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

Solutions for Safer Communities

FY 2003

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

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

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate:

Pursuant to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690), in accordance with Section 522, I am pleased to transmit the Bureau of Justice Assistance Annual Report for Fiscal Year 2003.

Respectfully submitted,

Domingo S. Herraiz
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Washington, D.C.
December 2004

Message From the Director

A component of the U.S. Department of Justice, the Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) was created to help local, state, and tribal governments improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system and to reduce and prevent crime in communities across America.

So much more than a check-writing agency, today BJA's training, technical assistance, and diverse products support jurisdictions in their search to find the most effective use of federal justice resources. This Report to Congress not only provides fiscal and programmatic details of BJA efforts in fiscal year 2003, but also demonstrates—through quantitative and qualitative data—the positive, long-lasting impact strategic planning has on crime and terrorism.

With the solid foundation begun by my predecessor, Richard Nedelkoff, I am honored to be building "One BJA," where our Planning, Programs, and Policy Offices collectively identify, design, and deliver quality services based on research and the needs of our constituents. To succeed in this mission, BJA constantly checks its course with where it began, what works today, and what is ahead of the curve.

From the rural law enforcement department discovering an effective and low-cost response to a local crime hotspot to a faith-based group offering reintegrating offenders the skills needed to make good decisions and live better lives, BJA is at the front lines of our communities. BJA's greatest strength is in the men and women who author America's best crime enforcement, reduction, and prevention practices. Together, we will deliver extraordinary results.

Domingo S. Herraiz
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance

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SECTION ONE

An Overview of the Year

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

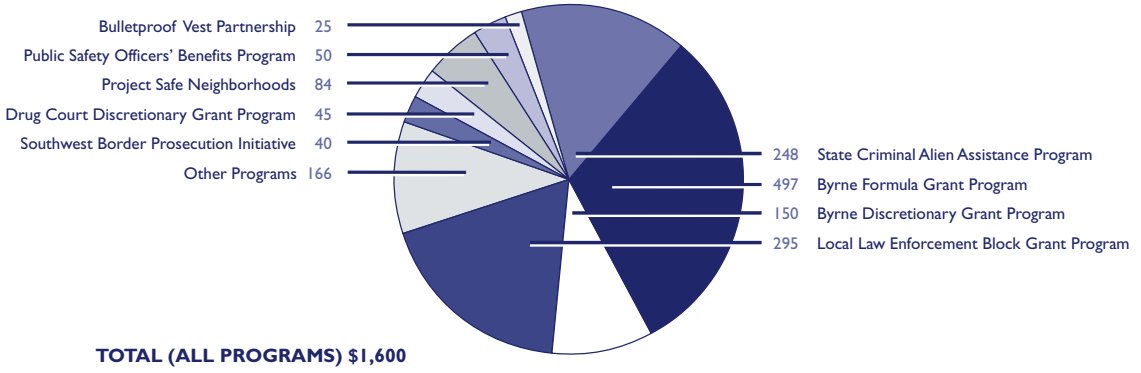
In fiscal year (FY) 2003, BJA continued to support diverse programs that facilitated local criminal justice strategies that bring safety to our communities. BJA provided this support to all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the 5 U.S. territories, as well as thousands of local governments, organizations, institutions, and community groups. BJA funding and technical assistance are vital to this nation's communities that lack the resources needed to create an effective criminal justice system.

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

In FY 2003, BJA administered nearly $500 million in Byrne formula grants and nearly $150 million in Byrne discretionary grants, which were awarded as directed by Congress. Formula funds were awarded to the states and territories, which then made subawards to state and local units of government and to nonprofit organizations. Discretionary funds were awarded directly to state and local jurisdictions, American Indian tribes, individual criminal justice agencies, and nonprofit organizations. BJA administered nearly $260 million in LLEBG grants in FY 2003, making awards to more than 2,900 jurisdictions.

In FY 2003, BJA also published *Principles and Promises: BJA's Plan for the Future* (www.ncjrs.org/bja/pandp/index.html), which identifies guiding principles and offers a series of promises that have guided our work in the field. The promises represent our long-term commitment to facilitating the important work of local and

FY 2003 Appropriations for BJA-Administered Programs (in $ millions)



state criminal justice systems. At BJA we have measured ourselves against the promises that were made, and examples of what we have done to fulfill our promises are provided within each chapter of this annual report.

In FY 2003, BJA's focus was clear: to promote the value of BJA as more than a check-writing agency and to develop a practical strategy that allowed BJA to offer products and services based on the law enforcement and justice needs identified by local, state, and tribal communities. BJA worked toward accomplishing these goals by adhering to the following themes:

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

Combined, these directions have helped BJA to provide services that meet the field's needs. BJA's greatest strength is its willingness to listen and to become an active partner with the field, supporting and promoting the best crime enforcement, reduction, and prevention practices. As BJA continues to act on the aforementioned themes, we will provide you with updates on our web site and through our annual report.

Fiscal Year 2003 Programs

Crime Prevention

Preventing crime and making communities safer requires the active cooperation of community members. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) provides resources that enable community organizations and individuals to collaborate with law enforcement agencies to keep communities safe. Our goal is to strengthen partnerships and provide resources to help those in the field build on their success and embark on new initiatives.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program

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

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

Using these goals as the foundation for their crime prevention programs, states experienced many successes. For example, using Byrne funds, the North Carolina Governor's Next Step for Youth Initiative awarded a grant to Wilson Families in Action, Inc., which used the funds to establish parent leaders through the North Carolina Parent Drug Prevention Corps (Parent Corps). Parent Corps distributed drug prevention information to more than 125,000 parents and more than 1,100 parent education classes, and it provided more than 1,000 family education classes. Parent Corps instructed its parent leaders on North Carolina's state initiatives to reduce underage drinking and prevent tobacco use by minors.

In New Hampshire, Byrne funds supported the Youth-At-Risk Crime Prevention Programs. The goal of these programs was to reduce the rate of juvenile crime by providing at-risk youth with early and intensive intervention programs that encouraged collaboration with local schools, the police department, the juvenile

service department, community leaders and organizations, and families. Representatives from the New Hampshire Department of Justice and selected collaborators worked with both national and state representatives of Big Brothers Big Sisters to develop a plan for expanding mentoring services throughout the state.

Granite State Youth Mentors, the organization created in 2001 to implement the business plan for this initiative, used an FY 2003 Byrne Formula Grant subgrant of approximately $94,000 to continue efforts to increase public awareness about the agency and mentoring, offer training and technical assistance services to support existing mentoring projects, and assist in starting new mentoring projects. The project provided 3 training institutes, which a total of 75 mentoring program professionals attended; 3 program directors forums, which a total of 30 professionals attended; 26 outreach workshops for community and civic groups; and mentor training programs throughout the state that a total of 125 professionals attended.

In addition to the Byrne Formula Grant support awarded to the Granite State Youth Mentors, seven local mentoring agencies received approximately $250,000 in Byrne funding to enhance the youth mentoring services in communities around the state. The projects matched nearly 380 at-risk youth with adult mentors so the youth could get the adult support and encouragement they need.

Byrne funding also helped Des Moines, Iowa achieve its goal to enhance citizen participation in local-level prevention and intervention projects and improve community response to issues involving substance abuse and violent crime. Funds were used to support the Rock in Prevention (RIP) Program, which uses topical songs and theatrical performances to teach children in kindergarten through grade 12 how to make happy, healthy drug-free choices. The RIP Program's curriculum included followup guides for teachers and reinforcement audiotapes for students and teachers to increase retention.

During FY 2003, approximately 670 high school students were recruited and trained to assist in the theatrical performances and be role models to elementary school students. Approximately 14,240 elementary students attended the performances. Also, about 4,800 teachers, prevention professionals, parents, and visitors attended the performances and/or received prevention information. A survey found that 97 percent of the students felt RIP helped them to learn refusal skills; 97 percent thought RIP helped them to see that they can have fun without using drugs; and 92 percent reported that the high school mentors helped them believe they could grow up and be successful.

Citizen Corps

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

Citizen Corps (www.citizencorps.gov), a vital component of USA Freedom Corps, was created to help coordinate community involvement and volunteerism to make our communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to any emergency situation. It provides opportunities for people to participate in a range of measures to protect their

families, homes, and communities from the threats of crime, terrorism, and disasters of all kinds. Citizen Corps is coordinated nationally by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP) in partnership with the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Citizen Corps programs build on the successful efforts that have been in place in many communities around the country to prevent crime and respond to emergencies. It has four components: Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS), the National Neighborhood Watch Program, the Community Emergency Response Team, and the Medical Reserve Corps. Programs such as these are the foundation for Citizen Corps and its national approach to citizen participation in community safety.

BJA administers VIPS and the National Neighborhood Watch Program. To help promote these programs, BJA participated in the planning, management, and seminar presentations for the second annual National Citizen Corps Conference, which was held July 28–31, 2003 in Washington, D.C. Assistant Attorney General Deborah J. Daniels spoke about the programs. The conference attracted more than 250 people from local, state, affiliate, and partner programs, reflecting the growth in Citizen Corps councils in the past year. Attendees were able to gain information about Citizen Corps programs and affiliates, network with one another, and give their input to the Office of Citizen Corps on issues of importance to them.

Volunteers in Police Service

Launched in May 2002, VIPS is managed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), in partnership with and on behalf of the White House Office of the USA Freedom Corps, Citizen Corps, and BJA. As of August 2004, the VIPS Program included more than 970 registered law enforcement volunteer programs, representing nearly 70,000 volunteers in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The VIPS Program maintains a comprehensive web site (www.policevolunteers.org) that contains descriptions and contact information for all registered programs, resource information, an online newsletter, a moderated discussion group, and numerous documents vital to a law enforcement volunteer program. By the end of FY 2003, the VIPS Program's web site had received more than 7.2 million hits.

In 2003, a BJA-funded manual, *Volunteer Programs: Enhancing Public Safety by Leveraging Resources* (www.policevolunteers.org/resources/guide), was released to help police chiefs, sheriffs, and other executives establish or enhance a law enforcement volunteer program. The manual included information about issues to consider when developing a program, sample documents, and profiles of existing law enforcement volunteer programs.

National Neighborhood Watch Program

The National Neighborhood Watch Program (www.USAonwatch.org) provides communities with a crime prevention and terrorism awareness infrastructure that brings together local officials, law enforcement, and volunteers. Neighborhood Watch, administered by the National Sheriffs' Association, in collaboration

"It's more important than ever to find innovative ways to assist law enforcement in protecting our communities. VIPS is a creative solution that harnesses a very powerful resource—citizen volunteers."

—U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft, in reference to Volunteers in Police Service

"For two decades, Americans . . . have joined forces with local law enforcement on the first Tuesday in August to promote police-community partnerships and help create safe and vibrant neighborhoods. . . . I commend this year's participants for supporting anti-crime programs and drug prevention awareness. I also salute National Night Out organizers for their dedicated efforts. By joining together to fight crime, we help make our neighborhoods safer for all."

—President George W. Bush

with IACP, the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), and state and local Citizen Corps Councils throughout the country, continues to work to prevent crime, prepare the community for all hazards, and create neighborhood cohesion through volunteering and information sharing.

In January 2002, President Bush called on Neighborhood Watch to double the number of groups it has throughout the nation by January 2004. In response, BJA participated in the Citizen Corps Strategic Planning Meeting with representatives from other agencies within DOJ, FEMA, HHS, and the USA Freedom Corps Office to set goals and objectives and develop strategies to meet the President's challenge. In turn, the program exceeded the President's goal by more than doubling the number of registered Neighborhood Watch programs throughout the country by the end of calendar year 2003.

In addition, NCPC continued to assist in the marketing and outreach of Neighborhood Watch by highlighting the program at its national conference and updating its Neighborhood Watch public service announcement (PSA), which encouraged citizens to volunteer. The 700,000 hits on its web site represented a 31 percent increase over FY 2002, demonstrating real growth in community interest and a desire to volunteer.

National Night Out

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

On August 5, 2003, these communities participated in the 20th Annual National Night Out. The NNO spirit continued even after the event through local and national awards programs and related activities. In all, 34 million people from families, communities, civic organizations, businesses, and law enforcement agencies across the nation participated in NNO activities in FY 2003.

Project ChildSafe

BJA continued to be an active partner in Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), a nationwide commitment to reduce gun crime in America (see page 11 for more information about this program). One component of PSN, Project ChildSafe (www.projectchildsafe.org), was greatly expanded in 2003 to support efforts to reduce gun crime. This nationwide firearms safety program teaches firearm owners how to properly store and safely handle their weapons. Through the distribution of gunlocks and gun safety information, Project ChildSafe works to prevent children from accessing loaded firearms in the home.

President Bush set a goal to distribute 65 million locks to all gun owners in the country. BJA continued its partnership with the National Shooting Sports Foundation (NSSF) (www.nssf.org), which administers the program and works with state governors and local officials to raise awareness of firearm safety and to promote the availability of the safety kits, and worked with NSSF to develop a nationwide distribution plan for gunlocks in 2003. Through August 2004, Project ChildSafe had distributed nearly 20 million safety kits in more than 13,000 communities in 50 states

Project ChildSafe: Success Stories

Project ChildSafe has helped many families throughout the country establish a safer home environment. The following story is typical of the stories one hears when attending a gunlock distribution event:

"I would like to thank you and the Herscher (Illinois) Police Department for Project ChildSafe. I am an auxiliary police officer with the Kankakee County Sheriff's Department. I have a revolver in my home, and I also have a very curious 5 1/2-year-old son. I had seen a sign in Herscher about this ChildSafe locks for guns. They were given out for free at the Herscher Village Hall. I went in and received one of these. I was pleasantly surprised at how secure these were. I think this program is a purely wonderful thing."

A mother from Arizona wrote Arizona's Secretary of State to extend her thanks after she received a free gunlock and to relate a story about her 5-year-old daughter, Shelbie:

"Shelbie had been rummaging through our stuff to find more coins and she found that gun, she opened that gun [case], and she played with that gun with her friend. . . . I was just about to go and tell her that she is not supposed to get into my things . . . and then I realized what could have happened if she [had done] that four days sooner [before the free gunlock was installed]. . . . I have never been so scared and happy and mad. . . . You saved a life and you kept a family whole."

and 5 U.S. territories. A fleet of 15 trucks delivered the safety kits and the "safe storage" message to all 50 states and 5 U.S. territories. The education component, in which comprehensive, state-specific television, radio, and print media campaigns are implemented to reinforce firearms safety, was a significant element of the overall effort.

In addition, in spring 2003, in response to a shooting accident that involved a police officer's child, Project ChildSafe donated 33,000 gunlocks to the New York Police Department—enough to cover all sworn officers—through the Patrolmen's Benevolent Fund. Funding received from FY 2003 and FY 2004 appropriations ensures that lock distributions will continue into 2005. The goal is to ensure that every firearm-owning household in the nation has a gunlock.

National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign

NCPC (www.ncpc.org), through its partnership with BJA, continued to reach millions of citizens through the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign. The campaign uses a variety of strategies, including a multimedia forum, to provide crime prevention resources to children, adults, and families to make their neighborhoods and communities safer. In FY 2003, the award-winning PSA that was developed as part of the campaign leveraged $91.2 million in donated print space and air time, almost three times as much as the average public service campaign.

NCPC produces and distributes 87,500 copies of the Crime Prevention Month Kit annually to celebrate October as crime prevention month. The kit is designed as a 12-month calendar covering crime prevention topics. It includes reproducible brochures, information on McGruff the Crime Dog® licensed products, and an extensive list of web sites related to crime prevention. More than 400,000 copies of the kit's reproducible materials are made for local use each year. The campaign also reaches a broad audience through NCPC's web site, which had more than 1.5 million page views in 2003.

In support of President Bush's challenge to increase community involvement in Neighborhood Watch programs, NCPC

produced television and radio PSAs in 2003 to encourage participation and promote the database that registers Neighborhood Watch programs on the USAonwatch.org web site. NCPC also produced an insert to the *United for a Stronger America: Citizens' Preparedness Guide* to show the benefits of participating in Neighborhood Watch programs and VIPS efforts. At the end of FY 2003, NCPC had distributed more than 400,000 copies of the guide, which also is available online at www.citizencorps.gov/pdf/cpg.pdf.

As part of the National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign, NCPC provided crime prevention training and technical assistance to more than 14,000 business leaders, youth, school administrators, police officers, local Neighborhood Watch members, parents, state crime prevention leaders, and community stakeholders through national conferences and local, state, and regional training events. In 2003, NCPC sponsored two annual conferences as part of the campaign: the National Youth Summit on Preventing Violence in Anaheim, California on February 15–18, 2003 and the Sixth National Conference on Preventing Crime: United for a Stronger America in Washington, D.C. on October 11–14, 2003. Interactive training sessions at the summit addressed preventing bullying and

PROGRESS ON BJA'S PRINCIPLES AND PROMISES: **CRIME PREVENTION**

- **Promote community involvement and volunteerism through the President's Citizen Corps Initiative.** In FY 2003, BJA actively supported volunteerism through Citizen Corps (www.citizencorps.org), a program administered by the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA). In January 2002, President Bush called on Neighborhood Watch (www.USAonwatch.org) groups to help detect and prevent potential terrorist activities. To support this expanded mission, the President challenged Citizen Corps to double the number of Neighborhood Watch groups throughout the nation by January 2004. In response, BJA participated in the Citizen Corps Strategic Planning Meeting with representatives from other agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and USA Freedom Corps Office to set goals and strategies to meet the President's challenge. Through our work with the planning committee and our partnership with NSA, BJA exceeded the President's goal by more than doubling the number of Neighborhood Watch groups before the end of calendar year 2003.

  BJA also continued providing funding for the National Night Out initiative (www.natw.org/nno), which was developed to coordinate comprehensive neighborhoodwide strategies that combat crime, violence, and drug abuse.

- **Work to meet President Bush's goal of providing free gun locks and gun safety information through state and local law enforcement agencies nationwide under Project ChildSafe, a component of Project Safe Neighborhoods.** Project ChildSafe (www.projectchildsafe.org), which works to prevent children from accessing loaded firearms in the home, was greatly expanded in 2003. In partnership with the National Shooting Sports Foundation (www.nssf.org), which administers the program, BJA developed a nationwide distribution plan for gun locks in 2003.

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substance abuse, enhancing homeland security, working with the faith community, and other related topics. The conference offered presentations and more than 70 workshops on topics that included, in addition to those listed above, embedding crime prevention in state policy, protecting children, strengthening families, and improving police-community relations.

The campaign also focused on improving child safety. For example, NCPC developed a new bullying prevention media campaign for children ages 7 to 11. Other newly developed materials include *How To Help McGruff: Service Projects for Children To Make Communities Safer,* which is available at www.mcgruff.org/Grownups/cs.htm. Close to 10,000 printed copies of this guide were disseminated to elementary school coalitions in FY 2003. NCPC also drafted a new "staying in school" poster/brochure series for the Latino population. NCPC completed an online guide entitled *Using McGruff Tools To Help Prevent Crime in Our Communities,* which is available at www.ncpc.org/ncpc/ncpc/?pg=10742-11334. The campaign also reached out to 4.25 million school children via a corporate partner that sponsored the printing and dissemination of liners for school lunch trays that feature messages related to crime prevention.

PROGRESS ON BJA'S PRINCIPLES AND PROMISES: **CRIME PREVENTION**

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Through August 2004, Project ChildSafe had distributed nearly 20 million safety kits in more than 13,000 communities in 50 states and 5 U.S. territories. A fleet of 15 trucks delivered the safety kits and the "safe storage" message to all 50 states and 5 U.S. territories.

- **Seek out public and private partners to plan, develop, and disseminate public awareness strategies that focus people's attention on preventing crime and creating change in their communities.** BJA participated in the planning, management, and seminar presentations for the second annual National Citizen Corps Conference in July 2003. Assistant Attorney General Deborah J. Daniels spoke about Volunteers in Police Service (VIPS) and the Neighborhood Watch Program. The conference attracted more than 250 people from state, local, affiliate, and partner programs, reflecting the growth in Citizen Corps councils in the past year. Attendees were able to gain information about Citizen Corps programs and affiliates, network with one another, and provide input to the Office of Citizen Corps on issues of importance to them.

  The National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, led for BJA by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC), included the National Youth Summit on Preventing Violence and the Sixth National Conference on Preventing Crime: United for a Stronger America. The campaign also provided training and technical assistance related to crime prevention through national conferences and local, state, and regional training events.

- **Continue to promote the *Citizens Preparedness Guide*.** Through BJA funding, NCPC produced an insert to the *United for a Stronger America: Citizens' Preparedness Guide* to show the benefits of participating in Neighborhood Watch programs and VIPS efforts. At the end of FY 2003, NCPC had distributed more than 400,000 copies of the guide, which also is available online at www.citizencorps.gov/pdf/cpg.pdf.

Law Enforcement

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

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program

The principal goal of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne) Program has been to reduce the impact of crime and drugs by enhancing the nation's criminal justice systems. For example, development of criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems) may be funded through Byrne subgrants.

To address the principal goal of the Byrne Program, states have historically used their formula funds to support multijurisdictional task forces. In FY 2003, the Byrne Program supported more than 750 task forces with more than $190 million dollars in grant funds. Although the majority of task forces address drug interdiction, some task forces look for fugitives, address white-collar crime, and provide training to law enforcement officials on drug and public safety issues.

In FY 2003, the state of Georgia funded four types of multijurisdictional task forces. They included:

- **Local multijurisdictional drug task forces.** This type of task force is composed of selected local law enforcement officials from neighboring agencies. For example, Georgia has 31 operating task forces that include local law enforcement officials from 93 of its 153 counties. The local multijurisdictional drug task forces have seized drugs valued at more than $52 million and arrested more than 6,000 offenders statewide.

- **Statewide multijurisdictional drug task forces.** This type of task force is composed of members from many statewide agencies. In Georgia, these task forces are operated by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation (GBI), and they furnish undercover operatives and surveillance units to local law enforcement agencies that are dealing with narcotics use and violent crime in their communities. GBI is a conduit for information for local task forces. The statewide multijurisdictional drug task forces have seized drugs valued at nearly $30 million and assisted in making nearly 380 arrests.

- **Multijurisdictional drug fugitive squads.** Two multijurisdictional drug fugitive squads operate in Georgia**.** Members of the squads include local, state, and federal law enforcement officers. The squads apprehended 1,435 fugitives in FY 2003 for offenses that included murder, theft/robbery, escape, fraud/forgery, and parole/probation violations.

- **Regional K–9 multijurisdictional resource teams.** The K–9 teams provide specialized detector dogs on a regional basis to local law enforcement agencies that otherwise could not afford to support such teams. The dogs are trained to search for narcotics, explosives, firearms, and human scent. By the end of FY 2003, K–9 multijurisdictional resource teams had conducted more than 10,000 searches for narcotics, firearms/explosives, or human scent.

Georgia law enforcement officials believe that multijurisdictional task forces help the state's many rural law enforcement agencies consolidate their resources and improve cooperation. In their most recent annual report, officials pointed out that this is the only program in Georgia in which city, county, and state law enforcement officials work together daily for a specific goal.

In FY 2003, Oklahoma's District Attorneys Council (DAC), the state administering agency, used Byrne funds to begin several initiatives. One initiative in particular provided training to local law enforcement through collaborative efforts with BJA. On June 2–4, 2003, the Institute for Intergovernmental Research held the Methamphetamine Investigation Management Workshop in Del City, Oklahoma. The workshop focused on the operational aspects of managing methamphetamine investigations, as well as the education of officers on problem areas specific to these types of investigations. Approximately 70 law enforcement and drug task force personnel from 46 different jurisdictions throughout the state attended. DAC cosponsored the event by publicizing the training to law enforcement personnel and drug task forces in the state. DAC also paid for the overnight lodging of 21 law enforcement officers.

The impact of using drug task forces was so great that a second effort between local law enforcement agencies and the drug task forces was initiated in Oklahoma. Administrative funds provided local law enforcement with the opportunity to attend a premier, state-of-the-art training on narcotics enforcement. This 4-day annual training was sponsored by the Association of Oklahoma Narcotics Enforcers (A–ONE) and was held on August 4–8, 2003 in Oklahoma City. DAC paid the registration fees and lodging expenses of two task force members and four local law enforcement officers from each of the 26 drug task force districts. The overwhelming response was that this training significantly improved relationships with local law enforcement more than any other effort ever undertaken.

Project Safe Neighborhoods

For the third consecutive year, BJA was an active partner in Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), a nationwide commitment to reduce gun crime in America. The effectiveness of PSN is based on the ability of local, state, and federal agencies to cooperate in a unified effort led by the U.S. Attorney in each of the 93 federal judicial districts throughout the United States. Funds available under the State and Local Gun Violence Assistance Program and the Project Sentry (juvenile) program support all components of the PSN initiative, either with direct grants to each district's PSN task force or by providing national-scope training and technical assistance.

PSN Grants

In FY 2002, BJA focused primarily on direct grants to help implement PSN's core elements within each district: partnerships, strategic planning, training, outreach, and accountability. This was accomplished through four grant programs: Media Outreach and Community Engagement, Research Partner/Crime Analyst, Project Sentry, and the Reducing Community Gun Violence Competitive Solicitation.

In FY 2003, BJA adjusted the process for awarding PSN grants. Taking into consideration the vast differences in how each district approached PSN, a more flexible funding stream was needed. Instead of being awarded in separate grants for each PSN component, approximately $54 million in block grants for the FY 2003 State and Local Gun Violence Assistance Program and Project

Sentry funds were consolidated into a comprehensive program supporting the work of the PSN task forces. That is, each district received a base allocation, and the remaining funds were distributed based on population. After determining an overall strategy and selecting a fiscal agent, each PSN task force selection committee decided how to allocate the funding to best support the implementation of each portion of its strategy. As a result, the task forces had more latitude in crafting their gun crime reduction strategies to meet local needs. This approach continued with the funds for both the State and Local Gun Violence Assistance Program and Project Sentry in FY 2004.

"The bottom line is simple: Project Safe Neighborhoods is making our neighborhoods—and America—safer."

—U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft

National Public Service Campaign

On September 27, 2003, DOJ launched a new public service announcement (PSA) campaign that couples a strong enforcement message with prevention and deterrence messages. The PSA campaign focuses on the consequences of using guns illegally by including interviews of mothers who have lost their children to gun violence. The campaign features the tag line "Gun Crimes Hit Home." Within the first 5 weeks after the launch, approximately 2,100 television spots had aired nationally (with additional donated spots on cable television networks). Spots ran during nationally broadcast programs like *CBS Morning News, ABC World News Tonight, The Tonight Show, Saturday Night Live,* and others.

PSN Training and Technical Assistance

One of the five core elements of PSN is a comprehensive training network. This network seeks to provide members of the law enforcement community with the tools and information they need to combat gun violence successfully. From the PSN national conference to site-specific technical assistance, training contributes to the success of district task forces.

In FY 2003, BJA expanded PSN training and technical assistance support in partnership with DOJ's National Institute of Justice (NIJ), Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives[1] and with DOJ's PSN partners, which include the National District Attorneys' Association, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Michigan State University, The American University, Hobson & Associates, and the National Crime Prevention Council. Together, these agencies and organizations crafted a series of comprehensive training and technical assistance programs that have been offered across the nation. BJA program funds supported the development and implementation of three core PSN courses: PSN Enforcement Training, PSN Strategic Problem-Solving Training, and the Fundamentals of Firearms Prosecutions. Additional classes on topics such as the Characteristics of Armed Gunmen, Firearms Identification and Tracing Techniques, and Customized Training in Support of PSN also were available to support district-specific needs. By the end of FY 2003, every PSN task force had received at least one of the courses, and most had received two or more.

2003 National Conference

PSN held its first national conference in January 2003 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Assistant Attorney General Deborah J. Daniels spoke at the conference and described the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) initiatives that support PSN's efforts throughout the country. The program included a taped address from President Bush and a live address by U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft, who reported on how PSN is fighting gun crime in America. The second PSN National Conference was held on June 15–17, 2004 in Kansas City, Missouri and supported approximately 1,400 local, state, and federal officials.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program: Comin' Up Gang Intervention Program

The city of Fort Worth, Texas has used its Local Law Enforcement Block Grant funding to support a crime prevention initiative—the Comin' Up Gang Intervention Program. Organized through the Boys & Girls Club of Greater Fort Worth, the goal of the program is to provide youth who are involved in gangs with needs-based services and activities to improve their lives. In fiscal year 2003, an average of 250 people visited 1 of the 7 participating sites in Fort Worth daily to benefit from the program.

Rafael R. (age 15), for example, has been a part of the program since summer 2003. Rafael and his family moved to Fort Worth from New York in May 2003. While in New York, Rafael and his family lived in a housing project, where Rafael saw what he describes as "more bad than good and enough bad for five lifetimes."

Rafael's mother moved the family to Fort Worth to get away from Rafael's physically and verbally abusive father. Rafael's father was a gang member and a drug dealer who passed on many negative attitudes to his son. Although Rafael's mother moved to Texas to start a new life, she was not able to remove the memories of gang banging and drug dealing from her son's mind.

Shortly after moving to Fort Worth, Rafael's mother lost her job and the family began to struggle financially. This is when Rafael decided to join a local gang. He knew that if he were in a gang, he would be able to make fast money dealing drugs—something he already had 3 years of experience doing. Because of his New York gang affiliation and current family crisis, the gang "blessed" him in and quickly put him to work. Not long after his initiation, Rafael's mother noticed a change in her son's attitude. His poor excuses for where he was getting money led her to believe that he was involved with a gang.

Not wanting her son to end up like his father, Rafael's mother asked a neighbor where she could go for help. The neighbor recommended that she visit the local community center, where staff referred her to the Comin' Up Program. Rafael now attends programming 5 nights a week and volunteers for community service projects 2 weekends each month. He is an active member of the Comin' Up Inner-City Leadership Program, is enrolled in a job-training course, and participates in daily programs such as Life Skills, Group Counseling, Cooking, and Tutoring. The program also helped Rafael's mother find a new job.

It was not until Rafael met his Comin' Up program coordinator that he says he saw an example of a positive male role model. He credits the Comin' Up Program for saving his life and helping his family to start a new life.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program

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

LLEBG funds must be spent in accordance with seven purpose areas:

- **Purpose Area 1.** Supporting law enforcement through hiring new officers, paying overtime, and procuring equipment.
- **Purpose Area 2.** Enhancing security measures in and around schools or other facilities or locations that the unit of local government considers to be at risk for incidents of crime.
- **Purpose Area 3.** Establishing or supporting drug courts.
- **Purpose Area 4.** Enhancing the adjudication process for cases that involve violent offenders, including the adjudication of cases that involve violent juvenile offenders.
- **Purpose Area 5.** Establishing a multijurisdictional task force, particularly in rural areas, composed of law enforcement officials representing units of local government.

"Whether recruiting and training topnotch officers or securing the most effective equipment available, the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program supports essential law enforcement services that reduce and prevent crime at the local level."

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

- **Purpose Area 6.** Establishing cooperative crime prevention programs between community residents and law enforcement personnel to control, detect, or investigate crime or to prosecute criminals.

- **Purpose Area 7.** Defraying the cost of indemnification insurance for law enforcement officers.

The funds are allocated by a formula based on Part I Violent Crimes—murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—as reported in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports. The program sets a minimum threshold of $10,000 for direct funding from BJA.

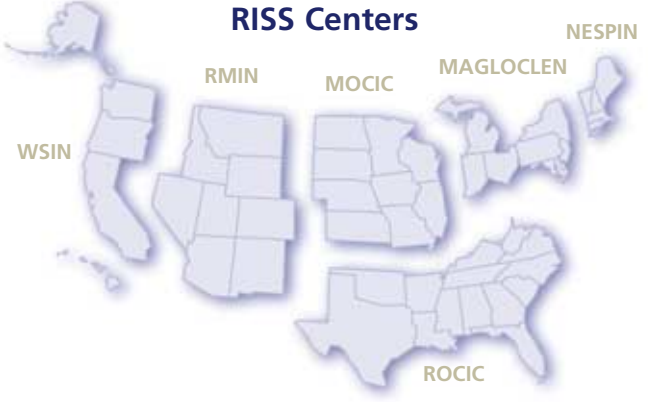
In FY 2003, more than 2,900 jurisdictions received LLEBG funding totaling $260 million. Many cities and counties continued to redirect resources to support unanticipated counter-terrorism efforts: nearly 20 percent reported that a portion of their grant (a total of $50.7 million) would support domestic preparedness and counter-terrorism activities. In addition, 501 jurisdictions planned to use LLEBG funds (a total of $26.8 million) to pay for more than 800,000 hours of overtime. Also, in FY 2003, 82 jurisdictions reported that more than $6.1 million would be used to support 86 forensics-related projects. A map identifying all LLEBG projects throughout the nation is available on BJA's web site at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/llebg_app.html.

Regional Information Sharing Systems

The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program is a nationwide communications and information sharing network that serves more than 6,600 law enforcement member agencies (versus approximately 6,300 in FY 2002) and nearly 60,000 RISS access officers (versus approximately 9,400 in FY 2002) from the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the U.S. territories, Canada, Australia, and England. The six RISS Centers operate in exclusive, multistate geographic regions. This regional orientation allows each center to tailor support services to the investigative and prosecutorial needs of member agencies. The centers also provide services and products that are national in scope and significance.

Traditionally, RISS has provided information sharing services in the form of criminal intelligence services, investigative support, specialized equipment loans, and technical assistance. Through Internet technology, RISS has a secure, private intranet (riss.net) that connects its six centers, their participating law enforcement agencies, and member agency systems.

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



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

sharing and communications services to address the emerging needs of law enforcement and public safety officials in the fight against terrorism. For example, on September 1, 2002, in response to the need for greater information sharing among local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies, RISS and the FBI's Law Enforcement Online (LEO)[2] became interconnected. This secure interconnection provides a conduit for distributing "sensitive-but-unclassified" homeland security information to all RISS and LEO users. With this connection, vetted and authorized users can access both systems through a single logon. Secure e-mail also is available to users of both systems for contact and information sharing.

The RISS/LEO interconnection has significantly enhanced U.S. law enforcement agencies' ability to carry out their mission of protecting and defending the United States. The National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (see page 22 for more information about this plan), issued in October 2003, recommends that the RISS and LEO systems serve as the initial sensitive but unclassified secure communications backbone for implementation of a nationwide criminal intelligence sharing capability. (See page 28 and page 71 for more information about RISS and/or LEO.)

Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program

Each year, law enforcement officers are killed and injured as a result of assaults with weapons. Body armor has proved its worth in protecting officers from these threats, and from other types of assaults, traffic accidents, and blunt force trauma. The Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) Program provides law enforcement agencies with funds for the purchase of body armor.

Since the BVP Program began in 1999, more than 9,500 jurisdictions have participated and $120 million in federal funds have been committed to purchase an estimated 450,000 vests. In FY 2003, specifically, $24 million was awarded to more than 5,700 jurisdictions to purchase body armor. This represents the BVP Program's fifth consecutive year of providing critically needed funds to local and state jurisdictions for the purchase of ballistic- and stab-resistant body armor.

Applications for funds are handled exclusively through an Internet-based system at https://vests.ojp.gov. The public web site and the internal, secure electronic handbooks—which are accessible only to applicants—were substantially redesigned in FY 2003 to provide a streamlined approach to completing applications and ongoing payment requests. A dedicated team of customer service and technical staff are available year round to assist applicants with all aspects of applying for and receiving funds.

Although bullet-resistant body armor has saved thousands of lives, in summer 2003, a police officer in Forest Hills, Pennsylvania, was shot and seriously injured when a bullet penetrated his vest, which was made of Zylon®. In November 2003, U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft called on NIJ—DOJ's research and evaluation arm—to immediately initiate examination of Zylon®-based bullet-resistant vests, both new and used, and to review NIJ's existing certification process. The U.S. Attorney General also directed NIJ, in partnership with BJA, to convene a summit with representatives of local, state, and federal law enforcement; law enforcement associations; manufacturers of bullet-resistant fabric and equipment; and standards and testing organizations to review the information available from NIJ's preliminary examination. Attendees at this March 2004 summit specifically addressed the reliability of body armor used by law enforcement personnel and examined the future of

"To all those responsible for implementing, funding, and servicing the [BVP] Program, THANK YOU! I cannot emphasize enough the importance of such a benefit to small police agencies struggling to make ends meet in this time of economic decline and severe budget constraints. It is essential in providing police officers with vital protection for dealing with the real and potential hazards that are ever increasing . . . ."

—John N. Kelly, Chief of Police, Sharpsville, Pennsylvania

bullet-resistant technology and testing. A report on the status of NIJ's preliminary examination is available online at https://vests.ojp.gov.

National Center for Rural Law Enforcement

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

To fulfill this need, the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement, a division of the Criminal Justice Institute at the University of Arkansas, developed the Rural Executive Management Institute (REMI), an intensive 3–5 day course designed for rural law enforcement managers. The course is presented throughout the country, making training accessible and affordable to smaller departments. Course topics include:

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

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

Since its inception in 1996, almost 600 rural chief executives have graduated from the REMI program. Three REMI training sessions took place in 2004, and approximately 30 participants attended each session. A fourth training session is slated to take place in 2005.

Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program

The Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program was created in 1976 to provide one-time financial benefits for families of local, state, and federal public safety officers killed in the line of duty. In 1990, PSOB's scope was broadened to cover permanently and totally disabling injuries to eligible public safety officers. In 1996, educational benefits were made available for surviving spouses and children. In FY 2003, more than 250 new death and disability claims were submitted to the PSOB Office, and almost 200 payments were made for cases initiated during FY 2003 and in prior years. An additional 294 applications for education benefits were received in FY 2003. In all, more than $53 million in benefits was awarded to permanently disabled officers and the surviving families of officers killed in the line of duty.

To provide visibility and emotional support to this unique constituency, the PSOB Office also works with national-level police and firefighter groups, including Concerns of Police Survivors and the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation.

Concerns of Police Survivors

Concerns of Police Survivors (COPS) (www.nationalcops.org), which receives funding from BJA, provides resources to help rebuild the lives of surviving families of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. In FY 2003, BJA's financial support helped make possible COPS' major event, the National Police Survivors' Conference (held each year during National Police Week in May), as well as seven regional trainings entitled "The Traumas of Law Enforcement."

By taking part in these trainings, 648 participants learned about the importance of preparing law enforcement agencies to deal with line-of-duty deaths, catastrophic injuries, suicides, and traumatic stress suffered by coworkers. COPS also trained its board members and 42 chapter representatives through a session entitled "Strengthening the Nationwide Team." COPS also participated in major law enforcement conferences and supported COPS' hands-on grief retreats for survivors.

With assistance from BJA, COPS also conducted its national "Blue Ribbon Campaign," which encourages the display of blue ribbons on automobile antennas. These blue ribbons memorialize law enforcement personnel who have died in the line of duty, and they honor the men and women of law enforcement who are dedicated to serving their communities. In conjunction with National Police Week 2003, COPS distributed more than 1 million blue ribbons to law enforcement agencies.

National Fallen Firefighters Foundation

In FY 2003, the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (www.firehero.org) initiated many programs to enhance its support of fire service survivors throughout the country. Families of fallen firefighters received emotional support through the foundation's Fire Service Survivors Network and staff outreach. Each family received information on the foundation's programs and an invitation package to the October 2003 Memorial Weekend. Requests for the foundation's "Taking Care of Our Own" class have grown as more fire service managers and state chiefs' associations have experienced the impact of a sudden, line-of-duty death. Training recipients receive a bimonthly electronic newsletter with updates on course information, line-of-duty protocols, legislative changes, and other related information. In addition, families of fallen firefighters now receive *The Journey,* a bimonthly publication that addresses grief and health and wellness issues. This publication supplements a quarterly newsletter for survivors that contains information on programs, benefits, and other items of interest. The foundation, in partnership with the Fire Department of New York's Counseling Services Unit, continues to provide assistance, on an as-needed basis, to individuals affected by the events of September 11, 2001. In October 2003, the foundation's annual Memorial Weekend in Emmitsburg, Maryland was attended by a record number of more than 6,000 people, 1,100 of whom were fire service survivors.

Center for Task Force Training Program

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

Narcotics Task Force Workshop

This 3-day workshop on multijurisdictional narcotics enforcement operations is for commanders of multijurisdictional narcotics task forces and other supervisory personnel. It focuses on the administrative and operational issues that are unique to multijurisdictional narcotics enforcement efforts, and it includes practical exercises. In FY 2003, 8 workshops

were held by request and attended by a total of 483 local and state law enforcement officers.

Methamphetamine Investigation Management Workshop

This 3-day workshop is for local and state law enforcement officers. It addresses the operational aspects of managing methamphetamine investigations and other problems specific to these types of investigations. The training addresses the methamphetamine problem, clandestine labs, manufacturing methamphetamine, first response procedures, investigation techniques, raid issues, and information on other commonly manufactured drugs of abuse. In FY 2003, 18 workshops were held by request and attended by a total of 1,749 local and state law enforcement officers.

Rave/Club Drugs Awareness Seminar

This 1-day seminar for local and state law enforcement officers focuses on the proliferation of synthetic illicit drugs commonly associated with the nightclub or "rave" scene. It includes information on the rave culture, investigation techniques, and identification of drugs and users. In FY 2003, 14 classes were held and attended by a total of 1,482 local and state law enforcement officers.

CenTF Resource Center

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

International Association of Chiefs of Police

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) is the world's oldest and largest nonprofit membership organization of police executives, with more than 19,000 members. IACP's leadership includes chief executives of local, state, federal, and international agencies of all sizes. Listed below are some of the BJA-funded programs that IACP has developed and implemented.

National Law Enforcement Policy Center

In 1987, IACP entered into a cooperative agreement with BJA to establish the National Law Enforcement Policy Center. The center is designed to help law enforcement agencies evaluate and update policies, procedures, and rules. Each published policy is accompanied by a comprehensive discussion paper that integrates current research, legal analysis, and contemporary practices identified by the center's advisory board of nationally recognized police professionals. During FY 2003, the center published or updated model policies and papers on the following topics:

- **Arrests.** Protocols for conducting arrests and the legal grounds that constitute a constructive arrest.
- **Foot Pursuit.** Procedures that should be followed and precautions that should be observed when considering or undertaking a foot pursuit.
- **Crime Scene Processing.** Policies that should be followed to protect a crime scene and systematically collect, preserve, and transport potential evidence for analysis.

- **Criminal Investigation.** The component parts of a criminal investigation; protocols for case screening, assignment, and tracking; and criteria for opening and closing investigations.

- **Law Enforcement Encounters With People With Autism.** Identifying characteristics and symptoms of people with autism and similar developmental disorders; procedures to follow and practices to avoid during encounters and resolution of incidents.

- **Law Enforcement Encounters With Deaf and Hard of Hearing People.** Recommended measures for identifying people who are deaf or hard of hearing, prescribed means of basic communication, and legal and procedural requirements for interviewing and interrogating people who are deaf or severely hard of hearing.

- **Showups, Photographic Identifications, and Lineups.** Update to the previously issued policy on this topic that includes additional research information on the reliability of various forms of eyewitness identification.

The National Law Enforcement Policy Center now has an inventory of 95 different model policies and discussion papers, all of which are available in print, on computer disk and CD–ROM, and through IACP Net (http://services.login-inc.com/iacpnet). Since the center was created in 1987, it has distributed 7,000 copies of its 20-volume model policies to the field. More than 1,000 agencies have used these volumes.

The center's quarterly newsletter, *Policy Review,* addresses issues that affect existing policies and identifies trends in law enforcement that have policy implications. Approximately 700 agencies subscribe to the newsletter. During 2003, *Policy Review* addressed the following topics:

- Lead poisoning policy implications for firearm qualification, practice, and training.

- Applicability of exceptions to the Miranda and Exclusionary Rules after September 11, 2001.

- Juvenile informants.

Post-9/11 "New Realities"

IACP formed a partnership with the National Sheriffs' Association, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the Police Foundation, and Major Cities Chiefs in a collaborative effort to identify how law enforcement agencies are coping with the shift in resources and priorities since September 11, 2001. In FY 2003, the project assembled a total of approximately 50 of the nation's most accomplished and acknowledged law enforcement leaders at several roundtable meetings to identify strategies that demonstrate the greatest promise of addressing the problems facing law enforcement in the post-September 11 environment of reduced or reprogrammed resources. The collaborators plan to prepare a series of promising practices briefs to distribute to the field, with the goal of equipping law enforcement agencies with tools to better handle their new challenges.

Support Services for Small Police Departments

Many smaller police agencies are isolated from the network of national information and resources by their remote locations and limited resources and training. In 1997, BJA awarded funding to IACP to provide technical assistance and outreach to the more than 14,000 police agencies throughout the nation

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

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

In FY 2003, specifically, BJA funding helped IACP accomplish many tasks, including the following:

- Providing 14 training events at conferences, annual meetings, state associations, and other venues in 12 states with 1,687 agencies in attendance. Topics included recruitment and retention of staff, grant writing, new technology acquisition, web site development, strategic planning, internal affairs policy, and budgeting strategies. Promising practices from the Best Practices Guides series also were presented.
- Conducting 8 onsite training symposiums that served 1,342 law enforcement executives. Topics included those listed on page 18.
- Designing and distributing IACP's quarterly newsletter, *Big Ideas for Smaller Police Departments,* to 11,500 agencies nationwide.
- Developing Best Practices Guides entitled *Designing a Comprehensive Mentoring Program* and *Budgeting for Smaller Police Departments.*

In addition, FY 2003 funding allowed IACP to create a tribal police training track to reach the more than 200 tribal and Bureau of Indian Affairs police agencies in the United States. In FY 2003, three training sessions for tribal police agencies were held with a total of approximately 150 attendees.

Improving Safety in Indian Country

In FY 2001, IACP held a national policy summit called Improving Safety in Indian Country. This summit was a collaborative venture of the IACP Indian Country Law Enforcement Section, several components of DOJ (OJP, the Office of Tribal Justice, and the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys), and other agencies committed to improving safety in Indian Country. The product of this summit is a report (http://theiacp.org/documents/pdfs/Publications/ACF1262.pdf) that includes 52 recommendations for local, state, federal, and tribal responses to improving safety for American Indians on reservations and the communities adjacent to them.

In FY 2003, two symposiums were held to begin defining action steps for implementing the 2001 recommendations. At each symposium, promising practices for collaborative solutions in Indian Country were identified. Promising practices were defined as collaborative strategies, approaches, and actions that showed effective improvement between tribal governments, law enforcement and justice agencies, and community organizations serving tribes. These approaches exemplify local, county, state, federal, and tribal police agency collaboration.

More than 330 people attended the first symposium in California, where the following four promising approaches were identified:

(1) **California's Office of Native American Affairs.** Created by the California Attorney General, this office has had dramatic influence on designing legislation, providing various kinds of

technical assistance, developing additional resources, and coordinating the effective collaboration of tribal law enforcement and county sheriffs' agencies.

(2) **The Butte County and Inter-Tribal Task Force.** The task force is a large collaboration of law enforcement, justice, and tribal officials who work together to provide an improved safe environment for those living in and around Indian Country. This dynamic group has formed memoranda of understanding (MOUs) and designed many joint responses to regional challenges to safety and security.

(3) **San Diego County Sheriff's Liaison Program.** This program provides a mentoring process for sheriffs' deputies who work on tribal land. It has improved communication between the tribe and law enforcement, and it began a Neighborhood Watch program on reservations.

(4) **Tribal Police Chiefs' Association.** The Jackson, California Tribal Police Department started an organization for police chiefs as a result of the California symposium. This organization has coordinated efforts to share information, develop MOUs and other collaborative agreements, and pool resources for executive training.

The second symposium, held in the Four Corners Southwest Region, was attended by 380 law enforcement professionals, judicial practitioners, domestic violence service providers, and native community members. The symposium identified the following three additional promising practices for collaborative solutions to improve safety in Indian Country:

(1) **The Gallop Experience: Gallop, New Mexico, Law Enforcement and Community Response to Alcohol-Related Crime.** During the 1990s, Gallop, New Mexico was one of the nation's top three cities for the number of fatalities and injuries related to drinking and driving. Many of the DUI-related injuries and fatalities on the roads in and around Gallop involved American Indian drivers, passengers, and pedestrians. In an effort to halt this public health and community safety crisis, the following three-pronged approach was developed:

   (a) Create a city ordinance to abolish all drive-through liquor sales.

   (b) Lower the legal level of blood alcohol content while driving from 0.10 percent to 0.08 percent.

   (c) Design culturally appropriate alcohol treatment modalities for native and non-native participants.

(2) **Pueblo of Zuni Law Enforcement and Tribal Coordination To Improve Community Safety.** In response to concerns about community safety and the rise in crime and youth violence, law enforcement officials and tribal leaders worked together to improve community-policing activities. Members of the tribe circulated a community safety survey and assessed the law enforcement agency to inform leaders about the design of effective community crime interventions.

(3) **Elevation of Indian Affairs Commissioner to Full State Secretary Status.** For several years, New Mexico has included a Commissioner of Indian Affairs in state government as the point

"This plan represents law enforcement's commitment to take it upon itself to ensure that the dots are connected, be it in crime or terrorism. The [National Criminal Intelligence Sharing] Plan is the outcome of an unprecedented effort by law enforcement agencies, with the strong support of the [U.S.] Department of Justice, to strengthen the nation's security through better intelligence analysis and sharing."

—U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft

person to coordinate administration initiatives that affect tribal communities. This commissioner has provided a level of coordination between state and tribal governments not previously experienced. To demonstrate the necessity of this role, the commissioner was elevated to full state secretary status.

National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan

In March 2002, IACP held a Criminal Intelligence Sharing Summit. Based on recommendations made at this summit, members of the Global Intelligence Working Group (see page 72 for more information about the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative, which these members support) developed the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (NCISP). This plan, issued in October 2003, is a formal intelligence-sharing initiative that addresses the security and intelligence needs that were identified after September 11, 2001. It describes a nationwide communications capability that links all levels of law enforcement personnel, including officers on the streets, intelligence analysts, unit commanders, and police executives, so they may share critical data.

The following goals make up the Global Intelligence Working Group's vision of what the plan should be:

- A model intelligence sharing plan.
- A mechanism to promote intelligence-led policing.
- A blueprint for law enforcement administrators to follow.
- A model for intelligence process principles and policies.
- A plan that respects and protects individuals' privacy and civil rights.
- A technology architecture to provide secure, seamless system information sharing.
- A national model for intelligence training.
- A plan that leverages existing systems and allows flexibility for advancements.
- An outreach action plan to promote timely and credible intelligence sharing.

The plan further outlines model policies and standards, provides guidelines for developing a local law enforcement intelligence function, includes indepth discussions and recommendations on key implementation issues and barriers, and emphasizes better methods for developing and sharing critical data.

Many steps are being taken to ensure that the plan goals are accomplished. For instance, the newly established Criminal Intelligence Coordinating Council (CICC) under the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative will set national-level policies to implement the plan and monitor its progress at the local and state level. CICC will work with DOJ's Law Enforcement Information Strategy Initiative and the Justice Intelligence Coordinating Council to improve the flow of intelligence information among local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

Also, all DOJ components have adopted a common language for sharing information among differing computer systems—the Justice XML Data Dictionary (see page 74 for more information about XML and the Global Justice XML Data Reference Model). In addition, the FBI and OJP are providing training and technical assistance in standards and policies to criminal justice policy leaders, law enforcement professionals, and information technology professionals to enable them to share information, improve

their use of intelligence, and build systems that tie into the nation's existing information sharing networks.

Police Assessment Resource Center and Decree Support

BJA provided funds to the Police Assessment Resource Center and the VERA Institute of Justice to convene a meeting of law enforcement professionals who monitor police departments' compliance with "pattern or practice" negotiated settlements under 42 U.S.C. § 14141.[3] The meeting brought together police and oversight professionals to discuss, propose, and ultimately establish uniform standards. These standards would assist police leaders and monitors both in making appropriate judgments about the implementation of the terms of consent decrees and out-of-court settlements, and in evaluating the effectiveness of measures designed to correct patterns or practices of poor police performance and service. A published summary of the proceedings and recommendations is anticipated in 2005.

Police Executive Research Forum

The Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) (www.policeforum.mn-8.net) is a national membership organization of police executives from large law enforcement agencies at the city, county, and state levels. PERF's research and publications focus on issues that are of interest to police agencies and the professional development of law enforcement officers. Provided below are two examples of efforts PERF undertook in FY 2003.

Sniper Task Force Lessons Learned

In FY 2003, BJA provided funding to PERF to conduct a comprehensive postincident analysis of the Washington, D.C. Sniper Task Force Investigation. The sniper incident was the largest multijurisdictional investigation in the history of the Washington-Baltimore Metropolitan Area; it involved city, county, state, and federal agencies. The PERF study examined the operation and administrative structure of this large multijurisdictional task force to compose lessons learned from it to improve future police responses to multijurisdictional investigations of major cases. In developing the lessons learned, PERF conducted extensive, indepth interviews with all the significant investigative participants. PERF also held focus group meetings with investigators who worked on other notable major cases to gather issues and lessons learned from those investigations. It also conducted a "debrief" meeting of the Sniper Task Force public information officers from the participating city, county, and state law enforcement agencies to better understand the role of the media in crafting lessons learned. PERF released its final report (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/pubs/SniperRpt.pdf) in October 2004.

PERF Bioterrorism Quarantine Response

The 2003 worldwide SARS epidemic framed a critical issue for local police in the United States: what they would do if a government-imposed quarantine were instated and they were called on to help implement a response to a public health emergency. To familiarize police with the requirements of a quarantine, PERF convened a conference with the Charlotte-Mecklenburg (North Carolina) Police Department to discuss the requirements of an informed police response to a potential crisis. Local and state public health, fire service, and emergency management personnel, as well as other allied public agencies, attended the conference.

As a result of the deliberations that took place at the conference, PERF worked with staff from Louisiana State University's law school to develop a policy-oriented overview of the issue. Focusing on law enforcement powers in a public health crisis, the draft BJA guide, entitled "Quarantine and Police Powers: The

Role of Law Enforcement in a Biomedical Crisis," is the first document that police can use to prioritize quarantine actions, determine when their powers may come into play, and identify the essential coordination with public health and other local agencies that they must follow. The guide should be released in 2005.

National White Collar Crime Center

Funding from BJA helps support the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C), a nonprofit organization that provides a nationwide support system for law enforcement agencies engaged in the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of economic and high-technology crime. NW3C's core membership comprises state and local law enforcement agencies, state regulatory agencies with criminal investigative authority, offices of State Attorneys General, and local prosecutors' offices. NW3C serves its membership primarily through training and investigative support. NW3C currently offers 11 intensive, hands-on courses, each one addressing techniques related to cybercrime investigations or financial crime investigations.

PROGRESS ON BJA'S PRINCIPLES AND PROMISES: **LAW ENFORCEMENT**

- **Work with national law enforcement associations to provide research, training, and technical assistance programs to law enforcement officers nationwide.** In FY 2003, BJA funding helped the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) support small police departments by providing 14 training events at conferences, annual meetings, state associations, and other venues in 12 states with 1,687 agencies in attendance.

  BJA also created a training track for tribal police agencies. Three tribal police training sessions served 150 people. IACP hosted two symposiums to begin defining action steps for implementing the 2001 recommendations and identifying promising practices for collaborative solutions in Indian Country.

  In FY 2003, the IACP National Law Enforcement Policy Center published its quarterly newsletter, *Policy Review*, and produced new or updated model policies and papers on seven topics related to the work of law enforcement officers.

  In FY 2003, BJA provided funding to the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) to conduct a comprehensive postincident analysis of the Washington, D.C. Sniper Task Force Investigation. The PERF study examined the structure of the multijurisdictional task force to identify lessons learned from the investigation to improve future police responses to multijurisdictional investigations of major cases.

- **Help law enforcement agencies get the safety equipment they need to protect their officers' lives through the Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program (BVP).** In FY 2003, BVP awarded $24 million to more than 5,700 jurisdictions to purchase body armor. This represents the BVP Program's fifth consecutive year of providing critically needed funds so that local and state jurisdictions can purchase ballistic- and stab-resistant body armor.

- **Encourage the use of federal funds for cutting-edge training programs that enhance the investigative capabilities of forensic science laboratories.** BJA administers the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) Program, which

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In FY 2003, NW3C trained a total of 2,391 law enforcement personnel. In addition to its hands-on curricula, NW3C presents Economic Crime Summits and other seminars. In FY 2003, 965 people attended NW3C's summit or seminars. NW3C also distributed 27,857 products (e.g., CD–ROMs, videos with manuals, monographs), which include training or resources and related information.

NW3C provided training to 12 agencies that participated in the initiation of Operation Cyber Sweep. Launched on October 1, 2003, the operation is a combined, ongoing effort by local, state, federal, and international law enforcement agencies to make the Internet a safer place by addressing the multijurisdictional nature of cybercrime. The largest Internet investigation undertaken by law enforcement to date, Operation Cyber Sweep has targeted and will continue to target major forms of online economic crime including identity theft, investment fraud, software piracy, and product fraud.

PROGRESS ON BJA'S PRINCIPLES AND PROMISES: **LAW ENFORCEMENT**

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provides grants annually to units of local government and states for law enforcement, adjudication, and crime prevention initiatives that fit one or more of the program's seven purpose areas. Procurement of equipment, technology, and other material directly related to basic law enforcement functions is among the initiatives LLEBG grants may fund. In FY 2003, 82 jurisdictions reported that more than $6.1 million would be used to support 86 forensic-related projects.

The American Prosecutors Research Institute's (APRI's) DNA Forensics Program, funded by BJA, responded to hundreds of technical assistance requests, which consisted of legal research and analysis of cases and statutes, scientific literature reviews, information about DNA expert witnesses, and case-specific strategic assistance. Presentations on DNA topics also were made in conjunction with state prosecutor and national law enforcement organizations.

BJA also administers the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. Local practitioners may seek funding through subgrants managed by the state for innovative projects that fit one or more of the program's 29 purpose areas. Development of criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems) is among the initiatives Byrne subgrants may fund.

- **Support initiatives for rural law enforcement entities.** With funding provided by BJA, the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement, a division of the Criminal Justice Institute at the University of Arkansas, developed the Rural Executive Management Institute (REMI), a 3- to 5-day course designed for rural law enforcement managers. The course is presented throughout the country, making training accessible and affordable to small departments. Since its inception in 1996, almost 600 rural chief executives have graduated from the REMI program.

- **Work to increase the number of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies that use the Regional Information Sharing Systems.** As of September 30, 2003, Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) had more than 6,600 member agencies (versus approximately 6,300 in FY 2002) and nearly 60,000 RISS access officers (versus approximately 9,400 in FY 2002).

NW3C's investigative support staff conduct analyses and database searches for member agencies' active investigations. In FY 2003, NW3C provided 988 analytical products, disseminated 5,856 alert bulletins, and conducted 20,969 public records searches on behalf of member agencies. Augmenting these core competencies are NW3C's research capabilities and informative publications. Approximately 36,500 copies of NW3C's quarterly magazine *The Informant* were distributed in FY 2003. NW3C's web site (www.nw3c.org) offers another mode for communicating valuable information regarding cybercrime, economic crime, and NW3C's initiatives.

Law enforcement's repetitive use of the National White Collar Crime Center's services has demonstrated the value of its services. Membership has averaged 208 new members in each of the past 4 years. In FY 2003, NW3C saw a 55 percent growth in demand for analytical services and experienced more than a 700 percent increase in assistance with financial reports. Likewise, over the past 5 years, the demand for training has increased the number of classes from 42 to 96 per year. Law enforcement agencies use available services and seek continued NW3C expansion to aid in their fight against economic and high-technology crimes.

Investigative support from NW3C has produced successes such as the recent historic settlement agreement announced by Montana's state auditor in an enforcement case brought against U.S. Bancorp and a former stockbroker. The settlement included $1.5 million in restitution for victims and a $1 million fine. The fine is believed to be the largest ever paid to a state securities regulator in this type of case. NW3C's support assisted Montana regulators with extensive paralegal and document recovery expenses and depositions outside of Montana. Other than NW3C's case funding, no resources were available to pay for this activity, which was critical to achieving the precedent-setting results.

Counter-Terrorism

Fighting terrorism is the responsibility of every American. BJA supports the participation of citizens, whenever possible and appropriate, in efforts to prevent and prepare for terrorism. Law enforcement officers need specialized training and resources to prevent and respond to any future acts of terrorism. Local and state governments must have the right tools and procedures for disseminating threat information and alerting first responders of an incident.

BJA works with all levels of government to offer resources that help prevent, disrupt, and defeat terrorist acts before they occur. In FY 2003, BJA and the Federal Bureau of Investigation; DHS's Office for Domestic Preparedness; and DOJ's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), National Institute of Justice, and Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys continued to coordinate counter-terrorism training efforts to avoid duplication, meet emerging needs, and ensure consistent and appropriate training information.

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program

In light of the continued domestic security threats to the citizens of the United States, every state is concerned about protecting its citizens. Although physical security is the primary goal, a number of infrastructure targets appeal to both domestic and foreign terrorists. These include legislative and judicial offices, airports, the water supply, electricity, and bridges, to name a few.

Multistate Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange

The Multistate Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange (MATRIX) pilot project began in early FY 2003. The MATRIX pilot project (www.matrix-at.org) is an effort to increase and enhance the exchange of sensitive information about terrorism and other criminal activity between and among law enforcement agencies at the local, state, and federal levels.

The MATRIX pilot project uses a computer application—the Factual Analysis Criminal Threat Solution (FACTS)—that allows law enforcement investigators to retrieve, analyze, and compare information from multiple commercial, public, and law enforcement information sources quickly and through a single query. This tool is useful in investigations of many varieties, and it already has provided rapid analytical assistance to law enforcement officers and analysts in a range of criminal investigations not related to terrorism.

The MATRIX project has helped law enforcement identify and apprehend suspects and locate witnesses, relatives and/or associates, and vehicles. The following summaries provide a sample of the criminal investigations that have benefitted from the use of MATRIX:

- **Providing general assistance.** A serial homicide task force requested queries and link analysis charts in support of a criminal investigation. An investigator with the Florida Department of Law Enforcement ran queries on the names of several individuals that were provided by the task force. The correct individual, his wife, and all of their addresses were identified. The next morning, search warrants were served at one of the addresses identified by MATRIX.

- **Identifying and apprehending suspects.** The Pennsylvania State Police were asked by a township police department to help identify a suspect involved in a $3,000 retail theft. The township provided a store surveillance photo and a description of the suspect's vehicle, which included a partial Pennsylvania registration number. Using the wildcard search in FACTS, the state police analyst generated a short list of possible suspect vehicles. With the help of Pennsylvania driver's license images, the analyst was able to search through the list of registered owners and positively identify the offender. Criminal history records confirmed that this suspect had an extensive past of robbery and retail theft. Based on the information, the township police department was able to obtain a warrant for the suspect's arrest. The township filed felony retail theft charges against the suspect, who also was apprehended by another police jurisdiction on unrelated charges.

- **Locating relatives/associates.** A migrant worker in central Florida was killed. The victim and the suspect had been living together with several other migrant workers in a small shack. An analyst queried MATRIX and compiled an address history for the victim. The results identified a woman who had shared two different addresses with the victim. The woman's current address, telephone number, driver's license, and vehicle information were obtained. The Florida Department of Law Enforcement contacted the woman and learned that she and her husband had raised the victim and that they were the closest the victim had to next of kin. Had the investigators not been able to run the query, the victim's loved ones would not have learned of her death.

- **Identifying vehicles.** A Florida law enforcement agency requested help in locating a vehicle that was involved in a hit-and-run accident with severe injuries to a juvenile. The make, model, and color of the suspect vehicle were described by a witness, but the license plate number was not known. MATRIX generated a list sorted by description, which helped the investigators locate the vehicle. The law enforcement investigators claim that they might not have located the vehicle or driver without MATRIX.

The Alabama Department of Community Affairs is using Byrne grant funds to purchase equipment and train personnel to protect Alabama judicial offices from domestic terrorism. More than 200 law enforcement personnel were trained in courthouse security and terrorism prevention. Byrne funds were used to purchase x-ray machines, and walk-through and hand-held metal detectors for some 40 courthouses throughout the state.

Alabama law enforcement officials credited the availability of the federal funds with their ability to apprehend a defendant who attempted to bring a concealed firearm into the Chambers County Courthouse.

The Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services used Byrne Formula Grant funds to develop an educational program for Ohio citizens called Terrorism Awareness and Prevention.

The 40-minute presentation is intended primarily for distribution by and provided at no cost to Ohio law enforcement and first responders. The presentation is designed to do the following:

- Provide residents with critical information on terrorist goals and threats.
- Teach residents about terrorism to prevent abuses from ignorance or prejudice.
- Demonstrate how residents may help protect themselves, their families, and their neighborhoods through safety and security planning.
- Encourage partnerships with residents, law enforcement, first responders, and community service providers.
- Identify ways Ohioans can actively participate in building safer neighborhoods and communities.

Regional Information Sharing Systems Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange

The Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange (ATIX) began in early FY 2003 (see page 14 and page 71 for more information about the RISS Program). RISS ATIX allows officials and executives from governmental and nongovernmental entities who are responsible for planning and implementing related prevention, response, mitigation, and recovery efforts to communicate and exchange information about homeland security, disasters, and terrorism alerts in a secure environment.

RISS ATIX bulletin board. The electronic RISS ATIX bulletin board provides 60 forums through which participants can discuss and post terrorism, disaster, and homeland security information. Specifically, a forum has been created for each of the 38 ATIX communities, which include government executives and members of the emergency management, utility, and chemical industries. Eleven of the forums are for posting specific publications, such as the Association of American Railroad Briefs. The remaining 11 forums are for general use or not directly associated with a specific ATIX community; for example, these forums often provide user tips, training information, and Amber Alerts for missing children.

Participants can immediately view messages as other participants post them. This feature allows for rapid communication and response to breaking news. Postings include examples of hidden items that people have attempted to pass through security checkpoints, new security measures being implemented, and planned responses to incidents.

The bulletin board has several additional features. Private conferences, which can be accessed and viewed only by individual participants who have been granted the proper security permissions, can be established on the bulletin board. The bulletin board also has a chat feature that allows for real-time discussion of current news and events. Users also can page other individuals who are visiting the bulletin board to request information or invite them to join a chat session.

RISS ATIX web pages. The RISS ATIX web pages include recent news articles, featured documents, a search capability that includes both the RISS ATIX web pages and RISS ATIX bulletin board, and DHS's current threat advisory level. The pages also include links to other web sites related to homeland security, terrorism, and disaster response. Links are categorized by their corresponding RISS ATIX communities, and they include government offices, national associations, and police, fire,

and public health agencies. Participants also can subscribe to newsletters published by other organizations.

RISS ATIX has been used for natural disaster response, and the information it provides can be adapted as appropriate for particular events. For example, preceding the landfall of Hurricane Isabel in September 2003, the RISS ATIX home page was altered to provide the latest news stories and links to the National Hurricane Center and emergency management web sites. Following landfall of the hurricane, the RISS ATIX home page provided news articles and links associated with cleanup and disaster recovery efforts. Similar changes and updates can be made to respond to other disasters or threats as they arise.

Contact information for RISS ATIX participants is placed on the web pages to facilitate secure communication among participants within and outside their RISS ATIX communities. Each participant's secure ATIX e-mail address is provided, as is contact information for each ATIX state point of contact and RISS center.

The RISS ATIX web pages also feature feedback buttons that allow participants to submit news articles, links, and comments. Participants generate the content of the RISS ATIX bulletin board and web pages, and they are encouraged to make contributions that can be shared with others to aid in the exchange of homeland security and disaster information.

State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program

Begun in 1996, the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program addresses preincident issues involving the detection, investigation, interdiction, and prevention of terrorists and terrorism. Following the events of September 11, 2001, SLATT increased its offerings of training that addressed foreign-initiated terrorism, focusing on specific groups and organizations that may pose a danger to America.

During FY 2003, SLATT Program staff trained more than 11,400 law enforcement personnel throughout the country in 90 workshops. To meet the increased needs of law enforcement and the demand for training, SLATT provided the following training and curriculum refinement activities:

- **Delivery of specialized training sessions for requesting agencies.** SLATT routinely responds to training requests from a variety of agencies. During FY 2003, program officials worked with 18 U.S. Attorneys' Office (USAO) districts to determine specific training needs and provided customized anti-terrorism curricula. RISS centers—which are networked into more than 1,400 law enforcement agencies to provide training for their regions—USAOs, and other requesting law enforcement agencies worked with SLATT Program staff to train more than 9,200 law enforcement personnel in 56 specialized workshops.

