



F I S C A L Y E A R

1998

Working Together  
for Peace and Justice

BJA

Bureau of Justice Assistance

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

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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 1998.

Respectfully submitted,

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

Nancy E. Gist  
Director  
Bureau of Justice Assistance  
Washington, D.C.  
June 1999

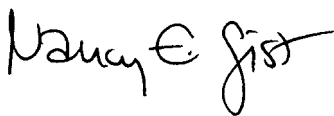
# Message From the Director

The Bureau of Justice Assistance was created to help America's communities, states, and territories develop strategies to reduce victimization and restore a sense of security to our neighborhoods, workplaces, and schools. BJA's mission is to ensure that the innovative, diligent, and often unsung work of criminal justice practitioners gets the support it needs to make all of our lives safer.

This annual report describes the funding and technical assistance provided to state and local criminal justice systems by BJA in FY 1998. This past fiscal year, BJA administered \$1.7 billion to state and local agencies to support an extraordinary range of proven and promising programs in crime prevention, community justice, law enforcement, adjudication, supervision services, technology, and evaluation. Every day these efforts have a significant impact on the lives of Americans. BJA's most important contribution to the safety of our nation is funding the implementation, evaluation, and replication of these programs.

At the heart of every initiative in this report is the belief that no one part of our communities and justice system can address our nation's culture of violence. Every member of society and government has an important contribution to make. BJA believes that those contributions become more powerful through partnerships. Partnerships open the criminal justice system at every level to innovative thinking and break down barriers between community and police, prosecution and defense, and federal and local levels.

It is our hope that BJA-funded programs will continue to stimulate the efforts of dedicated public servants who are looking at criminal justice in new ways. It is only by working together that we can build a safer America and restore peace and justice to all communities throughout our nation.



Nancy E. Gist  
Director

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# SECTION I

## About the Bureau of Justice Assistance

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# Section I. About the Bureau of Justice Assistance

## MISSION

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



## GOALS

- ◆ To coordinate with states, units of local government, and tribal governments innovative approaches to crime control and prevention, working closely with partners that have a direct stake in creating safer communities.
- ◆ To transfer knowledge about successful crime control and prevention strategies to states, cities, and communities across the country.
- ◆ To maintain collaborative crime control programs that use strategic planning and public-private partnerships to improve criminal justice.
- ◆ To lead by example with a responsive and dynamic staff that serve the needs of local practitioners.



## BJA FUNDING STREAMS

**T**he assistance that BJA provides to states and local communities flows through distinct funding streams. These streams are the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law

Enforcement Assistance Program (the Byrne Program), the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program, congressional earmarks, and special programs. The two main components of the Byrne Program are Byrne formula funds and Byrne discretionary funds.

### *Byrne Formula Funds*

BJA is authorized by Congress under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program to make grants to states, for use by states and local units of government, to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crimes and serious offenders, and to enforce state and local laws that establish offenses similar to those in the Federal Controlled Substances Act. Under the Byrne Formula Grant Program, BJA determines each state's annual grant entitlement by applying a modified population-based formula to the total amount of the appropriation. A base amount (0.25 percent of the total appropriation or \$500,000, whichever is greater) is guaranteed to each state, with remaining funds distributed according to a state's relative share of the total U.S. population. To receive Byrne funds, states must develop a strategic, multiyear violence prevention and drug control strategy. In each state, Byrne funds, Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, and other statewide, BJA-funded programs are administered by a State Administrative Agency, which must pass through a share of the Byrne funds to local jurisdictions in proportion to local agencies' share of total state criminal justice expenditures. Byrne formula funds may be applied to 26 legislative purpose areas, which were established by Congress (see appendixes, page 35).

### ***Byrne Discretionary Funds***

BJA is authorized by Congress to award grants to public and private agencies and organizations for national-scope demonstration, training, and technical assistance programs in support of state and local criminal justice systems. Each year Congress directs BJA to award a portion of the appropriated Byrne program funds to specified programs and organizations, such as the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign and the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) Program. In 1998, earmarked funds represented approximately 80 percent of the total Byrne discretionary funds appropriated to BJA. The remaining discretionary funds were used to continue existing demonstration programs, establish new programs, or establish or continue technical assistance programs that address the needs of the states and local jurisdictions.

### ***Local Law Enforcement Block Grants***

The Local Law Enforcement Block Grants (LLEBG) Program provides units of local government with funds to underwrite projects designed to reduce crime and improve public safety. Under the statutory provisions of the LLEBG Program, BJA sets aside funds to be awarded directly to units of local government within a state. The remaining funds in each state are distributed to individual programs and agencies by the state agency designated to administer the funds. The amounts awarded are proportionate to a state's average annual number of Part I violent crimes that have been reported to the

Federal Bureau of Investigation compared with the average for all other states for the three most recent calendar years. However, each state receives a minimum award of 0.25 percent of the total amount available for formula distribution. By law, projects under this program must be funded in accordance with the following purpose areas: supporting law enforcement, enhancing security measures in and around schools, establishing or supporting drug courts, enhancing the adjudication of violent offenders, establishing multijurisdictional law enforcement task forces, enhancing crime prevention programs, and defraying the costs of indemnification insurance.

### ***Earmarked Funds and Special Programs***

BJA administers several programs that are not funded through the funding streams described above. Each fiscal year, Congress places line items in BJA's appropriation for other special initiatives. These line items include funding for the Regional Information Sharing Systems Program, the National White Collar Crime Center, the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, the Watch Your Car Program, the Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program, and the new Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program. In addition, BJA partners with other federal agencies to administer grant programs on their behalf. For example, BJA receives funds from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to award grants under the State Identification Systems Formula Grant Program.



# SECTION II

## An Overview of Fiscal Year 1998 Activities

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# Section II. An Overview of Fiscal Year 1998 Activities

The Bureau of Justice Assistance supports a wide range of efforts to strengthen the nation's criminal justice system. In fiscal year (FY) 1998, BJA's work focused on assisting state and local criminal justice strategies in the following critical areas: reorganizing BJA to better serve state and local constituents; building state and local partnerships for community justice; facilitating innovation, access to justice, and system balance; building state and local capacity for strategic planning; creating a comprehensive and effective justice system; and communicating with the field.

## BJA's 1998 Themes

- ◆ Reorganizing BJA to better serve state and local constituents.
- ◆ Building state and local partnerships for community justice.
- ◆ Facilitating innovation, access to justice, and system balance.
- ◆ Building state and local capacity for strategic planning.
- ◆ Creating a comprehensive and effective justice system.
- ◆ Communicating with the field.

## REORGANIZING BJA TO BETTER SERVE STATE AND LOCAL CONSTITUENTS

An important BJA objective in 1998 was reorganizing its staff and resources to give local administrators a single point of contact within the Bureau to serve as a true planning partner.

A major part of this effort was merging the Byrne Formula Grant Program Division with the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program Division to form a single, expanded State and Local Assistance Division. The reorganization has given the staff of this new division the ability to focus more of their attention on the unique funding and technical assistance needs of individual states and communities. Staff can more rapidly identify and respond to emerging trends in the field and better manage complex programs. Moreover, they can better nurture innovative efforts at the local level and foster the sharing of these promising solutions across jurisdictions.

A second new division, the Program Development Division, seeks out emerging problems in the field and nurtures promising solutions as they grow into feasible demonstration projects. A critical part of this division's work is sponsoring pilot studies of initiatives to determine whether these strategies can be replicated in other communities.

## **BUILDING STATE AND LOCAL PARTNERSHIPS FOR COMMUNITY JUSTICE**

**B**uilding partnerships between justice agencies and the communities they serve is a cornerstone of BJA. Among BJA's important efforts in FY 1998 was supporting locally directed strategies to revitalize neighborhoods. These initiatives emphasized using community mobilization not only to reduce crime, violence, and drug abuse but also to improve residents' quality of life.

Community-based strategies funded by BJA, including the Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP) and the Tribal Strategies Against Violence initiative, have demonstrated that strategic community planning works when it is comprehensive and coordinated with state and federal resources. The 16 cities participating in CCP in 1998 focused on crime prevention and control, but they integrated a wide range of responses into their strategies, including youth and gang initiatives, dispute resolution, community prosecution, drug courts, and alternatives to prosecution.

BJA worked closely with local criminal justice practitioners in FY 1998 to put the concept of community justice into practice at each stage of the criminal justice process. Police-community partnerships have had a dramatic impact in neighborhoods throughout the country, and BJA is now focusing on building community partnerships with courts, public defenders, and corrections agencies. To help these agencies, BJA continued funding for long-term strategies to build community prosecution programs and community courts through which police officers, prosecutors, public defenders, elected officials, and community leaders can work together to improve public safety. These initiatives are finding innovative ways to link local justice agencies to the community.

## **FACILITATING INNOVATION, ACCESS TO JUSTICE, AND SYSTEM BALANCE**

**F**Y 1998 marked the second year of BJA's Open Solicitation Grant Program. Through the program, BJA encourages state, local, and tribal governments to identify emerging or chronic criminal justice problems in their communities and propose innovative strategies to address those problems. BJA solicits brief concept papers in broad discretionary funding categories that reflect local priorities. Applicants are urged to reach out within their communities and build partnerships with schools, social service agencies, private organizations, and other institutions that have a stake in creating safe and vibrant neighborhoods. BJA created the program to open the grant-funding process to as many jurisdictions as possible, particularly rural and tribal communities that historically have had difficulty accessing federal and state criminal justice funds.

BJA received more than 1,300 concept papers in response to the 1998 Open Solicitation in the following topic areas:

- ◆ Restoring community justice.
- ◆ Using law enforcement partnerships to address hate crimes.
- ◆ Addressing criminal justice challenges for rural and tribal communities.
- ◆ Improving criminal justice responses to senior citizens.
- ◆ Addressing the role of alcohol and crime.
- ◆ Improving indigent defense services.
- ◆ Breaking the cultural barriers to justice.
- ◆ Enhancing public safety with nontraditional uses of prosecution.
- ◆ Building public health and criminal justice partnerships.
- ◆ Meeting local priorities.

BJA selected 32 proposals for awards of up to \$150,000. The majority of grants will cover a period of 18 months. Applications came from each of the 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. Nearly 30 percent had never sought help from the U.S. Department of Justice, 20 percent had never sought federal support, and only 2 percent had participated in last year's Open Solicitation. About half of the applicants submitted concept papers proposing multiple-agency partnerships, and the majority of the concept papers (95 percent) represented new ideas for federal support in the justice arena.

#### Highlights of FY 1998 Open Solicitation

- ◆ Solicitation announcements were mailed to more than 40,000 state, local, and tribal government agencies.
- ◆ More than 1,300 concept papers were submitted to BJA.
- ◆ Nearly a quarter of the concept papers were submitted by agencies such as municipal, family service, and public housing organizations that historically have had difficulty accessing federal funds.
- ◆ Locally defined priorities and restoring community justice were the most commonly chosen topic areas, followed by improving criminal justice responses to senior citizens and building public health-criminal justice collaborations.
- ◆ The most frequently proposed strategies for reducing crime were preventing juvenile crime and gangs and establishing partnerships between communities and police departments.

In addition, BJA issued three targeted solicitations in FY 1998 that were an outgrowth of BJA's regional partnership meetings, feedback from the Open Solicitation, and direction from the Attorney General. The solicitations addressed the pressing issues of improving indigent defense management and technology, overcoming barriers to implementing

community courts, and bolstering community prosecution efforts. Built into all of these grants is technical assistance for grantees on collecting and analyzing data that show progress toward the project's goals. In this way, successful new approaches can be sustained locally and shared with other jurisdictions.

BJA also worked in FY 1998 to open the justice system to historically underserved constituents. These constituents include rural and tribal justice systems, senior citizens, young victims and offenders, and victims of hate crimes. Among the many initiatives BJA supported to help these special populations were TRIAD, a national program to reduce elderly victimization; training and technical assistance to local prosecutors and law enforcement to stop telemarketing fraud against the elderly; Tribal Strategies Against Violence, a federal-tribal partnership to combat crime, violence, and substance abuse on reservations; technical assistance to help tribal courts address violent crime against children, domestic violence, and youth gang violence in Indian communities; a summit for policymakers and law enforcement officials on hate crimes; national programs, such as the Boys and Girls Clubs of America,

that provide alternatives to drugs and life on the streets; a public education campaign to prevent teen-dating violence that featured the powerful documentary, *It Ain't Love*; and public service announcements that focused on investing in youth through mentoring and volunteerism.

## BUILDING STATE AND LOCAL CAPACITY FOR STRATEGIC PLANNING

An important part of the assistance BJA provides to states and local communities is building capacity for strategic planning. Local strategic planning works best when it is comprehensive and coordinated with state and federal resources. Uncoordinated planning results in either unnecessary duplication of, or gaps in, programs.

To help states and localities understand and use planning processes more effectively, BJA funded several comprehensive technical assistance initiatives in FY 1998. Through planning partnerships with Byrne State Administrative Agencies (SAAs), BJA promoted the integration of state and local criminal justice strategies that emphasize collaboration, resource sharing, and the balanced delivery of criminal justice services. This initiative included an assessment of how states integrate local crime prevention and control into their strategic plans and the degree to which states take an active role in planning and implementing community-based programs. BJA also worked with the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the other offices of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) in FY 1998 to help states better coordinate the funding and technical assistance they receive from federal initiatives, including the Byrne and LLEBG programs, juvenile accountability initiatives, and other DOJ and OJP grant programs.

In another important planning partnership, BJA worked with the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, and the National Crime Prevention Council to host training sessions for teams of municipal and community leaders. The training emphasized ways to link state and local strategic planning to federal resources such as U.S. Attorneys. BJA also partnered in FY 1998 with the Executive Office for Weed and Seed and the Office for Victims of Crime to help grantees meet the critical challenge of finding resources to sustain their programs after federal funding ends.

