents throughout New England. The workshops provide technical assistance, innovative approaches, and new emphasis on customer service, communications, and listening skills.

BJA Byrne Formula Grant Program Initiatives Gain Momentum, Yield Results

Approximately one-third of all States use BJA Byrne Formula funds for community policing. The following State descriptions highlight this funding.

Delaware: This State used 32 percent of its BJA Byrne Formula funds to support 11 community-oriented policing programs. These programs emphasize high-visibility foot patrols, citizen contact, watch groups, and participation in youth programs. As a result of this program, citizen calls for police services dropped 22 percent, 51 percent, and 29 percent in three neighborhoods.

Illinois: BJA Byrne Formula funds totaling $1.3 million were used to put police officers back on the beat in areas with increased crime. According to an evaluation by the University of Illinois, community-oriented policing projects in Aurora and Joliet have reduced violent crime significantly.

Kansas: The Hutchinson Police Department received $50,000 to implement a community-oriented policing program. As a result of the many successes demonstrated by this innovative pilot program, the State is investing $420,745 from BJA Byrne Formula funds in community policing projects for FY 1995.

Kentucky: The Commonwealth awarded $85,000 to Louisville and $45,000 to Lexington to fund community-oriented policing in communities plagued by gangs, drug trafficking, theft, and domestic disturbances. Preliminary results show that increased foot patrols in the targeted neighborhoods resulted in fewer calls for police services and reduced crime.

Massachusetts: The Commonwealth allocated $1.79 million for 30 cities and towns to develop and implement community policing projects. Project components included foot patrols, neighborhood crime watch programs, storefront services, and the involvement of community organizations.

Michigan: BJA Byrne Formula funding of community-oriented policing by the Jackson Police Department reduced incidence of criminal sexual conduct (down 17 percent), robbery (down 50 percent), aggravated assault (down 63 percent), burglary (down 62 percent), malicious destruction of property (down 11 percent), and citizen calls for service (down 23 percent).

Jackson, Michigan reduces crime up to 63 percent.

Minnesota: The State disbursed more than $200,000 in BJA Byrne Formula funds for community policing projects among the police departments of Bemidji, Coon Rapids, St. Paul, Moorhead, and Eagan.

Missouri: More than $605,000 in BJA Byrne Formula funds were provided to law enforcement agencies in the cities of Springfield, Blue Springs, Grandview, and Joplin, and the counties of Jackson, Scotland, Barry, and Pemiscot for community policing projects. The Missouri State Highway Patrol and the State Water Patrol also received funding for community policing.

New Jersey: In FY 1994, seven cities were awarded BJA Byrne Formula funds by the State to implement **Police-Community Partnership Programs**.

Oregon: In FY 1994, the State awarded BJA Byrne Formula funds to support 12 projects designed to form partnerships between police departments and communities in reducing crime and drug use. In conjunction with the projects, more than 1,212 police officers were trained in community-oriented policing.

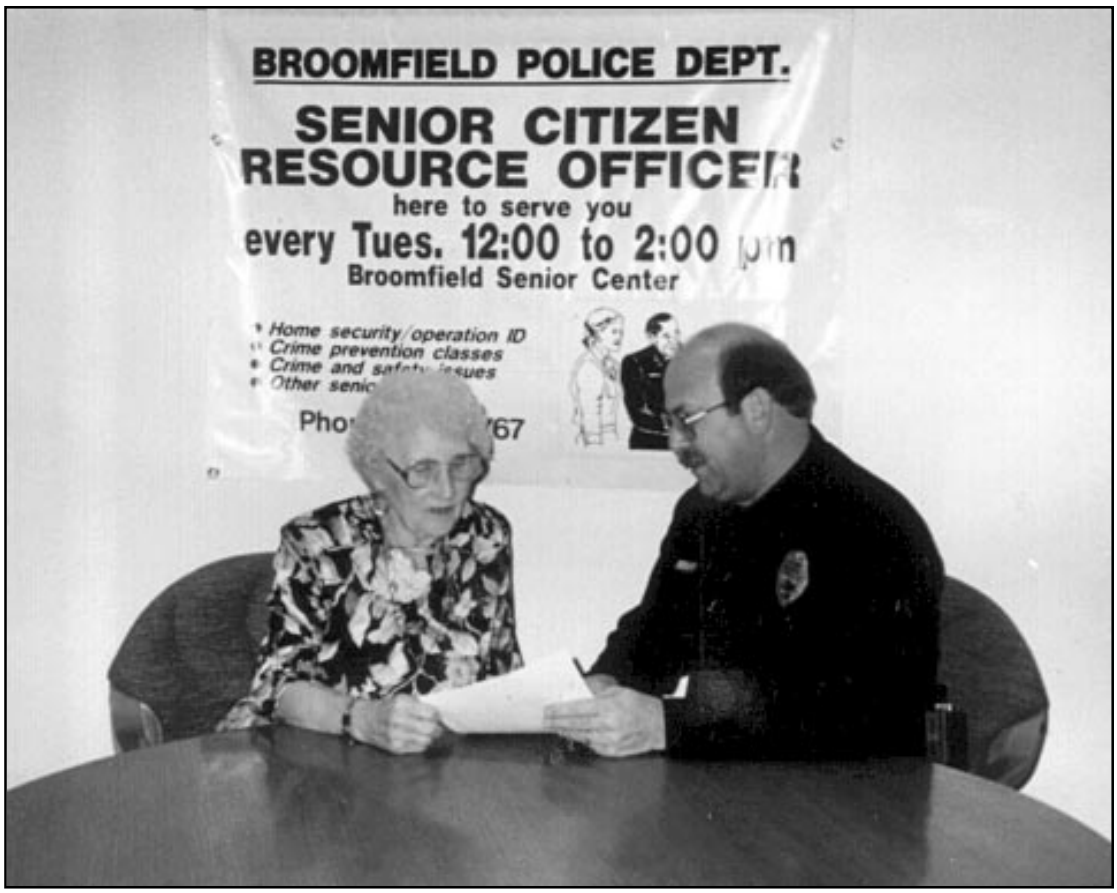
Pennsylvania: A total of 19 community-oriented policing projects were funded in rural, suburban, and urban areas. In Williamsport, the police department implemented its program

Aiken, South Carolina reduces drug and criminal activity by 60 percent.

after violent crime rose 35 percent in 1 year and the population of the Lycoming County Prison reached an all-time high. In Harrisburg, after 6 months of community policing, crimes decreased 23 percent in one neighborhood and decreased 18 percent in another.

South Carolina: In Aiken, a community-oriented policing project has helped to decrease drug and criminal activity in the targeted community by more than 60 percent. Due to the program's success, many other agencies in the State are studying it as a model for their own communities.

Tennessee: Community-oriented policing projects were initiated in the cities of Chattanooga, Dyersburg, Gallatin, Knoxville, and Memphis. Each police department assigned officers to bicycle and walking patrols in the targeted precincts. The projects have generated deep support from residential associations in public housing, neighborhood watch groups, and local civic and church groups.



Metropolitan Denver's Broomfield Police Department working with aging citizens on crime prevention projects at the department's Senior Citizen Resource Office.

Initiative 6
Helping Communities Prevent Crime and Fight Illegal Drugs: A Comprehensive Approach

In 1993, more than 10.9 million Americans were victims of violent crime and more than 32 million were victims of property crime. According to recent statistics, in 1993 law enforcement officers made 14,036,300 arrests, of which 1,126,300 (or 8 percent) were for drug law violations. By June 1994, these arrests resulted in Federal and State correctional officials having charge of more than 1,000,000 inmates.

In order to assist communities addressing issues of drugs and violence, BJA supported two newly developed programs and continued support of a third initiative in FY 1994. These three programs, which demonstrate a comprehensive approach to helping communities prevent crime and fight illegal drugs, are described below.

The **Pulling America's Communities Together (PACT)** program is designed to enable communities to take the lead in fostering violence prevention initiatives by drawing upon public and private resources at the Federal, State, and local levels using strategic planning. Demonstration sites are metro-Atlanta, **Georgia**; metro-Denver, **Colorado**; **Washington, D.C.**; and the State of **Nebraska**.

Another recent initiative is the nationwide **Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP)**, which, through a partnership with public and private organizations and community residents, assists local units of government in fighting drugs, crime, and violence.

Components of CCP include: **Community Policing**, which moves the law enforcement agency away from reactive "911" policing to a philosophy of proactive problem-solving; **Community Mobilization-Prevention Initiatives**, which rehabilitate crime-and-drug-ravaged neighborhoods; **Non-Violent Dispute Resolution**, which promotes moral values and standards among students and at-risk youth; **Boys & Girls Clubs** in public housing and other "at-risk" neighborhoods; **Comprehensive Gang Initiatives** for the prevention, intervention, suppression, and control of gangs; **Drug Courts**, **Community-Based Alternatives to Incarceration**, **Training and Technical Assistance**, and **Evaluation**. Critical to the programmatic design is engaging citizens, police, and government in a comprehensive planning process encompassing the entire geopolitical unit. Cities participating in this initiative are **Atlanta**, Georgia; **Baltimore**, Maryland; **Boston**, Massachusetts; **Columbia**, South Carolina; **Denver**, Colorado; **East Bay**,

A trend toward Comprehensive Communities Programs. States funding this purpose area increased to 35 in 1995 from 25 in 1990.

California; **Fort Worth**, Texas; **Gary**, Indiana; **Hartford**, Connecticut; **Omaha**, Nebraska; **Phoenix**, Arizona; **Salt Lake City**, Utah; **Seattle**, Washington; **Washington, D.C.**; **Wichita**, Kansas; and **Wilmington**, Delaware.

Operation Weed and Seed, initiated in 1991, is a multiagency strategy for revitalization at the neighborhood level. The Weed and Seed strategy recognizes the importance of linking and integrating Federal, State, and local law enforcement and criminal justice efforts with Federal, State, and local social services as well as private sector and community efforts to maximize the impact of existing programs and resources. The strategy also emphasizes the importance of community involvement in the development and implementation of the Weed and Seed strategy. Public and private policymakers, representatives from neighborhood-based organizations, and, most importantly, neighborhood residents are asked to participate. Nationwide, there are 36 Weed and Seed demonstration sites and 22 more officially recognized for development.