- **Refinement and delivery of Train-the-Trainer Workshops.** In April 2003, 19 subject-matter experts participated in a Curriculum Refinement Focus Group to discuss and outline the enhancement of the Train-the-Trainer curriculum. As a result of the meeting, the curriculum training materials were expanded to address current issues, and a Community Partnerships section was added.

  During FY 2003, 478 trainers participated in SLATT Train-the-Trainer

"A unique collaboration of the Bureau of Justice Assistance and Institute for Intergovernmental Research, the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program is delivered to the field, providing law enforcement with practical ways to recognize and address terrorist activity while controlling everyday crime concerns."

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

Workshops, including 197 representatives from the FBI and 148 representatives from the COPS Office's Regional Community Policing Institutes (RCPIs). Based on quarterly reporting forms received through August 2004 from Train-the-Trainer participants, more than 97,000 additional law enforcement officers have received training. In addition, through a strengthened partnership, the FBI provided five 2-day sessions at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia. Four FBI agents from each of the 56 FBI field offices were trained between March and May 2003. These agents subsequently trained 16,000 others in their regions.

- **Refinement and delivery of Narcotics Task Force Counter-Terrorism Briefings.** Narcotics task forces have proved their ability to investigate complex, multijurisdictional crimes that have national and international implications. The expertise, experience, and established contacts of these task forces can aid in identifying potential terrorist activity and assist with the investigation, interdiction, and prevention of terrorist and extremist-related crimes.

  Since the first class was offered in September 2002, the curriculum has been continually updated and refined based on new case information, terrorist investigations, incident research, and feedback from course participants. From October 2002 to September 2003, 14 training sessions were held and more than 1,100 law enforcement officers were trained.

- **Refinement and delivery of Investigative/Intelligence Workshops.** The Investigative/Intelligence Workshop provides comprehensive information about investigative procedures, issues, and challenges related to terrorism and criminal extremism, and it is continually updated. During FY 2003, several new topics were added and others expanded to ensure that materials were timely and addressed current events. This 4-day workshop is offered at various locations throughout the United States. In FY 2003, SLATT staff trained more than 690 law enforcement personnel during 10 workshops.

- **Enhanced research and resource materials.** SLATT research also supports the information and training needs of the program. In FY 2003, SLATT Program staff routinely updated reference material stored on CD–ROM, and they distributed more than 5,200 copies to workshop attendees. The CD–ROM contains information about international and domestic terrorism, including a chronology of terrorist/criminal extremist activities from public source data; glossaries of domestic extremist terms; state terrorism legislation; Internet resources; and other related topics. Law enforcement can use the CD–ROM as a stand-alone resource.

Regional Community Policing Institute Training Program

In cooperation with the COPS Office, BJA supported the Regional Community Policing Institute Training Program in FY 2003. The Western Oregon Community Policing Center has been developing and conducting pilot training to educate law enforcement managers about how their agencies can work effectively with the community in combating terrorism, particularly through Citizen Corps and other groups arising from the President's Freedom Corps initiative. The purpose of the training is to garner the support of law enforcement

managers for these community groups. The training targets graduates of the FBI's National Academy, and coincides with the FBI's annual state-based training conferences. It teaches FBI Academy graduates how they can form partnerships with their local communities for anti-terrorism efforts. The first pilot training course took place on March 2, 2004 in Salem, Oregon.

Other Counter-Terrorism Training and Technical Assistance

Congress set aside $15 million in FY 2003 to fund 20 jurisdictions (3 law enforcement

PROGRESS ON BJA'S PRINCIPLES AND PROMISES: **COUNTER-TERRORISM**

- **Continue to support the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) program, an initiative that teaches law enforcement and counter-terrorism awareness at the community level.** During FY 2003, SLATT program staff trained more than 11,400 law enforcement personnel throughout the country in 90 workshops.

- **Sponsor training that will teach BJA-funded multijurisdictional task forces throughout the country how to augment their current duties with terrorism prevention and enforcement.** BJA, through the Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR), partnered with the FBI to provide a comprehensive train-the-trainer program based on BJA's counter-terrorism preparedness training program. During five 2-day sessions at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, 4 FBI agents from each of the 56 FBI field offices were trained between March and May 2003. These agents subsequently trained 16,000 others in their regions.

- **Coordinate counter-terrorism training efforts nationwide to avoid duplication, meet emerging needs, and ensure that our nation's first responders receive consistent and appropriate information.** BJA leads the interagency Working Group on Counter-Terrorism Training, which meets bimonthly to discuss recent developments in training initiatives, products, and other counter-terrorism assistance that is available to local, state, and federal governments.

  Through the Counter-Terrorism Project Training and Technical Assistance Program grant from BJA, IIR coordinated a conference for the 20 jurisdictions to provide them with information about and training on counter-terrorism program design and implementation. This included demonstration of the SLATT model and information on program management and evaluation training, instructional design training, and guidance on reporting and other grant requirements.

- **Work with the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) centers to provide secure communications networks for state and local governments and offices charged with homeland security.** RISS's Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange (ATIX) allows for rapid, secure communication to help law enforcement agencies respond to emergencies such as terrorism or natural disasters. For example, the electronic RISS ATIX bulletin board provides 60 forums through which participants can discuss and post terrorism, disaster, and homeland security information. The RISS ATIX web pages include recent news articles, featured documents, a search capability that includes both the RISS ATIX web pages and bulletin board, and the current threat advisory level from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

agencies, 2 sheriffs departments, 2 fire departments, 3 emergency management agencies, 9 colleges and universities, and 1 state-run National Guard unit) to develop and conduct terrorism prevention and response training for law enforcement and other first responders, and to procure training equipment and materials. Several jurisdictions used the funding to develop specialized training that met the needs of their geographic areas. For instance, one jurisdiction in Florida developed anti-terrorism training to protect its cruise industry and visiting dignitaries.

Through the Counter-Terrorism Project Training and Technical Assistance Program grant from BJA, the Institute for Intergovernmental Research coordinated a conference for the 20 jurisdictions to provide them with information about and training on counter-terrorism program design and implementation. This included demonstration of the SLATT model and information on program management and evaluation training, instructional design training, and guidance on reporting and other grant requirements. Some of the funds were set aside to provide the grantees with technical assistance on the development of their training curricula and with information on resources that are already available to them through existing SLATT anti-terrorism programs and courses. Steps were taken to ensure that grantees coordinated their training curricula with guidelines promulgated by DHS's Office for Domestic Preparedness.

BJA also leads the interagency Working Group on Counter-Terrorism Training, which meets bimonthly to discuss recent developments in training initiatives, products, and other counter-terrorism assistance that is available to local, state, and federal governments.

Adjudication

Prosecutors, judges, and other criminal justice system practitioners are developing new approaches to adjudication that will both decrease caseloads and lower recidivism. Courts recognize that offenders with mental illness or substance abuse issues require special efforts to ensure that they will be held accountable and prepared to reenter the community after incarceration or completion of a diversion program. Yet, practitioners in state and local criminal justice systems are facing increasing needs with limited resources. BJA is committed to providing resources and tools to support innovative approaches to adjudication at the local and state levels and to providing solutions that make communities safer.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program

States and local jurisdictions are encouraged to use Byrne grant funds to create innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes. For example, using Byrne funds, Florida developed a promising program to educate children, parents, and mentors to help Florida's youth reject illegal drugs and underage alcohol and tobacco use.

Through the Civil Citation project in Leon County (Florida), a component of the Leon County Juvenile Assessment and Receiving Center, local law enforcement officers refer juveniles directly to the alternative-to-incarceration program. Project staff screen juveniles and their families for social service needs based on identified risk factors for reoffending, develop case plans for the juveniles and their families, and monitor the juveniles' progress. Screening tools are used to analyze many factors, including developmental history, medical information,

education, home behavior, mental health issues, and substance abuse history, among others. If any of these areas generate noted concerns, the clients are referred for further assessment, for medical evaluation, to appropriate classes or counseling, or for mentoring. Referred juveniles enter into a written agreement with their parents or guardians to participate in the project. The referring officer determines the number of required sanction hours a juvenile must complete, up to a maximum of 50 hours of community service. Juveniles who successfully complete their sanction hours do not enter the juvenile justice system. Those who do not complete the required hours are charged with their original offenses and remanded to the Florida Department of Juvenile Justice.

In FY 2003, law enforcement personnel referred nearly 380 juveniles to the program. Of those, approximately 20 were ineligible after screening because they had a prior criminal history record. Eighty-seven percent of those admitted successfully completed the program.

Community Justice and Courts

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

The FY 2003 grant for $3.5 million funded three primary initiatives:

- **Demonstration projects.** By launching a series of new initiatives, such as a sex offender management court in Oswego and a community cleanup initiative in Long Island City, CCI has been testing the problem-solving approach in new jurisdictions and settings. If these ideas are successful, they can be expanded to serve additional locations.

- **Replication.** CCI provides court planners throughout the state with the tools they need to replicate successful demonstration projects in their own jurisdictions. This is accomplished through hands-on training and technical assistance throughout the state. During FY 2003, CCI supported the development of 5 additional integrated domestic violence courts, multiple new drug courts, and 10 new family treatment courts.

- **Institutionalization.** In addition, CCI has built an information technology system designed to "hard wire" the problem-solving approach into the court system by monitoring the status of treatment, tracking results, and improving service delivery. The collected data is used to document what works and why. In FY 2003, CCI published a comprehensive statewide evaluation of multiple adult drug courts that found a 32 percent reduction in reoffending 1 year after program completion.

BJA also worked to engage practitioners in systemwide approaches. For example, on June 13, 2003, BJA convened a problem-solving focus group that discussed the potential for developing a coordinated systemwide screening, assessment, and referral process that targets a population of offenders with diverse problems. The National Center for State Courts (www.ncsconline.org) helped

More About Problem-Solving Courts

In November 2002, BJA released a program brief entitled *Strategies for Court Collaboration With Service Communities* (www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/196945.pdf). It discusses the emergence of problem-solving courts and presents research results that underscore that a single model of service coordination is inappropriate because jurisdictions vary considerably in their local legal and service cultures and resources. What works for one jurisdiction may need significant modification to work in another. In recognition of this variation, the project focused not on specific models, but on broader service coordination goals and strategies for achieving those goals. This approach allowed each jurisdiction to assess its current service coordination needs and develop a strategy to address these needs given local jurisdiction culture and resources. The program brief reviews the resulting five service goals on which to build problem-solving programs and the nine components of an effective service coordination strategy. The components address both policy- and case-level issues; jurisdictions can adapt one component to improve coordination in a particular area or use the entire list of components to systematically build a comprehensive strategy.

develop and implement the focus group. The group discussed the advantages (e.g., reduced system costs, improved client outcomes, improved coordination and collaboration within the criminal justice system) and the feasibility of this new model of the problem-solving approach. Group members also identified several areas in which the courts and other criminal justice system partners would need support and assistance to implement the model. These areas included establishing a comprehensive screening program for all defendants, developing an improved service delivery system, and identifying best practices. The group continued its activities in FY 2004.

BJA also supported the criminal defense community's efforts to ensure the fair administration of justice by providing resources and technical assistance for indigent defense. In FY 2003, BJA awarded a grant to the National Legal Aid and Defender Association to conduct management and leadership training for all levels of defenders; the training commenced in FY 2004.

The Sentencing Project

Since 1987, The Sentencing Project (www.sentencingproject.org) has encouraged innovation in sentencing and quality sentencing advocacy for the benefit of defenders and defendants, communities, and victims. It has become a leader in the development of alternative sentencing programs, reform of criminal justice policy, and publication of reports on incarceration, racial disparity, and effective crime control methods. The Sentencing Project has provided training, technical assistance, and program information through its staff, consultants, and members of the National Association of Sentencing Advocates (NASA), a professional organization it sponsors.

In FY 2003, The Sentencing Project completed its technical assistance for a model project that was designed by local government to address racial disparities in the criminal justice system in Bloomington (Monroe County), Indiana. Working with local officials and interested citizens, staff of The Sentencing Project provided data analysis, research perspectives, and best practice models to the Monroe County Racial Justice Task Force in its analysis of racial dynamics. The task force, which comprised both criminal justice and community leaders, issued its comprehensive report, "Race and Criminal Justice in Monroe County, Indiana," in October 2003. The report recommended changes to a broad range of

policies and practices to reduce racial disparity. The Sentencing Project has established action committees and charged them with implementing various aspects of the recommendations.

Sentencing Project staff presented at workshops and forums that focused on reducing racial disparity in sentencing, addressing members of the American Bar Association (ABA), attendees of the annual meetings of the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice, and members from a range of other professional organizations. Those who attended the training sessions returned to their jurisdictions and implemented aspects of the project recommendations and the training model at the local level.

In FY 2003, The Sentencing Project also concluded interviews and data collection of youth who were prosecuted as adults in the Miami (Dade County), Florida criminal courts and prepared a report, aimed at defenders, about the characteristics and needs of this client population. The report revealed the need for school and other records, the need to pay special attention to client communications, and the importance of multidisciplinary juvenile services in representing youth who are charged as adults. The report has helped defenders assess program needs and improve the transmittal of information to prosecutors in advance of their decision to charge young defendants as adults.

The Sentencing Project also developed a statement of the fundamental goals for defenders at sentencing. The statement, "Ten Principles of Sentencing Advocacy," is the result of an FY 2002 meeting of public defenders, private attorneys, and sentencing advocates, followed by continuing discussion among professionals, including NASA leadership. This statement has helped both defenders and bodies such as the ABA and the American Law Institute in their efforts to assess the role of sentencing in a changing criminal justice system.

Throughout the year, staff from The Sentencing Project and NASA provided training in sentencing advocacy skills and techniques to more than 300 defense attorneys and sentencing professionals at conferences and a skill-building seminar.

Mental Health Courts

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

BJA coordinates its Mental Health Courts initiative with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA's) Targeted Capacity Expansion Grants for Jail Diversion Programs. BJA and SAMHSA, which is a part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, collaborate on the implementation and analysis of these two programs, with the goals of improving policies and practices and ensuring that the federal government does not fund overlapping diversion models.

Through BJA's FY 2003 Byrne Discretionary Grant Program, Congress directed $2.8 million to mental health courts. BJA used the funds to help establish an additional 14 mental health courts that will make systemwide improvements in how communities address offenders who have mental disabilities or illnesses. A competitive award process was used to select from among applicants from

states, state and local courts, local governments, and tribal governments. The funds were awarded in fall 2003.

"When I first entered [the] Mental Health Court, I did not want to be there. . . . when I started to realize that they weren't there just to put me in jail, but to try to help, I started to turn my life around. Now I have two jobs, I keep myself busy, and I'm independent again. That's important to me."

—Former client of the King County (Washington) Mental Health Court

Mental health courts provide ongoing judicial supervision and comprehensive case management as service providers assist clients with mental health treatment, housing, employment, education, and other support services as part of this deferred prosecution program. Intensive supervision increases public safety and holds offenders accountable because case managers ensure that offenders are following their court requirements, such as attending counseling or taking medication. BJA continued to provide technical assistance, through funding to the Council of State Governments (www.csg.org), to help grantees and nongrantees plan, implement, evaluate, and sustain mental health courts.

In addition, BJA continued to provide funding to the Council of State Governments (CSG) to support the Criminal Justice/Mental Health Consensus Project (www.consensusproject.org). The project resulted from a national effort to improve the response to people with mental illness who come into contact (or are at risk of coming into contact) with the criminal justice system. The Consensus Project web site provides access to the project's report; information about relevant research, statistics, and web-based resources; and a directory of program profiles from throughout the country that allow visitors to communicate with program administrators online.

BJA also provided funding to CSG to plan and implement the First National Mental Health Courts Conference, which was held in Cincinnati, Ohio in January 2004; 150 people attended. CSG also used BJA funds to produce written material that helps local law enforcement, courts, and the mental health community to respond effectively to the complex issues surrounding mentally ill people within the criminal justice system.

Finally, BJA Policy Office staff participated in a number of meetings with staff from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) in SAMHSA to facilitate the sharing of technical assistance resources by the Mental Health Courts Project and the Jail Diversion Program. BJA also participated as a federal partner with the President's New Freedom Commission on Mental Health, which CMHS coordinates.

Southwest Border Prosecution Initiative

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

The partnerships between U.S. Attorneys and county attorneys were created with the understanding that if county attorneys could contribute in a significant way to the prosecution of border drug cases, U.S. Attorneys could focus much more attention on addressing major drug trafficking organizations and prosecuting deported criminal aliens who returned to the United States illegally and who posed direct threats

King County Mental Health Court

In 1997, a retired Seattle firefighter was murdered by a man with a history of violence and psychiatric hospitalizations. In the midst of a psychotic episode, the man committed the murder within 2 weeks after his release from jail on a misdemeanor charge.

The incident galvanized the community and became the impetus for forming a task force that studied how the mentally ill defendant was treated in the criminal justice system. One of the numerous recommendations of the task force was to establish and test a pilot mental health court. The 18-month study revealed that the program was feasible for mentally ill misdemeanants, and in February 1999, the King County (Washington) District Court Mental Health Court held its first hearing.

Since then, the King County Mental Health Court (MHC) has seen significant increases in its caseloads, often doubling the number of clients seen from the previous year. The goal of the King County MHC is to increase public safety and humanely deal with individuals who have mental disorders who enter the criminal justice system. The court is committed to focusing resources, training, and expertise on these individuals' unique needs.

King County's MHC works by offering misdemeanor defendants with mental illnesses a single point of contact within the court system. The defendant works with the court's dedicated team, which consists of the judge, prosecutor, public defenders, treatment court liaison, and probation officers. Often, incarceration is not the best response.

A 2003 outcome evaluation demonstrated that the King County MHC was successful in its endeavors. The study found the following:

- The King County MHC significantly reduced recidivism (a 76 percent decrease in the number of offenses committed).
- The King County MHC successfully provided a means by which to significantly reduce the occurrence of violent criminal activity among its participating defendants (an 88 percent decrease in the number of violent offenses committed by its graduates).
- The preliminary findings of a client survey, unsolicited letters and other praises, and the absence of formal complaints indicated that the King County MHC exhibited high levels of consumer satisfaction.

Source: Neiswender, John R. 2003. *Executive Summary of Evaluation of Outcomes for King County Mental Health Court.* Washington State University, Department of Political Science and Criminal Justice.

to the safety of the region. However, as counties and states began to support more and more prosecutions and incarcerations of federally referred criminal cases, the partnerships also led to increasingly severe financial and resource burdens for the counties and states.

Congress recognized this problem and appropriated $50 million in FY 2002 and $40 million in FY 2003 to support the state and county prosecution and detention of federally referred criminal cases along the southwest border. Any county or state government along the southwest border that prosecuted or detained defendants in federally referred criminal cases was eligible to apply for funds under the southwest border prosecution initiative. The program's web site (http://southwest.ojp.gov) began accepting online applications in April 2003. This Internet-based application system supported qualifying jurisdictions throughout the process of requesting and receiving funds for eligible cases. Through November 2004, FY 2003 funding totaling $38.5 million was used to support 59 counties and 2 states, which reported nearly 7,900 eligible cases.

Tribal Courts

Both traditional and western style tribal courts play an integral role in hundreds of American Indian and Alaska Native communities throughout the country. Tribal courts have jurisdiction over crimes committed by American Indians in Indian Country and over civil cases that involve American Indians and non-American Indians, such as domestic relations, probate, torts, housing, debt collection, commercial activities

on American Indian lands, and management of Indian lands and natural resources.

The Tribal Courts Assistance Program (TCAP) is one of DOJ's primary initiatives for providing court-related support to tribes. TCAP's goal is to develop new tribal courts, improve the operations of existing courts, and provide funding for technical assistance and training of tribal court staff. These resources have helped tribes to establish core structures for tribal courts, improve case management, train court personnel, acquire additional equipment and software, enhance prosecution and indigent defense, support probation diversion and alternative sentencing programs, access services, focus on juvenile services and multidisciplinary protocols for child physical and sexual abuse, and structure intertribal or tribal appellate systems.

Since TCAP was first announced in FY 1999, more than 180 tribal communities have competed for TCAP resources to develop, enhance, and continue to operate tribal judicial systems. Of these communities, 76 were selected through a competitive application process to receive awards that allowed them to develop single and/or intertribal court systems and to implement small and large tribal court enhancement projects. BJA followed this with two more competitive announcements in April 2001 and July 2003, whereby 148 more tribes were identified for initial and supplemental awards, bringing BJA's total number of grants in Indian Country to 224.

Through its TCAP technical assistance program, which is led by the University of North Dakota Law School's Northern Plains Tribal Judicial Training Institute, BJA has formed a National Tribal Court Assistance Program Advisory Committee and broadened the number of technical assistance and training providers available to Alaska Native villages and federally recognized tribes that are developing or enhancing tribal courts from 5 to more than 40.

In addition, the National Tribal Justice Resource Center (www.tribalresourcecenter.org), a project of the National American Indian Court Judges Association, provides a toll-free telephone helpline for tribal justice systems; a clearinghouse of tribal judicial resources; a searchable database of tribal justice opinions, codes, constitutions, court rules, and tribal-state agreements; and online reference and research services. In FY 2003, the center's 3 staff members responded to 2,600 requests through its Internet response service and more than 750 requests through direct e-mails and telephone calls for information about topics ranging from how to develop criminal and civil code to family violence to juvenile justice to the Indian Child Welfare Act. The center's web site also received more than 2.4 million hits during this period.

TCAP has seen a number of successes. For example, the Alaska Native village of Tuntuliak, a traditional Yupik Eskimo village, used its BJA grant to strengthen its relationship with Alaska's state courts and child welfare workers to enhance the lives of its children. The village was not looking to displace state jurisdiction or authority, but rather to complement the state's resources and provide a fresh cultural perspective on the serious alcohol problem facing many of its youth. The state courts welcomed the development of a local village court that could handle family crises and problems with youth in a culturally appropriate manner.

In northwestern Minnesota, the White Earth Band of Chippewa Indians had long been concerned about the plight of its youth, especially those in state foster care. Approximately 90 percent of the children in the care of the state on the reservation are

tribal children; the band used its BJA grant to hire staff so it could assume jurisdiction over the cases involving its children in foster care. BJA funds also enabled the band to provide services such as suicide intervention, cultural understanding, and alcohol and other treatment programs to enable these children and their families to lead more productive lives.

The Northern Cheyenne Tribe is located in a rural area of Montana where people drive thousands of miles per year just to commute to work. One of the biggest obstacles facing the effective administration of their tribal court was the overwhelming problem of process serving on people on a large rural reservation where communities are spread out. To combat this problem, the tribe used its BJA grant to retain the services of a tribal court process server. In FY 2003, this person served almost 1,800 documents and traveled more than 14,000 miles to notify people of court hearings. Without BJA grant funds, the tribe could not have retained this process server and its judicial system would have been much less effective.

Financial Crime-Free Communities Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program

The Financial Crime-Free Communities (C–FIC) Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program was authorized by Congress in 1998 to fund anti-money laundering activities at the state and local levels. In enacting the legislation, Congress issued findings concerning the billions of dollars that are laundered annually, all of which are the proceeds of criminal activity (primarily narcotics trafficking) and are used to promote further criminal activity, including terrorism. BJA administers the C–FIC Program for the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Executive Office of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing.

The program has made 22 grant awards: 9 in FY 2000, 8 in FY 2001, and 5 in FY 2002. For FY 2003, BJA awarded $1.4 million in supplemental grants to enable six projects to continue their programs through September 30, 2004. Participants, who were chosen on a competitive basis, include local and state law enforcement professionals and prosecutors. Funding has supported new programs and the enhancement of existing programs that focus on preventing financial crime and money laundering. BJA's technical assistance on substantive issues has enabled grantees to establish and implement new programs, thereby contributing to the overall effort to counter money laundering.

C–FIC has successfully provided funding for new and existing anti-money laundering programs. Of the 22 programs throughout the country that have received C–FIC funding, 18 were operating through FY 2003. The existing programs opened hundreds of new cases and recovered substantial sums in currency and property. Some projects developed new techniques to deal with more traditional forms of money laundering, while others identified new money laundering schemes and developed techniques to deal with them. In each case, the grantees expanded their operations, as demonstrated by the dozens of arrests and convictions reported throughout the C–FIC Program.

Although all the C–FIC grantees have generally performed well, the following three programs in particular have made important contributions to the national effort to suppress financial crime and money laundering.

The Arizona Attorney General's Office has continued its efforts to eliminate money laundering from the money transmitter industry.[4] Arizona is a major destination for criminal profits wired from various parts of the country for transportation across the United States-Mexico border. Operation Green

Mile has built on its past successes with arrests, closures, and seizures within the industry. The state has worked with money transmitters to develop safeguards the industry could implement, and it has secured a number of arrests and convictions for money transmitters that operated outside the law, thereby destroying a number of money laundering rings. Arizona's project is a continuing source of peer-to-peer technical assistance for other projects.

The New Jersey Attorney General's Office has prosecuted more than two dozen cases under the state's money laundering statutes in cases involving a wide range of predicate offenses. It also has assisted county prosecutors in securing indictments for money laundering, and it has prosecuted four cases for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Finally, the Manhattan (New York City) District Attorney's Office has developed innovative approaches to investigate and prosecute money laundering cases. The office focused on the businesses that facilitate money laundering, and it secured several money laundering convictions with C–FIC funding. With C–FIC support, the office also opened a storefront operation that attracted money launderers; this plays an important part in the office's undercover activity.

BJA also supported the C–FIC Program by preparing and updating related documents, such as the 2003 National Money Laundering Strategy, coordinating program activities, and acting as C–FIC liaison with the Department of the Treasury and DOJ's Criminal Division. BJA is preparing the C–FIC Program final report, which will be completed in 2005.

Judicial Training

With funding from BJA, the National Judicial College (NJC) provides financial assistance to judges who enroll in NJC courses. NJC provides a wide range of faculty training, including:

- Tribal Faculty Development.
- Faculty Development Workshop.
- Creating an Active Learning Environment.
- Faculty Development on Distance Learning.
- Integrating Cultural, Race, and Gender Issues Into Judicial Education: A Faculty Development Workshop.
- Managing Sex Offenders: A Faculty Development Workshop.

In addition to exploring new technologies and integrating them into its state-of-the-art courtroom, in conjunction with BJA, NJC continually improves its publications and curriculum. In FY 2003, NJC offered judges three judicial courses: Problem Solving in the Courts, Management Skills for Presiding Judges, and Essential Skills for the Family Court Judge. NJC also helped develop a plan for the institutionalization of problem solving in the courts, and it examined the possibility of developing a "Legal Institute" to provide an abbreviated first-year law school experience for lay judges.[5]

In FY 2003, BJA sponsored training on planning and implementing tribal courts in Anchorage, Alaska and at NJC's National Tribal Judicial Center in Reno, Nevada. In Anchorage, 43 attendees representing 12 villages participated in the TCAP training. Topics focused on needs specific to Alaska, including the Indian Civil Rights Act, Elements of Due Process, State Recognition and Enforcement of Tribal Court Orders, and Judicial Ethics. In Reno, BJA staff and 6 technical assistance providers trained 140 representatives from 43 Native American tribes that were receiving BJA grants. Training

BJA FUNDING IN **FOCUS**

DNA Training and Technical Assistance

Forensic DNA evidence has become a critical tool in investigating and prosecuting crime. Funded by BJA, the American Prosecutors Research Institute's (APRI's) DNA Forensics Program (www.ndaa.org/apri/programs/dna/dna_home.html) has become the leading source of information and technical assistance for the nation's prosecutors, providing services in three basic areas: training, technical assistance, and resource materials.

In FY 2003, APRI facilitated training programs for prosecutors and criminal justice professionals. APRI presented both basic and advanced DNA courses in conjunction with the National District Attorneys Association at the National Advocacy Center in Columbia, South Carolina. The advanced course, Advanced Training in DNA for Prosecutors, featured trial advocacy segments that enhanced the prosecutors abilities to use DNA evidence effectively in the courtroom.

The DNA Forensics Program responded to hundreds of technical assistance requests, which consisted of legal research and analysis of cases and statutes, scientific literature reviews, information about DNA expert witnesses, and case-specific strategic assistance. Presentations on DNA topics also were made in conjunction with state prosecutor and national law enforcement organizations.

APRI hosted its first national conference, entitled DNA: Justice Speaks, in Crystal City, Virginia on November 20–22, 2003. More than 225 participants representing 14 states, the District of Columbia, and the armed forces attended. The conference focused on identifying successful approaches to interagency communication and developing policies and strategies to support effective teamwork.

"Our goal is to ensure that police officers and medical personnel collect evidence properly, that prosecutors introduce and use DNA evidence successfully in court, and that judges rule correctly on its admissibility during trials."

—Deborah J. Daniels, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, while making opening remarks at the American Prosecutors Research Institute's national conference

programs were tailored to fit individual needs, and a technology track was added to demonstrate state-of-the-art information systems.

Community Prosecution

BJA supports community prosecution strategies in which prosecutors and the community develop innovative approaches to the problems residents identify as most important in their daily lives. In FY 2003, BJA continued to provide technical assistance, support community prosecution sites, and sponsor conferences and training programs.

Technical Assistance

With funding from BJA, APRI's National Center for Community Prosecution (NCCP) implemented a technical assistance program for grantees of BJA's community prosecution initiative grants and other jurisdictions implementing community prosecution programs. The technical assistance program helps the nation's prosecutors develop and enhance comprehensive community prosecution initiatives. The ultimate goal is to fully integrate community prosecution into the working philosophy of America's criminal justice system, making a real difference within specific communities.

NCCP conducted the Second National Community Prosecution Conference, entitled "Prosecutors: Leaders in Safety," in Washington, D.C. on April 13–16, 2003. This conference brought together approximately 250 state and local prosecutors, city attorneys, police officials, community representatives, and other professionals from throughout the United States and overseas, including prosecutors from Sweden and Japan. The theme of the conference emphasized the role of prosecutors as leaders in public safety and celebrated the successes of the community prosecution movement over the past decade. Assistant Attorney General Deborah J. Daniels provided the keynote address, in which she applauded the efforts of community prosecutors to use both traditional and nontraditional approaches to combat neighborhood quality-of-life issues.

During FY 2003, NCCP staff responded to more than 550 technical assistance requests and conducted 12 technical assistance site visits. In FY 2004, NCCP continued its technical assistance work and site visits and hosted two community prosecution workshops. The first workshop, the Community Prosecution Implementation Grantee Workshop, was held on March 9–12, 2004 in Dallas, Texas, and the second, an advanced-level workshop for community prosecutors, was held on September 4, 2004 in Atlanta, Georgia.

In 2005, APRI also will publish the revised *Community Prosecution Implementation Manual,* a series of monographs on specific community prosecution topics and a profile of the 10 community prosecution leadership sites.

Leadership Sites

In FY 2003, BJA invited 10 jurisdictions to apply for continuation funding as leadership sites for the Community Prosecution Program. These sites worked with BJA's training and technical assistance providers to assist jurisdictions across the country that were seeking to implement community prosecution strategies.

APRI hosted the 2003 Community Prosecution Leadership Sites Symposium in Minneapolis, Minnesota on September 25–26, 2003. Attendees included representatives from BJA's 10 community prosecution leadership sites: Atlanta, Georgia; Austin, Texas; Brooklyn, New York; Dallas, Texas; Denver, Colorado; Indianapolis, Indiana; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Portland, Oregon; and Washington, D.C. The symposium allowed representatives from these sites to share their success stories and some of the challenges their programs faced and to develop a long-term plan for providing technical assistance to jurisdictions that have community prosecution initiatives.

The activities of two community prosecution leadership sites are described below.

Red Hook Community Justice Center. The Red Hook Community Justice Center (Justice Center) is an innovative problem-solving court that handles all misdemeanor cases in a low-income, high-crime area of Brooklyn, New York, which has a population of more than 200,000 people. As a problem-solving court, the Justice Center focuses on outcome rather than process, and it carefully analyzes each case before determining how to proceed. Some cases are adjudicated in a traditional prosecutorial manner, but most cases result in sentences that incorporate the services available at the Justice Center, including intensive drug treatment, mediation, anger management, GED classes, youth groups, vehicular programs, "John School," and other programs. The prosecutors frequently attend community meetings and participate in other community events.

In FY 2003, the Justice Center provided technical assistance in many ways, including responding to specific questions from prosecutors around the country about the operations of the community prosecution programs in Brooklyn. Representatives from the Justice Center participated in numerous roundtable discussions regarding community prosecution with both national and international visitors to Red Hook; gave a presentation on the Red Hook Community Justice Center in Harrogate, England; and conducted a 3-hour class on community prosecution for 25 Brooklyn prosecutors in cooperation with the Center for Court Innovation (CCI). This class, funded by BJA, represented the beginning of what is expected to become a national curriculum.

The Justice Center surveys community residents annually to determine their concerns and document the results of Justice Center projects. The results of the survey guide

Justice Center staff as they develop new programs to meet the needs of the community. For example, in two annual surveys, residents expressed concern about youth crime and the lack of employment and services for youth in the community. In response to these concerns, the Justice Center now sponsors the Red Hook Youth Court, which trains juveniles to serve as judges, jurors, and advocates for their peers in cases that involve minor juvenile offenses.

In May 2003, BJA published *Surveying Communities: A Resource for Community Justice Planners* (www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/197109.pdf), which explains the benefits of community surveys and the survey process. The monograph relates CCI's experience as it designed, implemented, and analyzed the Justice Center's survey.

Austin, Texas community prosecution leadership site. An assistant district attorney in Austin, Texas was assigned to solve problems with the police and community to reduce crime and improve the quality of life in the downtown area. The prosecutor worked on issues that included illegal drug activity, burglary of motor vehicles, panhandling, nuisance bars, mobilizing the community, community cleanups, and reentry of ex-offenders into the community.