### BJA FY 1998 Enacted Funding Levels

Program	Funding
<i>Justice Assistance:</i>	
Regional Information Sharing Systems	\$20,000,000
National White Collar Crime Center	5,350,000
Local Firefighter/Emergency Services Training	5,000,000
Terrorism Training	2,000,000
<i>State and Local Law Enforcement:</i>	
Byrne Formula Grants	505,000,000
Byrne Discretionary Grants	46,500,000
Public Safety Officers' Benefits	
Discretionary—Education Benefits	2,000,000
Discretionary—Death Benefits	31,003,000
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants	523,000,000
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	420,000,000
Transfer From State Corrections Program to SCAAP	165,000,000
Telemarketing Fraud Prevention	2,500,000
Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention	750,000
Grants for Televised Testimony	1,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,729,103,000</b>

## CREATING A COMPREHENSIVE AND EFFECTIVE JUSTICE SYSTEM

Many of the initiatives BJA supports are designed to help the justice system operate more cohesively as offenders, victims, witnesses, and other participants pass through its various components. These initiatives provide training and technical assistance to law enforcement departments, pretrial services agencies, prosecutor and indigent defense offices, courts, and corrections and supervision services nationwide.

In FY 1998, BJA began several new efforts to assist small and mid-sized jurisdictions, which comprise more than 90 percent of the criminal justice agencies in the United States. The most far-reaching of these efforts is the Bulletproof Vest Partnership, an unprecedented collaboration of BJA with six federal agencies to give law enforcement agencies a powerful new tool to save the lives of their officers. BJA and its partners established a Web site for the program (opening in 1999) through which agencies around the country can establish eligibility and

### BJA Funding in Focus: The Bulletproof Vest Partnership

The Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP) was created in 1998 to save the lives of law enforcement officers by equipping them with armored vests. BJA, working closely with other federal agencies, administers the program entirely through the Internet, giving state, local, and tribal governments a powerful new tool to protect their officers. This extraordinary new funding mechanism is unprecedented in its potential reach and ease of use. Other members of BVP are the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, the Office of Justice Programs, the National Institute of Justice, and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

order vests at 50 percent of their normal cost. At least half of the program's funds will support governments serving fewer than 100,000 residents.

Creating a comprehensive justice system requires ensuring that the various components of the system share vital information. In FY 1998, BJA continued its substantial investment in technology and information systems initiatives that are helping state and local jurisdictions complete this process. A major project helped isolated rural law enforcement keep pace with rapid technological change by providing Internet access, guidance on Internet-based resources, and a wide range of support on using new technologies. Other important initiatives in this area included the Regional Information Sharing Systems, a network of regional centers that shares intelligence on criminal organizations operating across jurisdictional lines; the National White Collar Crime Center, which provides a national support system for law enforcement agencies in their fight against economic crime; and the State Identification Systems Formula Grant Program, which gives states resources to develop or improve their computerized offender identification systems and to integrate those systems with the FBI's system.

Finally, BJA's work in FY 1998 to improve each facet of the nation's justice system included giving state and local jurisdictions the tools and expertise to ensure that these efforts are producing measurable results. In FY 1998, BJA offered in-depth evaluation assistance through the Electronic Roadmap for Evaluation, an interactive site on the BJA Web page that provides step-by-step instructions for planning, designing, and conducting evaluations of state and local criminal justice programs. BJA also supported states' efforts to evaluate the performance and outcomes of their programs through the State Evaluation Development Program and the Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program. Additionally, BJA funded 16 national evaluation projects through the BJA-NIJ Evaluation Partnership.

## COMMUNICATING WITH THE FIELD

**B**JA continued its emphasis on communicating vital information about criminal justice with practitioners. Many initiatives focused on supporting teams of community leaders to develop coordinated planning strategies. BJA worked steadily to collect needs assessments from local and state jurisdictions, and BJA's regional conferences brought the agency staff to the field to listen to local administrators and grantees.

BJA's State and Local Partnership Meetings, facilitated by the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA), were conducted in Austin, Honolulu, Louisville, Oakland, Providence, and Savannah. At these landmark meetings, more than 400 criminal justice practitioners, including state formula grant administrators, state and local grantees, BJA program staff, and speakers on key topics, met to share their perspectives on how federal assistance can best support their work.

BJA also sponsored a series of policy briefings in FY 1998 that used peer-to-peer mentoring to help grant administrators set priorities and plan for developments in grant programming. In September,

BJA sponsored a conference in New York City on the Future of the Criminal Courts. The conference, attended by work groups from 28 states, explored how the courts are being changed by emerging concepts such as community justice, particularly in the areas of court administration, indigent defense, and community participation. Another successful mentoring effort was spearheaded by the Center for Court Innovation, which helped communities around the country establish community courts similar to the Midtown Community Court in Manhattan.

BJA's information dissemination efforts continued to grow in FY 1998 and involved traditional publishing, electronic dissemination through the BJA and National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) Web sites, and mass media public education campaigns. In fiscal year 1998, BJA published more than 50 documents, including monographs, special reports, bulletins, fact sheets, and application kits, and distributed more than 400,000 documents nationwide. (See appendixes, page 61, for the full list of BJA publications released in FY 1998.) During that same period, nearly 400,000 documents were viewed online through the BJA World Wide Web home page.

# SECTION III

## FY 1998 Support to State and Local Justice Systems

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# Section III. FY 1998 Support to State and Local Justice Systems

## EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES TO PREVENT CRIME

At the heart of BJA's mission to reduce crime and violence in America is building safer, healthier communities. At the heart of building safer, healthier communities is the simple act of bringing people together who want secure neighborhoods, streets, and schools. Historically, community-based programs have sought to improve economic development, serve youth, and foster better social services and health care. Not until the 1990s has comprehensive community planning targeted crime. The widespread positive impact of community policing initiatives in the past decade has demonstrated the strong connection between community mobilization and crime prevention. And as police roles have changed, so too have the roles of other government institutions as they recognized that communities must take a greater leadership role in combating crime.

In FY 1998, BJA funding for crime prevention emphasized building and sustaining these critical community-based partnerships. In particular, BJA used crime prevention grants to encourage coordination and resource sharing among law enforcement, prosecutors, public defenders, the courts, elected officials, and respected institutions in the community such as churches, businesses, schools, and neighborhood associations. A valuable lesson from the Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP) was that communities use their resources more effectively when they have time and a forum to diagnose and prioritize their crime and quality-of-life problems.

BJA and the National Criminal Justice Association began integrating a variety of community-based partnership initiatives in 1998 that have a proven record of comprehensive planning and strategic implementation. These efforts, begun under different auspices such as Weed and Seed, CCP, Communities That Care, and Tribal Strategies Against Violence, took shape independent of broader state planning, resulting in duplication of or gaps in service delivery. BJA is addressing this lack of coordination through the Statewide Communities Initiative (SCI), which promotes local involvement in statewide criminal justice planning. SCI is based on planning efforts under way in Colorado, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and BJA plans to expand the initiative to four additional states.

*“The movement to make our nation’s local justice systems more responsive to the citizens they serve is clearly one of the most important developments in criminal justice in recent years.”*

—Bureau of Justice Assistance Director Nancy E. Gist

A second community-based project funded by BJA in FY 1998, the Collaborative Rural Jurisdiction Program, is an extension of the CCP concept to communities with populations of 50,000 or less. This initiative brings stakeholders together to list their most significant crime problems and fashion a strategy to target them. Planning grants were given to 10 sites in North Carolina and Virginia. Technical assistants, who were formerly CCP site coordinators, served as advisers on the project and

were matched to sites according to their areas of expertise, such as use of citizen councils.

BJA also continued its support of the National Night Out (NNO) initiative. This year-long campaign builds community-police relationships; strengthens comprehensive community partnerships; and helps develop prevention initiatives against local crime, violence, and drug problems. Since its inception in 1984, NNO has grown to involve more than 30 million people in communities across the United States and around the world. The National Association of Town Watch (NATW) provides support for NNO by disseminating information and materials and giving technical assistance to agencies, units of government, civic and neighborhood organizations, and residents.

The Boys and Girls Clubs of America (B&GCA) has given millions of boys and girls in urban, rural, and American Indian and Alaska Native settings an opportunity to lead productive lives through its time-tested outreach strategies. B&GCA provides safe havens from negative influences on the street; guidance, discipline, and role models through caring adult leaders; constructive youth development activities; access to comprehensive, coordinated services that meet the complex needs of at-risk youth; educational support and an awareness of career options; and a vision of life beyond bleak circumstances. Formed in 1906, B&GCA has grown from 53 clubs to more than 2,000 clubs in all 50 states as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. BJA's support of this important national program in 1998 helped B&GCA establish new clubs with an emphasis on violence prevention outreach in distressed neighborhoods such as public housing developments and Indian reservations. BJA also worked in 1998 to help clubs coordinate their activities with communitywide violence and substance abuse prevention campaigns.

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) is the nation's predominant school-based drug abuse and

violence prevention program. More than 8,600 law enforcement agencies now work in the school systems with the D.A.R.E. curriculum. In FY 1998, BJA funding of D.A.R.E. supported the updating of the D.A.R.E. curriculum and the operation of five regional D.A.R.E. officer training centers. BJA funding also supported D.A.R.E. mentor training for police officers, D.A.R.E. training for instructors who work with parents, D.A.R.E. training for junior and senior high school students, the accreditation of law enforcement agencies as D.A.R.E. training centers, and the monitoring of technical assistance to agencies that are replicating the program.

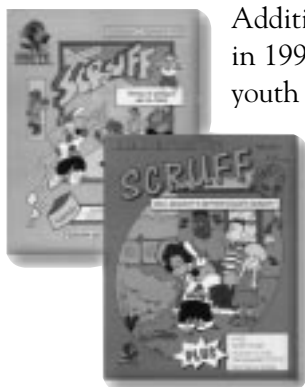
BJA also supports a variety of community-based crime prevention projects through the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign, a nationwide effort sponsored by the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC). BJA's partnership with NCPC has broadened enormously since the first McGruff public service media campaign in 1980. The partnership now includes the production and dissemination of television, radio, and print public service announcements, a full range of prevention support materials, outreach and information sharing on the World Wide Web, national and regional conferences for adults and youth, and technical assistance and training workshops.

Through BJA grants to NCPC, approximately \$1.5 million was spent during FY 1998 to produce public service, television, radio, and print messages directed at adults, teens, and pre-teens. According to the Ad Council, this investment generated \$128 million in donated media time and space.

This far exceeds the average Ad Council public service campaign, which receives about \$26 million in donated media time and space.



NCPC's National Conference on Crime Prevention, held in Washington, D.C., in 1998, was attended by more than 1,400 justice professionals, community leaders, and youth. At the conference's 60 workshops, representatives of law enforcement agencies, justice system agencies, community organizations, schools, and citizens' associations built trust; shared strategic information on crime prevention; and examined best practices for preventing crime, violence, and drug use.



Additionally, BJA worked with NCPC in 1998 to distribute free booklets to youth on violence and substance abuse.

Through this campaign, more than 100,000 copies of the popular *Adventures of McGruff & Scruff in Indian Country* were distributed at no cost to schools. Other titles included *Safer Schools: Strategies for Educators and Law Enforcement*;

*More Adventures With Scruff*, in which McGruff's nephew deals with bullies, weapons, and finding safe havens; and *Lessons from Indian Country*, which uses authentic tribal stories to illustrate the dangers of alcohol, bad companionship, and vandalism and shows children how to seek help when they are being abused. Also in 1998, an extensive public service advertising campaign, "Investing in Youth for a Safer Future," was launched.

In 1998 BJA and NCPC, in cooperation with the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys and the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's Demand Reduction Section, initiated The Cutting Edge seminar series. Hosted by U.S. Attorneys, these seminars identified and shared information on successful comprehensive public safety initiatives; developed strategic planning and communication within and between jurisdictions; and interactively helped municipal and community leaders leverage the support, tools, and human resources they needed to implement more comprehensive justice initiatives.

BJA also conducted the 10th Annual National Training Conference for Criminal Justice and Community Leaders in partnership with NCPC, Fox Valley Technical College, and the Green Bay, Wisconsin, Multijurisdictional Law Enforcement Conference Committee. The conference was attended by more than 500 elected officials; business and community leaders; law enforcement practitioners; judges; and state, local, and tribal planners, who used the forum to discuss how systemwide strategic plans can help communities better prevent crime, violence, and substance abuse.



## SUPPORTING LAW ENFORCEMENT

BJA's FY 1998 funding and technical assistance for law enforcement continued to support the vital work of police and other public safety agencies in a wide range of prevention and enforcement efforts. Many of these efforts were made possible through problem-solving collaborations that have reached across jurisdictional boundaries and challenged traditional notions of what law enforcement should entail.

*"To prepare America for the 21st century, we must build stronger communities. We should start with safe streets."*

—President Bill Clinton

An important area of collaboration supported in FY 1998 was the creation and training of multijurisdictional task forces. Training was conducted in various regions of the country to enhance the operational and administrative skills of multijurisdictional task force commanders and administrators. The training sessions, which included a special focus on methamphetamine trafficking, were sponsored by the Center for Task Force Training (CenTF) and each region's U.S. Attorney or Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) center.

## BJA Funding in Focus: Multijurisdictional Task Forces

**American Samoa:** Joint task force on public corruption—Cooperative investigations, case management procedures, staff training in financial crimes, and recovery of government and financial institution assets.

**Arizona:** Sixteen multijurisdictional drug/violent crime/gang task forces—1,850 drug trafficking arrests and seizure of 95,023 pounds of marijuana; 154 pounds of methamphetamine; 2,169 pounds of cocaine; 1,575 grams of heroin; and 198,147 dosage units of other drugs such as LSD and PCP.

**California:** Anti-drug abuse task force active in 58 counties—9,602 drug-related convictions; 313 pounds of marijuana seized; 1,363 illegal laboratories dismantled; and 4,451 weapons seized.

**Colorado:** Multijurisdictional drug task force—Seizure of methamphetamine labs increased by 42 percent, arrests for violent offenses increased by 16 percent, arrests for cultivation of drugs increased by 15 percent, and arrests for transportation of drugs decreased 70 percent.

**Delaware:** Videophone attorney task force—Detention and time until case resolution reduced by 10 percent; transportation costs reduced.

**District of Columbia:** Information and system technology improvement task force—Developed online sentencing resource program and connected offender supervision agencies.

**Florida:** Task force to enhance evidence collection for domestic violence prosecution—Enabled online processing of statements and photos.