The Weed and Seed program serves as a platform for deploying numerous Administration initiatives, such as **Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities**, the public safety component of **AmeriCorps**, **Home Visitation** by registered nurses to provide care for indigent and expectant mothers, **Neighborhood Restoration and Economic Development**, and the **National Performance Review**. Funded jointly by BJA, HHS, and HUD, these model programs are supported nationally.

Operation Weed and Seed has received positive assessments conducted by the Department of Justice's Office of the Inspector General and NIJ.

BJA Byrne Discretionary-funded Weed and Seed demonstration sites are located in the following cities:

Atlanta, Georgia; **Bradenton**, Florida; **Charleston**, South Carolina; **Chelsea**, Massachusetts; **Chicago**, Illinois; **Denver**, Colorado; **District of Columbia**; **Fort Worth**, Texas; **Hartford**, Connecticut; **Hillsborough**, Florida; **Holland**, Michigan; **Indianapolis**, Indiana; **Kansas City**, Missouri; **Las Vegas**, Nevada; **Los Angeles**, California; **Madison**, Wisconsin; **Milwaukee**, Wisconsin; **Mobile**, Alabama; **North Charleston**, South Carolina; **Northwest Riviera Beach**, Florida; **Ocala**, Florida; **Omaha**, Nebraska; **Philadelphia**, Pennsylvania; **Phoenix**, Arizona; **Pittsburgh**, Pennsylvania; **Richmond**, Virginia; **San Antonio**, Texas; **San Diego**, California; **San Jose**, California; **Santa Ana**, California; **Savannah**, Georgia; **Seattle**, Washington; **Shreveport**, Louisiana; **Tampa**, Florida; **Trenton**, New Jersey;* and **Wilmington**, Delaware.

*Byrne Formula funded.

Community service cleanup project sponsored by the La Crosse, Wisconsin, Police Department. Kids painting over graffiti.

Initiative 7
Suppressing Criminal Gangs and Organized Crime

Over the past two decades, the number of criminal gangs has increased steadily. Today, there are more than 4,800 criminal street gangs with nearly 250,000 members in the United States. What was once considered a local problem now has become national and international in scope, as these gangs and organizations involve themselves in the interstate transportation, sale, and distribution of foreign supplies of illegal drugs and high-powered firearms.

Thirty-two States are currently home to nearly 300 of the Nation's most violent and criminally active street gangs, who routinely use firearms, explosives, and arson to expand and control their drug and firearms trafficking and other illegal operations. These gangs are organized criminal enterprises, and it is common to find them using state-of-the-art technology: pagers, radio scanners, cellular phones, computers, and surveillance equipment. They employ white-collar professionals to take over legitimate neighborhood businesses and launder illicit proceeds.

Criminal street gangs also have increased their attacks against law enforcement, using increasingly sophisticated tactics and logistical experience. Police departments and cruisers have been fire bombed, and gang snipers have ambushed officers responding to emergency calls and drive-by shootings at crime scenes.

In FY 1994, BJA Byrne Discretionary funds continued two promising demonstration programs that provide law enforcement with a wide range of options for devising operational strategies against street gangs. The **Urban Street Gang Suppression Program** is based upon the practical experiences of law enforcement agencies participating in BJA-funded anti-gang operations. The results of this program will be published in a monograph called *Urban Street Gang Enforcement Operations*. The police departments of Riverside and Oakland, **California**, are assisting BJA with this program. The program's demonstration sites are Tucson, **Arizona**; San Diego, **California**; Atlanta, **Georgia**; Ft. Wayne, **Indiana**; Kansas City, **Missouri**; and Brooklyn and New York City, **New York**. Local law enforcement agencies participating in the program coordinate with ATF in operations against the most vicious gangs.

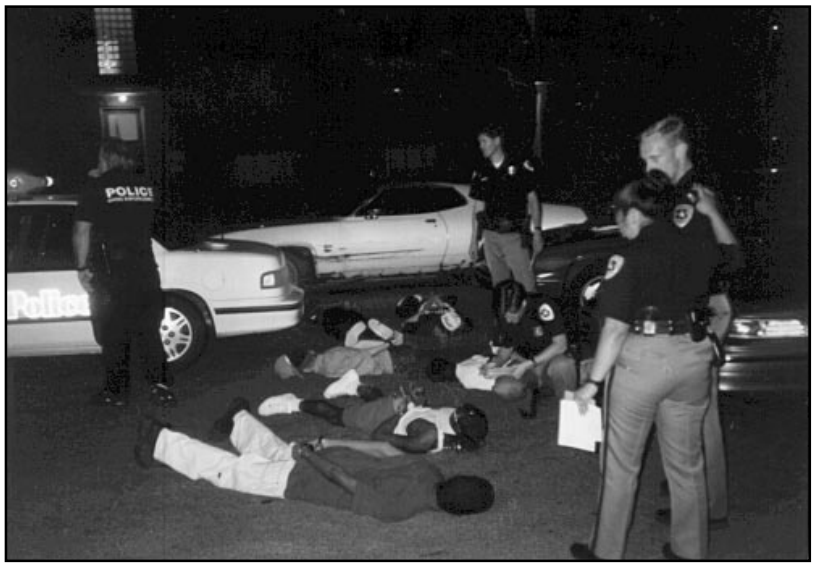
The **Comprehensive Gang Initiative** is a BJA demonstration program in Suffolk County, **Massachusetts**; Seven Hills, **Ohio**; Jefferson County, **Colorado**; and San Diego, **California**.

Community partnerships putting pressure on youth gangs, now numbering 250,000 members.

The program uses a model developed by the Police Executive Research Forum. This approach will result in tailormade interventions, each with the appropriate mix of police, prosecutorial, educational, counseling, and other components appropriate for that particular community.

Also in FY 1994, States used BJA Byrne Formula funds for anti-gang operations, as seen in some examples below.

Illinois: With an estimated gang population of 56,000, this State is said to be second only to California in gang membership. The Chicago Police Department is testing a new approach in the suppression, intervention, and prevention of gang violence by older teens and young adults. The program, developed by the University of Chicago and the Chicago Police Department, is a coordinated effort to provide jobs, training, and education for hardcore older gang members.



Officers of the Salt Lake Area (Utah) Gang Unit, a multiagency task force, question gang members suspected of shooting a rival gang member. In FY 1994, gang-related crimes increased to 7,459 nationwide, a 101-percent increase over the previous year. Salt Lake County has more than 250 gangs with a total of 2,100 members.

Massachusetts: The Department of Corrections operates a comprehensive gang intelligence system shared by the State Police and Boston Police Department. The Boston Police Department's **Anti-Gang Violence Unit** works with local housing authorities and the Probation Department on monitoring and suppressing gang activity. In 1994, during one 6-month period, the unit arrested more than 800 gang members on drug and firearms violations, seized 79 firearms, and seized $45,000 in drug currency. The Suffolk District Attorney's **Juvenile Gang Task Force** project identified 324 gang youth meeting the criteria of violent offenders, and all were indicted. Seventy-one percent were found guilty; of these, 73 percent were incarcerated, and 27 percent were placed on intensive probation.

New Mexico: The Albuquerque Police Department estimates that the city has approximately 113 gangs, with an estimated total membership of 6,000—a ratio of 16 gang members to 2 police officers. The New Mexico Department of Public Safety, Special Investigations Division, uses BJA Byrne Formula funds to enhance and maintain a gang information and photo repository, which presently contains more than 3,000 files.

Oklahoma: This State's gang population is estimated to be between 3,000 and 5,000. The State is using BJA Byrne Formula funds to support the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics' **Statewide Gang Intelligence and Enforce-**

ment Project and police department gang task forces in Midwest City and Edmond.

Oregon: The Oregon State Police (OSP) has developed a gang enforcement project designed to coordinate gang suppression activities by State, county, and municipal law enforcement agencies. This project will also track and monitor gang activity across the State. In addition, the OSP is developing an on-line, computerized **Gang Resource Directory** to give State agencies and local police departments information on housing, job training, and drug treatment for gang members and at-risk youth.

Pennsylvania: To identify and prosecute numerous organized-crime groups and street gangs, this State's Attorney General formed the **Organized Crime and Gang Prosecution Section** to work with both the FBI and the Organized Crime Division of the State Police. Using undercover agents, electronic surveillance, and an investigative grand jury, prosecutors have opened 14 investigations, obtained 45 grand jury indictments, and prosecuted 11 defendants, all of whom were convicted.

Washington: To prevent youth from joining gangs, the City of Yakima is using BJA Byrne Formula funds to support a **Gang Prevention/Intervention Coalition** to provide positive opportunities for youth in several community centers. In the five sites of coalition operation, youth violence has decreased by 80 percent over the past 3 years.

Washington's Gang Prevention/Intervention Coalition has decreased youth violence by 80 percent over the last 3 years.

Initiative 8
Deporting Criminal Aliens

$650 million is spent each year to keep 36,000 criminal aliens in State prisons according to Federal Bureau of Prisons estimates.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) estimates that in the United States, there are currently about 10 million lawful resident aliens and 4 million illegal resident aliens. Of the 14 million aliens, about 450,000 are convicted criminals who are either in prison or out on probation or parole. Within the Federal prison system, 22,300 inmates (27 percent of the prison population) are aliens, 75 percent of whom are serving time for drug law violations. This number represents nearly a three-fold increase over the past 5 years in alien prison population.

The Federal Bureau of Prisons estimates that, upon release, 77 percent of alien inmates will commit additional crimes for which they will be returned to prison. Each year, taxpayers pay approximately $466 million to keep criminal aliens in Federal prisons.