The District Attorney's Office provided technical assistance in several settings. For example, Austin was the host city for BJA's Community Prosecution Western Regional Training conference in October 2002. During the conference, the District Attorney's Office provided faculty and facilitators, and it offered computer discs of relevant forms to interested participants. The office also provided faculty for the Second National Community Prosecution Conference that was held in Washington, D.C. on April 13–16, 2003 and participated in the Community Prosecution Leadership Site Symposium in Minneapolis, Minnesota on September 25–26, 2003.

The District Attorney's Office was involved in three major programs during FY 2003:

- **Reentry program.** Each month, the Travis County State Jail dropped off 5–60 newly released homeless adults on the street near the Salvation Army in downtown Austin, the same area in which many of them were originally arrested. In September 2003, the district attorney for the downtown neighborhood created a reentry program and formed a partnership with the state jail so that newly released homeless individuals would be placed in transitional housing outside the downtown area. In addition, the program provided direct transportation from the jail to the transitional housing on release. The homeless ex-offenders received clothes from Manos de Cristo, a faith-based outreach program, and they were connected with appropriate social service providers (e.g., for services related to mental health or mental retardation, the federal Supplemental Security Income program, or drug and alcohol counseling). The program attempted to set up reentry plans for 59 individuals who were scheduled to be dropped off downtown. Fifty-three individuals accepted assistance, although 10 (approximately 18 percent) were later arrested or cited for new offenses. Of the 6 who refused assistance and were dropped off downtown, 5 (approximately 83 percent) were arrested or cited for new criminal offenses after their release.

The district attorney for the downtown neighborhood is working with the Travis County Sheriff's Office to institute a similar reentry program at the county jail. The program will target the chronic homeless offenders who are arrested for a public intoxication-enhanced charge (meaning they have three prior convictions for public intoxication within the past 2 years and face up to 6 months in jail). The first group of individuals arrested on this charge is being tracked through the court system. As the release dates for these offenders approach, staff from the District Attorney's Office will meet with them and attempt to set up housing and transportation for each offender upon release.

- **Panhandling campaign.** The district attorney for the downtown neighborhood created a partnership with homeless advocates, social service providers, downtown businesses, and others to encourage the community not to give money to panhandlers. The partnership designed and produced a flier to carry the campaign's message: that it is important to give support (e.g., financial, volunteer time, clothing) to social service providers but not directly to panhandlers. Leaders from Caritas, a nonprofit aid organization; the Salvation Army; and the Austin Resource Center for the Homeless led the campaign.

  The district attorney for the downtown neighborhood also organized three job fairs to help homeless people find work, participated in townhall meetings and support groups for these individuals, and acted as a decoy in undercover panhandling stings.

- **Burglary of motor vehicles.** To gain insight on how burglars work, the district attorney for the downtown neighborhood and a crime analyst interviewed multiple convicted automobile burglars who were serving time in the county jail. The District Attorney, community members, and police also visited hotspot areas during the day and at night and reduced the opportunity to commit crime by adding lighting and cutting back vegetation. The same group also created an educational flier about the risk of car burglaries and left the fliers on cars parked in hotspot areas. During the first month the fliers were distributed, the number of car burglaries dropped from an average of 110 to 65.

Conferences and training programs. Through the Community Gun Violence Prosecution portion of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), BJA provided funding and support for prosecutors' offices to improve their ability to prosecute gun crimes. BJA sponsored and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania played host to the National Conference on Project Safe Neighborhoods, which was the first national meeting and training conference of PSN grantees. More than 1,300 participants reviewed and discussed community-based strategies for reducing gun violence.

U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft addressed attendees regarding the significant advances in combating gun violence nationwide in the past year. The conference showcased the impressive successes realized in many communities as a result of PSN's collaborative approach to reducing gun crime and featured panels and presentations that focused on developing PSN initiatives, juvenile and gang intervention strategies, strategic problem solving, community engagement and media outreach, prosecution, and law enforcement. The conference also provided training on topics such as enforcement strategies to get gun violators off the

Urban Court Managers Network

The Justice Management Institute (JMI), in partnership with the National Association for Court Management, is working to strengthen the ability of urban court managers to work effectively with practitioners in their own jurisdictions, key justice system policymakers, and each other to improve criminal justice operations in their jurisdictions. JMI supported several meetings of the Urban Court Managers Network (UCMN), prepared reports and materials resulting from UCMN activities, and conducted focus group sessions. The service population included the members of the network, which included 19 general and limited jurisdiction state trial courts from 13 states and the District of Columbia. The materials prepared as a result of network activities reach and provide guidance to managers of urban state trial courts throughout the nation.

The following are some examples of the ideas and discussions that were generated at one meeting and replicated in other locations. The meeting in San Francisco, California focused on planning for and executing the construction of a new courthouse. One of the ideas suggested at the meeting was to closely coordinate the move process to minimize the time that the court was not fully functional while files and equipment were transferred from one location to another. Based on the experience of the court in San Francisco, the courts in Houston, Texas, which also were engaged in a construction and relocation project, used similar techniques to minimize the amount of time they lost to the move. The information gained from this program led to the development of 2 education and training programs that nearly 60 people attended.

A meeting hosted by Prince George's County, Maryland demonstrated digital screens at several key locations near the courthouse to inform the public of scheduled trials and hearings during the day. Similar screen systems have now appeared in several other courts. The screens provide current, accurate information in a readable fashion that is easy to update, which benefits each court's clients and staff.

Meetings in Minneapolis, Minnesota and Ventura, California both used local researchers, some employed by the court and some retained as consultants, to assist in local trial court policy development, program monitoring, and overall management. Several other courts have now retained academically trained researchers at the local level. In addition, the interest in this technique resulted in the founding of the Trial Court Research and Improvement Consortium, an organization dedicated to demonstrating the efficacy of trial courts and promoting research at the trial-court level. The consortium receives funding assistance from OJP's National Institute of Justice.

A meeting in Los Angeles, California included a visit to a local renovated juvenile court facility. Several jurisdictions visited this facility, along with architects and local officials, to help them plan the renovation of their own juvenile court facilities. Another feature of the Los Angeles meeting was the demonstration of the court's developing tolerance program. The topic led to a separate focus group session on bias issues; results from this focus group were published in *The Court Manager,* the journal of the National Association for Court Management. The individuals who presented the developing tolerance program were subsequently involved in a similar program in Newark, New Jersey.

streets, school programs to prevent violence, and initiatives that build community partnerships.

APRI, BJA's technical assistance provider, presented a training program to 110 local California prosecutors entitled "Hitting the Mark," which focused on implementing and maintaining community gun violence prosecution initiatives.

In addition, BJA transferred funds to OJP's National Institute of Justice, which sponsored PSN Strategic Problem Solving Training in partnership with Michigan State University. Eleven sessions in major cities throughout the country provided basic training on how to develop a gun violence prosecution strategy with research partners. Five to ten people from each of 93 U.S. Attorneys' districts participated in the training.

Telemarketing Fraud Technical Assistance

Illegal telemarketers steal an estimated $40 billion or more from Americans each year, which translates into more than $4 million per hour. The consequences for victims can be financially and emotionally devastating. Fraudulent telemarketers often prey on

elderly people by using telephone, mail, and Internet scams to rob them of their self-respect and financial resources. In FY 2003, BJA continued to support a consortium of prevention, education, and prosecution projects to thwart fraudulent telemarketers who prey on senior citizens. A major component of the project has been the Telemarketing Fraud Training Task Force, a multiagency committee led by the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) that includes the National District Attorneys Association, the National White Collar Crime Center, and the American Association of Retired Persons.

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

Members of the task force trained people at two BJA-funded demonstration sites that have implemented innovative telemarketing fraud prevention and enforcement programs. In the North Carolina Office of the Attorney General in Raleigh, an investigator prosecutes fraudulent telemarketing companies and educates the public and key individuals regarding how to identify and stop telemarketing fraud. In Montpelier, Vermont, the Office of the Attorney General dedicates prosecution and investigation resources to dealing with this type of fraud and continues to build ties with Canada by working with NAAG to establish investigative liaison relationships.

In FY 2003, BJA continued to fund the National Consumers League (NCL), which provides local law enforcement agencies with tools to conduct effective public education programs aimed at preventing telemarketing fraud. NCL's primary objectives are to empower consumers to avoid victimization, encourage victims to report fraud crimes, develop and disseminate a Telemarketing Fraud Education Kit for law enforcement agencies, and participate in public forums such as radio programs to heighten awareness of telemarketing crime.

Substance Abuse

Eighty percent of all offenders in the U.S. criminal justice system report having substance abuse problems, according to a report published by the National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University in March 2003. With more than 6 million adults in the corrections system, the magnitude of this problem is significant. Substance abuse issues affect every part of the criminal justice system, as well as the substance abuse treatment community.

The major challenge facing the field today is no longer determining what programs are effective with this population or whether criminal justice and treatment goals can be merged. Rather, the challenge is in moving forward with what the research demonstrates as effective and ensuring that evidence-based practices are used and institutionalized. Cross-system collaboration and federal partnerships are critical to disseminating information and enabling the criminal justice system to use evidence-based practices not only in the area of treatment, but also in supervision, case management, and creation of a continuum of services that integrate families and the community. BJA administers several grant programs focused on the substance abusing offender, and is committed to providing federal leadership in the treatment of these offenders by advancing research and the use and institutionalization

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- **Support community justice concepts through technical assistance and training.** In FY 2003, BJA sponsored a problem-solving focus group, held in Washington, D.C. The Center for Court Innovation (CCI) supported problem-solving courts by launching demonstration projects, such as a sex offender management court, and provided court planners with resources to help them replicate successful projects in their jurisdictions.

- **Fund research and technical assistance to find creative sentencing strategies and practices and assess their differences.** In FY 2003, BJA invited 10 jurisdictions to apply for continuation funding as leadership sites for the Community Prosecution Program. These sites work with BJA's training and technical assistance providers, the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) and CCI, to assist jurisdictions throughout the country that are seeking to implement community prosecution strategies. BJA also sponsored research by The Sentencing Project on youth who are prosecuted as adults in Miami (Dade County), Florida.

- **Through the Community Gun Violence Prosecution portion of Project Safe Neighborhoods, provide funding and support for prosecutors' offices to improve their ability to prosecute gun crimes.** BJA sponsored the National Conference on Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), which was the first national meeting and training conference for PSN grantees. More than 1,300 participants reviewed and discussed community-based strategies for reducing gun violence.

  APRI, BJA's technical assistance provider, presented a training program to 110 local California prosecutors. Entitled "Hitting the Mark," it focused on implementing and maintaining community gun violence prosecution initiatives.

  In addition, BJA transferred funds to the Office of Justice Programs' National Institute of Justice, which sponsored the PSN Strategic Problem Solving Training in partnership with Michigan State University. Eleven sessions in major cities throughout the country provided basic training on how to develop a gun violence prosecution strategy with research partners. Five to ten people from each of the 93 U.S. Attorneys' districts participated in the training.

- **Fund and support mental health courts that seek appropriate alternatives to incarceration and services for offenders with mental illnesses or disabilities.** In FY 2003, BJA awarded 14 grants worth a total of $2.8 million to support mental health courts, which seek to improve the way the needs of adult and juvenile offenders who have mental disabilities or illnesses are addressed.

  BJA staff participated in a number of meetings with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) and Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to facilitate the sharing of technical assistance resources by the Mental Health Courts Project and the Jail Diversion Program. The meetings continued in FY 2004.

  BJA also is participating as a federal partner with the President's New Freedom Commission on Mental Health, which CMHS coordinates.

- **Support the criminal defense community's efforts to ensure the fair administration of justice by providing resources and technical assistance for indigent defense.** In FY 2003, BJA awarded a grant to the National Legal Aid and Defender Association to conduct

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PROGRESS ON BJA'S PRINCIPLES AND PROMISES: ADJUDICATION

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management and leadership training for all levels of defenders, which began in FY 2004.

- **Work with the U.S. Department of the Treasury to help state and local prosecutors develop and institutionalize capabilities to investigate and prosecute money laundering offenses.** In FY 2003, BJA awarded more than $1.4 million in anti-money laundering funds via supplemental grants. BJA also supported the Financial Crime-Free Communities (C–FIC) Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program by preparing and updating related documents, such as the 2003 National Money Laundering Strategy, coordinating program activities, and acting as the C–FIC liaison with the Department of the Treasury and the U.S. Department of Justice's Criminal Division. BJA is preparing the final report on the C–FIC Program, which will be completed in 2005.

- **Support high-quality judicial training.** BJA sponsored training on planning and implementing tribal courts in Anchorage, Alaska and at the National Judicial College's (NJC's) National Tribal Judicial Center in Reno, Nevada. In Anchorage, 43 attendees representing 12 villages participated in the training offered by the Tribal Courts Assistance Program. In Reno, BJA staff and 6 technical assistance providers trained 140 representatives from 43 Native American tribes that were receiving BJA grants. Training programs were tailored to fit individual needs, and a technology track was added to demonstrate state-of-the-art information systems. In FY 2003, NJC also provided training in areas such as tribal and nontribal faculty development; creation of an active learning environment; integration of cultural, race, and gender issues into judicial education; and sex offender management.

- **Support the highest quality DNA training and technical assistance for providers.** APRI facilitates training programs for prosecutors and related criminal justice professionals through the DNA Forensics Program. In FY 2003, APRI presented both basic and advanced DNA courses in conjunction with the National District Attorneys Association.

- **BJA will continue to support enhanced forensic capabilities, including the use of DNA evidence, to assist in law enforcement, prosecution, and defense needs.** Prosecutors, investigators, forensic examiners, and laboratory scientists spent 3 days considering interdisciplinary policy issues at APRI's first national DNA conference, entitled "DNA: Justice Speaks." More than 225 participants representing 14 states, the District of Columbia, and the armed forces met in Crystal City, Virginia.

- **Provide training and technical assistance to court administrators.** Using grant funds from BJA, the Justice Management Institute facilitated forums in FY 2003 that helped court managers to plan court facility renovations and moves, provide automated tribal information in courthouses, and assist with policy development.

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of both evidence-based practices and systems integration.

In FY 2003, BJA launched a strategic planning process to develop a long-term strategy for BJA that focused on the substance abusing offender. BJA discovered that because of the states' fiscal crises, there is growing consensus among state criminal justice practitioners that the cost of institutional corrections must be controlled and that treatment alternatives can

be a cost-effective response. As a result, states are placing increased value on treatment as an appropriate criminal justice response.

Also in FY 2003, BJA sponsored a forum with representatives from the criminal justice and substance abuse treatment systems to learn from the field how BJA can help communities improve outcomes for substance abusing offenders. The field developed recommendations on providing evidence-based practices and programs for this population. BJA has convened a federal consortium to work with its federal partners to implement the recommendations and will release the strategic plan when it is complete.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program

Substance abuse affects every community across the country. In turn, these communities have looked to federal programs like the Byrne Formula Grant Program to access the best information. Because of the success of substance abuse programs and drug courts, Byrne grant dollars are being used throughout the nation.

Byrne-Funded Substance Abuse Programs

Communities have looked to Byrne funding to support substance abuse programs. Listed below are examples of Byrne-funded programs throughout the country, by state, that are creating solutions to local-level problems.

Iowa. In FY 2003, Iowa used more than $230,000 in Byrne funds for five projects to provide substance abuse and/or mental health assessment, intervention, and treatment services for juvenile offenders. One of the five programs is the city of Grimes' School-Based Mental Health and Caseworker Services Program. The goal of this project is to reduce the likelihood of continued criminal behavior associated with alcohol or drug abuse by adjudicated, high-risk adolescents. Standardized assessments are completed and weekly individual psychotherapy is provided to enhance youth's motivation to change and to build self-efficacy to cope with substance abuse. Youth participate in cognitive-behavioral group therapy to assist them in recognizing and changing maladaptive thinking patterns that trigger criminal behavior. Case management with juvenile court officers and parents is provided to coordinate services and monitor progress. "Family checkup" assessments are completed with the parents to identify coercive or inept disciplinary practices and reinforce strengths. Parents are then given a variety of options to use to improve discipline.

During FY 2003, 20 youth received services; only 2 violated probation. Thirteen of the 20 youth demonstrated improvement in school attendance and behavior. The program's efforts to help youth change self-defeating behaviors paid off. As identified by the youth, 10 of them succeeded in changing one behavior; 6 changed two behaviors, and 2 changed three self-defeating behaviors.

Montana. The Byrne-funded Northwest Drug Task Force, headquartered in Kalispell, Montana, made a major drug bust in Kalispell High School in April 2004. Police Chief Frank Garner said the school believed the students had become confident in drug trafficking at the school "with little fear of detection." To respond to this concern, police pulled in a young-looking police officer from another community to work undercover as a student for 2 months. The investigation resulted in 24 felony charges with 11 students arrested. All of the charges involved marijuana. Deals also were made for ecstasy and methamphetamine, but the sales were not completed. The drug bust revealed to parents and students that the school had a serious drug problem and mobilized them to address the situation. Following the arrests, an education meeting was planned for parents

and other community members concerned about teenage drug use, prevention, detection, and intervention. The meeting included a panel of experts who provided information about drug-related issues.

Nebraska. One of several highly effective programs funded with Byrne dollars is the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (DCS), which has used Byrne dollars to fund comprehensive treatment and interdiction efforts. Their impact can be seen in the recidivism rates of those who complete the treatment programs. Since 1994, only 5 percent of offenders who completed the residential treatment program came back to DCS with new felony convictions. Also since 1994, of the offenders who completed both the nonresidential and residential treatment programs, less than 10 percent have returned to DCS with new felony convictions. The recidivism rate for the general DCS population is 23 percent.

In FY 2003, Byrne funds also were used to continue interdicting drugs coming into Nebraska's correctional facilities. Efforts included conducting background checks for employees and visitors; searching people, vehicles, property, and mail entering the facilities; and monitoring and conducting surveillance of inmate and staff activity. In addition, random and targeted testing of incarcerated and paroled individuals was conducted to check for drug use. The percentage of inmates who tested positive for drug use in the random drug testing program decreased from approximately 7 percent in 2000 to about 2.5 percent in 2002. The percentage of inmates who tested positive for drug use in the targeted drug testing program decreased from 15.6 percent in 2000 to approximately 6 percent in 2002.

The reduction in the positive rates demonstrates not only the success of DCS's treatment and interdiction efforts, but also the need to continue them. Byrne funds have been the impetus for developing, implementing, and operating the Department of Correctional Services comprehensive treatment and interdiction program.

Byrne-Funded Drug Courts

Drug courts offer substance abusers a comprehensive treatment program and alternative to incarceration if they successfully complete their program. Typically, offenders are given the option of completing a strenuous treatment regimen as an alternative to incarceration. However, if the treatment is not completed, the threat of incarceration exists. The benefits to a community from a successful drug court graduate are enormous: the community regains a productive citizen who is not participating in criminal activity.

Many communities also have used Byrne grant funds to create drug courts at the local level. The state of Mississippi is currently funding the Pikes County Drug Court with Byrne grant funds. Participants are tested for drug use regularly and randomly to encourage sobriety, and they are required to report to court on a monthly basis and adhere to their individual treatment program. Some graduates of the program have been so successful that they have taken on the role of mentor and are helping others to maintain new, sober lifestyles.

Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program

Drug courts integrate substance abuse treatment, sanctions, and incentives with case management to place nonviolent drug-involved defendants in judicially supervised rehabilitation programs. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 created the Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program. Initially, OJP administered the grant program; BJA assumed responsibility for it in FY 2003. The Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program provides financial and technical

assistance to states, local and state courts, units of local government, and American Indian tribal governments to develop and implement treatment drug courts that effectively integrate substance abuse treatment, mandatory drug testing, sanctions and incentives, and transitional services in a judicially supervised court setting with jurisdiction over nonviolent, substance abusing offenders. The drug court program supports the implementation of adult, juvenile, and family drug courts and the enhancement of single-jurisdiction and statewide drug courts.

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

(1) **Providing direct funding to local courts to implement or enhance a drug court.** In FY 2003, BJA awarded approximately $28.7 million to plan, implement, or enhance drug courts. Seventy-six jurisdictions received funding: 49 received implementation awards for a total of nearly $21 million and 27 received enhancement awards for a total of more than $7.2 million.

(2) **Providing an array of training and technical assistance opportunities to implement best practices.** The National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program helps drug court practitioners plan, implement, and sustain effective drug court programs. It also builds capacity at the local and state levels by providing comprehensive practitioner-based training and technical assistance. In FY 2003, representatives from 136 communities attended training on how to implement adult, juvenile, family, or tribal drug courts. Ninety-five percent of the communities that attended the training from 1995 through 2003 have either implemented a drug court or are planning to implement a drug court. Also in FY 2003, BJA continued to provide training to operational drug courts and technical assistance to adult and juvenile drug courts.

For example, BJA and the Maine Administrative Office of the Courts, Maine Office of Substance Abuse, and National Drug Court Institute cosponsored a statewide training event for 130 drug court practitioners from the state's courts, law enforcement agencies, and treatment providers. Trainers presented information on recent research and promising practices in treatment, drug testing, case management, and relapse prevention. The training was designed for practitioners in adult, juvenile, and family drug courts.

(3) **Supporting the evaluation of drug courts to demonstrate their effectiveness.** In July 2003, a final report on a recidivism study was released: *Recidivism Rates for Drug Court Graduates: Nationally Based Estimates* (www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/201229.pdf). With funding from BJA, OJP's National Institute of Justice collected data from 100 of the largest drug courts, from which it randomly selected a representative sample of more than 2,000 drug court graduates. This evaluation determined that 1 year after graduation, the recidivism rate was only 16.7 percent.

As a result of BJA funding, the states of New York and California released statewide evaluation reports that further demonstrated the effectiveness of drug courts. The New York evaluation found that in six sample jurisdictions, the rearrest rate among drug offenders who completed a court-monitored treatment

"By leveraging existing resources, drug courts offer an innovative and individualized approach to drug abuse and drug-related crime. For that reason, the expansion of drug courts is underway in every state across America."

—Deborah J. Daniels, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, in reference to the Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program

Successful Treatment and Drug Courts

The expansion of drug courts is a result of their demonstrated success. Listed below are examples of some of the programs that have made a difference in their communities.

Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Treatment Court

The Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Tribe (South Dakota) implemented a 1-year tribal treatment court in 1998 to provide an alternative to incarceration for those people convicted of multiple DUI or child-neglect offenses arising out of substance abuse. In 2001, in response to the tribe's concerns regarding the high number of its members incarcerated in state prisons in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota because of alcohol and drug offenses, the program was expanded to tribal members who had been convicted of felony drug and alcohol offenses in adjoining state courts.

Of the 51 participants in the treatment court, 14 completed the program and, therefore, did not serve the state prison sentence, which was suspended by the state court (sentences ranged from 2 to 50 years). They also maintained employment and overcame their addiction. Because of this success, others continue to enroll.

Louisiana's 32d Judicial District Court Drug Court

Louisiana's 32d Judicial District Court established its drug court in April 2002. The drug court unites the judge, prosecutor, public defender, treatment provider, and others in a nonadversarial drug court team. Participants, who are in the program from 12 to 18 months, agree to an intense regimen of random drug tests, counseling, and community service instead of jail time. To graduate, participants must complete the first three phases of the rigorous four-phase program. Phase IV is a transitional phase that lasts 4–6 months, after which the participants are released from probation and their sentences are complete. At this time, participants take part in an alumni group whose members act as mentors for participants who are struggling to reach Phase IV.

In March 2004, 70 offenders were enrolled in the program, and the drug court celebrated its success with the graduation of four participants.

Clackamas County Juvenile Drug Court

The Clackamas County Juvenile Drug Court (CCJDC) in Oregon accepted its first participant in November 2001. In just over 2 years, the program served more than 150 youth and family members. Although it is the multidisciplinary approach inherent to drug courts that has allowed CCJDC to succeed, the one axiom that has underlined and amplified outcomes in invaluable ways has been parent and family involvement.

CCJDC has four goals: to reduce substance use, reduce recidivism, increase the level of family functioning, and improve problem-solving abilities. An evaluation from an independent evaluator compared outcomes of youth involved in the drug court to those of youth supervised through traditional probation and found that youth involved in the drug court are less likely to be referred back to the juvenile justice system over an extended period of time. Furthermore, evidence suggests that youth who were involved in a drug court have significantly reduced or eliminated their use of illegal substances while participating in the drug court and that families report positive changes. With this knowledge, the program has been enhancing its family support services and community resource links and has continued ongoing evaluation of program efforts.

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plan was 29 percent lower over 3 years than for offenders who served a prison sentence without treatment. The California evaluation revealed that drug courts resulted in substantial annual savings of $18 million to the criminal justice system as a result of reduced prison and jail costs, lower victimization costs, reduced recidivism, and greater case processing efficiency.

(4) **Partnering with the drug court field to integrate the drug court movement into the mainstream court system.** BJA conducted several focus groups on the issue of making drug courts a permanent fixture. In FY 2003, findings from the focus groups prompted BJA to launch a statewide training and technical assistance initiative to support the institutionalization of drug courts at the state level.

Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program

The Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program, initiated in FY 2002 through the combined appropriations of FY 2001 and 2002, is designed to help prevent and control

Successful Treatment and Drug Courts

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Maricopa County DUI Court

The Maricopa County DUI Court—located in Phoenix, Arizona—began its operation in March 1998 with 3 participants; the program has grown to 250 participants. In December 2002, a Spanish-speaking DUI Court was established. The participants stay in the program for an average of 16 months. The majority of participants are on probation for their third DUI, which is a Class-4 Felony in Arizona. To monitor alcohol use by participants, surveillance officers make unannounced home visits to perform breathalyzer tests on the participants. The SCRAM™ (Secure Continuous Remote Alcohol Monitor) bracelet, which tracks a participant's alcohol consumption on a 24-hour basis, also is used.

St. Louis City Drug Court

Founded in 1997, the St. Louis (Missouri) City Drug Court is a unified drug court with a centralized administration that includes a pre-plea adult felony docket, a co-occurring (e.g., alcohol/drug abuse and mental illness) docket, a family drug court docket, and a juvenile drug court docket. The adult felony drug court admits defendants with up to three prior convictions. The St. Louis City Drug Court now has more than 600 graduates who have had their cases dismissed and, in some cases, their children returned to their physical and legal custody.

The St. Louis City Drug Court admits a large percentage of young minority men who are not drug-dependent offenders. After determining the need for improved programming for this population, a Young Person's Track was implemented and programming was developed for this targeted population. An evaluation indicated that this target population had greater success in the St. Louis City Drug Court as a result of the special programming.

The adult felony drug court recently completed one of the most comprehensive cost-benefit studies ever carried out on a drug court. The study compared the first 219 drug court graduates with a carefully matched control group of 219 individuals charged with a drug crime who had pleaded guilty, had entered probation during the same period, were not offered drug court, and had successfully completed probation. Results included the following:

- Costs of jail time were less overall for drug court graduates.
- Costs of pretrial detention were dramatically less for drug court graduates.
- Health care costs were significantly lower and mental health services were required less often for drug court graduates.
- Costs to the criminal justice system and costs to victims of crime were lower for drug court graduates than for individuals who completed probation.
- For every dollar in additional costs for the 219 drug court graduates, taxpayers realized a savings of $6.32 over the 4-year followup period.

alcohol and substance abuse in tribal communities. Eligible applicants for BJA funding included any federally recognized American Indian tribe, band, nation, or organized group or community, including any Alaska Native village or regional or village corporation.

Twenty-five tribal communities initially were identified through a competitive application process that involved three funding categories, including a law enforcement component, a treatment services component, and a combined (comprehensive) component. Each award under the first two categories totaled up to $175,000. Under the combined component, tribes were expected to work with law enforcement, treatment providers, and key stakeholders to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy to control and prevent crime related to alcohol and substance abuse. Each award for the combined component totaled up to $350,000.

In FY 2003, more than $4.9 million was appropriated for the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program, and competitive awards were increased to $500,000 each. Other criteria mirrored the previous year's program, except that FY 2002 grant recipients were not eligible to apply and submissions had to focus on developing and implementing a comprehensive strategy.

Substance Abuse Programs In Indian Country

Tribes throughout the country are taking an active role in their communities to reduce recidivism and substance abuse. Under the Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program, tribes are looking to develop new or enhance existing strategies that prevent, interdict, and treat alcohol and drug use by members of tribal communities. In FY 2003, many tribes used their FY 2002 funding to advance these goals.

Sitka Tribe of Alaska (Sitka, Alaska)

This federally recognized tribe is a small island community with 3,100 tribal members. Prior to this grant, no culturally appropriate treatment programs were available to address alcohol and substance abuse. The tribe was awarded funds for a treatment services program that supports intake assessment, education classes, talking circles, sweat lodges, formation of a dance group, and healing ceremonies. The Sitka Tribe's strategy includes a focus on community awareness and outreach. The tribe currently holds regular meetings with state officials to develop referral protocols and a memorandum of agreement. For the treatment program, the tribe has hired one full-time counselor; a traditional native counselor, who is undergoing training for certification; and a part-time tribal advocate. Weekly healing circles are held at various times each Friday, Saturday, and Sunday for women survivors of sexual abuse, as well as more generally for women, young women, men, and young men. The tribe has hired a male on a part-time basis for the men's healing circle sessions. The Social Services Department, in conjunction with the Division of Family and Youth Services, has been involved in five cases beginning in July 2003 and is working on protocols for interagency collaboration.

Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria (Loleta, California)

The Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria was federally recognized in 1987 and has 260 members—60 percent of whom are between ages 12 and 23. The tribe is implementing a service component grant that includes developing personal service plans, incorporating lectures or other training in self-coping skills, and developing agreements to facilitate court interventions, as well as using native healing workshops, field trips, and anger and stress management workshops. Contracted services with the United Indian Health Services will be used in the tribe's strategy. The tribe has hired a social worker, who has an open caseload of 29 clients. Most clients are opting for individual versus group therapy, although the tribe has been successful in implementing a Red Road Group, which combines ancient spiritual traditions with modern medical approaches to substance abuse recovery. The tribe sponsors lectures and public awareness meetings that relate to the reintegration of their culture, including the history and incorporation of teaching special skills, not only into their treatment program, but also within the community.

Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa (Bayfield, Wisconsin)

The Red Cliff Band has 1,700 members of the Chippewa Tribe who reside on 9,500 acres. Alcohol and drug abuse have become an issue within the community, and prevention programs are being developed to help control the problem. Red Cliff is implementing a treatment component in conjunction with their law enforcement plan. The tribe has developed and distributed a community assessment tool and hired one full-time youth officer, a full-time data-entry administrative assistant, and a full-time director through the First American Prevention program. Red Cliff has successfully formed a multijurisdictional task force that includes members from treatment programs, courts, and law enforcement. To date, the tribe has focused on improving rehabilitation programs and establishing prevention and intervention strategies, while developing partnerships with local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies.

Of the 14 tribes that applied in FY 2003, 6 were selected to receive grants: Hopland Band of Pomo Indians, California; Kalispel Tribe of Indians, Washington; Lummi Nation, Washington; Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe, South Dakota; Skokomish Indian Tribe, Washington; and the Squaxin Island Tribe, Washington. In addition, a technical assistance grant was awarded to Fox Valley Technical College, which leads a consortium consisting of the Northern Plains Tribal Training Judicial Institute of the University of North Dakota and the National Judicial College. Technical assistance services were made available to the eight tribes that applied for but did not receive FY 2003 awards.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant Program

In October 2002, BJA assumed responsibility for administering the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Formula Grant Program. Through the RSAT

initiative, BJA provides financial assistance, training, programmatic guidance, evaluation, and leadership to states and local communities that are interested in building substance abuse treatment capacity in their correctional facilities. RSAT fosters a partnership between correctional security staff and the treatment community to create programs in secure settings that help offenders overcome their substance abuse problems and prepare for reentry into the community. RSAT is designed to structure programs that last long enough to deal effectively with the substance abuse problem, isolate the offenders from the general correctional population so that they may focus on their recovery, and provide the staff and resources necessary to deal with all aspects of substance abusing behavior.

Since the inception of the grant program in FY 1996, more than $400 million has been awarded to states to build their correctional treatment capacities. In FY 2003, specifically, BJA awarded $59 million in grant funds to all 56 states and territories. During FY 2003, states reported to BJA that nearly 36,000 offenders received treatment services through the RSAT Program in 2002.

Beginning with the FY 2003 awards, 10 percent, or $5.9 million, must be passed through to local agencies for the establishment of jail-based treatment or aftercare programs. This statutory change will allow a significant, unserved segment of the correctional population—short-term local or state offenders housed in local jails—to receive valuable, life-changing treatment. Addressing this population's substance abuse treatment problems will aid in the smooth transition of these offenders back to their communities, jobs, and families.

In FY 2003, BJA also streamlined many previously burdensome requirements and incorporated recent statutory changes into the RSAT Program to allow states to focus on program management instead of administrative requirements. Specifically, BJA made the following changes:

- Extended the project period by 1 year to match the project period for Byrne Formula Program grants.
- Eliminated the requirement for semiannual progress reports.
- Permitted in-kind matches instead of requiring all-cash matches.
- Allowed grantees to select the reporting cycle (state fiscal year, federal fiscal year, or calendar year) for their annual reports.
- Rewrote the performance measures for shorter terms (e.g., 1 year after release instead of 5 years after release).
- Incorporated the changes in the FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriation language that allowed RSAT funds to be used for postrelease treatment and aftercare services, and created a mandatory pass-through of funds to local jurisdictions for jail-based treatment.

"The Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program funding builds vital partnerships to help break the cycle of crime and substance abuse and offer offenders an achievable choice for drug-free lives."

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

Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program

The Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program began in FY 2002 to enhance the capacity of regulatory and law enforcement agencies to collect and analyze controlled substance prescription data. Developed in conjunction with the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA's) Office of Diversion Control, the program focuses on helping states that want to establish a prescription drug monitoring program, but resources also are available to states with existing programs. The program also helps prevent and detect the diversion and abuse of

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Formula Grant Program

RSAT Formula Grant Program funds are used by the states to provide residential treatment facilities set apart from the general population; focus on the substance abuse problems of the inmate; and develop the inmate's cognitive, behavioral, social, vocational, and other skills to solve substance abuse and related problems. Provided below are overviews of some successful programs, by state.