BJA also continued its successful training program for Model Clandestine Laboratory Enforcement. Unlike programs that address law enforcement operations, this training and technical assistance effort concentrates on multiagency, multidisciplinary strategic responses to clandestine laboratories and related criminal activities. Because of the hazards associated with clandestine laboratories, investigations of such labs often require complex coordination of local health and emergency services personnel working in concert with law enforcement agencies. Teamwork and a strategic response plan are critical to the success of an investigation, and BJA's technical assistance helps local law enforcement develop successful partnerships.

To prevent motor vehicle theft, which costs U.S. citizens more than \$7.5 million each year, BJA continued funding the Watch Your Car Program. This innovative program uses specially designed decals and other deterrents to reduce car theft by alerting police to investigate a vehicle that is not normally driven in late night and early morning hours or near international land borders or ports. States participating in the program make a rigorous study of their motor vehicle theft problem and develop a detailed prevention plan, which they coordinate with private-sector agencies. Information about vehicles' owners, authorized drivers, and registration is stored in a state database accessible to law enforcement officials.

Early in FY 1998, BJA published a bulletin on the successes of the Illegal Firearms Trafficking Program, a collaborative nationwide effort of the Police Executive Research Forum and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) to reduce weapons trafficking. The program, developed initially as a response to firearms trafficking along the U.S. Interstate 95 corridor, helps officers better understand and use federal, state, and local firearms laws and ordinances to combat violent crime.

Working closely with this nationwide effort is the BJA-sponsored Illegal Firearms Trafficking Technical Assistance Program. Provided by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), this technical assistance helps state and local law enforcement agencies establish firearms trafficking and investigations units. Trainees in the program visit the ATF firearms tracing center in West Virginia and learn how to use ATF's Project LEAD, a computer-based system for gathering and analyzing information on illegally trafficked firearms, recovered firearms, and firearms used in crime. With this assistance, officers and administrators can form a strategic picture of illegal firearms trafficking in their own jurisdictions.

Another training program offered through IACP advises local and regional law enforcement officials in methods of handling criminal aliens. This partnership effort, conducted in cooperation with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), hosts symposiums on immigration and deportation issues and other options available to law enforcement for dealing with criminal aliens. A notable accomplishment of the program in 1998 was the Southwest Border Conference for law enforcement administrators and prosecutors on new federal statutes regarding criminal aliens.

Additionally, BJA began supporting security planning for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City, Utah. Numerous federal agencies, including the FBI and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, are cooperating in the project, which will develop and implement a comprehensive, master security plan.

According to a recent survey of federal, state, and local law enforcement and emergency management officials, the majority of jurisdictions in the country need updated contingency plans and training programs for responding to civil disorders. A national working group led by BJA was formed in FY 1998 to guide this effort. This working group, which comprises federal, state, and local emergency management officials and fire and police training experts,

is coordinating planning for a new model response plan and training curriculum to be tested and completed in FY 1999.

Increasingly, the work of the nation's courts is being disrupted by violence and threats of violence. Through the National Sheriffs' Association and in partnership with the U.S. Marshals Service and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, BJA established a national training program in FY 1998 to introduce contemporary risk management procedures to state and local criminal justice officials, court administrators, and court officers.

To assess the needs of sheriffs and police chiefs in small, rural communities, the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement at the University of Arkansas in Little Rock, Arkansas, provided training and technical assistance on best practices in investigative case management, use of Internet resources, and coordination of complex prosecutions. In a similar vein, the IACP Small Jurisdictions Technical Assistance Program, sponsored by the National Law Enforcement Policy Center and facilitated by IACP, continued its assistance to small rural and tribal jurisdictions. Many small or middle-sized agencies do not have a formal policy arm for monitoring and reacting to national legislation. This project establishes model law enforcement policies that state and local agencies can adopt and modify to meet their jurisdiction's needs.



## **SUPPORTING INNOVATION IN ADJUDICATION**

Problem-solving partnerships that reach out to the community have transformed how we view policing and crime prevention. This approach is driving a series of innovative efforts to involve the community in the adjudication system. These initiatives thrive on bringing communities, courts, prosecutors, public defenders, and service providers together to improve the sense of safety and well-being in communities.

In FY 1998, BJA supported a variety of adjudication initiatives that moved courts and prosecutors beyond simply processing cases. BJA continued its work with the Center for Court Innovation to establish the Midtown Community Court and the Community Justice Center in New York and to help other communities plan and start their own community courts.

***“Community courts are an opportunity to question the role of judges and courts and to ask ourselves whether we can do things better.”***

—New York State Chief Judge Judith Kaye

BJA also continued funding the American Prosecutors Research Institute to support the planning and implementation of community prosecution programs around the country.

A critical goal for adjudication funding in FY 1998 was supporting the formation of adjudication partnerships that include prosecution, defense, and the court, as well as other agencies, such as law enforcement and corrections, with important roles in the adjudication process. Adjudication partnerships are valuable catalysts not only to solve specific problems (for example, a need for pretrial diversion) but to overcome agency turf issues to improve the justice system’s overall effectiveness.

In FY 1998, BJA-sponsored adjudication partnerships were formed in a number of jurisdictions. Each partnership operates through a set of specific administrative and budgetary agreements, reached outside the courtroom and distinctive to each jurisdiction, concerning what is necessary for the effective administration of justice.

***“Community prosecution provides prosecutors the resources they need to combine sufficient punishment and appropriate interventions to keep offenders who commit lesser crimes from continually cycling through the justice system.”***

—Assistant Attorney General Laurie Robinson

In related projects, the National Judicial College continued its community justice scholarship program to educate state, local, and tribal judges and court administrators, and the National Center for State Courts in Reno, Nevada, began an extensive study of how courts can communicate to the public more effectively and build community-focused programs. For FY 1998, BJA asked the National Judicial

College to develop a curricula on the principles and methods supporting drug courts, community courts, and tribal justice systems. The college also developed technical assistance and training for judges who handle juveniles who have been transferred to adult criminal courts. A significant accomplishment during the year was the convening of an advisory group

from diverse disciplines to explore common concerns in the difficult issue of meeting juvenile needs in adult settings.

BJA’s FY 1998 adjudication funding also included a substantial investment in indigent defense. BJA and the Bureau of Justice Statistics collected information for the National Survey of Indigent Defense Systems—an exhaustive study of indigent defenders’ caseload levels, policies, practices, and procedures. In addition, BJA worked to strengthen indigent defense systems by providing training to indigent defense managers on developing a more active role in their

jurisdiction’s criminal justice system. Technical assistance was also funded for prosecutors who work with juveniles charged as adults and indigent offenders.

### BJA Funding in Focus: Adjudication Partnerships

Location	Partners	Common Goals	Obstacles	Results
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Correctional services, judge, state legislator, prosecutor, public defender, juvenile probation officer.	Reduce delays for probation revocation cases; study alternative supervision for misdemeanants.	Communications gaps between key agencies; need for continuum of sanctions.	Established the Intermediate Sanction Policy Group; reduced delays.
Corvallis, Oregon	District attorney, criminal justice council, judge, Indigent Defense Consortium, court administrator.	Develop intergovernmental agreements.	Twenty-six counties work independently; need for improved case management system.	Established an advisory committee of citizens and city council members; integrated data systems; conducted victimization survey; established child abuse protocols.
Hastings, Minnesota	Community corrections, judge, county board, county attorney, public defender, sheriff's department.	Create mechanism to reach consensus; reduce jail crowding by using electronic monitoring and other sanctions; improve services.	History of conflict between justice professionals.	Developed child safety centers; instituted procedural changes for sentencing and probation; created new probation service center.
Los Angeles County, California	Superior and municipal court judges, district attorney, public defender, sheriff, pre-trial services, probation officers.	Establish expedited program for nonviolent first-time felons.	Surge in felony case-loads; trial calendar backlog; differing case research procedures in agencies.	Significantly reduced caseload of superior court; ensured adjudication within 3 days for welfare fraud, escape, and first-time drug possession.
Monroe County, Rochester, New York	County leadership, judges, public defender, district attorney, police department, defense bar, local magistrates.	Achieve team management of jail utilization; alleviate jail overcrowding.	Lack of effective screening mechanism for nonviolent first-time offenders.	Instituted early disposition and graduated sanctions system; achieved faster case processing; decreased jail time for nonviolent offenders.
Wilmington, Delaware	Nonprofit community group, deputy state attorney general, court administrators, probation officers, public defender's office.	Develop significant role for restitution and mediation in juvenile cases.	Backlog and delay in several parts of local justice system.	Arranged for more than 90 percent of juveniles to complete restitution obligation; increased victim satisfaction; improved offender supervision.

## BJA Funding in Focus: Making Courts More Effective

- ◆ Criminal justice planning commissions in California, Georgia, Kentucky, and Nebraska have reduced trial delays; developed community-based alternatives to incarceration; increased funding for public defenders; created bar association councils on indigent defense; and promoted public defender-supported local advocacy for and community responses to domestic violence.
- ◆ Cooperative funding (Byrne, Violence Against Women Act, and Juvenile Justice Title V Prevention) to the Delaware Criminal Justice Council supports a statewide videoconferencing system to expedite warrant processing, bail hearings, arraignments, evidentiary hearings, and inmate motions.
- ◆ Nebraska's 36-member task force on indigent defense has brought state support to defense services in 93 counties. The task force collects data on systems, arrest charges, case processing, and guidelines.
- ◆ The State Justice Institute project in Oregon and Washington brings together representatives from legislative, judicial, and executive branches and members of the defense counsel and the private bar to address statewide growth in costs and caseloads for indigent defense.
- ◆ Joint prosecutor and public defender unions in California and Minnesota are ensuring salary parity between the two groups of attorneys. In California, district attorneys have threatened to strike to help public defenders block pay cuts.
- ◆ Cooperative case tracking and criminal history systems, developed cooperatively in Florida, have linked information systems for the circuit court clerk, state attorney, and public defender.
- ◆ Delaware and Rhode Island are developing statewide criminal justice data sharing to eliminate duplicate data entry and automate criminal court calendars.

## MANAGING OFFENDERS UNDER SUPERVISION

BJA funding for supervision services in FY 1998 emphasized innovative sanctioning for less dangerous offenders and better coordination and matching of services for correctional populations both in prison and on supervised release. All BJA-supported correctional options projects have four basic goals: reducing incarceration costs, relieving prison and jail crowding, reducing recidivism rates, and advancing innovative correctional practices. BJA coordinates this work with national professional associations, such as the American Correctional Association (ACA), the American Probation and Parole Association, and the National

Institute of Corrections (NIC), and with other federal agencies including the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Corrections Program Office (CPO) of the Department of Justice.

BJA's Correctional Options Demonstration Program has shown that prudently managed, cost-conscious correctional interventions involve key stakeholders from the outset, target services and supervision to a well-defined group of offenders, create individual case management plans that reflect risks and interventions, cultivate broad public support, and carry out ongoing monitoring and evaluation.

Since the mid-1970s, correctional practices at all levels have improved significantly in response to



professional standards. More than 1,100 correctional agencies and facilities are now working to implement the ACA standards, which encompass all aspects of correctional services. The ACA standards were first published 20 years ago with the support and assistance of the Department of Justice. In FY 1998, a major BJA initiative in this area was the development of performance-based standards for community corrections. These standards will be disseminated to the field to guide jurisdictions' evaluation efforts. This project is a cooperative effort of ACA, CPO, NIC, and the National Committee on Community Corrections. BJA is also an active participant on the Advisory Board for NIC's collaboration on community corrections and release, which seeks to examine difficult topics such as offender mental health issues.

One conclusion from BJA's support of alternative sanctions programs is that, while one approach does not fit every situation, successful jurisdictions have used strategic planning to incorporate lessons learned from federally funded demonstrations. Federal help in forming partnerships at the local level, for example, has allowed local governments to focus on best practices and benefit from BJA's investment in finding new solutions for the corrections field. BJA published a summary of recent innovations in the June 1998 monograph, *Programs in Correctional Settings: Innovative State and Local Programs*.



Another major corrections effort in FY 1998 was BJA's assistance to the Prison Industries Enhancement (PIE) Certification Program. PIE certification allows states and local governments to establish employment opportunities for prisoners that approximate work in the private sector. Inmates must be paid the prevailing wage in that industry and can

choose to make deductions from their pay for purposes such as supporting family members and paying victim restitution. In FY 1998, BJA coordinated the revision of federal regulations for PIE certification to clarify statutory changes that have taken place since the initial guidelines were developed in 1985. This comprehensive document is planned for release in FY 1999.

A new 3-year coordination effort, sponsored by several DOJ offices including BJA, CPO, and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), seeks to improve states' abilities to respond to the wide impact of truth-in-sentencing and violent-offender-incarceration legislation at the state level.

In cooperation with the Office of Alternative Sanctions (OAS) in Connecticut, BJA also supported a full array of sanctions for use by judges that takes into account the seriousness of the offense and the record of the offender. One component of this effort, Connecticut's Alternatives to Incarceration Centers (AICs), allows quicker and more meaningful sanctions for youthful offenders who present a low risk for violence. AICs are one of eight options through which OAS has provided supervision to more than 50,000 accused and sentenced offenders. The highly visible community service component of OAS programs has improved communities through projects such as building playgrounds on vacant lots, picking up trash, and maintaining state park areas. Public support for this effort was strengthened when voters were shown that this program saves taxpayers \$25,000 per year per offender.



## **MAKING THE JUSTICE SYSTEM MORE RESPONSIVE TO VICTIMS OF CRIME**

**B**JA funded a variety of efforts in FY 1998 to support and protect victims of crime. These initiatives sought to raise awareness of the special needs of victims of hate crime, family violence, and violence against the elderly.

A priority for FY 1998 was working with the White House and other DOJ offices to help states and local jurisdictions aggressively respond to hate crimes. Early in fiscal year 1998, BJA participated in the first White House Conference on Hate Crimes,

A key effort in BJA's work to assist senior citizens struggling with crime problems is the TRIAD program, cosponsored by NSA, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP). At the

county level, TRIAD is a three-way effort among sheriffs, police chiefs, and seniors to exchange information, alleviate unwarranted fears, and improve the delivery of law enforcement services to seniors. Nationally administered by NSA, TRIAD sponsors regional training conferences for law enforcement; strengthens community

*“When we come together to respond to hate crimes, we help build communities that are safer, stronger, and more tolerant.”*

—Deputy Attorney General Eric H. Holder

held in Washington, D.C. More than 350 leaders from law enforcement, civil rights, youth, education, and religious organizations joined the President, Vice President, Attorney General, and Members of the Cabinet to examine what communities and local governments were doing to prevent hate crimes.