In addition, more than $650 million is spent each year to keep 36,000 criminal aliens in State prisons. In 1995, California, Florida, Texas, and New Jersey will pay $568.6 million to incarcerate convicted aliens. Due to the rapidly increasing number of criminal alien prisoners, Florida estimates it will have to spend $80 to $120 million to build four to five prisons, and Texas anticipates spending $42.4 million on prison construction during the next 5 years.

In FY 1994, BJA began working with INS to develop the **Criminal Alien Identification and Intervention Program**, which enhances the ability of State and local agencies to apprehend and deport criminal aliens. BJA Discretionary funds support the program. The INS **Law Enforcement Support Center (LESC)** will serve as the repository for criminal alien information. The seven participating States (**Arizona**, **California**, **Florida**, **Illinois**, **New Jersey**, **New York**, and **Texas**) will test promising approaches, coordinate strategies through **State Criminal Alien Working Groups**, collaborate with INS field offices to promote the earliest actions for detention and deportation, prepare protocols for and test access to LESC, and provide recommendations to further coordinate Federal and State efforts.

To improve the ability of States to apprehend and deport criminal aliens, Congress requires all States to provide records to INS of convicted aliens incarcerated in State facilities. All but one State is now able to fulfill this requirement. The improvements in criminal history systems are being aided by the **BJA Criminal Justice Records Improvement** set-asides from the BJA Byrne Formula Grant Program, which are essential to complete compliance. (For a description of this program see Initiative 11.)

Initiative 9
Adjudicating Offenders

BJA is committed to fostering improvement of the adjudication system. In 1994, BJA funded a number of innovative programs in the areas of State and local courts, prosecution of drug traffickers, community prosecution, and public defense services.

Prosecution is a key component of the adjudication process, and the BJA Byrne Discretionary Grant Program has funded innovative efforts to enhance this area. The **South Carolina Model State Grand Jury Project** empowers the State Attorney General to take the lead in prosecuting drug enterprises and conspiracies. Eight operational and procedures manuals have been produced so that other States can replicate the project.

Public defense services are also a critical component of the adjudication process supported by BJA in 1994. The reinvigorated training and technical assistance that will be available through the **Assessment and Enhancement of Indigent Defense Services Program** may prove to be an invaluable resource to State and local public defenders' offices struggling to improve their handling of an overload of drug and violent crime cases. Two training seminars will be offered and a training manual will be produced under this program.

Since 1989, the States have allocated $161.7 million in BJA Byrne Formula funds to programs designed to improve the performance of State and local courts and the offices of prosecutors and public defenders. From 1989 to 1994, State allocations to adjudication programs have increased substantially—from 13 States allocating $3.1 million in 1989 to 31 States allocating $14 million in 1994. In 1994, **California**, **New York**, and **Texas** each expected to spend more than $2 million on court programs. Below are examples of adjudication programs funded by the BJA Byrne Formula Grant Program.

Over $9.5 million saved in court costs for Los Angeles through BJA funded programs.

California: In Los Angeles County, nine courts improved their administration and processing of drug and drug-related cases. Implemented by the District Attorney and the Public Defender's Felony Case Coordinator Teams, this outstanding effort produced the following savings: 10,469 court hours; 139,490 jail beds; $4,885,650 in jail costs; $2,328,720 in police officer overtime pay; and a total court savings of $9,931,828. The **Career Criminal Prosecution Program** performs specialized prosecutorial functions on defendants referred by task forces. Located in San Francisco and Sacramento, and Contra Costa and Imperial counties, the projects filed 333 cases resulting in 292 convictions, for a success rate of 88 percent.

Florida: BJA Byrne Formula funds were used to improve the courtroom aspect of the criminal justice system. Specific goals included increasing courtroom

security, reducing costs to transport prisoners, and reducing case-processing time. Video technology replaced court reporters with voice-activated cameras, and video links were established with courtrooms, jails, and witness rooms to transmit court proceedings.

Illinois' Drug Prosecution Task Force obtained 1,471 convictions.

Illinois: To enhance law enforcement agents' ability to dismantle drug trafficking organizations in the multicounty Chicago region, the State used $1.69 million of BJA Byrne Formula funds to establish a specialized **Drug Prosecution Task Force**. The prosecutors filed 2,045 cases and obtained 1,471 convictions, sending 475 offenders to prison and 39 to jail. Another 349 were sentenced to combined jail and probation, and 608 to probation.

Additionally, in Illinois, BJA Byrne Formula funds were used to initiate the **Local Drug Prosecution Support Program** to assist State's Attorneys with demanding drug-related workloads. The drug prosecutors, under the State's Attorneys Appellate Prosecutor, are located in Peoria, Madison, Winnebago, Sangamon, Champaign, Rock Island, Macon, Tazewell, McLean, and Kankakee Counties. In addition, other prosecutors are located in four appellate district offices to handle drug-related matters on an as-needed basis. In 1994, 688 prosecutions were initiated, and 503 convictions were obtained. Of the convictions, the sentencing was as follows: 120 defendants to prison, 9 to jail, 166 to a combination of jail and probation, 3 to community corrections, 189 to probation, and 16 to other sentences. Forfeiture actions were initiated in 750 instances, and 654 judgments were handed down. The Program also handled 2,400 telephone calls from other State's Attorneys regarding drug prosecution.

Louisiana: The **Major Drug Offender Prosecution Unit project**, a cooperative effort by four New Orleans-area district attorneys and the State Attorney General, obtained 1,237 convictions; more than half of the defendants were sentenced to an average of more than 5 years in prison. The **Asset Forfeiture Project**, a cooperative effort by four Baton Rouge-area district attorneys and the District Attorneys Association, forfeited more than $420,000 in property and $2.24 million in currency.

Tennessee: To improve the efficiency of the judicial system and the case disposition rate, BJA Byrne Formula funds supported 1 State and 13 local court projects. The local projects served 43 counties with a combined population of 2,702,174. The funds were used to hire 3 senior judges, 14 assistant district attorneys, 18 assistant public defenders, 3 secretaries, and 1 each of the following: criminal investigator, legal investigator, court reporter, senior social worker, and counselor. Of the more than 7,000 cases filed in these courts, 6,434 reached disposition within 90 days.

Vermont: The Office of the Defender General received BJA Byrne Formula funds to hire two additional attorneys to represent persons charged with domestic violence crimes and with drug law violations.

Initiative 10
Offering Non-Prison Sanctions, Boot Camps, and Treatment

Availability of prison and jail space is critical to keeping violent, career criminals out of society. The development of alternatives to incarceration of convicted nonviolent and first-time offenders can alleviate the problem of prison overcrowding. By providing the judiciary with non-prison sentencing options, punishment and treatment can be tailored both to the crime and to any substance abuse problem of the nonviolent or first-time offender.

In FY 1994, funding for BJA's **Correctional Options Program** received a congressional line item appropriation of $12 million. The program is structured in three parts to support the activities defined by the statutory provisions. Part I authorizes demonstration grants to public agencies for projects that provide both alternatives to traditional modes of incarceration and offender release programs. A partial listing of courts and probation departments receiving planning grants is as follows: Probation Departments in Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, **California**; **New York City** Probation Department; Montgomery County, **Ohio**, Court of Common Pleas; **Philadelphia** Court of Common Pleas; and Spokane, **Washington**. Continuation awards went to Alameda County, **California**, Probation Department; **New Hampshire** Department of Corrections; and to **South Carolina**'s Department of Corrections, Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services, and Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Demonstration grant awards were made to the Superior Court of New Castle, **Delaware**, for a drug court and to the Superior Court of **Washington, D.C.**, for an urban boot camp. Agencies receiving planning grants were eligible to compete for nine pilot grants for the design and implementation of correctional options projects.

BJA administers $12 million for the Correctional Options Program.

Part II of the program authorizes grants to private nonprofit organizations to provide training and technical assistance, and to establish small innovative demonstration projects. Grants were awarded to Criminal Justice Associates; American Correctional Association; Sentencing Institute; Crime and Justice Research Institute; Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse; Center for Effective Public Policy; and National Consortium of TASC (Treatment Alternatives for Special Clients) Programs.

Under Part III, which authorizes grants to public agencies to establish, operate, and support correctional boot camps, the **Kentucky** Department of Corrections received funding to continue a 50-bed boot camp.

$27,327,310 of BJA Byrne Formula funds were used by 35 States in FY 1994 for corrections-oriented programs.

Another option for nonviolent offenders is the drug court, which emphasizes treatment and seeks to reduce drug use and alleviate overcrowding of jails and prisons. Drug courts have shown promise in breaking the cycle of drugs and crime. In FY 1994, BJA efforts to address substance abusing offenders centered on funding the **Drug Court Resource Center**, located at the American University in **Washington, D.C.** This is a BJA Discretionary Grant Program, supporting the establishment and operation of drug courts.

In FY 1994, BJA Byrne Formula Grant Program funds supported numerous State and local efforts to develop alternative sentencing programs.

BJA Byrne Formula funds in the amount of $27,327,310 were expended by 35 States during FY 1994 for *corrections-oriented* programs, such as intensive supervision programs and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies. This amount accounts for approximately 8 percent of the total awarded FY 1994 BJA Byrne Formula funds of $358 million. BJA Byrne Formula funds were also used to fund boot and work camps for youthful, nonviolent offenders. When linked with aftercare in the community, boot camps offer promise for deterring future criminal careers. For example:

Vermont: The State constructed a $2.2 million, 100-bed work camp to house low-risk offenders who perform manual labor and community services for surrounding towns.

Oklahoma: This State used $425,000 to fund four correctional projects, including a work camp and an electronically monitored home-detention project.

Pennsylvania: The Commonwealth funded 47 intermediate punishment programs, ranging from electronic monitoring and house arrest to victim restitution and community service.

Using a combination of Federal and State resources, many States have developed and implemented drug treatment programs within penal institutions and have expanded services for offenders released into the community. Such programs are important because of the high rate of substance abuse (80 to 90 percent) among offenders and the comparative lack of services for offenders from the broader treatment community.