New Jersey

New Jersey has taken an innovative approach to breaking the cycle of drug abuse and criminality by establishing two programs: Alpha Meta and DOVES. These programs are designed to aid or provide the offenders with the services they need to reenter and succeed in the community once released. These programs are focused on the state's juvenile correctional population, and they offer services beyond those of a traditional substance abuse treatment program. The partners in this program, state corrections agencies and the treatment community, have added significant life-skills training, along with education and vocational skills, to a core treatment curriculum. Enhanced skills will allow the young people who participate to continue their educations, find jobs, and reenter the community as productive members of society.

Arkansas

With RSAT funds, the Arkansas Department of Correction and the Department of Community Correction have both enhanced the treatment they provide for men, while also adding a women's unit to their facility. Both departments are treating men and women for the first time since the beginning of the RSAT Program. FY 2003 funds also allowed Arkansas to add a new facility, which also uses funds for aftercare services. In addition, Arkansas RSAT funds supported the following activities:

- **Department of Correction.** With more than $400,000 in FY 2003 federal funds, the Department of Correction supported three units: (1) Tucker Unit, a 120-bed facility; (2) Wrightsville Unit, a 45-bed facility; and (3) McPherson Women's Unit, a 50-bed facility that opened in February 2003. The department has treated approximately 1,800 men and 160 women. Nearly 900 of these offenders successfully completed the RSAT Program and about 350 dropped out. Approximately 99 percent of the graduates stayed drug free during the residential program, and 100 percent of the graduates remained arrest free during the residential program. Thirty-six months after completing their sentences, 84 percent of the graduates remained arrest free.*

- **Department of Community Correction.** With nearly $250,000 in FY 2003 federal funds, the Department of Community Correction supported two RSAT projects: (1) Texarkana Special Needs Unit, a 60-bed facility, and (2) Pine Bluff Women's Unit, a 40-bed facility that opened in October 2003. The department has treated approximately 226 men, 37 women, and 50 juveniles. Of these offenders, 187 successfully completed the RSAT Program and 7 dropped out. Approximately 84 percent of the graduates stayed drug free during the residential program, and 100 percent of the graduates remained arrest free during the residential program. Thirty-six months after completing their sentences, 84 percent of the graduates remained arrest free.*

- **Health Resources of Arkansas.** With more than $36,000 in FY 2003 federal funds, Health Resources of Arkansas (HRA) supports a program called Parole Release & Independent Development Effort (PRIDE) in Batesville, Arkansas. This program provides a comprehensive range of residential, treatment, employment, and other aftercare services to people being released into the community, with such services being a condition of their release. Because the state of Arkansas requires a residence and employment as conditions for parole, HRA is making available outpatient/residential slots at its Wilbur D. Mills Substance Abuse Treatment Center in Searcy, Arkansas for 10 parolees from the Arkansas Department of Correction. The Mills Center evaluates each participant at intake and provides services on an individual basis, as needed, until the participant is ready for outpatient care. When appropriate, the participant is relocated into the PRIDE

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pharmaceutical controlled substances—particularly at the retail level, where no other automated information collection system exists. Program objectives include:

- Enhancing existing programs' ability to analyze and use collected data.
- Facilitating the exchange of collected prescription data among states.
- Assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the programs funded under this initiative.

In FY 2002, Congress appropriated $2 million for the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program. Of the 16 state agencies that submitted applications, 9 were selected for funding. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners (RSAT) Formula Grant Program

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program in Batesville, where HRA has set aside 10 of its efficiency apartments at the Independence Inn for PRIDE participants. Each participant is required to accept full-time employment with Townsend Industries (a large poultry processing plant). With this type of aftercare, residents can eventually earn a living wage and become self-sufficient. RSAT parolees coming from the Department of Correction and the Department of Community Correction are given first priority upon intake into this program. This type of program reduces the return of parolees to prisons and helps to alleviate overcrowding in state prisons.

Delaware

Correction officials in Delaware recognize that participation by incarcerated offenders in the therapeutic community model of drug treatment has resulted in reduced recidivism and fewer incidents of drug use after the offender returns to the community. The average daily census of Delaware prisons (including pretrial detention, jail, and prison) is 6,400 offenders, and 80 percent of Delaware's offenders have drug involvement histories. Placement in the treatment programs is court ordered, voluntary, or through classification by the Department of Correction. Those who volunteer must complete an application process. The Department of Correction uses information gathered during an initial interview, along with recorded history, to decide on classification, giving consideration to sentence length. Two RSAT-funded projects include:

- **Greentree.** Greentree is a 6–12 month substance abuse treatment program that operates in the Delaware Correctional Center. With oversight from staff, inmates conduct several of the therapeutic activities as peer facilitators and co-counselors. The program has three phases. In Phase I, childhood issues are addressed; in Phase II, adult issues are addressed; and in Phase III, the client is offered an opportunity to "give back" to the program. Inmates attend groups and seminars and maintain a treatment plan, which is designed specifically for each individual and addresses needs such as mental health, education, and work skills.

- **Ferris School for Boys.** The program at the Ferris School for Boys funds a clinical supervisor, enhances the family counseling, and provides direct services for 80 youth. The clinical supervisor is a licensed certified drug and alcohol counselor who supervises the treatment program and eight treatment counselors. All youth receive the Adolescent Drug Abuse Diagnosis assessment, have individual treatment plans, attend group sessions twice a week, and receive five 50-minute contacts with program staff per week. All youth must complete 75 percent of their treatment plan before they are discharged. Through FY 2003, discharged youth have completed 85 percent of their individual treatment plans.

New Mexico

New Mexico's RSAT Program, in partnership with its Education Bureau, implemented a new aspect of programming called Thinking for Good. It is a peer-based tutoring program that seeks to improve literacy and employability. Inmates who complete this program are eligible to participate in a program called SOAR (Successful Offender After Release). SOAR helps develop job-related skills and provides assistance with employment and training through the Department of Labor. Inmates who had reading difficulties showed positive improvement when they participated in Reading Circles, a part of the tutoring component. Reading Circles operate on the fundamental principal that the joy that comes from reading increases literacy for the inmates.

* For both the Arkansas Department of Correction and Department of Community Correction, data on the number of graduates who remained drug free after release were not collected.

West Virginia received grants to start new programs. California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nevada, and Utah received grants to enhance existing programs.

In FY 2003, Congress increased the program's appropriation to more than $7 million. Program parameters remained similar to those of FY 2002. In FY 2003, however, states could apply for grants of up to $300,000, and BJA incorporated the services of a national-scope technical assistance provider. Nine states were awarded FY 2003 funding: Florida, Maine, Alabama, New Mexico, Wyoming, California, Idaho, New York, and Nevada. In addition, BJA made an award to the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws (www.natlalliance.org) to serve as the technical assistance provider and coordinate conferences for program participants.

Successful Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs

States that have implemented prescription monitoring programs have been able to collect and analyze prescription data much more efficiently than states without these programs, where the collection of prescription information requires the manual review of pharmacy files—a time-consuming and invasive process.

The Wyoming Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP), with its enabling legislation signed into law in November 2003, was implemented in November 2004. The Wyoming Board of Pharmacy houses and operates the program. The board is conducting education sessions for practitioners who will be reporting data to the state PDMP. These sessions are held in conjunction with various practitioners' associations in the state (e.g., dentistry and medical societies) to inform them about the capabilities of PDMP and their reporting requirements as related to the system. In addition, the board conducted 12 community forums in summer 2004 to present information to the general public regarding the Wyoming PDMP and to answer questions about the benefits, capabilities, and operation of the program.

At the Council on Substance Abuse National Commission Against Drug Driving International Conference on Addictions—held in Montgomery, Alabama—a session highlighted the Harold Rogers Prescription Drug Monitoring Program and its support of states' initiatives and Alabama's efforts to establish a state PDMP. These efforts are spearheaded by a broad and diverse coalition that includes the Department of Public Health (the FY 2003 grantee that will house and operate the proposed program), law enforcement, state legislators, addiction treatment professionals, prevention specialists, media representatives, clergy, and medical professionals.

The Nevada Department of Public Safety is working closely with the Nevada Board of Pharmacy to establish a Western States network. This grant-funded initiative will allow states in the western region that have PDMPs to exchange interstate prescription data via secured e-mail. Like many states with PDMPs, the western states are focusing on ways to further reduce diversion by establishing formal means for exchanging interstate data to address drug-seeking individuals who cross state borders to acquire prescription drugs to avoid detection in their home states. The Western States network was highlighted in "State Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs: Developing Strategies to Ensure Health and Safety" (a presentation by BJA, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws); it also was featured at a regional planning meeting of western states in April 2004.

Prior to implementing this BJA-administered grant program, 15 states were operating PDMPs. With the FY 2002–2004 grantees, an additional 14 states will implement programs as a result of BJA funding, nearly doubling the number of states operating programs. It took more than 60 years to get 15 states operational (the earliest PDMPs date back to at least the 1940s), whereas 14 states will be operational after just 3 years of this grant program.

Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots Program

Beginning in FY 2000, BJA, in cooperation with DEA, began assisting DOJ's Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) in administering the Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots Program. Through this program, BJA and COPS assist state and local law enforcement agencies in combating methamphetamine production, distribution, and use, as well as reimburse DEA for properly removing and disposing of hazardous materials from clandestine methamphetamine laboratories.

Clandestine drug laboratories pose a major challenge for the law enforcement officers who must address the growing problem of methamphetamine abuse. Dismantling these toxic sites can be hazardous both to the individuals involved and to the environment. BJA, DEA, and the Environmental Protection Agency work together to provide grantees with the information they need to handle this type of waste cleanup responsibly, safely, and in compliance with federal law.

Other related issues include identifying the sources of substances used and arresting individuals involved in manufacturing methamphetamine, training law enforcement personnel, and disrupting the trafficking of the manufactured products. To help law enforcement address these types of issues, BJA continues to offer training and technical

assistance to the law enforcement community, including designated program sites.

In FY 2003, BJA administered more than $6.1 million in grant funds for the Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots Program. Information about some of the projects is provided below:

- The Albuquerque, New Mexico Police Department received nearly $150,000 in FY 2003 grant funds to continue sponsoring training and providing safety equipment for law enforcement agencies throughout the state. The police department has trained property owners and managers to recognize methamphetamine laboratories and their dangers. In addition, the city of Albuquerque has adopted legislation regulating the quantity of ephedrine, a substance used in manufacturing methamphetamine, that can be sold in a single transaction or purchased in a single day. In response, the police department has implemented an education program on the new ordinance for the retail community.

- Missouri has received a total of nearly $2.5 million in support of its Methamphetamine Drug Eradication Initiative and the Missouri Sheriff's Methamphetamine Relief Team (MOSMART) Project. The MOSMART Project supports the state's efforts to combat methamphetamine production, trafficking, and use. In certain geographic areas of the state commonly used by methamphetamine producers, cellular telephone communications and standard radio communications are unavailable. A portion of the funds was allocated for the purchase of satellite-based mobile data terminals to eliminate law enforcement's communications deficits in these areas. The project also assists sheriffs and rural drug task forces by providing the necessary personnel, equipment, training, and cleanup support to handle clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. In addition, MOSMART funds support drug prevention initiatives in many of the heavily affected areas.

- With nearly $750,000 in grant funds, the Pennyrile Narcotics Task Force (PNTF) operates in western Kentucky, where methamphetamine production and distribution have proliferated. The grant funds support the goal of enhancing the investigative capabilities of the task force's law enforcement agencies, as well as providing the resources to ensure proper cleanup of clandestine laboratory sites and the necessary law enforcement overtime efforts, equipment, and training.

PROGRESS ON BJA'S PRINCIPLES AND PROMISES: **SUBSTANCE ABUSE**

- **Continue funding for drug courts formerly supported by the Office of Justice Programs' Drug Courts Program Office.** Beginning in October 2002, BJA started administering the Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program, which provides financial and technical assistance to states, local and state courts, units of local government, and American Indian tribal governments to develop and implement treatment drug courts. In FY 2003, BJA awarded $28.7 million in grant funds to plan, implement, or enhance drug courts.

Community and Institutional Corrections

Supervising offenders in the community and preparing offenders for their return to the community are vital to protecting public safety. Community supervision officers must balance growing caseloads with the desire to provide expanded services to help offenders become law-abiding citizens. To meet this challenge, law enforcement and community corrections throughout the nation are building partnerships. BJA supports innovative programs and projects that will increase the safety of supervision officers, help jurisdictions with the cost of incarcerating aliens, and ensure offender accountability. In addition, increasingly, correctional facilities are using treatment, work, education, and mental health programs to develop an offender's life and work skills and thereby increase an offender's likelihood of successfully reentering the community. BJA also continues to provide funding and assistance to correctional programs that want to test alternatives to traditional incarceration programs.

BJA continued to demonstrate its leadership in the corrections field in other ways, as well. For example, BJA coordinated the Community Corrections Forum, which was held November 18–19, 2004, at which participants developed guidance for community corrections officers and administrators. BJA also awarded a $90,000 grant to the Association of State Correctional Administrators to convene a forum in early 2005 to identify the three top issues hindering institutional correctional associations and organizations and then inform BJA. The forum also will give attendees the opportunity to find out what BJA is doing and planning.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program

Criminal justice officials continue to work on the balance of matching the crime with the punishment and satisfying the victim and public interest while, at the same time, rehabilitating an offender for return to the community. In addition, judicial officials are focused on improving the operational effectiveness of the judicial system. To that end, communities are exploring options other than traditional corrections. Different types of community corrections such as intensified probation, work release, victim restitution, and community service are being used by officials to ease the strain on the correctional system.

Using funds provided through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne) Program, the Iowa Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy has been implementing an alternative to traditional incarceration. The office has developed restitution and supervision programs with the stated goals of improving the operational effectiveness of the court process, improving the general public's perception of the criminal justice system, increasing the amount of restitution received by the community from criminal offenders, and providing intensified treatment, intervention, and supervision services to high-risk offenders on probation and parole.

One program is the First Judicial District Renaissance Program, which allows for the punishment of the offender and restoration of the community. Specifically, offenders on community corrections work crews rehabilitate crime-ridden communities in Iowa. The program focuses on the cleanup and minor repair of the homes of elderly residents. A community work crew leader also is hired through the program to oversee the offenders doing the work and manage the work to be completed.

In Arkansas, the Department of Correction received Byrne funds to operate a program that conducts risk assessments on a targeted group of violent offenders who are soon going

to be released from prison. As a result of the funding, more than 5,300 inmates were tested to determine the level of supervision and services they would need after being released into the community. All of the information gathered is in a database at the Department of Correction.

In Texas, BJA awarded nearly $250,000 of Byrne funding to Sam Houston State University to create the National Resource Center for Police-Corrections Partnerships. The university, in partnership with the Correctional Management Institute of Texas and the Law Enforcement Management Institute, will disseminate lessons learned and research results in police/community corrections through training for practitioners. The primary goal of this project is to promote working partnerships as a means of reducing crime and increasing public confidence and safety by increasing offender accountability in the community. In FY 2005, a total of 450 participants will receive training. Participating agencies also will receive technical assistance that includes identifying and describing exemplary programs and practices, discussing issues relating to the administration of multiagency partnerships, and identifying strategies to develop and maintain these alliances. Results of this training program will be reported in FY 2005.

Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative

In summer 2002, OJP—in collaboration with the U.S. Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services (HHS), Education, Housing and Urban Development, and Veterans Affairs and the Social Security Administration—launched the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (Reentry Initiative) to increase public safety by reducing recidivism among serious and violent juvenile and adult offenders who are reentering communities from prison. A total of 69 grantees participate in the Reentry Initiative, 42 of which have been managed and developed by BJA and 27 of which are administered by OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Community Capacity Development Office.

In FY 2003, using $8 million provided through HHS's Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the states received supplemental Reentry Initiative awards to provide additional or enhanced mental health and substance abuse treatment services to the targeted population.[6] There are 18 statewide and 138 local/countywide initiatives. Twenty-six programs are for both adults and juvenile offenders, 22 are for juvenile offenders, and 21 are for adult offenders. As of FY 2003, total federal funding awarded through this initiative was $119.4 million, approximately half of which was provided by DOJ.

The Reentry Initiative encompasses three stages:

- Institutionally based programs, which provide education, treatment, job training and placement, parenting skills, batterer intervention, family counseling, and mentoring for offenders while they are confined in institutions.
- Community-based transition programs, which focus on the offender's family, housing, employment/education, mentoring support, and treatment that will affect the probability of recidivism.
- Community-based long-term support, including aftercare treatment services, continuation of community-based mentoring programs that promote social relationships, and linkages to education and community services, as needed.

"When you help an offender find a job; when you assist him in finding a place he can call home; when you teach him the skills he needs to both be useful and feel useful; and when you help him find a meaningful and positive way to contribute to society, you will have made your community a better place—because you will have made it a safer place."

—U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft, in reference to the Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative

In addition to programmatic resources, the Reentry Initiative has a strategic plan to provide technical assistance in a targeted manner to increase impact and effectiveness. The plan targets training and technical assistance on several key disciplines, including transitional housing and engagement of faith- and community-based services. Technical assistance also is provided upon request.

OJP's National Institute of Justice (NIJ) has begun a $12 million national evaluation process that will focus on 10–15 selected projects. The longitudinal study will identify the impact of the program on selected offenders. NIJ also developed an overview of all the Reentry Initiative grantees to provide a snapshot of current practices. This "national portrait" was released in August 2004.

The federal partners meet monthly to provide guidance on managing the Reentry Initiative program, share information about upcoming opportunities, hear about other complementary efforts in the field, and receive updates about the initiative's progress. BJA staff support and manage the monthly Federal Partners Reentry meetings, providing updates about training and technical assistance efforts. BJA staff also participated in a stakeholder meeting with the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) and the American Correctional Association (ACA) to discuss BJA-funded activities. Staff discussed the Reentry Initiative and participated in a focus group, convened by ASCA and the Reentry Policy Council, to review public safety recommendations related to reentry.

Many states have benefitted from programs developed through the Reentry Initiative. In Louisiana, for example, the Department of Public Safety and Corrections uses program funds to seek employment for inmates throughout the state who will soon be released to the Greater New Orleans area. These inmates are trained so they have the necessary work skills. Their resumes are then made available to potential employers 60 days prior to the inmates' release; inmates can, in turn, be interviewed via teleconference within 30 days of release. This program has motivated those leaving correctional institutions to make a change in their lives. In addition to gaining a motivated employee, employers can take advantage of work opportunity tax credits (up to $2,400 per year) and free federal bonding. At the end of FY 2003, nearly 100 ex-offenders had gained employment through this program.

In Nevada, the Department of Public Safety provides a multitude of services to inmates nearing the end of their sentence. During the last 6 months of the inmates' incarceration, the department does the following:

- Assesses enrolled inmates for treatment or planning services and barriers to successful reentry.
- Provides training classes to inmates to ease their transition back into the community. Class topics include victim empathy, criminal thinking errors and life skills for reentry, parenting skills, and anger management.
- Helps inmates develop personalized reentry plans.

Then, the department does the following during the ex-offenders' first 12 months of parole:

- Provides intensive parole supervision for at least the first 6 months.
- Requires the parolees to appear before the Reentry Court every month so the parolees' activities can be monitored by a judge.

- Holds meetings with each parolee to discuss each parolee's progress.

As a complement to the Reentry Initiative, BJA also supports efforts to address the special needs of offenders with mental illnesses. For example, BJA continued to meet with key stakeholders, collaborate with SAMHSA, and provide policy guidance to the field in support of promising strategies that would help this segment of the population. Members of BJA also represented DOJ in a working group for the President's New Freedom Committee on Mental Health, which identified the policies that would need to be implemented to maximize the utility of existing resources, improve coordination of treatment and services, and promote successful community integration for adults who have a serious mental illness. (See page 35 for more detailed information about what BJA is doing to serve those with mental illnesses.)

BJA staff also are part of a BJA-funded workforce development project headed by ACA. This project was initiated because ACA recognized the changing circumstances and challenges faced by the corrections profession regarding the identification, recruitment, and retention of a competent workforce. ACA identified that the correctional workforce was aging; therefore, a large number of these employees would be retiring soon and the demographic pool from which to recruit would be smaller. In addition, ACA determined that the nation's war on terrorism was causing an increased demand from the allied fields of law enforcement and security.

In FY 2003, the workforce development project accomplished the following:

- Conducted a national survey of 110 state juvenile and adult correctional agencies regarding their recruitment and retention of staff and presented it at the 133d Congress of Corrections.
- Surveyed literature and analyzed all available data regarding recruitment and retention of correctional staff.
- Conducted 12 workshops regarding workforce planning, turnover, recruitment tools, and succession planning.
- Established a human resources committee within ACA as a forum for identifying best practices and sharing information.

Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program

The Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program seeks to do the following:

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

In FY 2003, $5.8 million was appropriated for this initiative. BJA received 40 applications in response to the solicitation, and it made awards to 11 state and local jurisdictions for a total of nearly $2.5 million. The Center for Sex Offender Management (www.csom.org) again received funding to act as a national resource by providing training, technical assistance, and information related to managing sex offenders in the community. The center's work reaches a greater number of

jurisdictions than the pool of BJA grantees and helps probation agencies implement integrated case management systems that compile, track, and analyze offenders' compliance with court orders, history and schedule of court appearances and hearings, and payment of financial obligations. The center also helps these jurisdictions select interventions that are appropriate for each offender.

Many jurisdictions throughout the country have made significant progress as a result of this program. For example, the Dallas County Juvenile Department (Texas) recognizes the need to protect victims while improving its services to youth who commit sex offenses. To address this need, Dallas County received a grant to develop a program that promotes a coordinated effort between the juvenile justice system and treatment providers to effectively manage sexually abusive youth in the community. A collaboration encompassing the Juvenile Department, police, Child Protective Services, school districts, Children's Medical Center, Rape Crisis Center, District Attorney's Office, faith community, county commissioner, and a public defender has organized to spearhead this effort. This collaborative team—the Dallas County Juvenile Sex Offender Advisory Board—began working together for the purposes of this grant. Their collaboration is exemplified through their development of ground rules, operating norms, a vision statement, and a time-specific mission statement. In addition, the team and other interested individuals recently completed a 1-day training on best practices in juvenile sex offender management, completed a resource inventory that summarizes the treatment services available in the county, and identified entities and agencies that provide services to victims. The team also has begun to develop an offender population profile that describes characteristics of the juveniles in its system, organized itself into subcommittees to achieve efficiency, and carried out tasks to move forward in the assessment process. Once the assessment process is complete, grant funds will be used to address the most significant gaps in services as identified by the collaborative team.

Rhode Island received grant funds to formalize and expand its Sex Offender Management Task Force to promote community safety and prevent harm to victims. Under a previous technical assistance request, the Center for Sex Offender Management helped Rhode Island establish this multidisciplinary task force to examine policies and practices used to manage adult and juvenile sex offenders throughout the state. Composed of a diverse working group of committed leaders, the task force has met monthly for the past year. The task force is using grant funds to systematically assess all of their juvenile and adult sex offender management practices. Specifically, four subcommittees have been established to assess services available to sex offenders throughout the state, including investigation, prosecution, and adjudication; assessment and treatment; supervision and reentry; and registration and notification. In addition, the task force has established a public education awareness committee to develop a statewide education strategy for public officials and private citizens regarding sexual assault and sex offender management issues. A 2-day strategic planning session is slated for early December 2004 to help develop priorities for policy change recommendations that will be presented to the heads of all the agencies represented on the task force. Ultimately, this assessment of services will result in a set of policy recommendations as well as potential legislative recommendations by mid-January 2005.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program

For many years, the United States has experienced unprecedented levels of both legal and illegal immigration, particularly along its southern border with Mexico. Complicated by language and cultural barriers, this trend has created significant problems for local, state, and federal governments attempting to deal with the thousands of immigrants who often need medical, educational, and social services. The Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and other federal agencies have made some progress in reducing illegal immigration or capturing and returning illegal immigrants at various border crossings. However, compared with the number who are captured and returned, many more immigrants illegally enter the United States. Some of these individuals commit crimes and are arrested on state criminal charges. The State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) was established to provide direct financial support for states and localities that incarcerate these offenders.

SCAAP payments may be used by applicants for any lawful purpose. Payments are based on a formula that accounts for correctional officer salary costs and the number of verified criminal aliens in custody in a reporting period. BJA works closely with ICE on the program's ongoing implementation and review of applications.

Since 1995, BJA has provided more than $4 billion to jurisdictions for costs related to incarcerating undocumented criminal aliens. During FY 2003, specifically, BJA paid a total of $240 million to 805 jurisdictions that incarcerated more than 300,000 undocumented criminal aliens.

Correctional Facilities on Tribal Lands Program

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

In FY 2003, Congress appropriated nearly $5 million to this program for grants and technical assistance. Since the program's inception in FY 2002, BJA has provided funding to 23 tribes for jail construction: 9 facilities are exclusively juvenile, 11 are combined adult/juvenile, and 3 are exclusively adult. All 23 tribes are actively implementing design or construction initiatives and some are adding beds to an existing facility. Facilities range in size from 8 to 68 beds.

BJA also works with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to support the operation of jail/detention facilities. BIA encourages tribes to strategically consider confinement options and security levels and assists with needs assessments and consultation with architectural firms.

Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Formula Grant Program

The Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Incentive Formula Grant Program provides states with funding to build or expand correctional facilities and jails to address the need for additional prison and jail capacity. Many states needed to increase their correctional capacity so they could remove violent offenders from the community and thereby assure the public that offenders would serve substantial portions of their sentences.

Specifically, VOI/TIS grant funds have allowed states to build or expand correctional

facilities to increase the bed capacity for the confinement of persons convicted of Part 1 violent crimes or adjudicated delinquents for an act that, if committed by an adult, would be a Part 1 violent crime. Funds also could be used to build or expand temporary or permanent correctional facilities, including facilities on military bases, prison barges, and boot camps; to confine convicted nonviolent offenders and criminal aliens; or to free suitable existing prison space for the confinement of persons convicted of Part 1 violent crimes. States also could give subgrants of up to 15 percent of their award to local units of government to build or expand jails and up to 10 percent of their award to pay for (1) offender drug testing or intervention programs during incarceration and postincarceration criminal justice supervision and/or (2) providing the required reports on prison drug use.

Initially, the Office of Justice Programs administered the programs. From FYs 1996 through 2001, more than $2.7 billion was allocated for the VOI/TIS Program. Although no funds were appropriated for FYs 2002–2003, states have continued to spend their remaining FY 1996–2001 funds, and BJA now monitors the funds remaining with the states. Described below is an example of a program that has expanded work release bed space and prerelease counseling and services for nonviolent offenders so more violent offenders can be incarcerated.

The Idaho Department of Correction was allocated more than $11 million from FYs 1996 through 2000 to expand violent offender bed space by constructing several new work release facilities. These facilities would house minimum security, nonviolent offenders and provide prerelease counseling and services. Nine projects were identified, three of which have been completed:

- **East Boise Community Work Center.** This center was remodeled and now operates at full capacity.
- **Parole Violator Center.** This center is now open and offers 100 beds in a dormitory-style therapeutic community that treats inmates with substance abuse problems.
- **Women's Work Release Center and Pocatello Women's Correctional Center.** A capacity study was conducted at these two locations; its findings are being used to improve functionality at the East Boise Community Work Center.

Other BJA-Funded Corrections Projects

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

Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program

Under the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP), BJA certifies that local or state prison industry programs meet all the necessary requirements to be exempt from federal restrictions on prisoner-made goods in interstate commerce. The program places inmates in realistic work environments, pays them prevailing wages, and gives them a chance to develop marketable skills that will increase their potential for rehabilitation and meaningful employment on release. At the end of FY 2003, 38 jurisdictions had received certification.

The National Correctional Industries Association (NCIA), BJA's technical assistance provider for PIECP, is conducting research into the impact of PIECP inmate wages and deductions on taxpayers, businesses, and other non-inmate beneficiaries. The fundamental goal of the research is to identify,

describe, and document in more detail who receives benefits from PIECP inmate incomes and the magnitude of those benefits. Financial data from a sample of PIECP inmates are being analyzed at The George Washington University. The analysis will:

- Identify additional beneficiaries (such as from employer-paid contributions).
- Provide more information on beneficiaries and the role of PIECP payments in the context of recipients (such as Social Security and Medicare).
- Account for net federal taxes paid after refunds.
- Provide more information on likely benefits and beneficiaries if annual PIECP incomes were closer to national income averages.

A preliminary report was released in 2004 and is available at www.nationalcia.org.

Center for Community Correction

The BJA-funded Center for Community Corrections (CCC) seeks to increase the use of community corrections as an alternative for nonviolent offenders. In FY 2003, CCC conducted outreach activities with key groups, including the American Correctional Association (ACA) and the National Governors Association, to systematically focus on issues and trends that support initiatives designed to expand the use of community corrections within all levels of government. The program brought together a variety of supporters and resources from community corrections to solidify and build on the current work of CCC. The center is currently drafting a series of articles to be published in ACA's *Corrections Compendium* (www.aca.org/publications/ccjournal.asp) on the status of state community corrections funding. CCC has completed the following monographs:

- *Increasing Public Safety Through Halfway Houses.*
- *Siting Halfway Houses.*
- *Re-Entry's Indispensable Tool: An Effective Advisory Board.*
- *Funding Community Corrections Programs: A Guide for Internet Users.*
- *Is NIMBY Inevitable?*

CCC also held forums and meetings to discuss sentencing trends, addiction, and the American Bar Association's work in the areas of correctional law, parole, and pardons.

In addition, BJA funded CCC's National Committee on Community Corrections, a public-private coalition that promotes an effective system of community-based sanctions. The committee—through public discussions, media outreach, research activities, and seminars—provides insight on how best to provide tools and information to the community corrections community.

Correctional Options Demonstration Program

The Correctional Options Demonstration Program focuses on promoting effective correctional options by disseminating information and technical assistance that is practical, substantive, and tested. For the purposes of this program, the term "correctional option" has been defined to include community-based incarceration, weekend incarceration, correctional boot camps, transitional programs and aftercare services, day reporting, structured fines,

National Fatherhood Initiative

The National Fatherhood Initiative (NFI) promotes responsible fatherhood to confront the problem of father absence. With funding from BJA, NFI combats the problem of father absence through programs that reduce crime, violence, and drug abuse as NFI works to reconnect fathers with their children.

For example, NFI operates Long Distance Dads, a program that teaches incarcerated fathers how to keep in touch with and stay connected to their children. The Long Distance Dads program is used at correctional facilities in 26 states.

In conjunction with the Ad Council, NFI also operates a successful public education campaign that features informational material and public service announcements that encourage men to be responsible fathers. NFI operates "Dad E-Mail"; subscribers receive news and information relevant to fatherhood issues and regular updates on NFI events, conferences, and fatherhood. More information about this service can be found at www.fatherhood.org/dademail.asp.

NFI's National Fatherhood Resource Center and Clearinghouse offers the most extensive assortment of resources for fathers in the country, including brochures, newsletters, books, CD–ROMs, and curricula. One resource that NFI has developed with assistance from BJA is a curriculum called Doctor Dad, a train-the-trainer program that teaches new and expectant fathers basic health and safety skills they can use to care for their children. More information on this program and all of NFI's resources are available on NFI's web site at www.fatherhood.org.

Finally, NFI uses BJA funding to conduct research projects that study marriage, responsible fatherhood, and how family structure affects a child's actions and behavior. These projects are an important part of NFI's work to educate the public (through the media) and policy leaders on the impact of father absence and the correlation of the phenomenon to many social ills.

electronic monitoring, intensive probation, and any other innovative sanction designed for offenders who can be dealt with most effectively in an environment other than a traditional correctional facility.

In FY 2003, the Institute for Crime, Justice and Corrections (ICJC) at The George Washington University continued Phase III of the Correctional Options Demonstration Program by providing technical assistance to jurisdictions seeking to implement and evaluate alternatives to incarceration. ICJC is providing technical assistance to three correctional agencies: the Arkansas Department of Correction; Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Parole Division; and Washington County (Oregon) Department of Community Corrections. The technical assistance and training will help evaluate the current risk and needs assessment process that is used to determine parolee success or failure. It also is helping jurisdictions develop strategic plans for controlling prison population growth, project prison populations, and evaluate the effectiveness of employment, support groups, and treatment on successful probation/parole case closure.

Rural Probation Training

Implementing integrated, automated case management systems has been a challenge for many state and local jurisdictions. Through a grant from BJA, the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) has developed a document that defines functional standards to assist probation agencies in implementing effective automated case management systems. Work on these functional standards began in October 2001 and was finished in September 2003. These standards were established in collaboration with the National Center for State Courts and a standards development team composed of probation practitioners, criminal justice information technology (IT) experts, and information system vendors. The standards, as well as other APPA publications and resources, are available online at www.appa-net.org.

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- **Promote police-community corrections partnerships that provide a higher level of supervision and offender accountability.** In Texas, BJA awarded nearly $250,000 of Byrne funding to Sam Houston State University to create the National Resource Center for Police-Corrections Partnerships. The university, in partnership with the Correctional Management Institute of Texas and the Law Enforcement Management Institute, will disseminate lessons learned and research results in police/community corrections gathered through training for practitioners.

- **Support the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) reentry programs that provide training, treatment, and supervision when offenders reenter our communities.** A total of 69 grantees participate in the Reentry Initiative, 42 of which have been managed and developed by BJA. BJA staff attended the Federal Partners Reentry meeting in January 2003 to plan for upcoming regional training and implementation of a national evaluation. They also participated in a stakeholder meeting with the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) and American Correctional Association (ACA) to discuss BJA-funded activities. Staff discussed the Reentry Initiative and participated in a focus group, convened by ASCA and the Reentry Policy Council, to review public safety recommendations related to reentry. As a complement to the Reentry Initiative, BJA also supports efforts to address the special needs of offenders with mental illnesses. Additionally, BJA staff are a part of a BJA-funded workforce development project headed by ACA.

- **Work to provide tools, resources, and technical assistance needed by rural probation and parole officers.** BJA's Information Technology staff participated in the American Probation and Parole Association's third planning meeting to discuss plans for a future web-based database for the Interstate Compact Information Management System. The goal of the meeting was to create and maintain an interoperable information management system that effectively supports the Interstate Commission's transfer of offenders between states.

- **Develop guidance for community corrections officers and administrators who want to create community correctional programs.** BJA coordinated the Community Corrections Forum, which was held on November 18–19, 2004. Participants developed guidance for community corrections officers and administrators.