To help states stop hate-motivated church arson, BJA sponsored a series of training conferences in 13 states that were awarded grants under the Church Arson Prevention Grant Program. The conferences were coordinated with each state's Governor and conducted in cooperation with the National Sheriffs' Association (NSA), the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Community Relations Service. Additionally, BJA established a federal source of training and technical assistance to help local communities as they develop and implement church arson prevention programs.

#### **BJA Funding in Focus: Fighting Hate in America's Communities**

In 1998, the Attorney General wrote in a letter to the criminal justice community that the primary responsibility for hate crime investigation begins with dedicated state and local law enforcement officials. The Department of Justice will provide a critical resource for these officials, she wrote, by sponsoring training that will help them develop the specialized skills they need to identify, report, investigate, and prosecute hate crimes. As part of this comprehensive DOJ initiative to address hate crime, BJA supported two major initiatives in FY 1998:

- ◆ The first-ever White House Conference on Hate Crimes, a day-long event convened by the President on November 10, 1997, in Washington, D.C. At the conference, state and local leaders examined the positive actions that communities are taking to prevent hate crimes, and the President announced significant law enforcement and prevention initiatives to get tough on hate crimes. The President, Vice President, Attorney General, and Secretary of Education were joined by Members of Congress, state and local officials, and approximately 350 leaders from law enforcement, civil rights, youth, education, and religious communities.
- ◆ A series of training conferences in the 13 states that were awarded grants in FY 1996 under the Church Arson Prevention Grant Program. The conferences were coordinated with each state's Governor and conducted in cooperation with the National Sheriffs' Association, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Community Relations Service.

crime prevention; educates residents and church, business, and community leaders about elder abuse; helps law enforcement, advocates, and service providers identify and assist elderly victims of crime; and implements reassurance programs for home-bound and isolated elders. More than 436 TRIADs are now active in 46 states, Canada, and England.

To combat the estimated 14,000 illegal telemarketing operations that yearly bilk U.S. citizens of some \$40 billion, BJA continued its work with the Telemarketing Fraud Training Task Force, a multi-agency committee coordinated by the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG). Other members of the task force include the National

District Attorneys Association, the American Prosecutors Research Institute, the National White Collar Crime Center, and AARP. Among many prevention and enforcement activities in FY 1998, the task force developed critically needed telemarketing fraud curricula and training for state and local investigators and prosecutors. BJA also offered, in coordination with NAAG, technical assistance for state attorneys general to stop health care fraud.

The Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program, administered directly by BJA, provides financial benefits to families of federal, state, and local law enforcement; public rescue and ambulance crew members; firefighters; and public safety officers

### **BJA Funding in Focus: Stopping Telemarketing Fraud**

Each year an estimated 14,000 illegal telemarketing operations bilk U.S. citizens of at least \$40 billion. These operations relentlessly target senior citizens. Surveys by the American Association of Retired Persons have found that more than half of telemarketing fraud victims are aged 50 or older. BJA supports a two-pronged approach to telemarketing fraud that emphasizes both prevention and enforcement. In FY 1998, BJA funded the following telemarketing fraud initiatives:

- ◆ \$1.5 million to the National Association of Attorneys General to support the work of the Telemarketing Fraud Training Task Force, a multiagency committee with responsibility for planning and providing criminal law training to state attorneys general, district attorneys, and investigators.
- ◆ \$900,000 to the American Prosecutors Research Institute to develop a comprehensive telemarketing prevention and enforcement training program for state and local law enforcement officials.
- ◆ \$450,000 to the National White Collar Crime Center to facilitate multistate investigations of economic crimes and to coordinate the development of training curricula for state and local investigators.
- ◆ \$184,000 to the American Association of Retired Persons to seek out and develop partners and training participants from state and local law enforcement agencies, aging services providers, and volunteer groups. AARP will use these partners and participants to augment outreach and assistance to older victims and potential victims through education and training materials.
- ◆ \$78,000 to the National Fraud Information Center to collaborate with the National White Collar Crime Center on a project to expand the NFIC database and to develop training curricula for law enforcement and prosecution professionals. NFIC is operated by the National Consumers League, a leader in preventing fraud against the elderly.

killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty. In FY 1998, PSOB staff streamlined and automated the PSOB case-processing system. The office handles about 250 claims each year. The automated system has improved workflow, dramatically

*“The computer age leaves everyone vulnerable to all kinds of fraud, including telemarketing and identity fraud and health care scams.”*

—Assistant Attorney General Laurie Robinson

reduced delays in the program’s appeals process, and aided the analysis of information used in public safety officer training to prevent line-of-duty deaths and disabilities in the field.

Additionally, through the Federal Law Enforcement Defendants Assistance (FLEDA) Program, BJA provided financial support for higher education to the spouses and children of federal law enforcement officers killed or permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty.



## **IMPROVING JUSTICE SYSTEMS IN AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE COMMUNITIES**

Among the most critical assistance BJA provides is that to American Indian and Alaska Native communities. BJA grants and technical assistance projects are a vital link to federal and state resources for these often geographically isolated and historically neglected justice systems. Major BJA-funded initiatives in FY 1998 were the Tribal Strategies Against Violence (TSAV) and the Community Analysis and Planning Strategies technical assistance project.

TSAV is a federal-tribal partnership to control and prevent crime,

violence, criminal gang activities, and substance abuse in Native American communities. A primary focus of the project is the formation of centralized planning teams that represent tribal service providers (law enforcement, prosecution, education, social services, spiritual leaders, and businesses) as well as youth. Using community policing approaches, prevention education, and interventions for domestic abuse and juvenile delinquency, TSAV strengthens the tribes’ abilities to address violent crime and substance abuse in culturally appropriate and meaningful ways.

The regional Community Analysis and Planning Strategies trainings were begun by BJA in 1998 for tribal leadership and communities with large portions of diverse Native American populations. Spearheaded by Fox Valley Technical College in Appleton, Wisconsin, these 4-day executive-level trainings assist tribal jurisdictions as they develop a comprehensive model for identifying crime risk and assessing its impact.

Despite their high crime rate and high criminal justice system involvement compared with non-native youth, Alaska Native youth have few prevention and early intervention services, particularly in rural communities. To meet this need, BJA funded the Alaska Native Justice Center (ANJC) to establish pilot youth courts in two rural communities. The center will train and give technical assistance to other rural communities based on the experience of the pilot programs and promote the establishment of similar court programs for nonviolent first-time juvenile offenders in other rural Alaskan communities. A second pilot project in the Alaskan courts

*“We must work to ensure that our programs have the flexibility necessary to accommodate tribal traditions and to meet circumstances unique to Indian Country.”*

—Attorney General Janet Reno

offered the guidance of cultural navigators to individuals encountering the criminal justice system. These specially trained service providers are fluent in native languages and knowledgeable about native culture; legal services; court procedures; and employment, educational, and social service opportunities.

In FY 1998, the Department of Justice invited five Alaska Native advisers to brief DOJ staff on Alaska Native cultural history and contemporary criminal justice problems. The event included a video teleconference question-and-answer session with the Attorney General and tribal leaders. In preparation for the meeting, BJA staff visited numerous isolated villages in Alaska and reported to the Alaska State Attorney General and Cabinet on the justice needs of those areas. A followup survey was prepared and sent to localities to gather suggestions for next steps.

In addition, plans were set in motion in FY 1998 to establish an Alaska Native technical assistance center in partnership with the University of Alaska at Anchorage. Through this center, rural villages will receive assistance in identifying and assessing local crime problems. Representatives of selected villages will receive training at the center and then serve as technical assistance staff for other villages. By the end of 3 years, it is hoped that approximately 50 villages will have received assistance from center-trained representatives. A database will be assembled of grant funding and other resources in the state, and the University of Alaska will provide assistance in program assessment and other areas.

In Petaluma, California, BJA assisted the National Indian Justice Center in increasing cooperation and coordination among tribal, state, and local courts by examining jurisdictional issues. The Center also provides training and technical assistance to tribal courts to establish systems of justice administration and address family, gang, and youth violence.

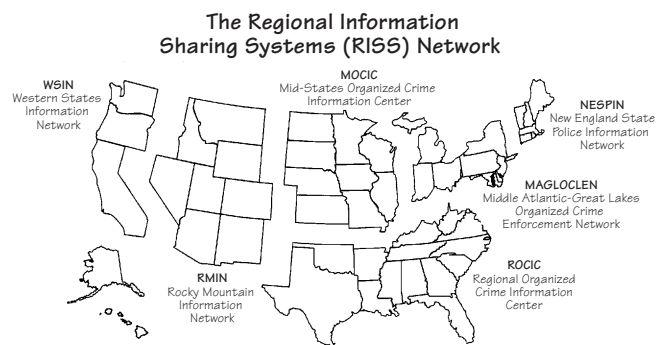
In New Mexico, the Serious and Violent Native American Youthful Offender project assesses the effect of the current Children's Code and federal statutes on accused and adjudicated Native American

youth. The project is drafting proposed amendments to the code and a template to help tribes adjust their own codes to correspond with the full faith and credit provisions between the state of New Mexico and tribes in the state.



## TECHNOLOGY: USING 21ST CENTURY TOOLS

Recent technological breakthroughs have had a dramatic impact on the criminal justice system. Professionals working in law enforcement, prosecution and public defense, the courts, and the corrections system have all benefited from technology's power to make the justice system more efficient and responsive and to link agencies historically separated by jurisdictional and geographical boundaries. BJA's substantial FY 1998 investment in technology sought to make these new tools and integrated information systems accessible to more criminal justice practitioners, particularly in rural communities.



From 1986 to 1997, the Regional Information Sharing Systems helped law enforcement officials make more than 76,000 arrests, seize illegal narcotics worth more than \$10 billion, and take possession of property controlled by Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) valued at \$21 million. The six RISS centers focus on multijurisdictional narcotics trafficking, violent crime, criminal gang activities, and organized crime. RISS members cover the full spectrum of federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. During FY 1998, these

agencies received a major technological boost with the secure electronic networking of all six RISS centers. RISS information management systems now connect seamlessly to one another on a secure intranet. This has established RISS as a true national criminal intelligence network and marks a new level of intergovernmental cooperation. In 1998 BJA also began work on securing direct access to the RISS network for all member agencies.

The RISS centers continued their pioneering collaboration with the FBI to share information critical to multijurisdictional criminal investigations. The RISS–FBI Memorandum of Understanding represents the first time a federal investigative agency at

*“Access to accurate and timely information about those who come into contact with the justice system is paramount to the swift and fair administration of justice.”*

—Bureau of Justice Assistance Director Nancy E. Gist

the national level has taken a policy position on RISS participation and partnership. The FBI, as a matter of policy, now regularly participates in the activities of each RISS center and has made the FBI’s criminal indices and databases available to RISS member agencies. Similar partnerships are being discussed between the RISS program and other federal agencies. FY 1998 also brought the initiation of RISSGANG, a national gang information database system available to RISS members and nonmember agencies.

BJA also continued its collaboration with the FBI to administer the State Identification Systems Formula Grant Fund. Through this fund, BJA supports the process of developing, upgrading, and updating state computerized information systems that are compatible with the FBI’s National Crime Information Center. SIS grants are also used to develop states’

capacity to analyze DNA in ways compatible with the FBI’s Combined DNA Index System and to automate state fingerprint identification systems and make them capable of integration into the FBI’s Automated Fingerprint Identification System.

Another major information management project funded by BJA in FY 1998 was the National Training and Technical Assistance Program administered by the SEARCH Group. This nationwide initiative provides free assistance to state and local criminal justice agencies seeking to develop, operate, improve, or integrate their information systems. For nonautomated justice agencies, the program helped build state-of-the-art information systems that could improve these agencies’ operations and link them for the first time to state and national information networks. For agencies already using computerized information systems, the project focused on integrating their systems and developing a systemwide tool for sharing information.

Moreover, BJA funded a series of information management symposiums, conducted by SEARCH, for three groups of criminal justice professionals in FY 1998: executive decisionmakers, middle managers, and technology specialists. The symposiums covered a variety of issues related to sharing information through information systems, with a special emphasis on training multidisciplinary teams representing, for example, the judiciary, State Administrative Agencies, law enforcement, probation, and parole. In some cases, such teams received immediate technical assistance that helped their jurisdiction create a management strategy, plans for information sharing, and performance measures by which to guide their project’s implementation.

SEARCH also worked with the Conference of State Court Administrators, the National Association for Court Management, and the National Center for State Courts to offer court-specific technical expertise on information system management for courts and related justice agencies. BJA cosponsored the

formation of SEARCH's National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics to foster improved and integrated court technology nationwide, under the aegis of the National Task Force on Court Automation and Integration.

Since January 1998, SEARCH has received more than 65 inquiries regarding court systems technical assistance and distributed hundreds of copies of the bulletin *Court Automation and Integration* to courts nationwide. The Eighth Judicial District in Gainesville, Florida, for example, requested help to integrate six county judicial information systems and to ensure that local facilities could support the project's technological requirements. BJA has also

***“If we are going to reduce crime once and for all, we must give law enforcement the 21st century tools and technology they need to do the job.”***

—Vice President Al Gore

helped integrate court information systems in Harris County, Texas, connecting the court and judges to local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors. Courts there now have the ability to provide all docket information on a given case to a judge within an hour.

BJA initiated and supported other programs in 1998 involving new technologies. In partnership with NIJ, BJA funded a geomapping and crime-fighting program in the Atlanta area, as well as a project to achieve systemwide integration and design for law enforcement communications and information analysis.

Through the Institute of Investigative Technology (IIT), BJA trains law enforcement administrators, investigators, and officers in the use of specialized equipment, particularly for surveillance operations, and provides technical support through a national hotline. In FY 1998, this equipment training program

was provided in two phases. First, administrators of local law enforcement agencies were introduced to the broader issues of surveillance technology, including applicable laws, public reactions, and privacy concerns. Second, investigators and other potential users were invited to try out a wide range of surveillance equipment. Because half of Byrne formula funding is used to purchase law enforcement equipment, this training program is an important, hands-on opportunity for law enforcement personnel to examine equipment before making unnecessary or ill-advised purchases. Since early 1998, more than 525 criminal justice administrators and 835 investigators have received this training, and demand continues to exceed the program's capacity.