Twenty-four States and the District of Columbia allocated a total of $12,660,348, or nearly 5 percent of the awarded $358 million, for *treatment-oriented* programs during FY 1994. Most States utilize their treatment funds to support substance-abuse treatment activities in prisons and to provide aftercare or alternative services, such as community drug-testing programs for released offenders. Some examples are as follows:

Wisconsin: BJA Byrne Formula funds were used to establish a 200-bed treatment facility for inmates at the Racine Correctional Institution.

California: This State developed the **Treatment for Addicted Offenders Program**, the **Forever Free Substance Abuse Treatment Program**, and a 200-bed

treatment program within a San Diego correctional facility.

New York: This State developed the **Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison Program** which provides 18 to 24 months of residential drug treatment to select nonviolent felons as an alternative to a mandatory State prison sentence.

Virginia: BJA Byrne Formula Funds were used to fund the **Drug Abuse Treatment for Adult Drug Dependent Offenders Program** and the **Substance Abuse Treatment for Juveniles in Residential Settings Program**.

Alabama: The Jefferson County Family Court administers the **Drug Treatment for Juvenile Offenders Program**, which has provided treatment to more than 2,000 youthful offenders.

Kentucky: To provide programs that identify and meet the treatment needs of juvenile drug and/or alcohol-dependent offenders, this Commonweath established a clearinghouse and evaluation/treatment site for drug involved students ages 10 through 19. The first of its kind in the country, the Regional Assessment Center serves 12 regional counties. Over 2,100 at-risk youth referred from surrounding schools, courts, private practitioners, law enforcement agencies, and parents have been evaluated, counseled, and referred for treatment if needed. Over 6,000 parents, guardians, students, faculty, employees, and professionals have utilized the Parent Resource Center, a component of the Regional Assessment Center.

Kentucky established a Regional Assessment Center, the first of its kind in the country. Over 2,100 at-risk youth have been evaluated, counseled, and referred for treatment when needed.

Inmates at the Herman L. Toulson Correctional Boot Camp, Jessup, Maryland. The goal of this boot camp is to alleviate prison crowding and to encourage inmates to become responsible, productive citizens. Inmates are given a strict physical and military regimen to follow along with an educational program dealing with substance abuse, employment readiness, and academic subjects.

Initiative 11
Reengineering Criminal Justice Through Technology and Systems Development

BJA funds help States update technology used in tracking criminals, fingerprinting, firearm purchases, and record sharing.

New technologies in forensics, computers, and telecommunications are reengineering the way the criminal justice system responds to criminals. High-performance computing, integrated data bases, digital imaging, and high-speed networks have created an unprecedented demand by practitioners for funding, technical assistance, and training. In addition, practitioners are seeking to protect their data bases and systems software from surveillance and sabotage.

With BJA Byrne Formula funds, States are also upgrading forensic laboratory equipment to perform advanced DNA, blood, and drug analyses, and they are purchasing high-performance software and hardware needed to manage increasing caseloads.

In FY 1994, BJA Byrne Discretionary funds provided criminal justice practitioners with hands-on training in microcomputer-based software for statistical, graphics, modeling, and operational applications. BJA conducted software evaluations and demonstrations of computer products to assist agencies with their purchasing decisions, and BJA assisted officials nationwide in developing appropriate solutions to complex information management problems.

BJA's hands-on training is presented through the SEARCH Group, Inc. (SEARCH) at the National Criminal Justice Computer Lab and Training Center located in Sacramento, California. SEARCH also provided the following training sessions: *Data Processing for Law Enforcement Managers*, *The Seizure and Examination of Microcomputers*, and *The Investigation of Computer Crime*. In addition, SEARCH either published or commenced work on 13 BJA/SEARCH *Technical Bulletins* on new and emerging technologies for criminal justice information management.

Forty-four States and the District of Columbia allocated an awarded total of $27,167,306, or nearly 10 percent of the available $358 million, for *technology and systems-oriented* programs during FY 1994. Among the programs supported by BJA Byrne Formula funding were the following:

Alaska: The State Court System implemented a computerized document-imaging system that reduced the processing time of pending felony appeals by 20 percent.

Pennsylvania: BJA Byrne Formula funds support projects designed to improve the computerized record systems of police, jails, district attorneys, and probation departments.

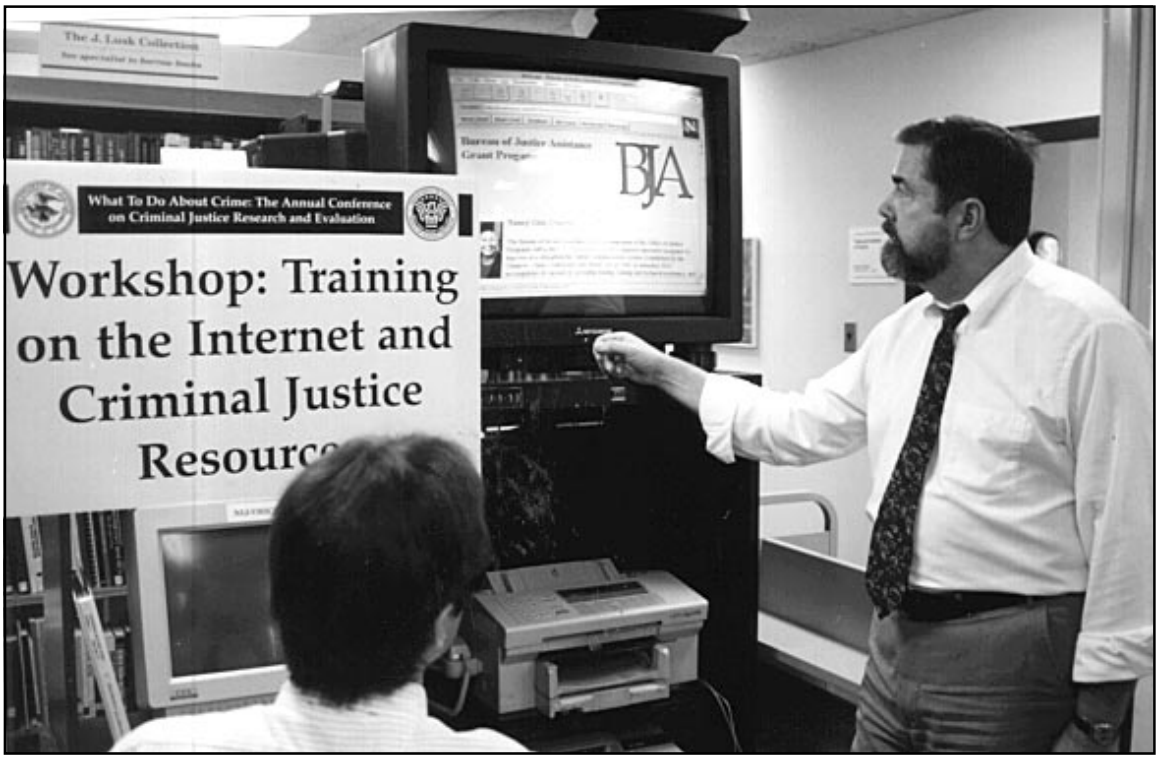
Such projects include development of standardized computer-case management system software for the specialized needs of 40 county district attorney offices, 150 local police departments, 35 county adult probation departments, 40 county jails, and 100 victim services offices.

California: San Bernardino and Sacramento Counties upgraded their forensic laboratories to improve turnaround time of drug analysis through the purchase of improved drug testing equipment, and they hired additional staff to analyze drugs. The improvements enabled the labs to analyze 4,239 specimens last year.

West Virginia: BJA Byrne Formula funds were used by law enforcement agencies in Wheeling, Beckley, Kenova, and Raleigh County to purchase computer hardware, software, communication links, and records management technology, and by the State Police forensic laboratory to upgrade its DNA identification services.

Georgia: The Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI) upgraded its forensic laboratory services to conduct 65,545 tests on 10 mass spectrometers and over 30,000 tests on 10 ultraviolet spectrometer systems—representing an increase of 100 percent over the number of tests conducted in FY 1993. GBI laboratory personnel processed over 28,641 case reports and case results.

Kentucky: The State Police developed an information management system for its forensic



Shown above is the Office of Justice Programs' Online Research and Information Center in Washington, D.C. Now through the Internet it is possible for the national and international communities to access the National Institute of Justice Library, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and other criminal justice sources.

and central and regional crime laboratories; in 1992, the laboratories received over 27,000 cases and processed 74,828 exhibits.

Ohio: BJA Byrne Formula funds were used for two crime laboratories, which conducted more than 11,200 analyses of suspected substances.

Texas: BJA Byrne Formula funds supported 12 forensic crime labs, which provided 91,260 completed analyses to Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies.

The **Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI) Program,** enacted by Congress in 1990, mandated each State to use (set aside) a minimum of 5 percent of its BJA Byrne Formula funds to improve the records and information systems of State criminal justice systems. The CJRI Program has three goals: (1) completion of criminal histories, including final dispositions of all arrests for felony offenses; (2) full automation of all criminal justice histories and fingerprint records; and (3) improved frequency and quality of criminal history reports provided to the FBI. In November 1993, as part of the Brady Act, a fourth goal was added to the set-aside program: improvement of State record systems and sharing of those records for the purpose of implementing the Brady Act. The CJRI Program places substantial pressure on States to quickly use set-aside funds to improve their systems. In FY 1994, States set aside $60.2 million under the CJRI Program, along with approximately $20 million in State funds—as of January 1995, 45 jurisdictions had their CJRI plans approved. Altogether, over 95 percent of the set-aside FY 1992 funds, 90 percent of FY 1993 funds, and 70 percent of FY 1994 funds have been obligated to the CJRI Program.

In FY 1994, the States collectively set aside $60.2 million for the CJRI Program.

It is important to note that BJA has consistently supported the goals of the CJRI Program, viewing the set-aside mandate as an important use of BJA Byrne Formula funds. The CJRI Program is building or improving State criminal justice system infrastructure nationwide, thus providing a lasting, positive impact on the way States and local governments meet their responsibilities of handling criminal justice issues and processing criminal offenders. The CJRI Program also is providing information to the criminal justice system that is necessary for firearms purchasing, employment, and other legitimate uses of criminal history data.