- **Work with professionals to share promising strategies and partnerships that help offenders with mental illness.** BJA awarded 14 grantees $2.8 million to establish mental health courts and make systemwide improvements in how communities address offenders with mental disabilities or illnesses. BJA continued to provide technical assistance, through funding to the Council of State Governments, to help grantees and nongrantees plan, implement, evaluate, and sustain mental health courts. BJA continued to meet with key stakeholders, collaborate with SAMHSA, and provide policy guidance to the field in support of promising strategies that help offenders with mental illness.

  Members of BJA also represented the U.S. Department of Justice in a working group for the President's New Freedom Committee on Mental Health, which identified the policies that would need to be implemented to maximize the utility of existing resources, improve coordination of treatment and services, and promote successful community integration for adults who have a serious mental illness.

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PROGRESS ON BJA'S PRINCIPLES AND PROMISES: COMMUNITY AND INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONS

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- **Provide information on promising practices and creative solutions in community-based treatment options.** The BJA-funded Center for Community Corrections (CCC) seeks to increase the use of community corrections as an alternative for nonviolent offenders. In FY 2003, CCC conducted outreach activities with key groups to systematically focus on issues and trends that support initiatives designed to expand the use of community corrections within all levels of government. CCC also held forums and meetings to discuss sentencing trends, addiction, and the American Bar Association's work in the areas of correctional law, parole, and pardons and produced publications about halfway houses, funding for community corrections programs and legislation, and how to work with advisory boards.

- **In coordination with OJP and OJP's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, invite national experts to provide insight on how best to provide tools and information to the community corrections community.** BJA funded CCC's National Committee on Community Corrections to address these issues. The committee provides its insight through public discussions, media outreach, research activities, and seminars.

- **Work with an international correctional association on a collaborative initiative to address correctional workforce issues.** ACA launched a BJA-funded workforce development project. This project was initiated because ACA recognized the changing circumstances and challenges faced by the corrections profession regarding the identification, recruitment, and retention of a competent workforce.

- **Work with national correctional associations and organizations to develop and conduct regional policy and training forums for correctional staff and community leaders.** BJA awarded a $90,000 grant to ASCA to convene a forum in 2005. The forum will identify the three top issues hindering institutional correctional associations and organizations, which will then inform BJA. The forum also will give attendees the opportunity to find out what BJA is doing and planning.

- **Continue to support the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program.** At the end of FY 2003, BJA certified that 38 jurisdictions, through the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP), had met all the necessary statutory and guideline requirements to be exempt from federal restrictions on prisoner-made goods in interstate commerce. The National Correctional Industries Association, the program's technical assistance provider, is conducting research to identify, describe, and document in more detail who receives benefits from PIECP inmate incomes and the magnitude of those benefits.

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Prior to the publication of these standards, no guidelines or standards were available to help probation agencies develop, implement, maintain, or enhance automated case management systems. In FY 2003, BJA awarded a second grant to APPA to use the established functional standards to develop a technical plan for the new Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision (Interstate Compact). The new Interstate Compact replaces the Interstate Compact for the Transfer of Probationers and Parolees and offers guidance to significantly improve the

system for supervising adult offenders who move from the states in which they were sentenced. APPA will use this second grant to coordinate with the Interstate Commission as it gathers information about the technological capabilities within each state, formulates required data elements, and establishes business rules for governing the Interstate Compact. Once the technical requirements are adequately defined, APPA will coordinate the preparation of a request for proposal for development of an interoperable system for information exchange and sharing.

BJA funding also was used to develop and present training through distance-learning methodologies. In FY 2003, APPA presented 11 audio teleconferences and hosted 3 audio/visual trainings. Finally, BJA also worked to provide rural probation and parole officers with the tools, resources, and technical assistance they needed. For example, BJA's IT staff participated in APPA's third planning meeting to discuss plans for a future web-based database for the Interstate Compact Information Management System. The goal of the meeting was to create and maintain an interoperable management system that effectively supports the Interstate Commission's transfer of offenders between states.

Information Technology

Today's culture has made it essential to provide electronic information in an efficient and effective manner, allowing for better business practices and accessibility. And more recently, the heightened security concerns facing the nation have increased the need for information sharing by justice agencies. At BJA, we recognize that improving information sharing requires a comprehensive approach that brings together people, processes, and technology. BJA's Information Technology (IT) Policy Office was established to help local, state, and tribal governments improve the safety and security of their communities through effective use of IT systems, standards, and processes. Rapid advances in technology have dramatically changed the way governments do business so that nearly every business decision has an IT implication.

To increase information sharing among governments, BJA seeks to share promising practices and IT solutions with justice and public safety leaders. For example, the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Program—a nationwide communications and information sharing network that serves more than 6,600 law enforcement member agencies—has provided information sharing services in the form of criminal intelligence services, investigative support, specialized equipment loans, and technical assistance (see page 14 and page 28 for more information about this program). The program has expanded its secure information sharing and communications services to address the emerging needs of law enforcement and public safety officials in the fight against terrorism. On September 1, 2002, RISS and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI's) Law Enforcement Online (LEO)—a national interactive computer communications system and information service—became interconnected, allowing vetted and authorized users of the RISS and LEO systems to access both systems through a single interface gateway (see page 15 for more information about this service). This achievement allowed U.S. law enforcement to exchange information within an encrypted "secure-but-unclassified" private network using the Internet.

Many of BJA's IT initiatives are funded through the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program. Examples of initiatives funded through this grant program are provided throughout this section.

Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative

"I have . . . thought many times that the existence of information is not the end of the game; the availability of information is the end of the game."

—U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft, in reference to the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative

OJP, through BJA, administers and directs the activities of the Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global) and the Global Advisory Committee (GAC). GAC's mission is to improve the administration of justice and protect the public by promoting practices and technologies for the secure sharing of justice-related information. To that end, the committee advises the federal government—specifically the U.S. Attorney General and OJP's Assistant Attorney General—on how to facilitate standards-based electronic information exchange throughout the justice and public safety communities.

GAC is a consortium of 32 local, state, tribal, federal, and international justice-interested stakeholders who are trying to provide a truly "global" perspective on justice-related, information sharing issues. The broad scope of the effort is fundamental because public and practitioner safety is best secured when all players—including patrol officers, prosecutors, courts officials, and corrections personnel—have access to timely and accurate information.

GAC members collaborate to address the policy, connectivity, and jurisdictional issues that have hampered the sharing of justice-related information. To tackle these challenges, GAC has formed working groups with members and other subject-matter experts to expand GAC's knowledge and experience. The following four working groups meet regularly to address issues related to information sharing:

- Global Privacy and Information Quality Working Group.
- Global Security Working Group.
- Global Intelligence Working Group.
- Global Infrastructure/Standards Working Group.

In FY 2003, Global working groups released several critical tools that will benefit justice and public safety practitioners across the nation, at all levels of government. The activities of each working group are described below.

Global Privacy and Information Quality Working Group

The Global Privacy and Information Quality Working Group (GPIQWG) was formed because of the growing need to address information privacy as affected by advancing technological capabilities. The goals of this working group include assisting governments in ensuring that personal information will not be inappropriately disseminated or misused; ensuring that there are safeguards against the collection and use of inaccurate information, particularly when the information is disseminated in open environments such as Internet-based systems; and improving the reliability of criminal records in an integrated electronic system.

To that end, in FY 2003, GPIQWG members applied their expertise to crafting their first of two privacy-related resources: "Privacy and Information Quality Policy Development for the Justice Decision Maker (Paper I)." This first paper will offer justice executives a high-level overview that underscores the need for developing privacy policies and outlines how to develop such policies.

Global Security Working Group

The goal of the Global Security Working Group (GSWG) is to inform justice and justice-related communities about acceptable integrated justice system security measures, encouraging them to adopt security guidelines that have been reviewed to ensure trusted partnerships and data integrity.

From their ongoing dialogue with justice IT practitioners, GSWG members identified the need for an educational resource on IT security for justice executives and managers. In response, GSWG facilitated the development and publication of *Applying Security Practices to Justice Information Sharing*, a field compendium of current best practices and successful models for justice-related IT security. The publication (available at http://it.ojp.gov/documents/asp) covers 15 key IT security topics, from detection and recovery to prevention and support. Options and practices are presented for a wide variety of network, information system, and user needs. Also included are practical suggestions for implementing the four most prevalent models of justice information sharing:

- The Joint Task Force Model.
- The Centralized Information Repository Model.
- The Peer Group Model.
- The Justice Interconnection Services Network Model.

Global Intelligence Working Group

Motivated by the attacks of September 11, 2001, law enforcement representatives across all levels of government came together under the auspices of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) and the Global Intelligence Working Group (GIWG) to identify challenges and solutions for nationwide intelligence sharing. In the following 2 years, IACP and GIWG collected promising solutions for intelligence sharing from sources throughout local, state, tribal, and federal law enforcement. The resulting recommendations were published in the National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan (available at http://it.ojp.gov/topics.jsp?topic_id=93). The plan recommends:

- Processes and mechanisms to promote intelligence-led policing.
- Models for law enforcement intelligence systems.
- Policies for protecting privacy and civil rights.
- A secure technology architecture for sharing intelligence.
- A national model for intelligence training.
- An outreach plan for promoting timely and credible intelligence sharing.
- A plan for leveraging existing intelligence systems and networks.

U.S. Attorney General John Ashcroft has endorsed the plan, and he is committed to supporting and achieving its goals. The plan provides a cohesive vision and practical solutions to improve law enforcement's ability to detect threats and protect communities. GIWG is taking initial steps toward fulfilling the plan by collaboratively examining the best methods for implementing and identifying select pilot sites. (See page 22 for more information about this plan.)

Global Infrastructure/Standards Working Group

The Global Infrastructure/Standards Working Group (GISWG) was formed because successful, broad-scale data exchange is greatly facilitated by (if not dependent on) developing and adopting standards that enable transparent integration of disparate systems.

GISWG's goals are to (1) define a framework that will help government entities establish an operational environment, enabling the sharing of justice information within GAC's guiding principles, and (2) identify strategies and

Global Justice XML Data Reference Model

Extensible Markup Language (XML), a technology standard introduced in 1998, offers a way to format documents so that disparate information systems can share data. To bolster the ability of law enforcement and justice agencies to effectively and securely share information, the Office of Justice Programs continues to support the enhancement of the Global Justice XML Data Reference Model. Technical development and testing of the data model and data dictionary are made possible through a BJA Byrne discretionary grant to the Georgia Tech Research Institute (GTRI), while approval and release of the data model are guided and monitored by the Global Justice Infrastructure/Standards Working Group (GJISWG) and its XML Task Force. The data model represents a significant milestone in the process of developing standards to meet the data-sharing needs of the justice and public safety communities. Agencies using the standard data model will be able to share data easily and automatically without rebuilding existing systems.

In FY 2003, GJISWG approved the operational release of Version 3.0 of the data model. GTRI reviewed and analyzed 15 implementations of the data model for use by justice agencies and vendors. The data model adheres to the standards of the Federal Enterprise Architecture Data Reference Model and the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards. GTRI provides training and technical assistance to local, state, and federal jurisdictions on the use and application of the data model. During FY 2003, a public web site (http://justicexml.gtri.gatech.edu) was established to allow the justice community to ask questions, identify problems, and recommend changes to the model. Members of the Global XML Task Force are responsible for responding to public inquiries on this web site.

Adoption and acceptance of the data model are growing throughout the justice community. In August 2003, the Integrated Justice Industry Working Group (IWG) and the Integrated Justice Information Systems (IJIS) Institute formally endorsed the data model. The FBI anticipates that the data model will be adopted as the foundation for exchanging information to support FBI projects. The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) also has adopted the data model as part of its Law Enforcement Information Sharing (LEIS) strategy. LEIS is a departmentwide effort to share timely and accurate information among DOJ components—the FBI; Drug Enforcement Administration; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives; U.S. Marshals Service; and U.S. Attorneys—and with local law enforcement.

tactics that will implement that framework. The framework will be designed to identify those critical components—programmatic and technical—necessary to develop and maintain a sound justice information sharing architecture.

The success of justice-related information sharing is greatly facilitated by developing and adopting a standards coordination process, permitting the transparent integration of disparate systems. To respond to the need for coordination, GISWG facilitated the development of the Justice Standards Clearinghouse for Information Sharing (JSC), an easy-to-access information exchange tool for practitioners. OJP released JSC at the end of 2002, and Global support continues to monitor, maintain, and upgrade the resource, as needed, to ensure maximum efficacy.

Integrated Justice Information Systems Institute

In 1999, OJP invited a number of IT companies that had experience serving local, state, and federal agencies in the law enforcement and criminal justice arena to form an Integrated Justice Industry Working Group (IWG) focused on integrated justice information systems. The charter for IWG was to expedite and advance the implementation of integrated justice information systems throughout the country by applying the knowledge and experience of the IT industry. The Integrated Justice Information Systems (IJIS) Institute was formed to provide training, education, and assistance programs to local and state agencies on justice information sharing issues. IWG members now represent more than 120 companies that are the most active providers of IT to justice organizations. More than 45 of these companies have become members of the IJIS Institute.

To fulfill its mission, the IJIS Institute (funded through the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program) provides short-term technical assistance (TA) to state and local governments with consultants from its wide network of member companies. In FY 2003, eight agencies took advantage of the IJIS TA program. IJIS offered TA ranging from providing public safety administrators throughout Maryland with information about how to avoid technical obsolescence to teaching the New Hampshire Department of Correction how to integrate multiple databases into a statewide information sharing initiative.

By partnering with the National Criminal Justice Association, the IJIS Institute created its Justice Training Technology Series, which provides hands-on technical training to justice practitioners on key technology issues, such as XML, security for integrated justice, information sharing, and data mining. The IJIS Institute also collaborated with the Justice Information Sharing Professionals group to produce Version 1.0 of the Pre-RFP Toolkit (http://ijisinstitute.org/procure/PreRFPToolkit), which contains resources, templates, and examples to allow for a successful IT procurement process.

Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council

The Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council (LEITSC), an OJP initiative funded through the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program, was formed in 2002 to foster the strategic development of integrated justice systems by defining and implementing standards. LEITSC is composed of four of the nation's leading law enforcement organizations, specifically, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), National Sheriffs' Association, Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), and International Association of Chiefs of Police, which administers the BJA grant. Together, participants from these organizations represent the law enforcement community as a whole on issues related to IT standards.

During FY 2003, LEITSC coordinated and presented IT and standards training sessions and workshops at conferences and meetings sponsored by each member association. Sessions included XML 101 and The Importance of IT Standards in Law Enforcement. The council also has publicized articles related to IT standards, including "Extensible Markup Language: Technology to Facilitate the Exchange of Information" in the *NOBLE CVC Informant* newsletter and "Justice Information Sharing Standards" in PERF's *Subject to Debate* newsletter. LEITSC committees also have developed strategies to facilitate the use of the *Global Justice XML Data Dictionary* and other IT standards in the law enforcement community and to develop functional standards[7] for computer-aided dispatch systems and records management systems.

National Association of State Chief Information Officers

The National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO) uses BJA discretionary funds to foster government excellence through quality business practices, information management, and technology policy. In the past, BJA supported the development and enhancement of the NASCIO *Enterprise Architecture Toolkit*, a "blueprint" for government implementation of enterprise architecture with templates for architecture design, governance models, business cases, and examples of existing government implementations. The toolkit is complete, and BJA is funding the training and technical support needed to implement the recommendations made in it.

During FY 2003, BJA funded a number of key NASCIO tools and publications (www.nascio.org/publications/index.cfm) to help state and local governments implement integrated justice information sharing. In July 2003, NASCIO released the *Concept for Operations for Integrated Justice Information Sharing Version 1.0 (ConOps).* This resource defines the discipline-specific business functions and operational requirements for integrated justice and explores the architectural implications for state chief information officers. NASCIO also published the *Enterprise Architecture Maturity Model,* which provides recommended paths and options for architecture and procedural improvements for states with existing enterprise architecture programs. In addition, NASCIO has produced two outreach videos to communicate the value of enterprise architecture to policymakers and technical staff in the justice community.

National Governors Association Center for Best Practices

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

Through a BJA Byrne grant, the NGA Center initially assisted 42 states in developing implementation plans for justice information sharing. In January 2002, 26 states were awarded a total of $16.4 million to implement projects based on their plans for justice information sharing. Projects included electronic data sharing between states and counties, jail management systems, and strategic planning efforts. Throughout FYs 2002 and 2003, the NGA Center and BJA continued to monitor, guide, and direct these implementation efforts. As of September 2003, multiple states—including Kansas, Massachusetts, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, and Washington—had completed their initial projects.

In FY 2003, 39 states were each awarded a second round of $25,000 grants to promote justice information integration and to find ways to leverage available resources toward creating effective cooperation between levels of government and across agency boundaries. In support of these 39 states, the NGA Center conducted four regional Justice Information Sharing Workshops in FYs 2003 and 2004 (the fourth workshop was held in January 2004) that focused on performance measures and milestones for integrated justice. BJA Policy Office staff also participated in NGA's annual meeting to discuss the role of NGA's Center for Best Practices in building states' capacity for policy leadership to advance information sharing among criminal justice agencies.

SEARCH—The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics

To achieve a shared objective of improving information sharing and management among local and state government agencies, BJA—through the Byrne Program—funds training and technical assistance programs provided by SEARCH—The National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics. Since 1969, SEARCH's primary objective has been to identify and help solve the information management problems of local and state justice agencies confronted with the need to exchange information with other local agencies, state agencies, agencies in other states, or the federal government.

In FY 2003, SEARCH and BJA continued to support the Planning for Integrated Justice Information Systems Project to facilitate information sharing among justice agencies and further the goals of building an integrated justice system. The project provided ongoing support to local and state jurisdictions by continuing to identify and develop common documents, datasets, and data elements for the standards initiative; offering technical assistance and training; and developing a certification program for public- and private-sector individuals who will work with the Justice Information Exchange Modeling Tool©.

Training and Technical Assistance

BJA also funded the SEARCH Operational Systems Support Technical Assistance and Training Program, which provides direct and targeted assistance to local and state justice agencies through technical assistance, training, resource development, and tools. This support is designed to guide agencies through the challenging processes of appropriately and strategically planning for IT and successfully procuring, implementing, securing, and managing those solutions. During FY 2003, SEARCH provided technical assistance to more than 150 justice agencies on their information technology and integrated justice information sharing initiatives. In addition, more than 100 law enforcement officers from throughout the country each attended five training courses on high technology crime investigation. Courses included The Investigation of Computer Crime, Investigation of Online Child Exploitation, Introduction to Internet Crime Investigations, and The Seizure and Examination of Microcomputers.

Seven SEARCH documents—available at www.search.org/products/publications—were published in FY 2003. They focused on the following topics:

- Key milestones in support of justice integration.
- Practical methods for measuring the performance of justice integration initiatives.
- The integration effort in Metropolitan Davidson County and Nashville, Tennessee.
- Enhancing court business processes.
- Effective decisionmaking and program evaluation for drug courts.
- National-scope needs assessment of drug court systems.
- Overview of the function and utility of public domain drug court software.

During FY 2003, SEARCH also planned the 2004 Symposium on Integrated Justice Information Systems: Supporting the Homeland, which took place on March 21–24, 2004 in Crystal City, Virginia. The conference, which drew more than 800 justice practitioners from throughout the United States and overseas, included a keynote presentation on the Homeland Security Information Network, a range of presentations on various aspects of planning and implementing integrated justice information systems, and case studies of state approaches to integration.

Justice Information Exchange Modeling Tool©

SEARCH's Justice Information Exchange Model (JIEM) project, first funded by BJA in 1997, assists local and state justice practitioners in documenting, analyzing, and designing business processes and information flow. JIEM has been a critical tool in developing successful integrated justice information systems. In FY 2003, SEARCH staff provided indepth JIEM training to seven

Information Technology Pilot Projects

In an effort to be at the forefront of information technology (IT) efforts throughout the country, BJA has continued to support a number of IT pilot projects. Each of the examples of projects highlighted below has furthered BJA's goal to help the criminal justice system share information and to provide more efficient processes.

Integrated Justice Information Initiative

BJA works with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to include all facets of the criminal and juvenile justice communities in comprehensive planning and policy initiatives for integrated information sharing. The purpose of NCJA's justice information sharing program is to provide access to information about information sharing technologies for criminal justice decisionmakers. This initiative brings together large communities of justice, law enforcement, and information technology professionals to share promising practices and solutions. In FY 2003, using Byrne discretionary funds, NCJA performed the following tasks in support of this initiative:

- Designed and convened the meetings of the Industry Working Group (http://iwg.ijis.org) and Justice Information Sharing Professionals (JISP), a network of local and state justice professionals (www.jisp.us).
- Collaborated with members of the Industry Working Group (IWG) to deliver the seminar series Decision Makers Seminars on Emerging Technologies for Integrated Justice.
- Partnered with the IWG, JISP, and the Integrated Justice Information Systems Institute to host NCJA's 2003 national forum, Partnerships with Purpose: Visions for the Future of Criminal Justice.

Electronic Grants Management Systems Initiative

NCJA is studying best practices and promising approaches in implementing electronic grants management systems (eGMS) and how these systems can facilitate the grant management process for local, state, and tribal government agencies. In FY 2003, NCJA conducted a survey of all state grant management systems. Twenty-five states responded to the survey; Georgia, Montana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina were selected for case studies in FY 2004. Case study analysis will focus on business practices, governance, and functional requirements of eGMS. Also in FY 2003, NCJA worked with BJA to advise the Grants.gov Committee on the interest of local and state governments regarding the Grants.gov web site, which allows users to search and apply for grants online. NCJA also has encouraged state governments to access and use Grants.gov.

National Center for State Courts

In FY 2001, the Joint Technology Committee, composed of the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and the National Association for Court Management (NACM), began a strategic 3-year effort to fundamentally alter the way state courts obtain automated systems. The effort was designed to marshal the courts' resources to obtain better and less expensive automation products that take advantage of state-of-the-art technology, reduce the time needed to obtain new systems, improve work processes, and reduce staffing needs. The cornerstone of that effort was the National Consortium for State Court Automation Standards and its initial project to define functional standards for trial court case management systems.

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state and local sites. SEARCH also partnered with the IJIS Institute to develop a JIEM certification program to train public- and private-sector justice IT professionals to work with the tool. Four training programs have been held, and 93 industry representatives are now JIEM-certified.

Project staff maintain and update the JIEM Modeling Tool©, a web-based software product that is the core of the JIEM project. A new, expanded version of the software is being developed in collaboration with the Georgia Tech Research Institute. A significant product of the tool is information about how justice agencies exchange information at key decision points in the justice process. At the end of FY 2003, nearly 2,100 exchanges had been analyzed from 24 site databases, and 4 documents that cataloged findings of the effort had been published on the SEARCH web site. The outcome of this research is the JIEM Reference Model, which provides a detailed view of information exchange practices nationwide. By providing detailed information on the documents and data routinely exchanged among the states, the reference model has helped identify what should be included in the data model. JIEM

Information Technology Pilot Projects

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Since FY 2001, BJA has provided Byrne funding to support the Criminal Case Management Functional Standards Project, an effort to develop functional standards for automated trial case management systems. Through studies and surveys of three existing state court systems with different types of organizational structures, NCSC has developed a set of functional standards that cover four groups of case processing functions: initiation/closure, event handling, court/judicial, and back office.

On December 5, 2002, the Joint Technology Committee of COSCA/NACM accepted the report of the National Consortium for State Court Automation Standards, which adopted the Criminal Case Management Functional Requirements as a "recommended standard." As a result of the action of the Joint Technology Committee, the recommended standard was submitted to the COSCA and NACM Boards of Directors, and it was approved in March 2003. It is available online at www.ncsconline.org/D_Tech/Standards/Standards.htm.

Criminal Information Sharing Alliance

The Criminal Information Sharing Alliance network (CISAnet), formerly known as the Southwest Border States Anti-Drug Information System (SWBSADIS), is a secure law enforcement information sharing system that provides connectivity among the intelligence databases in four United States/Mexico southwest border states (Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Texas); the Drug Enforcement Administration's El Paso Intelligence Center; components of the Regional Information Sharing Systems; and the states of Georgia and Idaho. The U.S. Department of Defense's Defense Information Systems Agency (www.disa.mil) launched SWBSADIS in FY 1993. SWBSADIS achieved initial operating capability in November 1995 and full operating capability in December 1996. The Office of Justice Programs' National Institute of Justice began supporting SWBSADIS in 1997 and transferred oversight and grant administration to BJA in FY 2003. The program was formally renamed CISAnet in 2003 and is funded through the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program.

During FY 2003, CISAnet staff both enhanced the technical capacities of their network and provided critical technical support to state agencies. CISAnet staff helped the Georgia Bureau of Investigation migrate to the Criminal Law Enforcement Reporting and Information System and assisted the Idaho State Police in upgrading its criminal information system so law enforcement personnel could share information across CISAnet. A new secure Internet query tool was implemented on CISAnet in FY 2003, which gave states secure access to CISAnet information at little or no cost. CISAnet also developed an Information Exchange Model based on the Global XML data model that was implemented in January 2004. Additional web services also are being designed to expand the amount of data and type of information available to all CISAnet participants.

and the data model will assist in developing a standard justice reference architecture, as well as guidelines for business practices, data, and technology that will facilitate better use of technology and improved information sharing nationwide.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Grant Program Criminal Justice Records Improvement Set-Aside

Recipients of Byrne grant funding are required by statute to set aside 5 percent of their grant funds for criminal justice records improvement. These funds must be spent on programs that promote:

- The completion of criminal histories to include the final disposition of all arrests for felony offenses.
- The full automation of all criminal justice histories and fingerprint records.
- The frequency and quality of criminal history reports to the FBI.
- The improvement of state record systems.
- The sharing of all records described above with the U.S. Attorney General.
- The sharing of the child abuse crime records required under the National Child Protection Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 5119 et seq.).

The Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Data Center (Data Center) received Byrne funding for criminal justice system improvements. In FY 2003, the Data Center completed the redesign and enhancement of the Hawaii Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History System by purchasing and installing new hardware and software. The redesign and enhancements improved interaction with the records management systems among other law enforcement agencies; increased the electronic transmission of offender information, fingerprints, and mugshots to the redesigned system and the Automated Fingerprint Identification System; and reduced the number of charges with pending and missing dispositions. The redesigned system, known as the Criminal Justice Identification System—Hawaii, became operational in November 2002.

In FY 2000, South Carolina's courts used technology on a very limited basis. Judges did not have high-speed Internet access, there was no web presence, and electronic exchange of information within the courts or with other agencies was not available. Through BJA funding to the South Carolina Judicial Department (SCJD) Modernization Program, technology has now become an inherent part of the day-to-day operations of South Carolina courts. SCJD has an award-winning web site (www.sccourts.org) that now receives more than 4 million hits per month, and the main courthouses in 45 of the 46 counties in South Carolina now have high-speed Internet connectivity.

E-mail is the primary communications mechanism within the courts, and court calendars, rosters, and reports are now only available online. The cost savings in paper, printing, postage, and labor are being realized by both the state and counties. By putting the court rosters online, some of the rural counties have been saving approximately $2,300 per month, which is equivalent to one staff position. SCJD also has customized and tailored a commercially available court case management system (CMS) to serve the needs of the state's civil, criminal, and traffic trial courts. Installation in the pilot counties is being completed, and the statewide rollout is being planned. Finally, SCJD implemented a call center to provide technology support to state and county judicial personnel throughout the state.

In Arkansas, two state agencies—the Arkansas State Police Department and Arkansas Crime Information Center (ACIC)—also are using Byrne funds to work on IT issues. The Arkansas State Police Department is responsible for receiving arrest and fingerprint information from all local and state enforcement agencies in Arkansas and for updating and maintaining the fingerprint data. ACIC is responsible for the centralized criminal history system, including the automated files, technical interfaces, record quality control, auditing, training, and legal compliance. To facilitate and improve the quality of each agency's function, the Arkansas State Police Department used Byrne funds to update its automated fingerprint information system (AFIS) with new live scanners because the existing scanners were outdated. Updating the scanners allowed the police department to provide AFIS with more accurate data in a more timely manner.

Another requirement of the Byrne Program is that states provide evaluation results of programs and projects and analyze formula grant activities. In FY 2003, Maine's Justice Assistance Council focused its evaluation efforts on internal project and program dynamics and how actual operations/activities were carried out. This process evaluation was built into each program response. Data developed were

applied and provided for ongoing program improvement. Evaluation methods sought to answer the questions of decisionmakers and the Justice Assistance Council and to provide program methods and activity recommendations that were readily useful to practitioners.

The Justice Assistance Council, in collaboration with the Maine Criminal Justice Information System Policy Board, initiated a statewide web-based law enforcement technology survey, which inventoried the ongoing IT capabilities and efforts of local law enforcement agencies. Survey information helped with strategic planning within and among local law enforcement agencies, provided information to facilitate local decisionmaking, helped determine technology needs and target technical assistance, and offered a roadmap for future improvements in Maine's Criminal Justice Information System Upgrade Program.

PROGRESS ON BJA'S PRINCIPLES AND PROMISES: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

- **Through its Information Technology Initiative, BJA, on behalf of OJP, will continue to help the criminal justice system share information by providing research and guidance on strategic planning and governance; standards, infrastructure, and architecture; privacy and information quality; security; and resource management issues. Additionally, BJA will continue to maintain the OJP Information Technology Initiatives web site (www.it.ojp.gov) as a resource for criminal justice practitioners nationwide.** BJA's information technology (IT) staff participated in meetings of the Industry Working Group (IWG), providing updates on Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative (Global) activities, BJA reorganizations, and XML development. IWG agreed to form a committee on emerging trends to keep BJA and Global apprised of practices and technologies that may affect the justice community.

  Also, during FY 2003, the Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards Council coordinated and presented IT and standards training sessions and workshops at conferences and meetings sponsored by member associations. BJA also funded a number of the National Association of State Chief Information Officers' key tools and publications to help local and state governments implement integrated justice information sharing. And, through BJA funding, SEARCH staff provided indepth training on how to use the Justice Information Exchange Model (JIEM) Modeling Tool© to seven state and local sites. JIEM and its data model will assist in developing a standard justice reference architecture, as well as guidelines for business practices, data, and technology that will facilitate better use of technology and improved information sharing nationwide.

  Finally, BJA continued to maintain the Information Technology web site, which helps the criminal justice system share information by providing research and guidance on strategic planning and governance; standards, infrastructure, and architecture; privacy and information quality; security; and resource management issues.

- **Through the Global Advisory Committee, a group of key officials from local, state, tribal, federal, and other justice-related organizations, BJA will continue working to bring together**

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PROGRESS ON BJA'S PRINCIPLES AND PROMISES: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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representatives from the justice community to overcome barriers to justice information sharing across agencies, disciplines, and levels of government. To tackle these challenges, the Global Advisory Committee (GAC), whose activities are administered and directed by BJA, has formed working groups with members and other subject-matter experts to expand GAC's knowledge and experience. In FY 2003, Global working groups released several critical tools that will benefit justice and public safety practitioners throughout the nation at all levels of government. For example, in FY 2003, Global Privacy and Information Quality Working Group members applied their expertise to craft "Privacy and Information Quality Policy Development for the Justice Decision Maker" (Paper I). Once complete, Paper I will offer justice executives a high-level overview that underscores the need to develop privacy policies and outlines how to develop such policies. Also, the Global Security Working Group facilitated the development and publication of *Applying Security Practices to Justice Information Sharing,* a field compendium of current best practices and successful models for justice-related IT security.

- **BJA will continue to support collaborative case management systems at the local level and the inclusion of courts and prosecutors' offices in integrated information systems.** Since FY 2001, BJA has provided Byrne funding to support the Criminal Case Management Functional Standards Project, an effort to develop functional standards for automated trial case management systems. On December 5, 2002, the Joint Technology Committee, composed of the Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA) and the National Association for Court Management (NACM), accepted the report of the National Consortium for State Court Automation Standards, which adopted the Criminal Case Management Functional Requirements as a "recommended standard." As a result of the action of the Joint Technology Committee, the recommended standard was submitted to the COSCA and NACM Boards of Directors, and it was approved in March 2003.

Notes

1. On January 24, 2003, pursuant to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (P. L. No. 107-296), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was transferred to DOJ and renamed the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives.

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

3. The Special Litigation Section of DOJ's Civil Rights Division enforces the misconduct provision of the Violent

Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, which authorizes the U.S. Attorney General (AG) to seek equitable and declaratory relief to redress a pattern or practice of illegal conduct by law enforcement agencies or agencies responsible for administering juvenile justice. The section also enforces the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which authorizes the AG to initiate civil litigation to remedy a pattern of discrimination based on race, color, national origin, gender, or religion involving services by law enforcement agencies receiving financial assistance from DOJ. Under 42 U.S.C. § 14141, the AG is authorized to file lawsuits seeking court orders to reform police departments engaging in a pattern or practice of violating citizens' federal rights.

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

5. A lay judge is a judge who is not an attorney. In tribal communities, many lay judges represent their communities, may have had experience working with the legal system, and are considered by tribe members to have qualities needed to serve as a judge. Also, elders—who command the respect of the community—might serve in this position.

6. In FY 2003, all of the awards were supplemental, with the exception of a grant to the state of Nebraska, which developed a strategy and received an original award for $2 million. The addition of Nebraska as a grantee brought the number of participating states to 50.

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

Appendix I: BJA Legislative Purpose Area Descriptions

Byrne Grant Program Purpose Areas

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

(1) Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.

- Demand Reduction Education (not D.A.R.E.)
- Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)
- Officer Training for D.A.R.E. Program

(2) Multijurisdictional task force (MJTF) programs that integrate federal, state, and/or local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations.

- Multijurisdictional/Regional Drug Task Forces
- Regional Violent Drug Trafficker Program
- Organized Crime/Narcotics Program
- Special Narcotics Prosecutor (in direct support of MJTF)
- Statewide Confidential Funds Pool

- Narcotics Surveillance Equipment and Training Program (if in support of multisite enforcement programs)
- Drug Offenders Intelligence System (in direct support of MJTF)

(3) Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations.

- Pharmaceutical Diversion
- Clandestine Laboratories
- Marijuana Eradication
- Drug Identification (laboratory-based research studies)

(4) Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.

- Community Crime Prevention
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
- Neighborhood Watch
- National Night Out Against Crime
- Community Policing/Prosecution (see also purpose area 16)
- Drug-Impacted Rural Jurisdictions
- Outdoor Activities for High-Risk Youth
- Senior Citizen Crime Prevention/ Golden Alert Program
- Volunteers in Police Service Program

(5) Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.