BJA also offered broad technology assistance in 1998 through the Center for Society, Law and Justice at the University of New Orleans. Criminal justice administrators and operations staff were given a chance to rehearse the planning, acquisition, and implementation of technological

systems that would meet their jurisdiction's information needs. In the first phase, administrative decisionmakers (wardens, prosecutors, and police chiefs) were trained to develop strategic plans for technology systems, overcome typical roadblocks to implementation, secure executive buy-in from local officials, and use partnerships to enhance planning. In the second phase, a networked computer system demonstration for agency information systems personnel showed a variety of real-life scenarios such as tracking offender supervision or coordinating hostage negotiation. The project has reached more than 200 people in nearly 30 jurisdictions.

BJA assists the National White Collar Crime Center (NWCCC) in providing a national support system for the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of multijurisdictional economic crimes. These white collar crimes include investment fraud, telemarketing fraud, boiler room operations, securities fraud, commodities fraud, and advanced-fee loan schemes.

NWCCC's mission includes providing investigative support services to assist in the fight against economic crime, operating a national training and research institute focusing on economic crime issues, and developing the center as a national resource in combating economic crime. In FY 1998, the center continued to develop and maintain a state and local law enforcement response capability for computer and other high-tech crimes. NWCCC also cohosted with BJA a major conference on economic crime, Exploring Solutions for the 21st Century. In addition, NWCCC continued to support the work of the Infotech Working Group, a planning group chaired by the DOJ Criminal Division, in the development and implementation of training on the use of computers in criminal activity.

In January 1998, the Alaska Department of Corrections invited BJA to help develop information systems to support the state's youth corrections operations. The department had a history of trouble with information systems support and wanted to undertake a careful planning effort before revising the system. BJA sponsored an intensive 2-day training for representatives from probation and parole, youth services, schools, technical information organizations, and similar agencies. The training helped the project's core oversight team clarify the department's needs, resources, and expectations for the new system.

BJA also partnered with the Criminal Justice Institute at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock in 1998 to implement a Strategic Information Technology Center. The program provides Internet access to remote law enforcement agencies and is planning a full range of technological support for rural jurisdictions, including guidance on information technology issues and a full-spectrum help desk.

## EVALUATION: A ROADMAP TO WHAT WORKS

The progress state and local criminal justice programs can achieve in reducing crime and violence is limited if we cannot measure and document why they work. Knowing why effective programs work is in fact at the heart of BJA's mission to build safer, healthier communities.

BJA supports numerous state, local, and tribal programs that are working to measure the effectiveness of their programs. Police departments, court officials, corrections agencies, and other criminal justice professionals increasingly demand good information about the improvement of justice in communities. All Byrne formula grants include the means for collecting and measuring the indicators of what is successful and what is ineffective.

One of BJA's long-term goals, to enhance evaluation capacities at state and local levels, was realized in FY 1998. Under the Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program, BJA selected 15 grantees to evaluate 85 individual Byrne-funded programs. The nomination of programs for evaluation was a joint effort among BJA, state and local criminal justice program managers, and NIJ. Those programs found to be effective were documented in BJA's *Guidelines and Criteria for the Nomination of Effective Criminal Justice Programs*. The results form the basis for BJA's new Effective Programs Monograph Series. The first publication in the series, *Improving the Nation's Criminal Justice System: Results and Findings From State and Local Evaluations*, was distributed to criminal justice practitioners in early 1998.



BJA provides evaluation assistance to grantees from a grant's outset. New grantees are partnered with professional researchers to help them focus and refocus on important goals and performance standards. With this process in place, they can approach local authorities with real data and say, "This approach works; supporting this program is to your advantage."

The BJA–NIJ National Evaluation Partnership funded 20 national evaluation projects in FY 1998, including four new initiatives that have potential national impact:

- ◆ Boston Safe Neighborhood Initiative.
- ◆ State and Local Drug Testing Initiatives.
- ◆ Statewide Implementation of Multijurisdictional Task Forces.
- ◆ National Study of Delinquency Prevention in Schools—Second Phase.

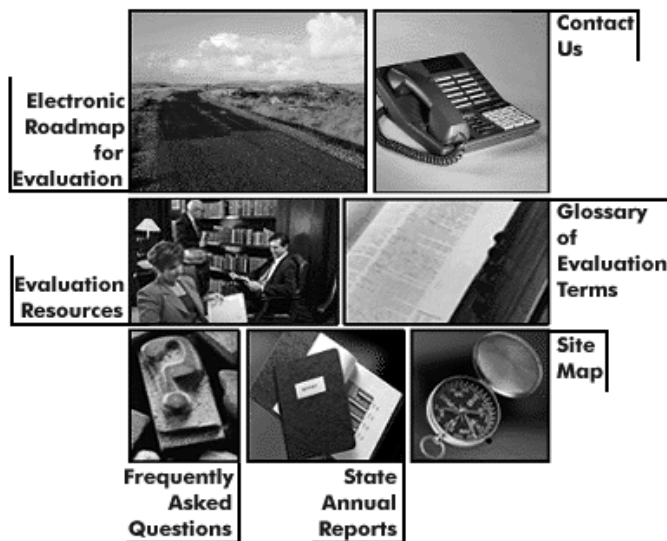
The results of the evaluations will be published and disseminated nationally.

In FY 1998, BJA brought Byrne grant administrators from around the country to Washington, D.C., to a briefing on evaluation issues, methods, and advantages. In addition, BJA supported two major conferences on evaluating task forces: a best-practices conference in Denver, Colorado, and a conference in California on documenting the accomplishments of multijurisdictional task forces. BJA sponsored a conference on evaluation and strategic planning for the U.S. territories and Pacific Rim states in early FY 1998 as well.

During the Office of Justice Programs 1998 Annual Conference on Criminal Justice Research and Evaluation, BJA sponsored 18 events and cosponsored several others. BJA-sponsored plenary sessions, panels, and workshops at the conference featured topics such as evaluating treatment programs, crime in Indian Country, safer streets for juveniles, evaluation frameworks and measures, Byrne Evaluation Partnerships, and partnerships among State Administrative Agencies (SAAs) and state Statistical Analysis Centers (SACs).

BJA also fostered significant evaluation work on issues relating to domestic violence. This effort worked to broaden current measures of evaluation beyond recidivism rates or police calls answered and include measures of quality of life for communities and victims.

## BJA Evaluation Web Site



► <http://www.bja.evaluationwebsite.org>

# APPENDIXES

BJA

F I S C A L Y E A R

1998

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

## BJA LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE AREA DESCRIPTIONS

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

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

## **BJA LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE AREA DESCRIPTIONS (continued)**

11. Programs to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.
12. Prison industry projects to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment that will enable them to acquire marketable skills and make financial payments for restitution to their victims, support their families, and support themselves in the institution.
13. Programs that identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug- and alcohol-dependent offenders.
14. Programs that provide assistance to jurors and witnesses and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.
15.
  - a. 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 forensics laboratories.
  - b. Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecutorial, court, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems).
16. Innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.
17. Programs that address the problems of drug trafficking and illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.
18. Programs that improve the criminal and juvenile justice system response to domestic and family violence, including spousal abuse, child abuse, and elder abuse.
19. Drug-control evaluation programs that state and local units of government may use to evaluate programs and projects directed at state drug-control activities.
20. Programs that provide alternatives to detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.
21. Programs to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeting street drug sales.
22. Programs for the prosecution of driving-while-intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles.

## **BJA LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE AREA DESCRIPTIONS (continued)**

23. Programs that address the need for effective bindover systems for the prosecution of violent 16- and 17-year-old juveniles in courts with jurisdiction over adults. (Certain violent crimes, including murder and felonies committed with firearms, are specified.)
24. Law enforcement and prevention programs for gangs or youth who are involved in or at risk for involvement in gangs.
25. Programs to develop or improve the capabilities of forensic laboratories to analyze DNA for identification purposes. (Funding in this area requires adherence to, or the promise to adhere to, regulations developed and disseminated by the Attorney General with the assistance of the FBI and the National Institute of Justice.)
26. Programs to develop and implement antiterrorism training and procure equipment for local law enforcement authorities.

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

## BJA GRANT AWARDS TO STATES AND U.S. TERRITORIES

### *Grant Totals and Subgrant Totals*

**Table 1: FY 1998 Byrne Formula Grant Program Awards, Total Active Subgrants, and Total Active Subgrant Awards**

States and U.S. Territories	FY 1998 Byrne Formula Grant Awards (in \$)	Total Active Subgrants	Total Active Subgrant Awards (in \$)*
ALABAMA	8,160,000	109	15,364,980
ALASKA	2,242,000	79	4,488,800
AMERICAN SAMOA	943,360	20	1,428,308
ARIZONA	8,410,000	223	20,519,260
ARKANSAS	5,313,000	143	10,907,997
CALIFORNIA	52,716,000	206	103,577,402
COLORADO	7,433,000	208	16,079,587
CONNECTICUT	6,547,000	0	0
DELAWARE	2,432,000	13	819,144
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,139,000	11	1,518,792
FLORIDA	24,505,000	528	55,213,910
GEORGIA	13,131,000	324	33,546,068
GUAM	1,477,000	5	334,500
HAWAII	3,173,000	53	3,759,626
IDAHO	3,182,000	186	9,107,601
ILLINOIS	20,384,000	274	35,727,407
INDIANA	10,690,000	357	22,864,489
IOWA	5,865,000	254	12,491,372
KANSAS	5,414,000	198	13,352,846
KENTUCKY	7,531,000	102	15,035,644
LOUISIANA	8,285,000	598	16,639,714
MAINE	3,269,000	27	6,661,494
MARYLAND	9,448,000	495	20,454,360
MASSACHUSETTS	11,096,000	0	0
MICHIGAN	16,748,000	50	11,343,370
MINNESOTA	8,780,000	225	16,727,587
MISSISSIPPI	5,646,800	95	8,911,235
MISSOURI	9,912,000	180	22,209,834
MONTANA	2,682,000	106	5,073,258
NEBRASKA	3,929,000	38	3,793,099
NEVADA	3,850,000	186	12,362,994
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3,139,000	205	10,409,293
NEW JERSEY	14,156,000	173	25,714,740
NEW MEXICO	4,028,000	102	8,166,954
NEW YORK	30,614,000	413	18,415,348
NORTH CAROLINA	13,082,000	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	2,301,000	313	5,492,243
NORTHERN MARIANAS	464,640	0	0
OHIO	19,296,000	706	38,401,105
OKLAHOMA	6,590,000	179	11,837,291

**Table 1: FY 1998 Byrne Formula Grant Program Awards, Total Active Subgrants, and Total Active Subgrant Awards (cont.)**

States and U.S. Territories	FY 1998 Byrne Formula Grant Awards (in \$)	Total Active Subgrants	Total Active Subgrant Awards (in \$)*
OREGON	6,434,000	115	9,610,254
PENNSYLVANIA	20,722,000	788	24,325,106
PUERTO RICO	7,368,000	90	18,479,247
RHODE ISLAND	2,861,000	2	101,080
SOUTH CAROLINA	7,233,000	247	15,091,093
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,445,000	68	2,264,574
TENNESSEE	9,849,000	296	18,221,506
TEXAS	32,137,000	38	32,270,006
UTAH	4,491,000	195	9,100,395
VERMONT	2,213,000	26	3,023,929
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,427,000	23	2,257,590
VIRGINIA	12,037,000	610	16,600,758
WASHINGTON	10,193,000	12	1,034,838
WEST VIRGINIA	4,209,000	0	0
WISCONSIN	9,591,000	76	10,020,691
WYOMING	2,040,000	14	3,458,826
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>504,253,800</b>	<b>9,984</b>	<b>784,611,545</b>

\*The length of state subgrants is normally 3 years. However, some can be extended. The Total Active Subgrant Awards column lists money that has been awarded for old or new subgrants still active during the FY reporting period from October 1, 1997, through September 30, 1998. Figures in this chart are based on awards reported through April 1999.

**Table 2: FY 1998 Byrne Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Total Active Grants, and Total Active Grant Awards**

States and U.S. Territories	FY 1998 Byrne Discretionary Awards (in \$)	Total Active Grants	Total Active Grant Awards (in \$)*
ALABAMA	138,250	2	1,007,802
ALASKA	1,673,938	9	3,106,120
AMERICAN SAMOA	30,000	1	30,000
ARIZONA	3,875,724	9	8,171,831
ARKANSAS	510,355	4	4,570,355
CALIFORNIA	9,332,317	43	39,991,435
COLORADO	506,406	10	5,661,217
CONNECTICUT	285,971	7	5,035,459
DELAWARE	129,791	4	2,329,791
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	12,339,784	47	27,370,592
FLORIDA	5,573,873	25	22,063,178
GEORGIA	20,892,553	12	82,004,495
GUAM	30,000	1	30,000
HAWAII	40,000	3	478,485
IDAHO	266,628	3	266,628
ILLINOIS	3,428,971	17	10,196,590
INDIANA	56,790	6	3,459,684
IOWA	90,000	5	944,851
KANSAS	40,000	5	4,149,702
KENTUCKY	2,560,412	7	2,991,287
LOUISIANA	1,905,841	7	5,104,919
MAINE	214,000	6	746,639
MARYLAND	1,885,344	16	10,021,088
MASSACHUSETTS	2,582,304	15	13,230,942
MICHIGAN	225,000	7	2,781,900
MINNESOTA	281,437	9	2,412,879
MISSISSIPPI	40,000	2	40,000
MISSOURI	5,811,047	12	14,814,177
MONTANA	213,277	8	1,234,199
NEBRASKA	40,000	3	3,006,590
NEVADA	152,479	7	3,824,603
NEW HAMPSHIRE	76,000	4	351,000
NEW JERSEY	171,392	9	2,999,431
NEW MEXICO	245,059	10	1,270,572
NEW YORK	2,639,244	18	8,032,120
NORTH CAROLINA	10,818,197	13	13,233,859
NORTH DAKOTA	144,947	3	464,947
NORTHERN MARIANAS	30,000	1	30,000
OHIO	460,795	6	866,821
OKLAHOMA	243,608	5	426,771
OREGON	202,068	5	1,476,168
PENNSYLVANIA	5,662,005	18	18,732,061
PUERTO RICO	30,000	1	30,000
RHODE ISLAND	40,000	2	76,000



**Table 2: FY 1998 Byrne Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Total Active Grants, and Total Active Grant Awards (cont.)**

States and U.S. Territories	FY 1998 Byrne Discretionary Awards (in \$)	Total Active Grants	Total Active Grant Awards (in \$)*
SOUTH CAROLINA	668,032	7	4,312,432
SOUTH DAKOTA	145,000	5	448,113
TENNESSEE	4,684,750	7	14,193,264
TEXAS	446,474	8	5,187,266
UTAH	2,138,518	5	4,878,439
VERMONT	146,000	4	371,000
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	136,097	2	136,097
VIRGINIA	7,565,370	46	21,553,223
WASHINGTON	567,556	14	5,337,826
WEST VIRGINIA	9,968,695	10	17,902,621
WISCONSIN	224,782	9	1,285,082
WYOMING	40,000	1	40,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>122,647,081**</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>404,712,551</b>

\*The Total Active Grant Awards column lists Byrne Discretionary money awarded for old or new grants still active during the FY reporting period from October 1, 1997, through September 30, 1998. Figures in this chart are based on awards reported through April 1999.