FY 1994 Discretionary Awards, Program Descriptions, and Funding Amounts

Location	Program Description	Funding
Alabama		
Birmingham	Police Hiring Supplement	$1,039,773
Double Springs	Police Hiring Supplement	51,491
Fort Deposit	Police Hiring Supplement	53,316
Gadsden	Police Hiring Supplement	675,000
Haynesville	Police Hiring Supplement	36,941
Mobile	Weed and Seed	467,544
Montgomery	Court Programs	50,000
Phil Campbell	Police Hiring Supplement	102,590
Alaska		
Homer	Police Hiring Supplement	153,094
Juneau	Police Hiring Supplement	570,573
Arizona		
Phoenix	Financial Investigations	183,333
Phoenix	Innovative Drug Programs	50,000
Phoenix	Police Hiring Supplement	2,100,000
Phoenix	Task Forces	1,923,642
Phoenix	Weed and Seed	485,052
South Tucson	Police Hiring Supplement	265,794
Tempe	Innovative Drug Programs	197,708
Tempe	Police Hiring Supplement	525,000
Tucson	Financial Investigations	166,666
Tucson	Task Forces	50,000
Willcox	Crime Prevention	116,158
Arkansas		
Little Rock	Police Hiring Supplement	375,000
Pine Bluff	Police Hiring Supplement	472,875
California		
Berkeley	Police Hiring Supplement	501,748
Downey	Corrections Programs	50,000
Downey	Weed and Seed	195,032
Eureka	Police Hiring Supplement	308,390
Fillmore	Police Hiring Supplement	329,867
Fontana	Police Hiring Supplement	497,346
Fort Bragg	Police Hiring Supplement	75,000
Fresno	Task Forces	1,000,000
Garden Grove	Police Hiring Supplement	593,533
Hawthorne	Police Hiring Supplement	532,980
Hayward	Innovative Drug Programs	189,748
Inglewood	Demand Reduction	1,350,000
Inglewood	Police Hiring Supplement	1,000,000
Los Angeles	Crime Prevention	200,000
Los Angeles	Innovative Drug Programs	49,930
Los Angeles	Police Hiring Supplement	5,105,503
Los Angeles	Weed and Seed	1,479,259
Los Banos	Police Hiring Supplement	97,071
Madera	Police Hiring Supplement	225,000
Manteca	Police Hiring Supplement	225,000
Merced	Police Hiring Supplement	461,763
Moreno	Police Hiring Supplement	375,000
Oakland	Corrections Programs	1,100,000
Oakland	Innovative Drug Programs	70,000
Oakland	Police Hiring Supplement	1,687,684
Oakland	Task Forces	287,815
Oroville	Police Hiring Supplement	375,000
Palo Alto	Police Hiring Supplement	898,233
Redding	Police Hiring Supplement	772,315
Richmond	Police Hiring Supplement	944,883
Riverside	Corrections Programs	44,286
Riverside	Financial Investigations	166,666
Riverside	Task Forces	75,000
Sacramento	Corrections Program	50,000
Sacramento	Crime Prevention	100,000
Sacramento	Improved Technology	700,000
Sacramento	Innovative Drug Programs	232,211
Sacramento	Police Hiring Supplement	1,929,853
Sacramento	Task Forces	2,820,561
Salinas	Crime Prevention	49,000
San Bernardino	Corrections Programs	50,000
San Bernardino	Police Hiring Supplement	1,439,195
San Diego	Crime Prevention	199,879
San Diego	Financial Investigations	349,999
San Diego	Police Operations	1,000,000
San Diego	Task Forces	100,000
San Diego	Weed and Seed	550,000
San Francisco	Corrections Programs	40,680
San Jose	Domestic Violence	100,000
San Jose	Weed and Seed	428,330
San Juan Bautista	Police Hiring Supplement	75,000
Santa Ana	Corrections Programs	37,750
Santa Ana	Weed and Seed	550,000
Santa Cruz	Police Hiring Supplement	150,000
Shafter	Police Hiring Supplement	75,000
South Gate	Police Hiring Supplement	199,030
Stockton	Police Hiring Supplement	1,377,264
Victorville	Police Hiring Supplement	304,493
Visalia	Police Hiring Supplement	205,598
Watsonville	Police Hiring Supplement	180,969
Colorado		
Aurora	Police Hiring Supplement	1,950,000
Aurora	Task Forces	400,000
Denver	Innovative Drug Programs	2,035,000
Denver	Weed and Seed	630,000
Connecticut		
Bridgeport	Crime Prevention	118,873
Bridgeport	Task Forces	100,000
Hartford	Corrections Programs	50,000
Hartford	Innovative Drug Programs	2,242,996
Hartford	Police Hiring Supplement	975,000
Hartford	Weed and Seed	455,616
Manchester	Police Hiring Supplement	275,580
Middletown	Task Forces	265,000
New Haven	Police Hiring Supplement	981,488
Delaware		
Delmar	Police Hiring Supplement	123,048
New Castle	Police Hiring Supplement	1,745,484
Wilmington	Innovative Drug Programs	50,000
Wilmington	Treatment	1,000,000
Wilmington	Weed and Seed	550,000
District of Columbia		
Washington	Federal Bureau of Investigation	38,926,000
Washington	Corrections Programs	1,000,000
Washington	Court Programs	850,000
Washington	Crime Prevention	3,827,540
Washington	Financial Investigations	379,662
Washington	Innovative Drug Programs	5,166,863
Washington	Task Forces	300,000
Washington	Victim/Witness Assistance	100,000
Washington	Weed and Seed	780,899
Florida		
Bradenton	Weed and Seed	500,000
Bradenton Beach	Police Hiring Supplement	600,000
Florida City	Police Hiring Supplement	330,086
Fort Lauderdale	Financial Investigations	166,666
Fort Meade	Police Hiring Supplement	69,261
Fort Myers	Police Hiring Supplement	600,000
Fort Pierce	Innovative Drug Programs	45,490

Location	Program Description	Funding
Fort Pierce	Police Hiring Supplement	938,215
Gretna	Police Hiring Supplement	179,213
Homestead	Police Hiring Supplement	492,128
Lake Worth	Police Hiring Supplement	225,000
Miami	Police Hiring Supplement	1,950,000
Miami Beach	Police Hiring Supplement	525,000
Ocala	Weed and Seed	456,486
Opalocka	Police Hiring Supplement	368,649
Orlando	Police Hiring Supplement	1,950,000
Palatka	Police Hiring Supplement	315,494
South Bay	Police Hiring Supplement	130,293
Tallahassee	Domestic Violence	50,000
Tallahassee	Financial Investigations	325,200
Tallahassee	Innovative Drug Programs	1,687,809
Tallahassee	Police Hiring Supplement	900,000
Tallahassee	Task Forces	2,330,000
Tampa	Police Hiring Supplement	2,000,000
Tampa	Weed and Seed	922,393
West Palm Beach	Weed and Seed	498,260
Winter Haven	Police Hiring Supplement	403,751
Georgia		
Albany	Police Hiring Supplement	729,783
Atlanta	Crime Prevention	2,500,000
Atlanta	Innovative Drug Programs	2,193,000
Atlanta	Police Hiring Supplement	1,500,000
Atlanta	Task Forces	200,000
Atlanta	Weed and Seed	200,000
Cordele	Police Hiring Supplement	107,163
Decatur	Financial Investigations	166,500
Decatur	Task Forces	70,000
Gainesville	Police Hiring Supplement	165,116
Savannah	Crime Prevention	86,733
Savannah	Weed and Seed	448,808
Thomasville	Police Hiring Supplement	266,017
Hawaii		
Hilo	Police Hiring Supplement	375,000
Honolulu	Corrections Programs	50,000
Idaho		
Caldwell	Innovative Drug Programs	50,000
Caldwell	Police Hiring Supplement	57,929
Meridian	Innovative Drug Programs	48,926
Sandpoint	Police Hiring Supplement	131,316
Wilder	Police Hiring Supplement	60,577
Illinois		
Cairo	Police Hiring Supplement	185,950
Carbondale	Police Hiring Supplement	150,000
Carol Stream	Police Hiring Supplement	177,115
Champaign	Organized/White Collar Crime	1,555,000
Chicago	Crime Prevention	500,000
Chicago	Innovative Drug Programs	400,000
Chicago	Police Hiring Supplement	4,000,000
Chicago	Task Forces	700,000
Chicago	Weed and Seed	597,300
Country Club Hills	Police Hiring Supplement	238,881
East Saint Louis	Police Hiring Supplement	977,270
Kankakee	Police Hiring Supplement	300,000
Moline	Police Hiring Supplement	375,000
Springfield	Corrections Programs	43,585
Springfield	Police Hiring Supplement	352,347
Indiana		
Anderson	Police Hiring Supplement	150,000
East Chicago	Police Hiring Supplement	600,000
Gary	Innovative Drug Programs	2,142,800
Gary	Police Hiring Supplement	749,982
Indianapolis	Task Forces	175,000
Indianapolis	Weed and Seed	414,662
Marion	Police Hiring Supplement	450,000
South Bend	Police Hiring Supplement	750,000
Iowa		
Des Moines	Crime Prevention	60,000
Sioux City	Police Hiring Supplement	750,000
Waterloo	Police Hiring Supplement	975,000
Kansas		
Kansas City	Police Hiring Supplement	750,000
Topeka	Police Hiring Supplement	675,000
Wichita	Innovative Drug Programs	50,000
Wichita	Police Hiring Supplement	1,028,372
Wichita	Task Forces	100,000
Kentucky		
Ashland	Police Hiring Supplement	202,887
Frankfort	Corrections Programs	70,000
Hindman	Police Hiring Supplement	197,114
Louisville	Task Forces	75,000
Morehead	Police Hiring Supplement	205,362
Paducah	Police Hiring Supplement	300,000
Shelbyville	Police Hiring Supplement	156,999
Louisiana		
Baldwin	Police Hiring Supplement	42,561
Grambling	Police Hiring Supplement	143,901
Harvey	Corrections Program	47,300
New Orleans	Police Hiring Supplement	1,266,374
Shreveport	Police Hiring Supplement	1,084,766
Shreveport	Weed and Seed	500,000
Maine		
Augusta	Police Hiring Supplement	300,000
Augusta	Task Forces	100,000
Bath	Corrections Programs	48,514
Portland	Police Hiring Supplement	450,000
Richmond	Innovative Drug Programs	50,000
Wells	Police Hiring Supplement	150,000
Maryland		
Andrews Air Force Base	Air National Guard	10,000
Baltimore	Crime Prevention	50,000
Baltimore	Innovative Drug Programs	2,043,000
Baltimore	Police Hiring Supplement	2,000,000
Lanham	Corrections Programs	429,945
Lanham	Prison Industry	99,808
Leonardtown	Corrections Programs	10,000
Ocean City	Police Hiring Supplement	139,691
Palmer Park	Financial Investigations	166,664
Palmer Park	Police Hiring Supplement	2,100,000
Rockville	BJA Clearinghouse	238,126
Salisbury	Police Hiring Supplement	289,007
Silver Spring	Corrections Programs	139,000
Silver Spring	Treatment	386,205
Massachusetts		
Boston	Crime Prevention	50,000
Boston	Financial Investigations	166,666
Boston	Innovative Drug Programs	200,000
Boston	Police Operations	1,000,000
Boston	Weed and Seed	550,000
Fitchburg	Police Hiring Supplement	525,000
Framingham	Task Forces	1,518,962
Lawrence	Police Hiring Supplement	750,000
Lowell	Police Hiring Supplement	900,000
New Bedford	Police Hiring Supplement	450,000
Sandwich	Police Hiring Supplement	375,000
Springfield	Police Hiring Supplement	1,200,000
Woburn	Police Hiring Supplement	395,331