- County Attorney's Office Property Crime Program
- Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention

(6) Improving the investigation and prosecution of white collar crime (e.g., organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption).

- Drug Corruption in Police Departments
- White Collar Crime

(7A) Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, and gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs.

- Drug Task Force (single jurisdiction effort)
- Drug-Free School Zone Enforcement
- Integrated Criminal Apprehension Program (ICAP)
- Arson Prevention and Control
- Crime Scene Preservation
- Drug Dog/Canine Acquisition and Training/K–9 Unit
- Violent Fugitives Arrest Squad

(7B) Developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities.

- "Night Eyes" State Water Patrol
- Airport Anti-Terrorism Task Force

(8) Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.

- Career Criminal/Major Offender/ Career Drug Offender Prosecution
- Narcotics Prosecution Unit (but use purpose area 2 if directly in support of MJTF)
- Model Drug Control Legislation (directed at offenders)
- Civil Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Use in Drug Enforcement

(9) Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems.

- Financial Investigations
- Asset Forfeiture Units
- Model Drug Control Legislation (directed at assets)

(10) Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs.

- Differentiated/Expedited Case Management
- Fast Track Prosecution/Fast Track Defense
- Drug Courts (specialized narcotics courtrooms; contrast purpose area 20)
- Court Unification
- Pretrial Services Delivery (but use purpose area 15A if primary focus is drug testing or if focus is reducing jail crowding)
- Video Arraignment/Presentence Telecommunications Project

(11) Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.

- Intensive Supervision Probation and Parole
- Boot Camps
- Treatment in a Jail Setting
- Substance Abuse Treatment for Female Inmates
- Correctional Facilities Planning/ Population Projections
- Sentencing Strategies Development

(12) Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution.

- Prison/Jail Industries

(13) Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders.

- Treatment for Drug-Addicted Offenders

- Day Treatment Center for Juvenile Offenders
- Treatment Aftercare Unit
- Driving Under the Influence/Driving While Intoxicated (DUI/DWI) Rehabilitation and Training

(14) Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.

- One Day-One Trial/Jury Management Improvement
- Systems for Setting Juror Fees/Compensation
- Victim/Witness Program
- Offenders' Restitution for Victims
- Victim Assistance

(15A) Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs; to provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management, and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders; and to enhance state and local forensic laboratories.

- Pretrial/Probation/Parole Drug Testing
- Statewide Urinalysis Testing
- Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes (TASC)
- Forensic Laboratory Enhancement (but use purpose area 25 if DNA related)

(15B) Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems).

- Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI)
- Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS)
- Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)
- Prosecution Management Support Systems
- Management Information Systems (for administrative support)
- Metropolitan Criminal Intelligence System (but use purpose area 2 if restricted solely to MJTF drug-related information)
- DUI Data Collection System

(16) Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

- Firearms Trafficking/Control/Licensing Enforcement
- Community Justice Centers
- Penalty Litigation

(17) Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.

- Public Housing Enforcement
- Crackhouse Elimination

(18) Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.

- Domestic/Family Violence Intervention
- Law Enforcement's Response to Domestic Violence
- Child Abuse Prosecution
- Child Sexual Abuse Prevention and Prosecution
- Crimes Against the Elderly (in domestic settings; see also purpose area 4)

(19) Drug control evaluation programs which state and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at state drug control activities.

- Evaluation of Drug Control Programs
- Research and Evaluation

(20) Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.

- Alternatives to Incarceration
- House Arrest/Electronic Monitoring
- Drug Courts (directed to diverting offenders into treatment; contrast purpose area 10)
- Restitution by Juveniles
- Community Service Labor Program
- User Accountability Sanctioning (not involving incarceration)

(21) Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.

- Street Sales/Street-Level Narcotics Enforcement
- Drug Enforcement Enhancement
- Crackhouses/Nuisance Abatement Unit
- Reverse Sting Demand Reduction Enforcement
- Drug Recognition Training for Patrol Officers
- Motor Vehicle Officers' Watch for Drugs

(22) Prosecution of driving while intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles.

- Enhanced Prosecution of DWI Cases
- Diversion of DWI Offenders Into Treatment

(23) Addressing the need for effective bindover systems for the prosecution of violent 16- and 17-year-old juveniles in courts with jurisdiction over adults for (certain enumerated) violent crimes.

- Violent Juvenile Waiver to Adult Court Program
- Prosecutor's Juvenile Bindover Unit

(24) Law enforcement and prevention programs that relate to gangs or to youth who are involved in or are at risk of involvement in gangs.

- Gang Task Forces
- Specialized Gang Prosecutors
- Juvenile Gangs Involvement in Drug Trafficking
- Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)

(25) Developing or improving forensic laboratory capabilities to analyze DNA for identification purposes.

- DNA Database Identification System
- DNA Laboratory Enhancement and Training Program

(26) Developing and implementing anti-terrorism training programs and procuring equipment for use by local law enforcement authorities.

- Law Enforcement Officer Training in Anti-Terrorism
- Enforcement Response to Terrorist Acts

(27) Improving the quality, timeliness, and credibility of forensic science services for criminal justice purposes.

(28) Enforcing child abuse and neglect laws, including laws protecting against child sexual abuse, and promoting programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect.

(29) Establishing or supporting cooperative programs between law enforcement and media organizations to collect, record, retain, and disseminate information useful in the identification and apprehension of suspected criminal offenders.

Note: Congress has authorized the use of Byrne funds to support programs that assist in the litigation of death penalty federal habeas corpus petitions and drug testing initiatives. This authorization applies to FY 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 awards and may or may not be available in future funding cycles.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program Purpose Areas

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

(1) Supporting law enforcement.

- Hiring, training, and employing on a continuous basis new, additional law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel.
- Paying overtime to employed law enforcement officers and necessary support personnel to increase the number of hours worked by such personnel.
- Procuring equipment, technology, and other materials directly related to basic law enforcement functions.

(2) Enhancing security measures in and around schools and other facilities or locations that the unit of local government considers to be at risk for incidents of crime.

(3) Establishing or supporting drug courts.

(4) Enhancing the adjudication of cases involving violent offenders, including cases involving violent juvenile offenders.

(5) Establishing a multijurisdictional task force, particularly in rural areas, composed of law enforcement officials representing units of local government. These task forces must work with federal law enforcement officials to prevent and control crime.

(6) Establishing cooperative crime prevention programs between community residents and law enforcement personnel to control, detect, or investigate crime or to prosecute criminals.

(7) Defraying the cost of indemnification insurance for law enforcement officers.

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

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

Table One: FY 2003 Byrne Formula Grant Awards (in $)

Table Two: FY 2003 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in $)

Table Three: FY 2003 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Award Amounts, by States/U.S. Territories and Local Agencies (in $)

Table Four: FY 2003 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Subgrant Totals, by Purpose Area (in $)

Table Five: FY 2003 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Formula Grant Awards (in $)

Table Six: FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) and Total Active Grants

Table Seven: FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

**There was no activity for the Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Program in FY 2003; no funds were available for the program.*

TABLE ONE

FY 2003 Byrne Formula Grant Awards (in $)

States/U.S. Territories	Grant Awards
Alabama	7,659,952
Alaska	2,189,951
American Samoa	944,424
Arizona	9,039,952
Arkansas	5,130,952
California	51,258,953
Colorado	7,687,952
Connecticut	6,198,952
Delaware	2,422,951
District of Columbia	2,085,951
Florida	25,063,953
Georgia	13,458,353
Guam	1,324,227
Hawaii	3,044,951
Idaho	3,181,951
Illinois	19,209,953
Indiana	10,039,953
Iowa	5,453,952
Kansas	5,138,952
Kentucky	7,098,952
Louisiana	7,653,952
Maine	3,115,951
Maryland	9,042,952
Massachusetts	9,360,328
Michigan	15,579,953
Minnesota	8,418,952
Mississippi	5,360,952
Missouri	9,347,952
Montana	2,613,817
Nebraska	3,734,951
Nevada	4,366,952
New Hampshire	3,087,951
New Jersey	13,500,953
New Mexico	3,870,589
New York	28,542,953
North Carolina	13,116,953
North Dakota	2,157,951
Northern Marianas	479,474
Ohio	17,487,589
Oklahoma	6,245,952
Oregon	6,285,952
Pennsylvania	18,831,953
Puerto Rico	6,765,952
Rhode Island	2,795,951
South Carolina	7,119,952
South Dakota	2,356,951
Tennessee	9,524,952
Texas	32,275,953
Utah	4,569,952
Vermont	2,150,951
Virgin Islands	1,427,951
Virginia	12,814,953
Washington	9,911,953
West Virginia	3,837,951
Wisconsin	9,018,952
Wyoming	1,982,951
Total	486,395,494

TABLE TWO

FY 2003 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in $)

States/U.S. Territories	Purpose 1	Purpose 2	Purpose 3	Purpose 4	Purpose 5	Purpose 6
Alabama	0	5,233,207	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	944,515	0	0	0	0
American Samoa*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	8,296,275	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	4,121,061	0	0	0	0
California	0	44,751,646	0	0	449,665	0
Colorado	117,203	2,999,900	0	290,370	0	0
Connecticut	0	462,253	0	573,352	0	0
Delaware	31,960	0	0	198,738	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	405,716	0	0
Florida	459,800	3,376,220	135,157	2,357,332	208,612	541,781
Georgia	96,376	8,780,751	0	0	0	29,138
Guam	0	214,520	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	508,707	219,080	130,730	39,219	103,395
Idaho	270,179	437,272	0	32,057	88,616	0
Illinois*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	3,299,669	0	87,836	0	0
Kansas	0	361,693	0	184,842	0	134,264
Kentucky	0	2,613,659	558,621	61,312	0	0
Louisiana	36,223	1,688,528	18,755	155,803	52,018	0
Maine	0	2,209,445	0	125,938	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	354,921	0	333,546
Massachusetts	307,051	0	0	421,549	0	0
Michigan	0	5,779,316	0	1,046,982	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	4,846,293	0	0	0	0
Missouri	101,994	5,336,892	110,836	68,144	0	0
Montana	0	2,135,675	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	2,695,221	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	2,615,726	146,360	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	1,353,050	0	224,096	0	0
New Jersey	0	6,915,684	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	2,699,869	0	0	0	0
New York	5,000	8,023,778	0	131,000	0	0
North Carolina	0	475,015	0	1,401,796	74,953	0
North Dakota*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	3,664,310	0	3,529,301	0	0
Oklahoma	156,268	3,955,892	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	1,086,000	0	1,409,332	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	130,000	0	859,011	0	0
Puerto Rico*		0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	90,835	0	101,470	0	0
South Carolina	0	592,410	0	864,907	0	0
South Dakota*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	498,420	0	1,194,726	0	0
Texas	0	28,779,637	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	1,850,339	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	1,130,271	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	20,499	0	541,299	0	25,575
Virginia	0	0	0	686,907	0	0
Washington	0	5,189,376	0	767,645	0	0
West Virginia	294,643	2,205,281	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	4,852,376	0	0	0	0
Wyoming*	0	0	0	0	0	0

* No 2003 data provided.

TABLE TWO (continued)

FY 2003 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in $)

States/U.S. Territories	Purpose 7A	Purpose 7B	Purpose 8	Purpose 9	Purpose 10	Purpose 11
Alabama	109,450	0	0	0	0	170,606
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	28,361	0	248,989	0	56,430	0
Connecticut	101,385	0	0	0	1,011,520	192,866
Delaware	0	0	0	0	1,006,860	0
District of Columbia	48,980	0	0	0	530,552	37,194
Florida	479,622	0	100,620	47,625	310,994	3,985,296
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	29,355	0	0	129,983	70,839	241,132
Idaho	280,032	0	0	0	69,806	629,008
Illinois*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	957,499
Kansas	8,753	0	0	0	96,996	360,433
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	1,398,251	20,262
Louisiana	1,554,338	218,458	91,961	167,277	486,507	87,062
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	79,026	0	0	0	53,480	1,881,223
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	1,259,924	0	0	0	0	1,803,637
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	159,077	0	266,133	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	71,732	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	208,020	122,910
Nevada	22,169	0	0	0	0	45,351
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	450,000	0	0	0	0	188,600
New Mexico	0	0	61,200	0	0	0
New York	111,679	0	0	0	357,540	0
North Carolina	60,603	0	0	0	1,614,189	217,999
North Dakota*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	363,791	0
Oklahoma	40,369	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	689,672
Pennsylvania	163,000	0	0	0	431,594	510,820
Puerto Rico*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	29,000	0	0	120,000	648,760
South Carolina	417,625	0	0	0	327,363	0
South Dakota*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	1,560,381	1,020,018
Texas	0	0	966,646	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	341,775	357,553
Vermont	0	0	0	0	181,368	66,820
Virgin Islands	0	92,549	0	40,920	0	51,150
Virginia	0	0	0	0	62,551	2,147,919
Washington	0	0	0	0	976,897	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	150,646
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming*	0	0	0	0	0	0

* No 2003 data provided.

TABLE TWO (continued)

FY 2003 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in $)

States/U.S. Territories	Purpose 12	Purpose 13	Purpose 14	Purpose 15A	Purpose 15B	Purpose 16
Alabama	0	0	0	0	382,997	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	109,498	0
American Samoa*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	529,036	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	60,442	543,134	0
California	0	0	0	0	2,511,516	246,527
Colorado	0	1,090,555	0	1,038,479	662,645	0
Connecticut	0	1,552,527	0	0	301,432	0
Delaware	0	331,641	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	338,128	0	341,919	0
Florida	197,680	1,351,629	97,621	32,850	2,387,695	227,465
Georgia	0	425,318	0	0	334,611	20,224
Guam	0	0	0	0	89,000	0
Hawaii	0	128,882	0	84,974	199,162	587,950
Idaho	0	114,340	91,180	65,230	140,986	181,379
Illinois*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	465,177	0	441,311	0	0
Kansas	0	596,940	0	205,278	2,486,353	29,947
Kentucky	90,000	145,715	0	0	320,411	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	15,139	1,185,680	187,063
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	140,275	456,000	0	1,259,204
Massachusetts	0	0	195,000	0	0	367,000
Michigan	0	0	0	0	706,457	3,370,972
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0
Mississippi	0	0	144,933	0	0	0
Missouri	0	1,055,425	0	89,862	1,376,793	0
Montana	0	0	0	110,595	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	390,898	61,800
Nevada	0	0	0	110,103	184,963	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	169,488	0	0	0	530,298	648,078
New Mexico	0	50,000	0	0	174,176	0
New York	0	577,500	0	0	1,478,561	269,688
North Carolina	60,848	268,483	0	0	3,815,043	88,026
North Dakota*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	1,334,822	972,329	0	0	724,974
Oklahoma	0	303,905	0	483,424	586,662	334,207
Oregon	0	0	0	0	222,841	0
Pennsylvania	169,461	1,400,267	1,019,000	0	4,152,629	5,386,646
Puerto Rico*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	414,000	0	0	182,119	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	597,065	2,457,398	117,325
South Dakota*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	793,918	0	948,813	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	199,422	0	566,367	116,752	268,460
Vermont	47,729	0	51,547	0	211,717	57,274
Virgin Islands	0	51,662	0	0	212,274	0
Virginia	0	205,877	93,925	97,250	2,058,770	1,687,726
Washington	0	0	0	0	415,726	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	352,946
Wisconsin	305,759	426,228	867,133	0	1,715,187	101,818
Wyoming*	0	0	0	0	0	0

* No 2003 data provided.

TABLE TWO (continued)

FY 2003 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in $)

States/U.S. Territories	Purpose 17	Purpose 18	Purpose 19	Purpose 20	Purpose 21	Purpose 22
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	39,996	38,835	0
American Samoa*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	214,971	289,360	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	385,897	93,276	0	0
Connecticut	9,117	0	0	473,438	49,634	0
Delaware	0	0	0	102,833	9,471	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	415,940	0	452,314	638,837	212,847
Georgia	0	0	0	406,799	0	0
Guam	0	198,011	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	246,405	0	198,022	0	0
Idaho	0	0	46,855	594,470	0	37,719
Illinois*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	55,598	0	0	0
Kansas	0	241,667	0	157,951	0	0
Kentucky	0	346,282	0	0	300,004	0
Louisiana	0	26,309	0	95,814	100,000	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	14,296	920,279	815,632	210,783	0
Massachusetts	0	66,667	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	1,113,872	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	29,678	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	10,626	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	55,525	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	49,480	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	100,000	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	150,000	0	0	0
New York	0	37,000	0	225,000	69,000	10,821
North Carolina	0	1,314,143	0	137,304	94,745	0
North Dakota*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	1,435,532	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	1,034,466	807,051	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	787,057	444,014	495,745	0	0
Puerto Rico*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	1,026,177	0	107,235	256,449	0
South Dakota*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	109,918	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	109,375	0	0
Utah	0	40,771	0	0	0	64,083
Vermont	0	66,820	0	0	47,729	0
Virgin Islands	0	51,150	40,920	51,150	179,026	0
Virginia	0	0	0	2,392,775	0	0
Washington	0	734,292	0	298,246	0	0
West Virginia	0	125,000	0	60,000	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	285,396	0	0
Wyoming*	0	0	0	0	0	0

* No 2003 data provided.

TABLE TWO (continued)

FY 2003 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in $)

States/U.S. Territories	Purpose 23	Purpose 24	Purpose 25	Purpose 26	Purpose 27	Purpose 28
Alabama	0	0	0	28,500	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0
American Samoa*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	341,811	109,409	437,638	0	0
Delaware	0	82,854	224,529	48,162	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	99,590
Florida	0	103,204	1,610,431	607,105	0	122,529
Georgia	0	0	0	366,676	0	370,495
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	26,924	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	70,222	63,343	0	0
Kentucky	0	100,000	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	70,643	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	223,155
Massachusetts	0	100,000	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	93,758
Montana	0	16,498	0	0	7,000	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	514,805	120,236	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	225,000	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	504,359	0	0	328,095	0
North Carolina	0	0	414,225	87,364	382,454	0
North Dakota*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	72,927	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	108,750	0	0
Puerto Rico*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	95,750	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	332,572	0	0	0	150,000
Utah	0	388,769	0	235,720	0	10,674
Vermont	0	0	57,274	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	276,012	625,386	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	50,000	0
Wisconsin	0	0	250,111	0	0	0
Wyoming*	0	0	0	0	0	0

* No 2003 data provided.

TABLE TWO (continued)

FY 2003 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in $)

States/U.S. Territories	Purpose 29	Administration	Total Subgrants Awarded
Alabama	0	0	5,924,760
Alaska	0	0	1,132,844
American Samoa*	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	8,825,311
Arkansas	0	0	4,724,637
California	0	1,774,992	50,238,677
Colorado	0	0	7,012,105
Connecticut	0	422,004	6,038,387
Delaware	0	296,817	2,333,865
District of Columbia	0	201,520	2,003,600
Florida	0	615,625	21,076,831
Georgia	0	0	10,830,388
Guam	0	132,422	633,953
Hawaii	0	0	2,944,760
Idaho	0	0	3,079,129
Illinois*	0	0	0
Indiana*	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	5,307,090
Kansas	0	0	4,998,683
Kentucky	0	0	5,954,517
Louisiana	0	151,778	6,389,356
Maine	0	0	2,335,383
Maryland	0	904,295	7,646,115
Massachusetts	0	0	1,457,267
Michigan	158,697	0	15,239,856
Minnesota	0	0	1,500,000
Mississippi	0	0	4,991,226
Missouri	0	438,492	9,127,085
Montana	0	0	2,352,126
Nebraska	0	0	3,534,374
Nevada	0	432,153	4,241,345
New Hampshire	0	154,398	1,831,544
New Jersey	0	0	9,127,148
New Mexico	0	348,285	3,483,530
New York	0	0	12,129,021
North Carolina	0	0	10,507,190
North Dakota*	0	0	0
Northern Marianas*	0	0	0
Ohio	0	5,128,860	17,153,919
Oklahoma	0	0	5,933,654
Oregon	0	400,000	5,649,362
Pennsylvania	0	0	16,057,994
Puerto Rico*	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	1,681,934
South Carolina	0	0	6,763,954
South Dakota*	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	6,126,194
Texas	0	814,127	31,152,357
Utah	0	0	4,440,686
Vermont	0	148,913	2,067,462
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,358,175
Virginia	0	1,055,322	11,390,419
Washington	0	0	8,382,182
West Virginia	0	385,354	3,623,870
Wisconsin	0	0	8,804,008
Wyoming*	0	0	0

* No 2003 data provided.

TABLE THREE

FY 2003 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Award Amounts, by States/U.S. Territories and Local Agencies (in $)

States/U.S. Territories	State Agencies	Local Agencies	Total Award
Alabama	628,625	3,048,155	3,676,780
Alaska	226,388	396,988	623,376
American Samoa	214,500	0	214,500
Arizona	207,831	4,064,555	4,272,386
Arkansas	412,315	1,480,084	1,892,399
California	1,133,267	34,569,437	35,702,704
Colorado	325,062	1,996,998	2,322,060
Connecticut	388,924	1,552,242	1,941,166
Delaware	469,087	483,105	952,192
District Of Columbia	0	1,501,791	1,501,791
Florida	817,305	21,830,205	22,647,510
Georgia	911,245	6,297,439	7,208,684
Guam	292,500	0	292,500
Hawaii	0	650,000	650,000
Idaho	192,506	401,964	594,470
Illinois	1,009,362	14,282,355	15,291,717
Indiana	659,888	3,281,142	3,941,030
Iowa	267,866	1,089,883	1,357,749
Kansas	375,000	1,374,268	1,749,268
Kentucky	729,621	1,279,563	2,009,184
Louisiana	442,866	5,017,647	5,460,513
Maine	336,021	291,645	627,666
Maryland	411,392	6,510,377	6,921,769
Massachusetts	746,992	5,154,800	5,901,792
Michigan	1,282,970	8,608,495	9,891,465
Minnesota	693,031	1,700,377	2,393,408
Mississippi	325,316	1,316,611	1,641,927
Missouri	670,731	3,885,303	4,556,034
Montana	213,521	409,508	623,029
Nebraska	165,153	979,910	1,145,063
Nevada	111,615	1,689,039	1,800,654
New Hampshire	268,230	373,436	641,666
New Jersey	1,023,776	4,809,002	5,832,778
New Mexico	323,273	2,209,158	2,532,431
New York	1,468,194	17,440,744	18,908,938
North Carolina	822,593	6,230,667	7,053,260
North Dakota	96,296	517,949	614,245
Northern Marianas	110,500	0	110,500
Ohio	1,000,040	5,520,017	6,520,057
Oklahoma	592,322	2,310,068	2,902,390
Oregon	317,107	1,689,021	2,006,128
Pennsylvania	2,236,980	6,491,832	8,728,812
Puerto Rico	2,479,148	0	2,479,148
Rhode Island	107,403	542,597	650,000
South Carolina	393,198	5,112,611	5,505,809
South Dakota	150,653	462,441	613,094
Tennessee	623,913	6,017,260	6,641,173
Texas	1,662,609	17,436,407	19,099,016
Utah	241,270	770,506	1,011,776
Vermont	285,935	353,263	639,198
Virgin Islands	650,000	0	650,000
Virginia	498,614	3,019,243	3,517,857
Washington	479,887	3,179,837	3,659,724
West Virginia	604,563	336,357	940,920
Wisconsin	521,084	1,639,493	2,160,577
Wyoming	202,426	420,015	622,441
Total	31,820,914	222,025,810	253,846,724

TABLE FOUR

FY 2003 Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Subgrant Totals, by Purpose Area (in $)

States/U.S. Territories	Purpose Area 1	Purpose Area 2	Purpose Area 3	Purpose Area 4	Purpose Area 5	Purpose Area 6	Purpose Area 7
Alabama	3,684,082	49,304	0	0	0	259,832	0
Alaska	635,340	0	0	0	0	37,188	0
American Samoa	114,500	0	0	0	0	93,565	0
Arizona	1,907,629	10,869	53,333	832,138	0	977,903	0
Arkansas	1,765,589	136,884	0	0	0	0	0
California	24,213,445	615,464	1,629,916	957,684	245,171	2,932,638	0
Colorado	2,003,720	36,450	170,505	91,416	0	140,716	0
Connecticut	1,569,460	26,877	0	3,000	15,363	454,769	0
Delaware	965,764	30,000	0	0	0	46,590	0
District Of Columbia	1,068,971	0	0	0	0	599,686	0
Florida	19,591,586	345,646	1,810,653	22,223	185,123	2,567,135	12,372
Georgia	6,421,567	255,355	643,545	74,672	0	422,095	0
Guam	14,891	0	0	268,834	0	0	0
Hawaii	480,384	0	182,633	0	0	59,204	0
Idaho	558,572	0	0	0	0	44,888	0
Illinois	13,776,539	193,031	467,790	55,000	0	1,722,941	0
Indiana	3,470,673	71,275	41,157	389,623	0	209,280	0
Iowa	1,326,510	17,750	0	31,750	0	123,670	0
Kansas	1,768,829	65,121	0	67,712	0	0	0
Kentucky	2,107,588	45,199	0	0	1,500	53,819	0
Louisiana	5,156,914	106,150	0	152,078	28,000	446,277	0
Maine	416,736	25,580	16,627	11,112	151,541	47,969	0
Maryland	5,026,027	164,933	332,389	1,606,367	53,464	477,022	0
Massachusetts	3,608,847	230,785	20,000	821,591	1,000	1,826,593	0
Michigan	9,183,129	249,123	3,400	0	0	549,566	0
Minnesota	2,108,562	0	156,118	158,121	21,409	177,249	0
Mississippi	1,549,874	0	0	180,000	0	25,538	0
Missouri	2,743,509	311,544	471,708	0	8,050	1,411,743	0
Montana	563,811	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1,141,099	16,389	63,750	0	0	51,054	0
Nevada	1,148,923	79,722	382,340	160,000	7,576	218,446	0
New Hampshire	649,588	7,500	0	0	0	35,253	0
New Jersey	5,537,559	96,228	0	0	0	193,196	0
New Mexico	1,616,390	22,766	1,000	0	0	52,493	0
New York	17,882,031	25,901	626,110	1,669,727	5,000	503,814	0
North Carolina	6,973,279	243,119	112,000	50,000	0	172,621	0
North Dakota	603,237	2,779	0	14,366	0	45,768	0
Northern Marianas	107,185	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	5,998,122	56,513	260,287	559,268	0	167,167	0
Oklahoma	2,717,002	0	93,722	0	0	347,992	0
Oregon	1,485,426	13,207	259,078	0	83,736	274,334	0
Pennsylvania	7,685,723	6,181	277,778	498,958	14,940	792,244	35,776
Puerto Rico	2,671,971	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	384,241	2,000	0	0	0	2,000	0
South Carolina	5,049,111	168,360	21,603	76,704	0	56,490	0
South Dakota	643,758	35,060	0	0	0	2,400	0
Tennessee	5,153,463	396,639	429,355	691,877	87,963	473,310	0
Texas	12,604,789	206,795	342,690	1,213,297	0	1,701,565	0
Utah	1,004,298	15,756	37,000	23,304	0	36,600	0
Vermont	535,888	4,241	0	0	0	165,092	0
Virgin Islands	630,500	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	2,720,553	36,947	234,430	95,800	1,108	298,464	0
Washington	2,528,897	72,909	15,000	685,128	0	750,035	0
West Virginia	921,844	0	0	0	0	24,032	0
Wisconsin	1,889,016	111,464	114,641	236,693	0	19,202	0
Wyoming	686,294	0	0	5,308	0	0	0
Total	208,773,235	4,607,816	9,270,558	11,703,751	910,944	22,091,448	48,148

TABLE FIVE

FY 2003 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Formula Grant Awards (in $)

States/U.S. Territories	Grant Awards
Alabama	1,237,867
Alaska	324,269
American Samoa	240,930
Arizona	1,296,438
Arkansas	697,328
California	6,075,763
Colorado	903,673
Connecticut	737,468
Delaware	398,211
District of Columbia	247,960
Florida	2,915,505
Georgia	1,927,091
Guam	247,195
Hawaii	377,995
Idaho	447,712
Illinois	1,807,801
Indiana	1,016,771
Iowa	534,038
Kansas	555,382
Kentucky	825,433
Louisiana	1,553,886
Maine	303,434
Maryland	1,122,547
Massachusetts	623,205
Michigan	2,056,179
Minnesota	489,818
Mississippi	1,037,751
Missouri	1,330,349
Montana	364,409
Nebraska	383,204
Nevada	616,138
New Hampshire	326,564
New Jersey	1,258,228
New Mexico	450,371
New York	2,681,587
North Carolina	1,429,460
North Dakota	278,921
Northern Marianas	239,000
Ohio	1,888,189
Oklahoma	1,089,984
Oregon	666,623
Pennsylvania	1,666,947
Puerto Rico	636,937
Rhode Island	307,368
South Carolina	1,074,759
South Dakota	342,008
Tennessee	1,120,653
Texas	5,996,212
Utah	431,357
Vermont	283,547
Virgin Islands	251,639
Virginia	1,428,877
Washington	812,940
West Virginia	399,850
Wisconsin	1,036,914
Wyoming	299,464
Total	59,094,149

TABLE SIX

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) and Total Active Grants

	FY 2003 Awards		Active Grants	
States/U.S. Territories	Total Grants	Total Amount (in $)	Total Grants	Total Amount (in $)
Alabama	14	4,929,721	39	22,294,398
Alaska	23	7,253,906	71	30,528,778
American Samoa	0	0	1	30,000
Arizona	23	10,586,100	80	79,748,613
Arkansas	13	5,116,324	30	23,577,905
California	71	31,907,746	169	120,229,209
Colorado	17	5,293,423	47	20,639,523
Connecticut	8	26,268,291	18	87,638,149
Delaware	6	1,464,690	8	4,328,780
District of Columbia	31	18,469,593	67	85,952,072
Florida	36	32,400,459	84	91,547,672
Georgia	16	4,779,857	47	154,878,810
Guam	1	169,925	5	1,425,691
Hawaii	5	2,506,279	11	7,015,496
Idaho	8	1,579,131	16	6,461,744
Illinois	20	7,037,516	71	38,922,076
Indiana	10	3,301,296	44	15,192,806
Iowa	11	6,231,436	17	12,720,297
Kansas	5	1,008,667	11	5,501,217
Kentucky	21	15,371,799	57	61,002,110
Louisiana	22	7,149,175	50	18,698,617
Maine	7	1,606,736	10	3,956,619
Maryland	15	16,684,291	42	66,891,124
Massachusetts	16	7,782,303	40	27,959,589
Michigan	22	6,956,386	55	18,557,802
Minnesota	19	7,869,430	34	30,254,712
Mississippi	15	12,419,529	24	47,358,815
Missouri	16	11,018,538	52	48,279,992
Montana	13	2,808,913	28	18,168,965
Nebraska	4	2,531,384	22	7,666,228
Nevada	16	6,505,424	43	26,969,560
New Hampshire	12	6,684,886	19	23,407,731
New Jersey	13	14,191,662	44	63,644,126
New Mexico	17	3,900,139	51	22,261,158
New York	59	24,666,994	149	130,362,128
North Carolina	19	4,914,627	44	28,544,986
North Dakota	9	3,977,789	20	12,026,659
Ohio	22	6,397,128	64	18,837,270
Oklahoma	20	4,052,795	39	10,242,386
Oregon	22	4,897,391	46	13,232,737
Pennsylvania	30	13,734,301	67	46,974,866
Puerto Rico	2	320,000	5	747,206
Rhode Island	11	2,816,095	20	8,667,405
South Carolina	15	12,053,933	31	21,265,209
South Dakota	12	3,222,086	24	44,848,489
Tennessee	19	10,709,763	41	42,038,463
Texas	24	12,021,007	67	24,060,309
Utah	9	2,222,858	23	31,521,238
Vermont	10	2,977,921	13	5,862,516
Virgin Islands	2	205,000	4	3,912,283
Virginia	45	28,587,599	113	166,764,911
Washington	32	9,687,141	92	37,402,856
West Virginia	10	11,398,862	21	53,117,968
Wisconsin	24	9,438,591	46	22,261,482
Wyoming	7	1,358,750	12	5,209,427

TABLE SEVEN

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Alabama	Amore	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	149,645
	Birmingham	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,490,160
	Birmingham	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Birmingham	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	492,152
	Decatur	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Mobile	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	499,998
	Mobile	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,955
	Mobile	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Montgomery	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	41,065
	Montgomery	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Montgomery	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Montgomery	FY 2003 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	300,000
	Selma	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	284,996
	Troy	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
Total			4,929,721
Alaska	Akiachak	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Anchorage	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	347,725
	Anchorage	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	299,879
	Anchorage	Alaska Illegal Drug and Alcohol Use Initiative	2,704,238
	Anchorage	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Anchorage	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Chevek	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Cordova	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Gakona	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	72,259
	Galena	Tribal Court Implementation Project	75,000
	Hoonah-Yukata	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Juneau	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Program	73,574
	Juneau	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	173,976
	Keania	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	174,746
	Kenia	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	149,539
	Kotlik	Implementation of a Tribal Court	74,980
	Napakiak	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	99,800
	Napakiak	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	99,800
	Saint Mary's	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	99,372
	Scammon Bay	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	47,200
	Sitka	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	174,999
	St. Michael	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	75,000
	Tuntutuliak	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	74,819
Total			7,253,906
Arizona	Bisbee	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	300,000
	Camp Verde	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Camp Verde	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Fountain Hills	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	75,000
	Kykotsmovi	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	220,000
	Phoenix	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Phoenix	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	745,125
	Phoenix	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	745,125
	Phoenix	Rocky Mountain Information Network—RISS	3,968,174
	Phoenix	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	149,860
	Phoenix	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Phoenix	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Phoenix	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Phoenix	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	970,203
	Pip Spring	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Continuation	45,000
	Sacaton	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	224,944
	San Carlos	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	225,000
	San Carlos	San Carlos Apache Tribe Community Prosecution Implementation Project	134,700
	Scottsdale	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	220,000
	Supai	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Arizona (continued)	White River	White Mountain Apache Tribe Substance Abuse Program	349,469
	Window Rock	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	400,000
	Yuma	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	150,000
Total			10,586,100
Arkansas	Fort Smith	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	498,518
	Little Rock	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Little Rock	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	150,000
	Little Rock	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	400,000
	Little Rock	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	70,000
	Little Rock	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Little Rock	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	99,350
	Little Rock	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	299,940
	Little Rock	Tribal Technology and Information Sharing Outreach Program 2002	500,000
	Little Rock	FY 2003 Residential and Substance Abuse Treatment Formula Grant	697,328
	Pine Bluff	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	337,856
	Pine Bluff	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Pine Bluff	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	288,082
Total			5,116,324
California	Alpine	La Posta Substance Abuse Center	175,000
	Arcadia	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	298,000
	Bishop	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	75,000
	Blue Lake	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Burney	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	150,000
	Chico	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	300,000
	Corona	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	50,000
	Fairfield	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	198,700
	Fairfield	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Fort Bidwell	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Fresno	Project Sentry	400,000
	Happy Camp	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	165,000
	Havasu Lake	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	74,640
	Hoopa	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	112,500
	Hoopa	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	500,000
	Hopland	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	403,066
	Hopland	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Loleta	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	157,966
	Los Angeles	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,987,000
	Los Angeles	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	145,864
	Los Angeles	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	2,483,750
	Los Angeles	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Los Angeles	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Los Angeles	Project Sentry	1,000,000
	Madera	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	200,727
	Martinez	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Implementation Program	120,730
	Merced	Project Sentry	200,000
	Monterey Park	FY 2003 Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Monterey Park	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Norwalk	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	298,050
	Oakland	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	35,000
	Oakland	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Oakland	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Pasadena	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Pauma Valley	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	75,000
	Pauma Valley	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	175,000
	Redding	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Sacramento	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	750,000
	Sacramento	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,987,000
	Sacramento	Western States Information Network (RISS)	4,453,942
	Sacramento	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	500,000
	Sacramento	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Sacramento	FY 2003 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	537,745