\*\*This number represents \$46.5 million appropriated for Byrne Discretionary plus funds from other Office of Justice Programs, bureaus, other federal agencies, and trust funds.

**Table 3: FY 1998 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States, U.S. Territories, and Purpose Areas**

States and U.S. Territories	Purpose 1 Demand Reduction	Purpose 2 Task Forces	Purpose 3 Eradication	Purpose 4 Crime Prevention	Purpose 5 Property Crime	Purpose 6 Organized White Collar Crime	Purpose 7A Police Operations
ALABAMA	0	5,805,465	0	85,000	0	0	0
ALASKA	69,572	1,262,331	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	6,651,447	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	3,930,777	0	113,718	0	0	118,875
CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	78,218	1,823,980	0	339,189	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	343,330	2,679,683	47,238	2,351,009	27,051	279,345	135,779
GEORGIA	450,885	8,484,683	0	0	0	0	0
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	233,575	67,500	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	389,137	501,885	0	129,458	0	0	293,304
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	4,028	223,336	0	0	0	0	0
IOWA	0	2,881,573	0	206,535	0	0	0
KANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	0	771,944	41,560	33,741	0	0	824,656
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	12,750	228,308	0	30,000	0	0	7,361
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	3,833,722	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	18,160	1,750,949	0	19,667	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	1,940,918	0	32,388	0	0	120,796
NEW HAMPSHIRE	60,000	1,364,195	0	101,170	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	5,320,524	0	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	0	839,217	0	33,272	0	0	99,835
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	0	0	0	356,066	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OREGON	0	1,086,000	0	92,089	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	174,511	1,436,577	0	1,886,687	0	0	206,084
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	0	2,737,853	0	252,924	0	0	0
TEXAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	0	1,776,176	0	0	0	150,000	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	130,970	0	1,947,036	0	0	389,985
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,600,591</b>	<b>57,696,088</b>	<b>156,298</b>	<b>8,009,949</b>	<b>27,051</b>	<b>429,345</b>	<b>2,196,675</b>

**Table 3: FY 1998 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States, U.S. Territories, and Purpose Areas (cont.)**

States and U.S. Territories	Purpose 7B Anti-Terrorism	Purpose 8 Career Criminal	Purpose 9 Financial Investigations	Purpose 10 Court Programs	Purpose 11 Corrections Program	Purpose 12 Prison Industry	Purpose 13 Treatment
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0	344,828	0	0
ALASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	106,079	0	0	187,676	0	0
CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	0	46,821	0	0	0	0	2,099,220
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	377,206	54,000	0	404,313	4,615,096	47,612	2,938,263
GEORGIA	0	0	215,000	46,930	243,023	0	830,745
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	0	0	0	0	760,787	0	0
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0	0	608,841	0	0
IOWA	0	0	0	0	1,146,799	0	329,517
KANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	0	83,930	18,691	387,324	106,460	0	70,400
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	0	0	0	0	199,726	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	0	0	0	80,745	78,931	0	25,399
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	68,253	0	462,736
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	0	0	0	782,913	0	0
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	85,958	235,224	0	58,320
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	0	0	0	72,020	413,340	0	0
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OREGON	0	0	0	0	859,390	0	140,886
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	284,414	0	0	409,753
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	0	0	0	132,345	45,000	79,831	0
TEXAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	0	0	0	146,222	430,787	0	210,791
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	636,887	0	700,900
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>377,206</b>	<b>290,830</b>	<b>233,691</b>	<b>1,640,271</b>	<b>11,763,961</b>	<b>127,443</b>	<b>8,276,930</b>

**Table 3: FY 1998 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States, U.S. Territories, and Purpose Areas (cont.)**

States and U.S. Territories	Purpose 14 Victim/Witness Assistance	Purpose 15A Improved Technology	Purpose 15B Innovative Drug Programs	Purpose 16 Information Systems	Purpose 17 Public Housing	Purpose 18 Domestic Violence	Purpose 19 Evaluation
ALABAMA	0	416,000	433,368	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	0	0	110,450	0	0	20,686	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	336,283	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	0	0	265,650	0	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	0	192,037	0	0	0	0	260,000
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	0	1,506,635	2,656,727	730,054	0	466,996	146,498
GEORGIA	0	379,492	170,195	0	0	0	0
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	99,895	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	6,484	0	159,100	302,100	0	0	21,637
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOWA	0	0	205,871	0	0	120,166	57,975
KANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	108,000	0	554,501	200,000	0	0	0
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	0	0	0	0	0	37,500	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	17,243	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	11,437	76,443	0	0	0	34,167	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	62,947	0	0	0	104,621	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	370,288	200,000	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	63,861	613,218	54,394	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	19,631	3,600	116,850	0	0	186,158	0
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	600,471	0	0	0	0	0	79,933
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OREGON	0	145,050	858,250	228,367	0	607,626	171,865
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	0	729,145	1,026,956	0	0	207,639	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	854,128	0	356,906	0	0	317,528	0
TEXAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	0	285,500	112,535	242,878	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	0	221,929	0	0	0	24,898
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,717,289</b>	<b>4,230,998</b>	<b>8,398,789</b>	<b>1,757,793</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,103,087</b>	<b>762,806</b>

**Table 3: FY 1998 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States, U.S. Territories, and Purpose Areas (cont.)**

States and U.S. Territories	Purpose 20 Detention Alternatives	Purpose 21 Street Sales	Purpose 22 DUI	Purpose 23 Violent Juvenile Prosecution	Purpose 24 Gang Control	Purpose 25 DNA Testing	Purpose 26 Habeas Corpus Litigation
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALASKA	165,068	91,467	0	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	37,434	0	0	0	0	0	0
CALIFORNIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COLORADO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	40,488	804,436	152,614	0	423,933	0	0
GEORGIA	164,651	0	0	0	0	504,265	504,265
GUAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	222,715	0	7,843	0	0	30,000	30,000
ILLINOIS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
INDIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IOWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	128,862	0	0	0	56,314	0	0
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	121,409	0	0	92,089	31,427	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA	224,150	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	276,692	0	0	0	395,240	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	252,510	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW YORK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA	12,204	0	0	0	12,717	0	0
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	63,561	0	0	0	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OREGON	40,000	0	0	0	733,326	40,976	40,976
PENNSYLVANIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	280,789	52,000	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	0	0	0	0	316,083	0	0
TEXAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	403,699	0	0	0	419,236	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	1,954,940	313,201	0	296,574	0	0
WASHINGTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,434,232</b>	<b>2,902,843</b>	<b>473,658</b>	<b>92,089</b>	<b>2,684,850</b>	<b>575,241</b>	<b>575,241</b>

**Table 3: FY 1998 Byrne Formula Subgrant Totals, by States, U.S. Territories, and Purpose Areas (cont.)**

States and U.S. Territories	Administration	Total Grant Award	Total in Sub Award	Total in Development
ALABAMA	0	8,160,000	7,084,661	1,075,339
ALASKA	0	2,242,000	1,719,574	522,426
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	943,360	0	943,360
ARIZONA	841,000	8,410,000	7,828,730	581,270
ARKANSAS	324,400	5,313,000	5,084,609	228,391
CALIFORNIA	0	52,716,000	0	52,716,000
COLORADO	0	7,433,000	4,839,465	2,593,535
CONNECTICUT	0	6,547,000	0	6,547,000
DELAWARE	0	2,432,000	0	2,432,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	2,139,000	0	2,139,000
FLORIDA	545,183	24,505,000	21,773,489	2,731,511
GEORGIA	0	13,131,000	11,994,134	1,136,866
GUAM	0	1,477,000	0	1,329,300
HAWAII	0	3,173,000	400,970	2,454,730
IDAHO	327,550	3,182,000	3,182,000	0
ILLINOIS	0	20,384,000	0	20,384,000
INDIANA	0	10,690,000	836,205	9,853,795
IOWA	0	5,865,000	4,948,436	916,564
KANSAS	0	5,414,000	0	5,414,000
KENTUCKY	0	7,531,000	0	7,531,000
LOUISIANA	106,148	8,285,000	3,492,531	4,792,469
MAINE	0	3,269,000	0	3,269,000
MARYLAND	0	9,448,000	760,570	8,687,430
MASSACHUSETTS	0	11,096,000	0	9,986,400
MICHIGAN	0	16,748,000	0	16,748,000
MINNESOTA	0	8,780,000	0	8,780,000
MISSISSIPPI	0	5,646,800	3,850,965	1,795,835
MISSOURI	0	9,912,000	0	9,912,000
MONTANA	0	2,682,000	2,320,048	361,952
NEBRASKA	0	3,929,000	0	3,929,000
NEVADA	192,500	3,850,000	3,657,091	192,909
NEW HAMPSHIRE	125,000	3,139,000	2,473,163	665,837
NEW JERSEY	0	14,156,000	6,834,910	7,321,090
NEW MEXICO	0	4,028,000	0	4,028,000
NEW YORK	0	30,614,000	0	30,614,000
NORTH CAROLINA	0	13,082,000	0	13,082,000
NORTH DAKOTA	230,100	2,301,000	1,933,086	367,914
NORTHERN MARIANAS	0	464,640	0	464,640
OHIO	0	19,296,000	1,585,391	17,710,609
OKLAHOMA	0	6,590,000	0	6,590,000
OREGON	350,000	6,434,000	5,394,801	1,039,199
PENNSYLVANIA	0	20,722,000	0	20,722,000
PUERTO RICO	0	7,368,000	0	7,368,000
RHODE ISLAND	0	2,861,000	0	2,861,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	361,650	7,233,000	7,056,205	176,795
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	2,445,000	0	2,445,000
TENNESSEE	0	9,849,000	5,092,598	4,756,402
TEXAS	0	32,137,000	0	32,137,000
UTAH	94,450	4,491,000	4,272,274	218,726
VERMONT	0	2,213,000	0	1,991,700
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	1,427,000	0	1,427,000
VIRGINIA	0	12,037,000	6,617,320	5,419,680
WASHINGTON	0	10,193,000	0	10,193,000
WEST VIRGINIA	0	4,209,000	0	4,209,000
WISCONSIN	0	9,591,000	0	9,591,000
WYOMING	0	2,040,000	0	2,040,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,497,981</b>	<b>504,253,800</b>	<b>125,033,226</b>	<b>377,424,674</b>

**Table 4: FY 1998 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding**

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
<b>ALABAMA</b>		
Montgomery	Alabama Watch Your Car	138,250
<b>Total</b>		<b>138,250</b>
<b>ALASKA</b>		
Anchorage	Rural Youth Court Pilot Project	500,000
Juneau	Management Information & Reporting System	1,073,938
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	100,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,673,938</b>
<b>AMERICAN SAMOA</b>		
Pago Pago	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	30,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,000</b>
<b>ARIZONA</b>		
Phoenix	Communications Infrastructure Improvements for the Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN)	253,706
	DRUGFIRE Equipment Program	133,026
	Rocky Mountain Information Network (RMIN)	3,268,174
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	70,818
Tucson	Strategies to Address Issues Presented by Juveniles Charged as Adults	150,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,875,724</b>
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		
Little Rock	Prosecutor's Pre-Charging Diversion Program	20,355
	Rural Law Enforcement Technical Assistance Enhancement Project	450,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>510,355</b>
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		
Hanford	Closed-Circuit Television and Videotaping of Child Victim Interviews	53,421
Inglewood	DARE + PLUS Replication Project	439,805
	Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)	1,750,000
Los Angeles	<i>It Ain't Love</i> Distribution and Outreach	185,000
Petaluma	Improving the Interaction Among Tribal, State, and Federal Courts	55,000
Sacramento	Evaluation of California's Byrne-funded Operation Revitalization Program	132,500
	Information Systems Automation and Integration Technical Assistance to State Courts	479,069
	Operational Systems Support—Technical Assistance and Training	1,000,000
	Planning for Integrated Justice Information Systems	399,655
	State and Local Law Enforcement Equipment Procurement Program	316,340
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	100,000
	Western States Information Network (WSIN)	3,753,942
	Western States Information Network (WSIN) Communications Infrastructure Enhancements	367,938
San Francisco	BJA FY97, FY98, FY99 Annual Report	200,000
San Jose	Closed-Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	99,647
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,332,317</b>
<b>COLORADO</b>		
Denver	Colorado 1122 Law Enforcement Equipment Procurement Project	200,000
	Evaluation of Colorado Department of Corrections Therapeutic Community for Sex Offenders	150,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	56,406
Englewood	Closed-Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	100,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>506,406</b>
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>		
Hartford	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
Middletown	Connecticut Watch Your Car	137,971
	DRUGFIRE Equipment Program	108,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>285,971</b>