Location	Program Description	Funding
Michigan		
Ann Arbor	Innovative Drug Programs	200,000
Benton Harbor	Police Hiring Supplement	600,000
Detroit	Police Hiring Supplement	1,500,000
Escanaba	Police Hiring Supplement	75,000
Flint	Police Hiring Supplement	1,000,000
Highland Park	Police Hiring Supplement	663,572
Holland	Weed and Seed	452,281
Kalkaska	Police Hiring Supplement	150,000
Lake City	Police Hiring Supplement	216,889
Saginaw	Police Hiring Supplement	975,000
Minnesota		
Columbia Hts.	Police Hiring Supplement	135,623
Minneapolis	Police Hiring Supplement	750,000
Moorhead	Police Hiring Supplement	361,567
St. Paul	Innovative Drug Programs	200,000
St. Paul	Police Hiring Supplement	750,000
Mississippi		
Duncan	Police Hiring Supplement	21,127
Greenville	Police Hiring Supplement	205,337
Hattiesburg	Police Hiring Supplement	496,167
Philadelphia	Police Hiring Supplement	590,260
Missouri		
Camdenton	Victim/Witness Assistance	150,000
Jefferson City	Police Hiring Supplement	291,345
Kansas City	Financial Investigations	166,666
Kansas City	Police Hiring Supplement	1,950,000
Kansas City	Weed and Seed	650,000
Springfield	Task Forces	1,962,900
St. Louis	Police Hiring Supplement	1,725,000
Montana		
Billings	Police Hiring Supplement	438,922
Nebraska		
Lincoln	Crime Prevention	13,000
Lincoln	Police Hiring Supplement	1,066,590
Omaha	Task Forces	100,000
Omaha	Weed and Seed	550,000
Nevada		
Carson City	Financial Investigations	166,572
Carson City	Police Hiring Supplement	375,000
Las Vegas	Weed and Seed	445,378
Reno	Court Programs	200,000
New Hampshire		
Concord	Corrections Programs	2,116,436
Dover	Police Hiring Supplement	75,000
Manchester	Crime Prevention	200,000
Raymond	Police Hiring Supplement	138,142
New Jersey		
Bayonne	Police Hiring Supplement	450,000
Camden	Police Hiring Supplement	450,000
East Orange	Police Hiring Supplement	525,000
Elizabeth	Innovative Drug Programs	250,000
Irvington	Police Hiring Supplement	385,366
Jersey City	Police Hiring Supplement	1,350,000
Millville	Police Hiring Supplement	225,000
New Brunswick	Police Hiring Supplement	633,856
Newark	Police Hiring Supplement	2,000,000
Salem	Police Hiring Supplement	150,000
Trenton	Court Programs	24,050
Trenton	Police Hiring Supplement	450,000
Trenton	Weed and Seed	2,027,722
West New York	Police Hiring Supplement	525,000

Location	Program Description	Funding
New Mexico		
Albuquerque	Crime Prevention	50,000
Gallup	Police Hiring Supplement	131,922
Grants	Police Hiring Supplement	116,572
Las Cruces	Police Hiring Supplement	412,191
Santa Fe	Task Forces	50,000
New York		
Albany	Innovative Drug Programs	235,000
Albany	Police Hiring Supplement	999,509
Batavia	Crime Prevention	50,000
Buffalo	Police Hiring Supplement	2,000,000
Catskill	Police Hiring Supplement	124,579
Fort Edward	Corrections Programs	48,704
Geneva	Police Hiring Supplement	225,000
Great Neck	Innovative Drug Programs	50,000
Hempstead	Police Hiring Supplement	450,000
Hudson Falls	Police Hiring Supplement	150,000
Medina	Police Hiring Supplement	149,268
Mount Vernon	Police Hiring Supplement	750,000
New York	Corrections Programs	50,000
New York	Financial Investigations	166,666
New York	Task Forces	174,444
New York	Treatment	300,000
New York-Kings	Innovative Drug Programs	250,000
New York-Kings	Task Forces	100,000
Poughkeepsie	Police Hiring Supplement	300,000
Rochester	Innovative Drug Programs	200,000
Schenectady	Police Hiring Supplement	975,000
Spring Valley	Police Hiring Supplement	228,933
Yaphank	Crime Prevention	32,760
North Carolina		
Charlotte	Police Hiring Supplement	1,799,478
Greenville	Police Hiring Supplement	341,141
Kinston	Police Hiring Supplement	300,000
Leland	Police Hiring Supplement	91,270
Lenoir	Police Hiring Supplement	180,505
Raleigh	Crime Prevention	270,255
Raleigh	Innovative Drug Programs	12,543
Wadesboro	Police Hiring Supplement	142,434
Washington	Police Hiring Supplement	170,344
North Dakota		
Bismarck	Task Forces	265,000
Mandan	Police Hiring Supplement	115,239
Ohio		
Cleveland	Police Hiring Supplement	2,000,000
Dayton	Corrections Programs	47,501
Defiance	Police Hiring Supplement	150,000
Dublin	Crime Prevention	50,000
Hamilton	Police Hiring Supplement	225,000
Mansfield	Police Hiring Supplement	548,360
Newark	Police Hiring Supplement	300,000
Portsmouth	Police Hiring Supplement	207,354
Toledo	Police Hiring Supplement	1,476,347
Xenia	Police Hiring Supplement	150,000
Youngstown	Police Hiring Supplement	600,000
Oklahoma		
Norman	Police Hiring Supplement	600,000
Oklahoma City	Police Hiring Supplement	1,125,000
Oregon		
Albany	Police Hiring Supplement	300,000
Corvallis	Police Hiring Supplement	600,000
Eugene	Innovative Drug Programs	165,805
Grants Pass	Corrections Programs	50,000
Hillsboro	Corrections Programs	50,000
Portland	Financial Investigations	166,666
Portland	Innovative Drug Programs	200,000
Roseburg	Police Hiring Supplement	600,000

Location	Program Description	Funding
Pennsylvania		
Chambersburg	Police Hiring Supplement	300,000
Chester	Police Hiring Supplement	675,000
Coatesville	Police Hiring Supplement	268,904
Harrisburg	Police Hiring Supplement	300,000
Harrisburg	Task Forces	2,481,510
Johnstown	Police Hiring Supplement	319,396
Lancaster	Police Hiring Supplement	591,660
Philadelphia	Corrections Programs	1,094,564
Philadelphia	Domestic Violence	150,000
Philadelphia	Police Operations	1,000,000
Philadelphia	Weed and Seed	902,416
Pittsburgh	Crime Prevention	74,368
Pittsburgh	Innovative Drug Programs	199,080
Pittsburgh	Weed and Seed	550,000
Pottstown	Police Hiring Supplement	125,183
Reading	Police Hiring Supplement	750,000
Wilkinsburg	Police Hiring Supplement	375,000
Williamsport	Task Forces	250,000
Wynnewood	Crime Prevention	150,000
Puerto Rico		
San Juan	Crime Prevention	50,000
Rhode Island		
Cranston	Corrections Programs	48,858
Providence	Police Hiring Supplement	1,213,156
South Carolina		
Charleston	Weed and Seed	550,000
Columbia	Corrections Programs	582,687
Columbia	Financial Investigations	166,666
Columbia	Innovative Drug Programs	50,000
Columbia	Task Forces	500,000
Georgetown	Police Hiring Supplement	203,965
Greenville	Police Hiring Supplement	232,217
Lancaster	Police Hiring Supplement	262,926
North Charleston	Police Hiring Supplement	899,816
Summerville	Police Hiring Supplement	377,510
Sumter	Innovative Drug Programs	500,000
West Columbia	Police Hiring Supplement	150,000
South Dakota		
Pierre	Corrections Programs	48,271
Rapid City	Police Hiring Supplement	592,967
Tennessee		
Cleveland	Police Hiring Supplement	245,772
Dyersburg	Police Hiring Supplement	213,516
Jackson	Police Hiring Supplement	460,207
Knoxville	Police Operations	1,000,000
Memphis	Police Hiring Supplement	1,500,000
Nashville	Task Forces	2,761,919
Union City	Police Hiring Supplement	110,455
Texas		
Austin	Financial Investigations	183,333
Austin	Innovative Drug Programs	200,000
Beaumont	Corrections Programs	370,351
Beaumont	Police Hiring Supplement	600,000
Dallas	Police Hiring Supplement	2,100,000
Edinburg	Police Hiring Supplement	292,500
Fort Worth	Innovative Drug Programs	40,056
Fort Worth	Weed and Seed	943,690
Houston	Police Hiring Supplement	2,100,000
Lancaster	Police Hiring Supplement	300,000
Port Arthur	Police Hiring Supplement	1,000,000
San Antonio	Police Hiring Supplement	3,000,000
San Antonio	Weed and Seed	1,083,245
San Benito	Police Hiring Supplement	348,056
Waxahachie	Police Hiring Supplement	212,497