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
California (continued)	Sacramento	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	150,000
	Sacramento	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,300,000
	Sacramento	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,300,000
	San Bernardino	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	499,615
	San Bernardino	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	San Bernardino	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Implementation Program	150,000
	San Diego	San Diego C–FIC Anti-Money Laundering Program	87,892
	San Diego	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	San Diego	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	San Diego	Project Safe Neighborhoods	559,016
	San Francisco	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	300,000
	San Francisco	Project Sentry	400,000
	San Jose	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	149,742
	San Mateo	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	300,000
	Santa Ana	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	292,763
	Santa Ana	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	299,445
	Santa Ana	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	149,952
	Santa Clarita	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Santa Cruz	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	500,000
	Santa Monica	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	300,000
	Santa Monica	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,986
	Stockton	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	167,000
	Stockton	Project Sentry	400,000
	Thermal	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Tuolumne	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	350,031
	Valley Center	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	165,000
	Ventura	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Woodland	Project Sentry	193,624
Total			31,907,746
Colorado	Boulder	Tribal Justice Systems Assistance Program	566,056
	Colorado Springs	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Program	157,836
	Colorado Springs	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	408,111
	Denver	Urban Court Managers Network	99,992
	Denver	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	197,518
	Denver	FY 2003 Family Drug Court Implementation Grants	499,627
	Denver	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	397,400
	Denver	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	199,071
	Denver	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Denver	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Denver	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	247,735
	Denver	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	813,337
	Denver	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	250,000
	Denver	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Denver	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Leadership Awards	200,000
	Montrose	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Pueblo	Project Sentry	189,990
Total			5,293,423
Connecticut	Farmington	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Hartford	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	240,465
	Hartford	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Middletown	ASCA/State Correctional Administrators Forum	90,000
	Middletown	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	180,000
	Newton	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	25,037,826
	Newton	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	150,000
	West Hartford	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
Total			26,268,291
Delaware	Dover	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	New Castle	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	310,462
	New Castle	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	149,228
	Wilmington	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Wilmington	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Wilmington	Project Sentry	400,000
Total			1,464,690

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
District of Columbia	Washington	BJA Evaluation Web Site	203,115
	Washington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	300,000
	Washington	Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement Project	799,661
	Washington	Correctional Options Technical Assistance Program	150,000
	Washington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	326,468
	Washington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	100,000
	Washington	Developing Tools for Educating Consumers About Telemarketing Fraud	184,995
	Washington	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	3,974,000
	Washington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	600,000
	Washington	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	70,000
	Washington	Comprehensive Grants Management Initiative	254,758
	Washington	Sniper Task Force: Lessons Learned	198,860
	Washington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	400,002
	Washington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	100,000
	Washington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	500,000
	Washington	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,738,625
	Washington	Council of Chief Judges of Courts of Appeal Annual Seminar	112,606
	Washington	National Defender Leadership Training	149,996
	Washington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	249,464
	Washington	SAA Conference	49,999
	Washington	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	5,004,743
	Washington	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Washington	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Washington	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Washington	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Washington	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Washington	Project Safe Neighborhoods—Housing and Urban Development Demonstration Grants	200,000
	Washington	National Crime Prevention Council	921,117
	Washington	FY 2003 Tri-State Reimbursement	263,047
	Washington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	288,137
	Washington	State Leadership in Criminal Justice Information Technology Integration	500,000
Total			18,469,690
Florida	Clearwater	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Clearwater	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,490,250
	Cocoa	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	540,464
	De Land	FY 2003 Family Drug Court Implementation Grants	499,799
	Fort Lauderdale	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	149,999
	Fort Myers	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	258,764
	Fort Pierce	Project Sentry	200,000
	Jacksonville	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	499,898
	Miami	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Miami	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Miami	Project Sentry	500,000
	Miramar	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	146,068
	Saint Petersburg	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	2,980,500
	Saint Petersburg	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Saint Petersburg	Operation Halt the Violence	1,300,000
	Tallahassee	Center for Task Force Training (CenTF) Training Program	1,490,250
	Tallahassee	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	320,000
	Tallahassee	Global Justice Information Network Project	2,480,000
	Tallahassee	State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program	2,500,000
	Tallahassee	Interface between RISS Secure Intranet & the FBI Law Enforcement Online (LEO) System	2,000,000
	Tallahassee	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	600,000
	Tallahassee	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	650,000
	Tallahassee	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	143,547
	Tallahassee	RISS Program Performance Management Assessment and Operations Analysis	750,000
	Tallahassee	Technical Assistance for Anti-Terrorism Training	375,000
	Tallahassee	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	100,000
	Tallahassee	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	600,000

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Florida (continued)	Tallahassee	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Tallahassee	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Tallahassee	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Tallahassee	Project Safe Neighborhood, Gun Violence Reduction	122,312
	Tallahassee	Information Technology and Intelligence Sharing Support to the Multistate Pilot	4,000,000
	Tallahassee	Prescription Monitoring Program	300,000
	Tallahassee	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Application	4,553,642
	West Palm Beach	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	West Palm Beach	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	299,716
Total			32,400,459
Georgia	Atlanta	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	189,879
	Atlanta	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,999
	Atlanta	Community Prosecution	250,000
	Atlanta	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	951,078
	Atlanta	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	699,955
	Atlanta	Community Prosecution Program	200,000
	Atlanta	Project Sentry	392,823
	Augusta	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,737
	Columbus	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Decatur	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	499,998
	Decatur	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	198,700
	Macon	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Macon	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	172,688
	Milledgeville	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Savannah	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Savannah	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
Total			4,779,857
Guam	Hagatna	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	169,925
Total			169,925
Hawaii	Honolulu	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	112,979
	Honolulu	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,788,300
	Honolulu	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Honolulu	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Honolulu	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
Total			2,506,279
Idaho	Boise	Idaho Supreme Court	150,000
	Boise	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	146,425
	Boise	FY 2003 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	97,320
	Fort Hall	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	196,634
	LapWai	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	190,550
	Malad City	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	200,059
	Meridian	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Plummer	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	313,143
Total			1,579,131
Illinois	Chicago	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	225,320
	Chicago	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	298,050
	Chicago	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	198,700
	Chicago	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	50,000
	Chicago	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,092,850
	Chicago	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Chicago	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	50,000
	Chicago	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Chicago	Gun Prosecution Program	418,856
	Chicago	Gun Prosecution Program	1,300,000
	Chicago	Project Sentry	992,679
	East St. Louis	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Geneva	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	North Aurora	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Peoria	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	75,000

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Illinois (continued)	Rock Island	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	397,400
	Springfield	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	348,461
	Springfield	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	148,395
	Wheaton	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Implementation Program	40,055
	Wheaton	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	300,000
Total			7,037,516
Indiana	Indianapolis	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Indianapolis	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,912
	Indianapolis	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	249,314
	Indianapolis	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	684,364
	Indianapolis	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	465,456
	Indianapolis	Community Prosecution Leadership Grant	200,000
	Indianapolis	Community Court Program	60,000
	Indianapolis	Project Sentry	400,000
	Jeffersonville	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	425,500
	South Bend	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
Total			3,301,296
Iowa	Cedar Rapids	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,986,999
	Des Moines	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	156,143
	Des Moines	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	70,000
	Des Moines	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grant	300,000
	Des Moines	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Des Moines	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Des Moines	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	340,000
	Des Moines	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	300,000
	Des Moines	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	309,544
	Des Moines	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Fort Dodge	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
Total			6,231,436
Kansas	Kansas City	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	165,294
	Mayetta	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	150,000
	Topeka	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	35,000
	Topeka	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	508,373
	Wichita	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
Total			1,008,667
Kentucky	Frankfort	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	500,000
	Frankfort	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	500,000
	Frankfort	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	500,000
	Frankfort	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	500,000
	Frankfort	Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	240,000
	Hopkinsville	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	745,125
	Lexington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	125,000
	Lexington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	1,250,000
	Lexington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	150,000
	Lexington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	739,001
	Lexington	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Lexington	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	380,835
	Lexington	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	252,000
	Louisville	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	150,000
	Louisville	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Louisville	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Louisville	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	383,463
	Owensboro	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	120,000
	Richmond	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Richmond	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Somerset	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	7,948,000
Total			15,371,799
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	70,000
	Baton Rouge	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	447,075
	Baton Rouge	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Louisiana (continued)	Baton Rouge	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Baton Rouge	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	190,000
	Baton Rouge	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	390,094
	Baton Rouge	Project Sentry	300,000
	Charenton	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	61,100
	Donaldsonville	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Lafayette	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Monroe	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	New Iberia	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	299,192
	New Orleans	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	646,009
	New Orleans	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	49,240
	New Orleans	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,291,550
	New Orleans	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	New Orleans	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	349,979
	New Orleans	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	New Orleans	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,946
	New Orleans	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	321,490
	New Orleans	Project Sentry	300,000
	Shreveport	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
Total			7,149,175
Maine	Augusta	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Program	98,302
	Augusta	FY 2003 Statewide Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program	300,000
	Augusta	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Augusta	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Augusta	FY 2003 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	300,000
	Augusta	FY 2003 Residential and Substance Abuse	303,434
	Portland	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
Total			1,606,736
Maryland	Baltimore	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,241,875
	Baltimore	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Baltimore	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,001,566
	Baltimore	FY 2003 Tri-State Reimbursement	975,479
	Baltimore	Project Sentry	400,000
	College Park	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Lanham	Building a Strategic Workforce Plan for the Corrections Profession	250,000
	Millersville	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	440,451
	Pikesville	FY 2002 State & Local Emergency Preparedness (SLEP) Program	11,005,000
	Silver Spring	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,991
	Silver Spring	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,929
	Silver Spring	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Towson	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	70,000
	Towson	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grant	500,000
	Upper Marlboro	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	30,000
Total			16,684,291
Massachusetts	Ayer	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	498,703
	Boston	Racial Profiling Data Collection Web Page	49,949
	Boston	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	745,125
	Boston	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	145,334
	Boston	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	249,963
	Boston	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,200,614
	Boston	FY 2003 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	220,000
	Boston	Project Sentry	400,000
	Cambridge	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Framingham	New England State Police Information Network (NESPIN)—RISS	3,000,000
	Greenfield	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	198,700
	Lowell	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	149,025
	Milford	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	146,526
	Newton	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Springfield	Project Sentry	300,000
	Winchester	FY 2003 National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program (Supplement)	158,364
Total			7,782,303

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Michigan	Battle Creek	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	500,000
	Detroit	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Detroit	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Detroit	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,252,661
	Detroit	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Detroit	Southwest Detroit Blitz and Broom	150,000
	Dowagiac	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	150,000
	Flint	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Implementation Program	150,000
	Grand Rapids	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	626,698
	Harbor Springs	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	133,343
	Howell	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	183,798
	Kalamazoo	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Leadership Awards	200,000
	Lansing	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	35,000
	Lansing	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Lansing	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Lansing	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Mount Pleasant	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Mount Pleasant	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	132,119
	Sault Ste. Marie	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	142,804
	Suttons Bay	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	485,479
	Suttons Bay	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	84,234
	Ypsilanti	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
Total			6,956,386
Minnesota	Bemidji	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Bemidji	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Cass Lake	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	165,000
	Minneapolis	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Leadership Awards	200,000
	Minneapolis	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,688,950
	Minneapolis	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	300,000
	Minneapolis	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	111,558
	Minneapolis	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,192,200
	Morton	Cultural and Traditional Means of Addressing Chemical and Mental Health Issues	175,000
	Onamia	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	150,000
	Red Lake	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	144,375
	Red Lake	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Implementation Program	149,681
	St. Paul	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	208,585
	St. Paul	FY 2003 Adult Court Implementation Grants	499,290
	St. Paul	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	176,017
	St. Paul	Project Sentry	300,000
	St. Paul	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	St. Paul	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	930,274
	White Earth	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	165,000
Total			7,869,430
Mississippi	Greenville	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	500,000
	Gulfport	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Hattiesburg	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	2,483,750
	Hattiesburg	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	844,475
	Jackson	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,301,485
	Jackson	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Jackson	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Jackson	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Jackson	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	335,690
	Jackson	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Lafayette	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Lafayette	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Lafayette	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Ocean Springs	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	University	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	4,042,129
Total			12,419,529

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Missouri	Clayton	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,490,250
	Clayton	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Columbia	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	142,000
	Independence	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	198,700
	Independence	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	194,190
	Jackson	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	2,483,750
	Jefferson City	FY 2003 Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,000,000
	Jefferson City	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Program	156,948
	Jefferson City	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	3,200,000
	Jefferson City	FY 2003 Congressionally Mandated Awards	150,000
	Kansas City	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Kansas City	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	594,038
	Richmond	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	129,155
	St. Louis	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	464,016
	St. Louis	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	215,491
	St. Louis	Project Sentry	300,000
Total			11,018,538
Montana	Billings	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,094
	Box Elder	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	339,728
	Bozeman	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Bozeman	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach & Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Browning	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	165,000
	Browning	Blackfeet Justice Programs	350,000
	Crow Agency	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	219,660
	Harlem	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	112,500
	Helena	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	139,600
	Helena	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Lame Deer	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	99,956
	Lame Deer	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	500,000
	Poplat	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	165,000
Total			2,808,913
Nebraska	Lincoln	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Lincoln	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Lincoln	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	141,384
	Lincoln	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Program	2,070,000
Total			2,531,384
Nevada	Carson City	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	71,275
	Carson City	FY 2003 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	365,793
	Carson City	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	377,870
	Fallon	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	175,000
	Las Vegas	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Las Vegas	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	397,400
	Las Vegas	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Nixon	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	137,694
	North Las Vegas	Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots	24,599
	Reno	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,490,250
	Reno	FY 2003 National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	1,097,054
	Reno	FY 2003 National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program (Supplement)	439,583
	Reno	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Reno	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	933,500
	Schurz	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Yerington	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	98,656
Total			6,505,424
New Hampshire	Concord	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,490,250
	Concord	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	156,414
	Concord	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	297,901
	Concord	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,483
	Concord	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,987,000
	Concord	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
New Hampshire (continued)	Concord	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	249,908
	Durham	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,895
	Keene	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Littleton	Littleton Area Learning Center	496,750
	Manchester	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Nashua	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	258,285
Total			6,684,886
New Jersey	Bridgeton	Project Sentry	199,904
	Hackensack	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Jersey City	Design, Acquisition, and Implementation of New Communications Center System	10,700,000
	Jersey City	Project Sentry	400,000
	Mays Landing	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Implementation Program	150,000
	Mays Landing	Project Sentry	200,000
	Newark	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	744,856
	Newark	Project Sentry	400,000
	Piscataway	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Trenton	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	158,945
	Trenton	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	121,207
	Trenton	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Trenton	Project Sentry	300,000
Total			14,191,662
New Mexico	Albuquerque	FY 2003 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	245,650
	Albuquerque	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	546,425
	Albuquerque	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	147,593
	Albuquerque	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Albuquerque	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Dulce	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	112,500
	Jemez Pueblo	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	78,000
	Las Cruces	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	198,651
	Mescalero	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Technical Assistance Program	150,000
	Penasco	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Sante Fe	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	219,532
	Sante Fe	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	277,711
	Sante Fe	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,230
	Sante Fe	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	343,982
	Taos	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	147,199
	Zuni	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	351,666
	Zuni	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	165,000
Total			3,900,139
New York	Albany	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	200,175
	Albany	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Program	109,492
	Albany	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,994
	Albany	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	209,236
	Albany	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Albany	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,300,000
	Albany	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	921,160
	Albany	FY 2003 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	300,000
	Binghamton	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	172,869
	Bronx	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Bronx	Project Sentry	499,984
	Brooklyn	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Leadership Awards	200,000
	Brooklyn	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Brooklyn	Project Sentry	499,157
	Buffalo	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	539,380
	Buffalo	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Buffalo	FY 2003 Law Enforcement Agreement Support	125,000
	Canton	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	250,000
	Hauppauge	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	198,700
	Kew Gardens	Project Sentry	500,000
	Malone	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	99,350

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
New York (continued)	Mayville	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Implementation Program	96,642
	Mendon	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	New York	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	300,000
	New York	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	247,126
	New York	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Implementation Program	350,000
	New York	FY 2003 Adult Court Implementation Grant	500,000
	New York	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	257,723
	New York	FY 2003 Family Drug Court Implementation Grants	293,394
	New York	FY 2003 Drug Court	383,272
	New York	FY 2003 Drug Court	299,948
	New York	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	490,229
	New York	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	278,220
	New York	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	476,910
	New York	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	476,473
	New York	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	492,373
	New York	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	287,657
	New York	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	314,052
	New York	FY 2003 National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	114,923
	New York	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	New York	Development of Uniform Standards for Police Monitoring	200,000
	New York	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	3,974,000
	New York	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	New York	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	745,125
	New York	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	794,800
	New York	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	New York	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	100,000
	New York	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	New York	Project Sentry	500,000
	Poughkeepsie	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	218,242
	Riverhead	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	745,125
	Rochester	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Rochester	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Rochester	Community Prosecution Implementation	150,000
	Staten Island	Project Sentry	300,000
	Syracuse	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,298
	Syracuse	Project Sentry	300,000
	White Plains	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	454,340
	Yonkers	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
Total			24,666,994
North Carolina	Carrboro	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	128,179
	Charlotte	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	173,863
	Charlotte	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	74,512
	Charlotte	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Charlotte	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,825
	Davidson	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	192,290
	Fayetteville	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Greensboro	Project Sentry	207,442
	Raleigh	North Carolina Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement Project	124,998
	Raleigh	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	66,987
	Raleigh	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Implementation Grants	500,000
	Raleigh	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	745,125
	Raleigh	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	169,280
	Raleigh	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	587,366
	Raleigh	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Application	120,000
	Raleigh	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	463,483
	Raleigh	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	471,277
	Research Triangle Park	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Winston-Salem	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
Total			4,914,627

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
North Dakota	Belcourt	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	345,725
	Bismarck	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	434,978
	Bismarck	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	115,181
	Bismarck	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Fort Yates	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	136,188
	Grand Forks	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	2,195,880
	Minot	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Minot	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	New Town	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	144,837
Total			3,977,789
Ohio	Akron	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Ashland	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	99,350
	Athens	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	300,000
	Athens	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Cincinnati	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	745,125
	Cincinnati	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Cincinnati	FY 2003 Law Enforcement Agreement Support	100,000
	Cleveland	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Cleveland	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Cleveland	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Columbus	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	234,563
	Columbus	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	82,584
	Columbus	Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	180,000
	Columbus	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,118,075
	Columbus	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,027,989
	Dayton	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	300,000
	Logan	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	299,300
	Madison	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	19,870
	Steubenville	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	105,397
	Steubenville	Community Prosecution Program (Implementation)	150,000
	Youngstown	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Youngstown	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	246,500
Total			6,397,128
Oklahoma	Ada	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	257,517
	Anadarko	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	98,792
	Bartlesville	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	36,744
	Durant	Choctaw Nation Justice Strategies Project	344,727
	Muskogee	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Oklahoma City	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	72,702
	Oklahoma City	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	149,919
	Oklahoma City	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	299,978
	Oklahoma City	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Oklahoma City	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Oklahoma City	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	248,732
	Oklahoma City	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	341,000
	Okmulgee	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	300,000
	Pawnee	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Quapaw	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	175,367
	Shawnee	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	208,918
	Tahlequah	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	175,000
	Tahlequah	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Tahlequah	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	100,000
	Tahlequah	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	253,399
Total			4,052,795
Oregon	Beaverton	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Bend	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Implementation Program	150,000
	Bend	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	246,349
	Chiloquin	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	99,809
	Coos Bay	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	75,000
	Eugene	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	149,999

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Oregon (continued)	Eugene	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	250,000
	Hillsboro	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	McMinnville	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	136,360
	Monmouth	FY 2003 BJA Solicited Applications	50,000
	North Bend	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	59,610
	Oregon City	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	300,000
	Oregon City	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Portland	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Leadership Awards	200,000
	Portland	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	54,605
	Portland	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	249,992
	Portland	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Portland	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	646,957
	Salem	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	70,000
	Salem	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Salem	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	141,386
	Warm Springs	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	205,449
Total			4,897,391
Pennsylvania	Camp Hill	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	250,204
	Gettysburg	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Harrisburg	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	447,075
	Harrisburg	Middle Atlantic Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLEN)	4,453,942
	Harrisburg	Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	180,000
	Harrisburg	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Harrisburg	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Harrisburg	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	538,664
	Harrisburg	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	758,112
	Huntingdon	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	29,805
	Kittanning	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	91,350
	Media	Project Sentry	399,993
	New Castle	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	New Hope	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Philadelphia	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Philadelphia	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Philadelphia	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	24,838
	Philadelphia	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Philadelphia	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,995
	Philadelphia	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,025,572
	Philadelphia	Project Sentry	499,998
	Pittsburgh	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	298,188
	Pittsburgh	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	198,700
	Pittsburgh	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	495,947
	Pittsburgh	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Pittsburgh	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,779
	Scranton	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	298,714
	Scranton	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Wynnewood	National Association of Town Watch "National Night Out 2003"	298,050
	Wyomissing	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
Total			13,734,301
Puerto Rico	San Juan	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	San Juan	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
Total			320,000
Rhode Island	Bristol	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Cranston	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	71,867
	Cranston	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Cranston	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	245,078
	Providence	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	300,000
	Providence	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	298,050
	Providence	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	450,000

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Rhode Island (continued)	Providence	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Providence	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Warwick	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	298,050
	Warwick	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	298,050
Total			2,816,095
South Carolina	Bennettsville	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	149,998
	Blythewood	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,996
	Blythewood	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	758,672
	Charleston	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	347,725
	Charleston	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	298,000
	Charleston	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	372,562
	Columbia	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Program	35,000
	Columbia	Richland County Probate Court	135,282
	Columbia	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	7,202,875
	Columbia	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	268,064
	Columbia	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Florence	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	499,697
	North Charleston	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	372,562
	North Charleston	Project Sentry	300,000
	Spartanburg	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
Total			12,053,933
South Dakota	Aberdeen	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Aberdeen	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Agency Village	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	112,236
	Agency Village	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	316,509
	Fort Thompson	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	347,008
	Kyle	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	298,050
	Marty	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	181,133
	Marty	Yankton Sioux Tribe Community Prosecution Program	150,000
	Pine Ridge	Oglala Sioux Tribal Comprehensive Justice and Resource Grant	348,984
	Pine Ridge	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	399,602
	Roscoe	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	213,603
	Rosebud	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	399,961
Total			3,222,086
Tennessee	Chattanooga	Regional Methamphetamine East Tennessee Task Force	1,141,093
	Chattanooga	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	149,025
	Chattanooga	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	249,699
	Jackson	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	249,976
	Knoxville	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Knoxville	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Knoxville	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Knoxville	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	433,563
	Memphis	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Memphis	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Memphis	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Memphis	Enhancing the PSN program in Memphis and Shelby County	203,240
	Nashville	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	35,000
	Nashville	Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC) (RISS)	4,442,442
	Nashville	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	745,000
	Nashville	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Nashville	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Nashville	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	357,225
Total			10,709,763
Texas	Waynesboro	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	500,000
	Austin	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	510,000
	Austin	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Austin	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	249,985
	Austin	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Leadership Awards	200,000

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Texas (continued)	Dallas	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	499,565
	Dallas	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	596,100
	Dallas	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,110,282
	Dallas	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	249,973
	Dallas	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	146,943
	Denton	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	549,782
	Eagle Pass	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	350,000
	Fort Worth	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	149,556
	Fort Worth	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Georgetown	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	149,025
	Houston	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Huntsville	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	144,492
	Huntsville	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	745,125
	Huntsville	Police/Community Corrections Training	249,793
	Huntsville	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,995
	Huntsville	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,276,625
	Irving	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	2,980,500
	Round Rock	Assistance Across America	50,000
	Round Rock	Topdown ADA Project	199,779
	Tyler	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,987
Total			12,021,007
Utah	Draper	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	55,722
	Ogden	FY 2003 Congressionally Mandated Awards	98,396
	Ogden	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	500,000
	Salt Lake City	Controlled Substance Database Enhancement Program	80,005
	Salt Lake City	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	496,750
	Salt Lake City	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,693
	West Valley City	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	West Valley City	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	West Valley City	Project Safe Neighborhoods—ATF Gun Task Force	422,292
Total			2,222,858
Vermont	Burlington	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Montpelier	Identify, Assess and Accommodate Developmental Disabilities of Criminal Defendants	40,000
	Montpelier	Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement	125,000
	Montpelier	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	499,966
	Montpelier	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	298,050
	Montpelier	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	168,628
	Montpelier	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Waterbury	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Program	267,777
	Waterbury	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Waterbury	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
Total			2,977,921
Virgin Islands	Charlotte Amalie	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Christiansted	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Program	35,000
Total			205,000
Virginia	Alexandria	Services, Support, and Technical Assistance to Small Police Departments	450,675
	Alexandria	Wired to Fight Fraud-Arming Local Prosecutor with the Tools to Combat Telecommunications Fraud Against Older Persons	749,957
	Alexandria	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Alexandria	IACP Law Enforcement Policy Center	200,000
	Alexandria	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Leadership Awards	1,200,000
	Alexandria	Project Safe Neighborhoods: Training for the Nations Prosecutors	949,062
	Alexandria	IACP Improving Safety in Indian Country Summit	200,000
	Alexandria	DNA Forensics Program	450,000
	Alexandria	Enlisting Americans to Serve as Police Volunteers	1,000,348
	Alexandria	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,699,677
	Alexandria	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	1,113,974
	Alexandria	FY 2003 National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program	1,135,739
	Alexandria	FY 2003 National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program (Supplement)	214,318

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Virginia (continued)	Alexandria	FY 2003 National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program (Supplement)	152,194
	Alexandria	FY 2003 National Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance Program (Supplement)	993,500
	Alexandria	National TASC	75,000
	Alexandria	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,529,990
	Alexandria	Byrne Discretionary Performance Measurement Technical Assistance Program	999,870
	Alexandria	Shifting Resources and Priorities Since 9/11	693,625
	Alexandria	Future of Community Corrections Forum	199,970
	Alexandria	Project Safe Neighborhoods Training and Technical Assistance	549,975
	Alexandria	LEITSC–CAD/RMS Functional Standards Technical XML Standards	539,438
	Alexandria	FY 2003 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	650,000
	Annandale	Center for Integrated Justice Information Web Site Implementation	350,069
	Arlington	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	3,000,000
	Arlington	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,490,250
	Chesterfield	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	499,840
	Harrisonburg	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Implementation Program	150,000
	Lynchburg	FY 2003 BJA Community Prosecution Implementation Program Grant Application	150,000
	Norfolk	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Prince William	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	199,715
	Richmond	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	379,676
	Richmond	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	237,030
	Richmond	FY 2003 Congressionally Mandated Awards	236,370
	Richmond	Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	180,000
	Richmond	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	300,000
	Richmond	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	908,081
	Richmond	Project Exile/Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Richmond	FY 2003 Tri-State Reimbursement	1,221,283
	Richmond	Project Sentry	200,000
	Roanoke	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	298,050
	Springfield	Gun Recovery and Enforcement Initiative Training	400,000
	Stafford	Homicide Investigation Training	50,000
	Vienna	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	298,050
	Williamsburg	Improving Interoperability of Court Systems	799,998
Total			28,587,599
Washington	Arlington	Stillaguamish Tribe Substance Abuse Program	336,319
	Bellingham	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	112,500
	Bellingham	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	500,000
	Deming	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	350,000
	Everett	FY 2003 Juvenile Drug Court Implementation Grants	500,000
	Everett	FY 2003 BJA Community Prosecution Implementation Program	150,000
	Kennewick	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	500,000
	Kennewick	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Kingston	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	146,130
	Lacey	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	993,500
	Lacey	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Lacey	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	867,435
	Marysville	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	112,500
	Neah Bay	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	143,448
	Nespelem	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	157,150
	Oakville	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	211,083
	Olympia	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	128,962
	Olympia	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	275,100
	Olympia	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Seattle	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	149,000
	Seattle	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Shelton	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	500,000
	Shelton	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	426,293
	Shelton	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	62,834
	Spokane	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	248,458
	Spokane	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Suquamish	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	112,500
	Tacoma	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	216,944

TABLE SEVEN (continued)

FY 2003 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

States/U.S. Territories	City	Program	Amount (in $)
Washington (continued)	Tacoma	C–FIC Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program	230,986
	Usk	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	75,000
	Usk	FY 2003 Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program	299,999
	Wellpinit	FY 2003 Tribal Court Continuation	112,500
Total			9,687,141
West Virginia	Charleston	National White Collar Crime Center	9,725,000
	Charleston	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Program	35,000
	Charleston	FY 2003 Mental Health Courts Program	150,000
	Charleston	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	180,000
	Charleston	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Charleston	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	299,512
	Charleston	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Charleston	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Charleston	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Point Pleasant	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	99,350
Total			11,398,862
Wisconsin	Appleton	Collaboration for Improved Quality of Life	699,886
	Appleton	Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Program Technical Assistance	1,600,000
	Appleton	Safe and Secure Communications Initiative	499,998
	Appleton	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	169,780
	Appleton	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	149,996
	Appleton	FY 2003 Community Prosecution Implementation Program	149,619
	Bayfield	Red Cliff Alcohol and Drug Reduction Demonstration	309,587
	Green Bay	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	495,750
	Green Bay	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	211,500
	Hayward	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	150,000
	Janesville	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Kenosha	Community Prosecution and Project Safe Neighborhoods	250,000
	Keshena	Law Enforcement Youth Drug and Alcohol Intervention Program	349,100
	La Crosse	FY 2003 Adult Drug Court Implementation Grants	320,279
	La Crosse	Professional Development and Innovations in Community Corrections	50,000
	Madison	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	1,390,900
	Madison	Financial Crime-Free Communities Support Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program	100,106
	Madison	FY 2003 BJA Congressionally Mandated Awards	248,375
	Madison	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Madison	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	607,927
	Madison	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	406,344
	Madison	Sex Offender Management Discretionary Grant Program	239,444
	Milwaukee	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	300,000
	Milwaukee	Project Sentry	400,000
Total			9,438,591
Wyoming	Casper	FY 2003 Prescription Drug Monitoring Program	214,529
	Cheyenne	Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative	89,933
	Cheyenne	Project Safe Neighborhoods Media Outreach and Community Engagement Program	170,000
	Cheyenne	FY 2003 Project Safe Neighborhoods	285,000
	Fort Washakie	FY 2003 Tribal Courts Assistance Program	196,299
	Laramie	Project Safe Neighborhoods Research Partner/Crime Analyst Program	150,000
	Sheridan	FY 2003 Single Jurisdiction Drug Court Enhancement Grants	252,989
Total			1,358,750

Appendix III: Fiscal Year 2003 BJA Publications

Document	Date of Publication	Publication Number
BJA Guide to Grants (Web Product)	Launched February 2003	
Cold Case Squads: Leaving No Stone Unturned (Bulletin)	July 2003	NCJ 199781
Community Prosecution Strategies (Monograph)	August 2003	NCJ 195062
Community Prosecution Strategies: Measuring Impact (Bulletin)	November 2002	NCJ 192826
Drug Court Monitoring Evaluation and Management Information Systems: National Scope Needs Assessment (Monograph)	February 2003	NCJ 195077
Gang- and Drug-Related Homicide: Baltimore's Successful Enforcement Strategy (Bulletin)	July 2003	NCJ 197952
Juvenile Drug Courts: Strategies in Practice (Monograph)	February 2003	NCJ 197866
Pretrial Services Programming at the Start of the 21st Century: A Survey of Pretrial Services Programs (Monograph)	July 2003	NCJ 199773
Principles and Promises: BJA's Plan for the Future	February 2003	NCJ 197078
Promoting Partnerships for Public Safety: FY 2002 Annual Report to Congress (Monograph)	December 2003	NCJ 200252

Document	Date of Publication	Publication Number
Public Domain Drug Court Software: Functions and Utility (Monograph)	February 2003	NCJ 197258
Reducing Crime One Community at a Time (BJA Brochure)	July 2003	BC-690 200261
Strategies for Court Collaboration With Service Communities (Program Brief)	November 2002	NCJ 196945
Supporting the Drug Court Process: What You Need To Know for Effective Decisionmaking and Program Evaluation (Monograph)	February 2003	NCJ 197259
Surveying Communities: A Guide for Community Justice Planners (Monograph)	May 2003	NCJ 197109
Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts: The Key Components (Monograph)	May 2003	NCJ 188154

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