**Table 4: FY 1998 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (cont.)**

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
<b>DELAWARE</b>		
Wilmington	Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program	89,791
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>129,791</b>
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>		
	1998 Regional Partnership Conference and National Partnership Conference	284,343
	Assessment and Enhancement of Indigent Defense Services	250,000
	Building Blocks for Youth	100,000
	Center for Community Corrections: Education of Legislators and Others on the Benefits of Community Corrections	50,000
	Computer Crime Project	250,000
	Continuation of Design and Delivery of Technical Assistance to Justice Department CCP Sites	255,560
	The Cost Implications of Sex Offender Registries and Community Notification Systems	61,799
	District of Columbia Courts Operations Support Initiative	1,100,000
	Economic Remedies/Managed Care Project	180,000
	Health Care Fraud Prosecution Program	350,000
	National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign	4,630,000
	National Guns-First Training Program	149,951
	National Neighborhood Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Program	1,000,000
	One Church-One Inmate Project	225,000
	Outreach to New Americans	275,000
	Pretrial Justice Institute Development	111,764
	Program Design and Dispositional Advocacy for Juveniles "Automatically" Transferred to (Adult) Criminal Courts	199,439
	Promoting Innovation in Traditional Prosecutorial Settings (Phase II)	215,488
	Promoting Prosecutorial Innovations	29,431
	Sex Offender Community Registration and Notification Laws: Problem Avoidance and Barriers to Implementation	72,263
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
	Statewide Community Initiative	399,151
	Technical Assistance Project on Racial Disparity & Sentencing Advocacy Issues	179,823
	Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement Project	1,446,432
	Telemarketing Fraud: Prevention and Education	184,340
	Tribal Strategies Against Violence	300,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,339,784</b>
<b>FLORIDA</b>		
Clearwater	Closed-Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	54,900
Tallahassee	Anti-Terrorism Training Project for CenTF	2,000,000
	Assessing the Administration of Florida's Byrne Memorial Formula Grant Program	146,498
	Center for Task Force Training (CenTF) Program	450,000
	DRUGFIRE Equipment Program	112,629
	Grants Management Training Program	1,589,846
	Information Technology Support to the RISS Centers for Operation and Enhancement of the RISS Secure Intranet	230,000
	Management Performance Analysis, Technical Training, and Policy Research for the National White Collar Crime Center	120,000
	Organized Crime Narcotics Trafficking Enforcement Program Technical Training and Policy Research	100,000
	Regional Information Sharing System (RISS)—Program Performance Management Assessment and Operations Analysis	670,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	100,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,573,873</b>



**Table 4: FY 1998 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (cont.)**

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
<b>GEORGIA</b>		
Atlanta	Atlanta Comprehensive Homicide Initiative	74,605
	Closed-Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	59,500
	Fiscal Year 1998 Establishing and Expanding Boys and Girls Clubs of America	20,000,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	83,884
Kennesaw	Greater Atlanta Data Center	674,564
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,892,553</b>
<b>GUAM</b>		
Guam Main Facility	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	30,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,000</b>
<b>HAWAII</b>		
Honolulu	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,000</b>
<b>IDAHO</b>		
Meridian	DRUGFIRE Equipment Program	36,000
	State and Local Enforcement Equipment Procurement Program	190,628
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>266,628</b>
<b>ILLINOIS</b>		
Champaign	Infotech Working Group Initiative	2,342,300
	Citizen Visitation Program	100,673
	Cook County Boot Camp	200,000
	Expanded Violence Intervention Program	399,998
	Project GRAND (Grassroots Residents Against Neighborhood Destruction)	250,000
Chicago	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	100,000
	DRUGFIRE Equipment Program	36,000
Highland Park		
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,428,971</b>
<b>INDIANA</b>		
Indianapolis	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	56,790
<b>Total</b>		<b>56,790</b>
<b>IOWA</b>		
Des Moines	Evaluation of Polk County, Iowa Drug Court	50,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>90,000</b>
<b>KANSAS</b>		
Topeka	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,000</b>
<b>KENTUCKY</b>		
Frankfort	DRUGFIRE Equipment Program	185,000
	Expanded Community Supervision Program	1,960,737
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
Lexington	Survey & Analysis of State Information Systems	125,000
	Understanding and Implementing Effective Offender Supervision Practices and Programming	249,675
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,560,412</b>
<b>LOUISIANA</b>		
Baton Rouge	DRUGFIRE Equipment Program	180,000
	State and Local Training and Educational Assistance Program	67,106
New Orleans	Managing Law Enforcement Technologies	883,735
	Project Return: From Prison to Community	775,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,905,841</b>

**Table 4: FY 1998 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (cont.)**

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
<b>MAINE</b>		
Augusta	Maine Department of the Attorney General's Civil Rights Team Project	174,000
Portland	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>214,000</b>
<b>MARYLAND</b>		
Baltimore	Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program: Training and Technical Assistance	706,833
	Private Sector Prison Industries Enhancement Program: A Technical Assistance Proposal	499,986
Emmitsburg	National Fire Service Survivors' Support Program	403,055
Lanham	Development of Performance-Based Standards for Community Corrections	65,000
Towson	Evaluation of Maryland HotSpots Communities Grant Program	149,987
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	60,483
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,885,344</b>
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		
Boston	Evaluation of Essex County District Attorney's Media Literacy Project	76,000
	Massachusetts Watch Your Car	150,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	56,304
Framingham	New England State Police Information Network	2,300,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,582,304</b>
<b>MICHIGAN</b>		
Detroit	Government Working in Partnership with Communities	20,000
Lansing	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	100,000
Suttons Bay	Tribal Strategies Against Violence	105,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>225,000</b>
<b>MINNESOTA</b>		
St. Paul	Closed-Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	100,000
	Minnesota Watch Your Car	125,711
	State and Local Training Education Assistance Program	55,726
<b>Total</b>		<b>281,437</b>
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		
Jackson	DRUGFIRE Equipment Program	0
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,000</b>
<b>MISSOURI</b>		
Camdenton	National Outreach Programs for Care of Law Enforcement Surviving Families	524,350
	Technical Assistance and Outreach to Law Enforcement Agencies: Line of Duty Death	269,690
Jefferson City	Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center (MOCIC)	2,500,000
	Mid-States Organized Crime Information Center (MOCIC)— Information Technology Support to the RISS Program	2,412,480
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	66,127
Kansas City	DRUGFIRE Equipment Program	38,400
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,811,047</b>
<b>MONTANA</b>		
Helena	Drugfire Equipment Program	36,000
	Multi-State Evaluation of Detention Alternative Projects	25,471
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	46,806
Poplar	Tribal Strategies Against Violence (TSAV)	105,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>213,277</b>
<b>NEBRASKA</b>		
Lincoln	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,000</b>

**Table 4: FY 1998 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (cont.)**

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
<b>NEVADA</b>		
Carson City	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	47,479
Owyhee	Tribal Strategies Against Violence	105,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>152,479</b>
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>		
Concord	DRUGFIRE Equipment Program	36,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>76,000</b>
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		
Newark	Closed-Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	100,000
Trenton	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	71,392
<b>Total</b>		<b>171,392</b>
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		
Dulce	Creation of an Inter-Apache Conference of Tribal Courts	42,177
Santa Fe	Serious and Violent Native American Youthful Offender Project	150,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	52,882
<b>Total</b>		<b>245,059</b>
<b>NEW YORK</b>		
Albany	Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program	149,711
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	100,000
New York	Assistance to Indigent Defense: Strengthening Defender Management	686,000
	Closed-Circuit Televising of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	77,076
	Community Impact Panels	99,115
	Community Justice Assistance Center	531,965
	Impact of Victims' Rights Legislation on the Criminal Justice System	97,850
	Neighborhood Drug Crisis	100,000
	Red Hook Community Justice Center	797,527
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,639,244</b>
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
Bunn	Bunn Residents Organized Against Drugs	60,000
Raleigh	Automated Magistrate System	396,702
	Criminal Justice Information Network	6,000,000
	Developmental Analysis of Juvenile Day Treatment Centers	37,536
	New Strategy for Improving Case Processing in Non-Urban Prosecutors Offices in North Carolina	56,381
	State and Local Law Enforcement Equipment Procurement Program	188,272
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	79,306
	Statewide Magistrate System	4,000,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>10,818,197</b>
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		
Belcourt	Project New Dawn (Osh-kii-bi-da-bin)	104,947
Bismarck	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>144,947</b>
<b>NORTHERN MARIANAS</b>		
Saipan	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	30,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,000</b>
<b>OHIO</b>		
Columbus	Closed-Circuit Televising and Videotaping of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	90,300
	Evaluation of Four Byrne-funded Projects in Mahoning County, Ohio	74,591
	Solicitation for the State and Local Enforcement Procurement Program	200,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	95,904
<b>Total</b>		<b>460,795</b>

**Table 4: FY 1998 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (cont.)**

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		
Ada	Tribal Strategies Against Violence	105,000
Oklahoma City	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	51,054
Tahlequah	Closed-Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	87,554
<b>Total</b>		<b>243,608</b>
<b>OREGON</b>		
Salem	Evaluation of Byrne-funded Juvenile Violence Prevention Programs	150,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	52,068
<b>Total</b>		<b>202,068</b>
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		
Harrisburg	Evaluation of Pennsylvania's Drug Courts and Alternative Sanctions	100,000
	Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLN) Communications Infrastructure Improvement	367,938
	Middle Atlantic-Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network (MAGLOCLN)	3,753,942
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	92,260
Philadelphia	Coordinating CCP Technical Assistance	300,788
	Developing Performance Measures and Review Impact: Open Solicitation Assistance	699,036
	Justice Enhanced Information System Feasibility Study	98,041
Wynnewood	National Town Watch Crime and Drug Prevention Campaign—National Night Out 1998	250,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,662,005</b>
<b>PUERTO RICO</b>		
San Juan	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	30,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,000</b>
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>		
Providence	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,000</b>
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		
Columbia	South Carolina Watch Your Car	115,750
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	52,282
Sumter	Santee-Lynches Multi-Jurisdictional Community Oriented Policing	500,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>668,032</b>
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>		
Pierre	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
Rosebud	Tribal Strategies Against Violence	105,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>145,000</b>
<b>TENNESSEE</b>		
Nashville	Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC)	3,753,942
	Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC) Communications Infrastructure Enhancements	867,938
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	62,870
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,684,750</b>
<b>TEXAS</b>		
Austin	DRUGFIRE Equipment Program	264,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	100,000
Belton	Closed Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	82,474
<b>Total</b>		<b>446,474</b>
<b>UTAH</b>		
Murray	Strategic Planning for Security for the Salt Lake Olympic Winter Games in 2002	2,000,000
Salt Lake City	Evaluation of Byrne-funded Grant Programs in Utah (Jail Diversion, Juvenile Drug Court, and Sex Offender Treatment)	99,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	39,518
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,138,518</b>

**Table 4: FY 1998 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (cont.)**

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
<b>VERMONT</b>		
Burlington	Community Support Program	70,000
Waterbury	DRUGFIRE Equipment Program	36,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>146,000</b>
<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>		
St. Thomas	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	30,000
	Virgin Islands Watch Your Car	106,097
<b>Total</b>		<b>136,097</b>
<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
Alexandria	Clandestine and Methamphetamine Laboratory Enforcement, Training, and Technical Assistance Program	188,899
	Developing a New Prosecutor's Deskbook	150,000
	Development of Caseload Standards for Prosecutors	150,000
	DNA Legal Assistance Unit	125,000
	Firearms Interdiction & Investigation Technical Assistance Project	249,998
	Home Improvement Fraud Against Seniors	150,000
	IACP 1998 Summit on Hate Crimes	179,725
	IACP National Law Enforcement Policy Center	150,000
	Model Programs for Prosecutor's Responses to Drug Cases	185,000
	National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws	900,000
	Operation Cooperation: Developing Guidelines for Security and Law Enforcement Partnerships	74,985
	Operation Fraudstop: A Partnership to Reduce Telemarketing Fraud and Assist Victims	187,756
	Police Facility Design Guidelines	120,000
	Program Expansion and Maintenance: The Triad Concept to Reduce the Criminal Victimization of the Elderly	450,000
	Prosecutors Respond to Hate Crimes	200,000
	Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement: A Prosecutor's Response Project	900,004
	Training Local Law Enforcement Officers in Anti-Drug Activities Involving Illegal Aliens	174,998
Arlington	Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force Training (MATF) Project	2,000,000
Chesapeake	Closed-Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	6,643
Richmond	Closed-Circuit Televising of Child Victim Testimony Technical Assistance and Evaluation Project	137,230
	Modernization of Homicide Investigation Through Computer Technology	118,400
	State and Local Law Enforcement Equipment Procurement Program	200,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	57,046
Vienna	Training and Technical Support for the Model Clandestine Drug Laboratory Enforcement Program (Phase IV)	249,971
Williamsburg	Community-Focused Courts Development Initiative: Implementation Phase—Mobilizing the State Court Leadership	109,876
	Trial Court Performance Standards: Coordination Efforts	149,839
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,565,370</b>
<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
Olympia	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	61,518
	Washington Counter Drug Program	200,000
Seattle	Nationwide Training—Investigation of Child Abduction Murder	201,038
Tacoma	Tribal Strategies Against Violence	105,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>567,556</b>

**Table 4: FY 1998 Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Program Descriptions, and Funding (cont.)**

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
Charleston	National White Collar Crime Center (NWCCC)	5,230,000
	National White Collar Crime Center (NWCCC) Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement Task Force	450,000
South Charleston	National White Collar Crime Center National CyberCrime Training Partnership	4,000,000
	National White Collar Crime Center Partnership with the National Fraud Information Center	77,792
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
	DRUGFIRE Equipment Program	50,535
	State and Local Law Enforcement Equipment Procurement Program	120,368
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,968,695</b>
<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
La Crosse	The Challenge for Effective Community Corrections	25,000
Madison	Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program	150,000
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	49,782
<b>Total</b>		<b>224,782</b>
<b>WYOMING</b>		
Cheyenne	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	40,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>40,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>122,647,081</b>