Location	Program Description	Funding
Utah		
Murray	Task Forces	150,000
Ogden	Police Hiring Supplement	287,027
Salt Lake City	Corrections Programs	23,248
Salt Lake City	Innovative Drug Programs	2,234,732
Salt Lake City	Police Hiring Supplement	1,050,000
Vermont		
Rutland	Police Hiring Supplement	150,000
Winooski	Police Hiring Supplement	67,643
Virginia		
Alexandria	Court Programs	248,674
Alexandria	Crime Prevention	514,680
Alexandria	Domestic Violence	549,955
Alexandria	Financial Investigations	249,955
Alexandria	Innovative Drug Programs	324,945
Arlington	Task Forces	2,000,000
Hampton	Police Hiring Supplement	1,000,000
Marion	Police Hiring Supplement	114,297
McLean	Crime Prevention	299,945
McLean	Public Housing	224,818
Newport News	Police Hiring Supplement	1,500,000
Petersburg	Police Hiring Supplement	366,447
Richmond	Crime Prevention	49,857
Richmond	Domestic Violence	200,000
Richmond	Task Forces	929,640
Richmond	Weed and Seed	550,000
Virginia Beach	Police Hiring Supplement	1,991,415
Williamsburg	Court Programs	749,924
Washington		
Brewster	Police Hiring Supplement	150,000
Kelso	Police Hiring Supplement	225,000
Olympia	Crime Prevention	49,915
Olympia	Police Hiring Supplement	222,088
Palouse	Police Hiring Supplement	57,061
Pasco	Police Hiring Supplement	300,000
Seattle	Crime Prevention	246,000
Seattle	Innovative Drug Programs	50,000
Seattle	Police Hiring Supplement	1,452,390
Seattle	Weed and Seed	911,046
Shelton	Crime Prevention	114,175
Spokane	Corrections Programs	20,618
Spokane	Innovative Drug Programs	200,000
Toppenish	Police Hiring Supplement	267,326
West Virginia		
Beckley	Police Hiring Supplement	168,087
Charleston	Crime Prevention	49,800
Charleston	Innovative Drug Programs	216,064
Charleston	Police Hiring Supplement	768,978
Martinsburg	Police Hiring Supplement	190,284
South Charleston	Task Forces	232,898
Wisconsin		
Beloit	Police Hiring Supplement	450,000
Fond du Lac	Police Hiring Supplement	139,791
Keshena	Crime Prevention	49,635
Madison	Police Hiring Supplement	150,000
Madison	Task Forces	100,000
Madison	Weed and Seed	1,174,616
Milwaukee	Police Hiring Supplement	975,000
Milwaukee	Weed and Seed	411,078
Oshkosh	Police Hiring Supplement	225,000
South Milwaukee	Police Hiring Supplement	84,581
Wyoming		
Casper	Police Hiring Supplement	450,000
Cheyenne	Task Forces	35,000
Total Number of Awards		**542**
Total Amount of Awards		**$295,918,080**

Bureau of Justice Assistance Byrne Formula Subgrants
Fiscal Year 1994* Totals by State and Purpose Area

Fiscal Year 1994	Purpose 1 Demand Reduction	Purpose 2 Task Forces	Purpose 3 Eradication	Purpose 4 Crime Prevention	Purpose 5 Property Crime	Purpose 6 Organized White Collar Crime	Purpose 7 Police Operations	Purpose 8 Career Criminal	Purpose 9 Financial Investi-gations	Purpose 10 Court Programs	Purpose 11 Corrections Programs	Purpose 12 Prison Industry	Purpose 13 Treatment	Purpose 14 Victim/ Witness Assistance	Purpose 15 Improved Technology	Purpose 16 Innovative Drug Programs	Purpose 17 Public Housing	Purpose 18 Domestic Violence	Purpose 19 Evaluation	Purpose 20 Detention Alternatives	Purpose 21 Street Sales	Purpose 99 Admini-stration	Fiscal Year Grant Total	Awarded**	Unawarded***
Alabama	64,357	4,210,755	0	0	0	0	0	126,856	0	0	88,198	0	0	0	618,350	124,266	0	53,824	0	0	0	0	5,930,808	5,286,606	644,202
Alaska	11,558	1,131,612	0	0	0	0	9,946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122,575	0	0	0	0	0	95,352	0	1,698,809	1,371,043	327,766
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	740,891	0	740,891
Arizona	46,775	4,680,540	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,463	0	0	0	278,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	382,550	5,568,808	5,413,768	155,040
Arkansas	0	3,094,302	0	0	0	0	0	334,417	0	79,038	61,552	0	0	0	192,990	90,014	0	0	0	0	0	159,927	3,859,809	4,012,240	(152,431)
California	199,893	23,553,711	2,144,413	18,425	0	0	0	544,055	199,691	2,404,947	1,839,378	0	0	0	3,519,757	0	0	0	0	54,900	1,797,741	0	37,807,808	36,276,911	1,530,897
Colorado	18,932	1,549,810	0	419,651	0	0	0	0	0	159,934	605,059	0	264,065	0	511,142	0	0	0	0	0	0	513,681	5,136,809	4,042,274	1,094,535
Connecticut	904,500	22,500	0	52,500	0	0	133,950	381,450	0	0	4,050	0	1,692,463	35,625	0	0	0	7,500	0	1,416,804	62,040	0	4,911,808	4,713,382	198,426
Delaware	0	0	0	5,530	0	0	0	45,000	0	0	0	26,250	191,775	0	611,880	556,549	0	0	0	0	0	151,027	1,820,808	1,588,011	232,797
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233,000	0	0	0	0	729,000	0	0	0	65,500	0	0	142,800	1,437,300	1,171,300	266,000
Florida	41,030	1,542,774	136,691	1,395,214	0	0	226,230	147,845	272,471	134,114	2,584,903	0	5,135,619	0	2,177,475	875,495	0	143,402	0	20,766	563,984	363,277	17,083,809	15,761,290	1,322,519
Georgia	1,204,100	4,580,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247,000	392,500	0	544,000	0	0	30,000	16,000	0	0	0	0	0	9,049,808	7,014,400	2,035,408
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	948,600	0	948,600
Hawaii	8,250	250,500	57,000	22,500	0	0	0	191,250	246,590	138,750	0	0	116,250	0	165,510	0	0	387,555	0	0	0	0	2,050,200	1,584,155	466,045
Idaho	278,843	357,918	0	0	0	0	0	169,262	0	0	670,665	0	0	0	0	315,313	0	0	49,889	0	0	216,700	2,270,809	2,058,590	212,219
Illinois	543,448	3,338,297	0	484,725	0	0	182,083	129,047	71,298	235,233	2,773,225	0	0	0	636,604	3,179,236	0	0	0	55,432	595,210	0	14,868,809	12,223,838	2,644,971
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,750,809	0	7,750,809
Iowa	143,091	2,404,030	0	0	0	0	6,000	0	0	0	207,713	0	406,008	0	597,260	0	0	261,889	62,799	0	0	0	4,351,809	4,088,790	263,019
Kansas	397,229	1,578,027	0	574,410	0	0	85,711	0	0	54,685	0	0	0	0	43,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,500	0	4,007,809	2,743,562	1,264,247
Kentucky	259,643	1,956,253	479,883	385,035	0	25,116	0	0	0	104,625	0	0	0	0	1,790,430	0	0	93,604	0	0	0	0	5,476,809	5,094,589	382,220
Louisiana	81,918	363,746	29,400	0	0	0	59,840	214,000	99,310	57,806	19,151	0	72,000	0	480,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,982	6,110,809	1,493,244	4,617,565
Maine	0	1,026,000	0	141,438	0	0	0	0	0	0	84,953	0	0	0	107,350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,131,200	1,359,741	771,459
Maryland	434,049	257,217	0	477,061	0	18,709	147,680	70,650	0	232,663	391,872	0	6,000	0	322,943	586,808	52,980	104,563	120,000	789,640	651,635	0	6,851,809	4,664,470	2,187,339
Massachusetts	259,975	694,960	0	1,328,308	0	0	178,000	110,000	0	224,473	1,155,422	0	206,037	25,050	818,143	1,015,029	0	142,800	0	75,000	0	0	7,243,200	6,233,197	1,010,003
Michigan	0	5,714,213	0	0	0	0	0	1,082,090	0	741,389	0	0	0	0	1,614,948	1,565,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,252,809	10,717,790	1,535,019
Minnesota	0	2,960,000	0	797,256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	311,850	171,300	0	0	0	0	108,052	0	5,613,300	4,348,458	1,264,842
Mississippi	0	2,067,049	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25,950	149,920	0	0	178,812	0	0	0	0	90,000	0	144,009	0	4,115,808	2,655,740	1,460,068
Missouri	1,062,110	2,418,632	0	295,050	0	0	406,000	63,000	0	291,015	1,286,634	0	0	0	423,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,191,809	6,245,926	945,883
Montana	149,538	1,334,834	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,039	200,000	0	0	15,109	0	119,262	72,810	0	1,981,809	1,912,592	69,217
Nebraska	254,310	1,950,731	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159,184	0	0	174,415	0	140,500	54,860	0	0	0	0	0	76,000	2,913,808	2,810,000	103,808
Nevada	480,247	1,368,309	0	0	0	0	20,000	97,456	0	0	0	0	55,720	0	1,250	0	0	0	32,964	0	0	160,000	2,580,809	2,215,946	364,863
New Hampshire	199,350	1,019,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182,144	0	0	0	131,600	0	0	0	0	270,825	0	111,000	2,323,809	1,914,109	409,700
New Jersey	0	3,914,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	998,731	0	0	0	0	0	604,314	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,287,809	5,517,297	4,770,512
New Mexico	494,216	928,000	0	0	0	0	230,000	60,000	0	40,000	0	0	70,500	0	35,835	132,287	0	338,392	80,000	0	0	0	2,883,809	2,409,230	474,579
New York	50,000	6,816,384	0	90,000	0	0	0	0	0	981,060	0	0	515,000	0	67,500	135,000	507,409	0	0	0	0	0	20,251,800	9,162,353	11,089,447
North Carolina	0	0	0	1,069,755	1,092,307	0	219,613	84,460	0	241,106	505,005	0	0	0	453,772	800,262	186,500	226,617	0	0	0	0	9,158,809	4,879,397	4,279,412
North Dakota	0	922,363	0	60,553	0	0	28,512	0	0	0	199,096	0	40,435	0	207,499	0	0	100,209	0	7,200	7,200	175,681	1,756,809	1,748,748	8,061
Northern Marianas (MP)	0	231,061	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,246	0	0	50,000	0	0	0	36,492	364,917	335,799	29,118
Ohio	105,525	3,113,426	7,652	1,241,906	0	0	0	72,150	0	482,453	1,566,878	0	385,036	802,626	1,010,558	0	0	105,185	256,634	1,345,449	108,410	60,443	14,135,809	10,664,331	3,471,478
Oklahoma	1,448,285	1,239,021	56,100	58,800	0	0	161,570	10,069	0	0	184,283	0	292,551	15,000	450,589	313,650	0	284,427	0	97,487	0	0	4,828,809	4,611,832	216,977
Oregon	0	539,512	0	467,943	0	0	0	0	0	0	650,291	0	535,380	0	190,000	200,000	0	299,885	413,690	0	0	0	4,548,809	3,296,701	1,252,108
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	497,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,804,001	0	22,500	321,358	1,518,609	350,000	0	406,972	0	1,289,946	0	0	15,319,808	6,210,886	9,108,922
Puerto Rico	0	450,037	0	0	0	110,000	155,000	0	0	281,657	1,050,264	0	550,736	165,000	260,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,198,808	3,022,694	2,176,114
Rhode Island	96,223	58,505	0	90,598	0	0	112,172	0	0	324,756	260,840	0	0	0	356,007	0	0	37,500	3,900	0	0	0	1,883,700	1,340,501	543,199
South Carolina	537,392	1,024,061	0	718,035	104,802	0	118,843	0	0	892,047	845,230	0	0	15,296	298,440	0	0	0	0	0	320,288	300,000	5,295,808	5,174,434	121,374
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,846,809	0	1,846,809
Tennessee	15,468	1,883,368	71,280	519,553	0	9,940	292,876	61,174	239,886	732,171	551,705	0	526,358	11,015	950,085	115,875	7,500	344,363	0	175,000	77,843	0	6,989,809	6,585,460	404,349
Texas	113,758	15,223,631	0	44,168	0	0	432,347	483,837	214,769	3,017,597	0	0	0	0	1,748,156	0	0	0	0	105,512	0	0	22,053,809	21,383,775	670,034
Utah	0	1,498,381	0	0	0	0	287,528	0	275,239	0	233,757	0	40,371	0	200,916	62,835	0	0	0	250,000	0	100,000	3,160,809	2,949,027	211,782
Vermont	0	738,749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	130,875	0	0	0	0	100,000	320,000	85,058	1,417,500	1,409,682	7,818
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,119,808	100,000	1,019,808
Virginia	37,831	368,317	0	1,197,328	0	0	195,092	0	0	44,247	284,539	0	677,592	221,788	1,549,153	0	0	0	0	30,593	2,247,783	1,251,469	8,603,809	8,105,732	498,077
Washington	93,000	4,602,000	0	629,189	0	0	0	0	0	215,000	0	673,000	0	0	351,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,123,809	6,563,189	560,620
West Virginia	1,244,535	1,351,988	0	0	0	0	33,611	0	0	0	326,480	0	0	0	187,800	60,000	0	10,000	0	0	221,590	56,431	3,159,809	3,492,435	(332,626)
Wisconsin	18,054	2,422,913	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192,664	0	0	139,537	708,993	635,693	0	0	0	0	0	624,982	0	6,969,808	4,742,836	2,226,972
Wyoming	375,265	829,462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138,323	0	0	1,554,809	1,343,050	211,759
TOTALS	**11,672,698**	**123,582,141**	**2,982,419**	**13,082,431**	**1,197,109**	**163,765**	**3,722,604**	**4,478,068**	**1,619,254**	**14,002,295**	**20,985,171**	**799,250**	**12,660,348**	**2,521,602**	**27,167,306**	**11,338,243**	**770,389**	**3,413,796**	**1,176,376**	**6,342,139**	**8,029,429**	**4,358,518**	**358,000,000**	**276,065,351**	**81,934,649**