**Table 5: FY 1998 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, by Legislative Purpose Areas**

State	Purpose 1A Law Enforcement Hiring	Purpose 1B Law Enforcement Overtime	Purpose 1C Equipment and Technology	Purpose 2 Crime Prevention	Purpose 3 Security Measures
ALABAMA	362,768	588,367	4,904,550	82,622	62,834
ALASKA	0	155,255	420,319	25,582	1,000
ARIZONA	1,348,981	153,998	3,556,868	799,308	0
ARKANSAS	69,222	422,738	2,442,694	27,029	36,196
CALIFORNIA	11,736,038	6,507,391	30,599,520	6,066,447	2,049,051
COLORADO	243,136	11,491	2,928,460	160,594	8,500
CONNECTICUT	50,160	905,485	1,587,299	427,071	60,000
DELAWARE	0	0	974,571	198,671	516,800
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	0	0	737,721	2,214,056	0
FLORIDA	3,256,359	4,879,322	22,207,287	5,487,253	1,218,028
GEORGIA	183,179	2,853,551	6,808,134	721,069	306,938
HAWAII	244,548	193,400	547,967	226,586	0
IDAHO	75,062	73,081	683,842	16,813	14,885
ILLINOIS	317,818	597,993	23,667,290	2,490,815	303,398
INDIANA	68,000	533,663	4,448,047	236,121	50,000
IOWA	133,979	296,636	1,284,949	69,122	80,125
KANSAS	14,990	460,459	1,836,720	20,000	27,768
KENTUCKY	149,203	217,457	3,031,902	65,860	6,000
LOUISIANA	400,431	3,092,895	5,481,536	74,180	235,331
MAINE	50,000	109,800	564,198	0	17,847
MARYLAND	1,273,770	545,915	4,983,120	4,121,859	27,820
MASSACHUSETTS	5,727,070	1,826,735	7,968,591	2,003,068	310,005
MICHIGAN	558,159	622,388	12,921,242	774,339	105,821
MINNESOTA	780,345	672,588	1,417,115	287,446	17,025
MISSISSIPPI	69,846	549,938	1,821,828	112,547	90,547
MISSOURI	73,282	483,727	2,016,205	5,270,991	1,913
MONTANA	134,209	154,893	480,030	86,363	44,357
NEBRASKA	0	111,576	1,175,555	0	0
NEVADA	180,651	25,212	1,202,456	70,000	280,265
NEW HAMPSHIRE	30,000	36,336	793,920	0	2,123
NEW JERSEY	748,983	2,350,754	6,810,120	77,070	24,860
NEW MEXICO	30,399	115,191	2,569,029	483,955	12,738
NEW YORK	21,486,825	6,662,154	3,585,976	1,339,032	1,870,970
NORTH CAROLINA	931,011	237,791	8,344,379	605,365	78,131
NORTH DAKOTA	66,600	77,268	834,919	8,000	5,000
OHIO	65,421	645,232	9,102,929	2,056,384	108,712
OKLAHOMA	104,986	21,370	3,226,350	820,002	254,561
OREGON	544,368	697,443	1,488,175	132,513	22,132
PENNSYLVANIA	882,245	2,431,275	5,778,522	631,242	416,500
RHODE ISLAND	0	145,086	874,062	4,306	46,412
SOUTH CAROLINA	519,184	626,845	7,540,778	175,000	21,422
SOUTH DAKOTA	199,443	89,078	749,489	0	0
TENNESSEE	484,561	928,888	5,619,455	650,000	513,976
TEXAS	2,162,975	2,843,334	22,697,448	1,443,494	29,114
UTAH	156,137	70,723	988,992	42,849	0
VERMONT	7,000	99,921	410,750	159,278	15,930
VIRGINIA	323,300	708,172	3,377,883	157,083	220,013
WASHINGTON	335,844	138,606	3,025,511	1,573,704	271,415
WEST VIRGINIA	0	71,504	599,516	0	0
WISCONSIN	131,697	72,405	2,235,258	43,542	70,277
WYOMING	108,196	34,373	701,403	48,202	79,492
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56,820,381</b>	<b>46,149,703</b>	<b>244,054,880</b>	<b>42,586,833</b>	<b>9,936,232</b>

**Table 5: FY 1998 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, by Legislative Purpose Areas (cont.)**

State	Purpose 4 Drug Courts	Purpose 5 Adjudication Technology	Purpose 6 Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force	Purpose 7 Indemnification Insurance	FY Total Grant
ALABAMA	50,102	0	0	26,478	6,077,721
ALASKA	0	0	0	0	602,156
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	5,859,155
ARKANSAS	0	0	32,148	0	3,030,027
CALIFORNIA	3,330,027	0	1,778,705	131,130	62,198,309
COLORADO	336,720	0	0	0	3,688,901
CONNECTICUT	27,000	0	0	0	3,057,015
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	1,690,042
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	737,721	0	0	0	3,689,498
FLORIDA	1,868,179	0	225,000	50,000	39,191,428
GEORGIA	21,385	0	0	0	10,894,256
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	1,212,501
IDAHO	0	0	0	0	863,683
ILLINOIS	635,000	0	0	0	28,012,314
INDIANA	306,250	0	0	6,000	5,648,081
IOWA	0	0	0	0	1,864,811
KANSAS	0	0	0	0	2,359,937
KENTUCKY	0	0	0	0	3,470,422
LOUISIANA	121,779	0	0	0	9,406,152
MAINE	0	0	0	0	741,845
MARYLAND	152,510	0	45,000	0	11,149,994
MASSACHUSETTS	158,396	0	14,500	0	18,008,365
MICHIGAN	403,851	0	8,000	0	15,393,800
MINNESOTA	0	0	0	0	3,174,519
MISSISSIPPI	0	0	102,000	0	2,746,706
MISSOURI	400,000	0	8,000	0	8,254,118
MONTANA	4,000	0	14,901	0	918,753
NEBRASKA	100,000	0	0	0	1,387,131
NEVADA	302,707	0	0	0	2,061,291
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0	0	862,379
NEW JERSEY	73,597	0	0	48,158	10,133,542
NEW MEXICO	51,989	0	90,000	0	3,353,301
NEW YORK	993,030	0	10,331	0	35,948,318
NORTH CAROLINA	0	0	0	0	10,196,677
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	991,787
OHIO	163,116	0	0	0	12,141,794
OKLAHOMA	2,232	0	0	0	4,429,501
OREGON	243,000	0	148,011	0	3,275,642
PENNSYLVANIA	175,000	0	0	201,000	10,515,784
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	0	0	1,069,866
SOUTH CAROLINA	253,433	0	0	0	9,136,662
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	1,038,010
TENNESSEE	553,528	0	0	0	8,750,408
TEXAS	280,000	0	0	0	29,456,365
UTAH	50,000	0	0	0	1,308,701
VERMONT	0	0	33,192	0	726,071
VIRGINIA	34,678	0	0	0	4,821,129
WASHINGTON	35,571	0	0	0	5,380,651
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	0	671,020
WISCONSIN	125,279	0	0	0	2,678,458
WYOMING	12,396	0	0	0	984,062
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,002,476</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,509,788</b>	<b>462,766</b>	<b>414,523,059</b>



**Table 6: FY 1998 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, by State and State Agencies**

States and U.S. Territories	State Police (in \$)	Local Government (in \$)	FY 1998 Award (in \$)
ALABAMA	399,725	199,862	618,130
ALASKA	334,564	0	344,914
AMERICAN SAMOA	202,125	186,000	400,125
ARIZONA	0	213,313	219,910
ARKANSAS	0	371,147	381,147
CALIFORNIA	0	720,017	742,285
COLORADO	0	382,817	394,651
CONNECTICUT	193,746	343,800	549,667
DELAWARE	275,000	287,754	580,158
FLORIDA	0	586,267	604,398
GEORGIA	0	880,000	889,207
GUAM	588,063	0	606,250
IDAHO	30,245	272,197	311,795
ILLINOIS	0	1,058,262	1,090,995
INDIANA	773,273	0	773,273
IOWA	88,624	229,329	328,916
KANSAS	20,000	427,156	460,985
KENTUCKY	583,513	370,419	983,435
LOUISIANA	0	354,052	354,052
MAINE	431,759	0	436,124
MARYLAND	598,926	0	617,449
MASSACHUSETTS	125,000	482,813	626,611
MICHIGAN	0	1,747,605	1,801,654
MINNESOTA	0	679,431	700,442
MISSISSIPPI	155,778	200,083	366,527
MISSOURI	0	597,542	616,022
MONTANA	0	192,081	197,081
NEBRASKA	0	179,965	179,965
NEVADA	0	80,026	80,026
NEW HAMPSHIRE	69,086	200,000	277,408
NEW JERSEY	678,055	542,445	1,258,247
NEW MEXICO	327,384	0	327,384
NEW YORK	655,800	1,111,162	1,821,610
NORTH CAROLINA	150,000	622,424	780,226
NORTH DAKOTA	0	140,842	140,842
NORTHERN MARIANAS	179,786	0	185,346
OHIO	0	811,640	836,742
OKLAHOMA	0	689,795	711,129
OREGON	23,904	439,838	478,084
PENNSYLVANIA	1,500,000	1,126,155	2,626,155
PUERTO RICO	5,788,319	0	5,967,339
RHODE ISLAND	0	142,634	142,634
SOUTH CAROLINA	50,000	275,653	336,882
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	118,974	118,974
TENNESSEE	318,546	0	328,397
TEXAS	0	1,874,559	1,884,559

**Table 6: FY 1998 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants, by State and State Agencies (cont.)**

States and U.S. Territories	State Police (in \$)	Local Government (in \$)	FY 1998 Award (in \$)
UTAH	0	276,558	285,111
VERMONT	300,000	154,154	457,724
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS	1,210,000	0	1,212,500
VIRGINIA	0	517,881	533,897
WASHINGTON	0	469,362	483,878
WEST VIRGINIA	100,000	348,512	462,383
WISCONSIN	0	677,631	677,631
WYOMING	182,674	0	182,674
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,333,895</b>	<b>21,582,157</b>	<b>38,773,950</b>

**BJA PUBLICATIONS PRINTED FISCAL YEAR 1998: OCTOBER 1, 1997,  
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1998**

<b>Document</b>	<b>Date of Publication</b>	<b>Publication Number</b>
1996 National Survey of State Sentencing Structures (Monograph)	9/98	NCJ 169270
Addressing Community Gang Problems: A Practical Guide (Monograph)	5/98	NCJ 164273
A Policymaker's Guide to Hate Crimes (Revised Monograph)	12/97	NCJ 162304
BJA Annual Report Fiscal Year 1997 (Monograph)	9/98	NCJ 171697
BJA Annual Report Fiscal Year 1996 (Monograph)	10/97	NCJ 168621
Center for Task Force Training (CenTF) Program (Fact Sheet)	9/98	FS 000232
Closed-Circuit Televising of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse Grant Program Fiscal Year 1998 (Solicitation)	6/98	SL 000287
Critical Elements in the Planning, Development, and Implementation of Successful Correctional Options (Monograph)	2/98	NCJ 168966
Denial of Federal Benefits Program and Clearinghouse (Fact Sheet)	11/97	FS 000102
Developing a Strategy for Multiagency Response to Clandestine Drug Laboratories (Monograph)	7/98	NCJ 142643
Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (Fact Sheet)	3/98	FS 000184
FY 1998 Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program (Fact Sheet)	3/98	FS 000200
FY 1998 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program (Fact Sheet)	5/98	FS 000216
FY 1998 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program: Public Safety Officers' Health Benefits Provision (Fact Sheet)	6/98	FS 000188
FY 1998 Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Program	1/98	SL 000339
FY 1998 Open Solicitation Announcement: Call for Concept Papers (Fact Sheet)	5/98	FS 000220
FY 1998 Open Solicitation Announcement (Solicitation)	4/98	SL 000281
FY 1998 Program Plan	3/98	SL 000272
FY 1998 State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (Fact Sheet)	4/98	FS 000152
FY 1998 State Criminal Alien Assistance Program Postcard With Reply (Solicitation)	5/98	Not assigned
FY 1998 State Identification Systems Grant Program (Fact Sheet)	5/98	FS 000175
FY 1997 Discretionary Grant Program Awards Report (Monograph)	4/98	NCJ 169272
Improving the Nation's Criminal Justice System: Findings and Results from State and Local Program Evaluations (Monograph)	12/97	NCJ 166822

**BJA PUBLICATIONS PRINTED FISCAL YEAR 1998: OCTOBER 1, 1997,  
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1998 (continued)**

<b>Document</b>	<b>Date of Publication</b>	<b>Publication Number</b>
La Bodega de la Familia: Reaching Out to the Forgotten Victims of Substance Abuse (Bulletin)	4/98	NCJ 170595
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Local Application Kit (Solicitation)	5/98	SL 000293
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Postcard (Solicitation)	10/97	Not assigned
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program—Program Progress Reports: State Administrative Agencies (Solicitation)	12/97	LT 000282
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program 1998 State Application Kit (Solicitation)	5/98	SL 000290
Local Law Enforcement Equipment Procurement Program (Fact Sheet)	6/98	FS 000221
Open Solicitation 1997: The Results (Monograph)	12/97	NCJ 168096
Programs in Correctional Settings: Innovative State and Local Programs (Monograph)	6/98	NCJ 170088
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program (Fact Sheet)	11/97	FS 000066
Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Funding and Administration Guidelines (Solicitation)	1/98	SL 000239
Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) Funding Guidelines (Fact Sheet)	7/98	FS 000037
Responding to the Community: Principles for Planning and Creating a Community Court (Bulletin)	11/97	NCJ 166821
Strategies for Reducing Homicide: The Comprehensive Homicide Initiative in Richmond, California (Monograph)	12/97	NCJ 168100
The BJA Firearms to Trafficking Program: Demonstrating Effective Strategies To Control Violent Crime (Bulletin)	11/97	NCJ 166818
The Watch Your Car Program (Fact Sheet)	2/98	FS 000151

# Bureau of Justice Assistance Information

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## General Information

Callers may contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center for general information or specific needs, such as assistance in submitting grants applications and information on training. To contact the Response Center, call 1-800-421-6770 or write to 1100 Vermont Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20005.

## Indepth Information

For more indepth information about BJA, its programs, and its funding opportunities, requesters can call the BJA Clearinghouse. The BJA Clearinghouse, a component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), shares BJA program information with state and local agencies and community groups across the country. Information specialists are available to provide reference and referral services, publication distribution, participation and support for conferences, and other networking and outreach activities. The Clearinghouse can be reached by:

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