* Fiscal year 1994 is from October 1, 1993, through September 30, 1994
** Awarded: As reported by the States.
*** Unawarded: All funds are allocated by the States to a Purpose Area at the time of BJA approval of initial awards; however, all funds may not be fully awarded to the implementing agency until the grant period is complete. Grant periods can be up to 4 years. Further unawarded funds may represent funds not yet reported as awarded by the States.

BJA Funded Publications 1994 Listing

To obtain copies of these documents, contact the BJA Clearinghouse at 800–688–4252. Please use the inventory number listed after the title of the document when ordering.

Assessing the Effectiveness of Criminal Justice Programs: Assessment and Evaluation, Handbook Series No. 1 (Justice Research and Statistics Association, NCJ 148452)

Assessment of Violent Crime: Surveys and Methods (Community Research Associates, NCJ 150312)

Assets Seizure and Forfeiture: A Case Law Compendium (National Criminal Justice Association, NCJ 153523)

Assets Seizure and Forfeiture: Developing and Maintaining a State Capability (National Criminal Justice Association and Florence V. Burden Foundation, NCJ 153522)

Building and Crossing Bridges: Refugees and Law Enforcement Working Together (National Crime Prevention Council and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children, Youth and Families, NCJ 150047)

Bureau of Justice Assistance Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1993 (NCJ 149978)

Business Alliance: Planning for Business and Community Partnerships (NCJ 148657)

Capital Cases Benchbook (National Judicial College and American Bar Association, NCJ 148216)

Correctional Boot Camps and Reintegration Programs: A Report on Issues and Options (Criminal Justice Associates, NCJ 154113)

Correctional Options Grant Program: FY 1994 Discretionary Program Application Kit (NCJ 149079)

The Denial of Federal Benefits Under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988: Implementation Issues for State Courts (Justice Research and Statistics Association, NCJ 148451)

Developing Performance Measures for Criminal Justice Programs: Assessment and Evaluation, Handbook Series No. 2 (Justice Research and Statistics Association, NCJ 148453)

Drug Case Management and Treatment Intervention Strategies in the State and Local Courts, Volume I (American University, NCJ 148796)

Drug Case Management and Treatment Intervention Strategies in the State and Local Courts, Volume II (Excerpt) (American University, NCJ 152688)

Drug Night Courts: The Cook County Experience (NCJ 147185)

Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Fact Sheet (FS000034)

Expedited Drug Case Management (American University, NCJ 144534)

FY 1994 Discretionary Program Plan (SL000082)

FY 1994 Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Fact Sheet (FS000064)

Justice Applications of Computer Animation, (Search Group, Inc., and National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics, NCJ 154905)

Membership and Service Activity of the RISS (Regional Information Sharing Systems) Projects 1991–1993 (Institute for Intergovernmental Research, NCJ 153034)

National Service and Public Safety: Partnerships for Safer Communities (National Crime Prevention Council, NCJ 146842)

Neighborhood-Oriented Policing in Rural Communities: A Program Planning Guide (NCJ 143709)

Partnerships To Prevent Youth Violence (NCJ 148459)

Prosecutorial Response to Drug Abuse and Violent Crime: Highlighted Programs From the State Annual Reports (Justice Research and Statistics Association, NCJ 151758)

Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act (FS000066)

Restructuring Intensive Supervision Programs: Applying What Works (American Probation and Parole Association, NCJ 153734)

Safe Haven Program: FY 1994 Discretionary Program Application Kit (NCJ 149080)

Standards for Adult Correctional Boot Camp Programs (American Correctional Association, NCJ 150069)

State Annual Reports, 1993: Executive Summaries (Justice Research and Statistics Association, NCJ 147482)

State and Local Conference on Responding to Change and Meeting Future Needs, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3–6, 1993 (Justice Research and Statistics Association, NCJ 147481)

State and Local Programs: Treatment, Rehabilitation, and Education (Justice Research and Statistics Association, NCJ 148456)

Taking the Offensive to Prevent Crime: How Seven Cities Did It (National Crime Prevention Council, NCJ 151532)

Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action (NCJ 148457)

Uniting Communities Through Crime Prevention (National Crime Prevention Council, NCJ 151380)

Working as Partners With Community Groups (NCJ 148458)

Working Together To Stop the Violence: A Blueprint for Safer Communities; Crime Prevention Month, October 1994 (National Crime Prevention Council, NCJ 149682)

This publication was supported by cooperative agreement number 95–DD–BX–K001 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice to Community Research Associates, Inc.

BJA

Triad Program in action. Bridgeport, Connecticut, Police Department volunteers escorting senior citizens living in high crime areas to a safe shopping trip. Now in 21 States, the Triad Program brings together law enforcement agencies, nonprofit organizations, and community groups to protect the aged from crime.

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