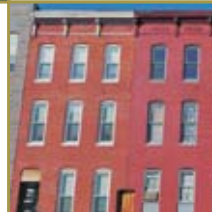
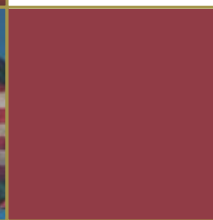




FY 2001



Justice for America

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS
ON INITIATIVES FUNDED BY THE
BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
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Washington, DC 20531

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For grant and funding information, contact
U.S. Department of Justice Response Center
1-800-421-6770

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 2001.

Respectfully submitted,

Richard R. Nedelkoff
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Washington, D.C.
June 2002

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) was created to help America's criminal justice practitioners reduce violence, defend our nation's security, and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of state and local justice systems.

This report describes the funding and technical assistance BJA provided for state and local criminal justice systems in FY 2001, but it is really a testament to the hard work and innovation of dedicated criminal justice professionals working in communities throughout the country.

We have seen how much these professionals contribute to America's security and well-being in our nation's response to the September 11 terrorist attacks, and I am proud that BJA plays a role in making their achievements possible.

I feel strongly that we can accomplish even more in the next few years by making BJA more responsive to local needs. By focusing on the following priorities, BJA will be more effective in its core mission of supporting law enforcement officers, prosecutors, public defenders, judges, and other practitioners working at the state and local levels.

Emphasizing local control. I believe that states and communities know best the solutions to their crime and violence problems. BJA can have the greatest impact on America's security by providing resources and technical assistance to support those who are putting local solutions to work.

Institutionalizing collaboration and communication within the justice system. We can take a major step toward good working relationships and a responsive justice system by simply sharing information, working together, and valuing each other's contributions. A priority for BJA will be sharing information with and seeking input from the field regularly.

Streamlining or simplifying every procedure and process we can in Federal Government. The goal of government should be to make things easier for communities, not harder. My goal is to eliminate burdensome rules and to provide as much flexibility as possible to states and communities while also ensuring fiscal accountability and results.

Providing state-of-the-art training. We know that professionals need good tools to do good jobs. So we will focus on providing and encouraging more and better training for professionals working in crime prevention, law enforcement, adjudication, and corrections, including our own staff.

Identifying promising programs and best practices. BJA will strengthen its commitment to helping states and communities find out if their programs work and promoting the replication of those that do.

It is my hope that BJA's support will continue to stimulate the extraordinary efforts of the practitioners and public safety officers who protect our nation. We have a great challenge before us if we are to ensure the safety and security of our citizens. Only by working together to create a justice system that is both responsive and effective will we meet that challenge.

Richard R. Nedelkoff
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance

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Section 1



AN OVERVIEW OF THE YEAR

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) was established to help America's communities develop strategies to reduce victimization and restore a sense of security to our neighborhoods, workplaces, and schools. BJA provides funding and technical assistance to aid the diligent and often unsung work of criminal justice practitioners fighting crime, terrorism, and drug use at the state and local levels.

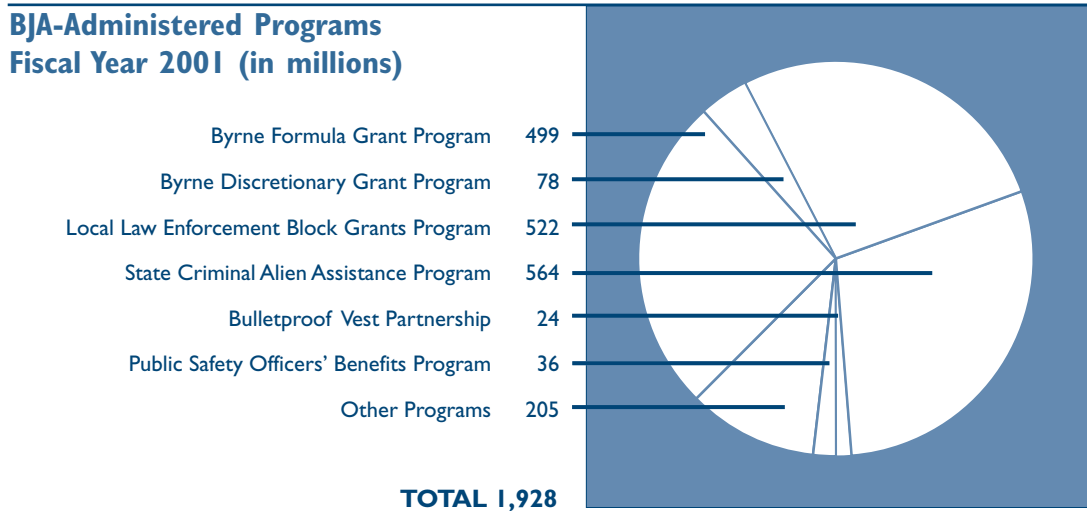
In 2001, BJA supported a wide range of initiatives to bring security and an efficient, responsive justice system to every American community. BJA provided this support for all 50 states, for the 5 U.S. territories, and for thousands of regional governments, cities, rural towns, schools, and neighborhood organizations throughout the United States. BJA funding and technical assistance make a critical difference for many of these communities, some small and rural, others large and urban, which lack the resources to adequately fund every component of an effective criminal justice system.

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

In FY 2001, BJA administered \$500 million in Byrne formula grants and \$78 million in Byrne discretionary awards. Formula funds were

awarded to the states and territories, which then made subawards to state and local units of government and to nonprofit organizations. Discretionary funds were awarded directly to state and local jurisdictions, Indian tribes, individual criminal justice agencies, and nonprofit organizations. BJA administered \$490 million in LLEBG grants in FY 2001, making awards to more than 3,100 jurisdictions in the 50 states and 5 U.S. territories.

A third major funding source, the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP), provided funds for states and local governments based on their detention and incarceration of undocumented criminal aliens. Including FY 2001 payments, nearly \$3.4 billion has been distributed to state agencies, sheriffs, and local jails through SCAAP.



BJA also funded more than 100 training and technical assistance projects in FY 2001. These projects provided vital support to state criminal justice administrators; practitioners managing law enforcement, adjudication, and corrections agencies; and rural and tribal justice systems.

Ensuring America's Safety

When our nation reduces crime, violence, and illegal drug use it is because citizens and criminal justice agencies at all levels of government work together. At the direction of the U.S. Attorney General, BJA began an intensive collaboration, called Project Safe Neighborhoods, with federal, state, and local prosecutors and law enforcement officials to combat gun-related crimes and violence in communities across America. This unprecedented partnership will give prosecutors and community leaders the resources and information they need to remove violent criminals and the guns they use from our neighborhoods. As part of Project Safe Neighborhoods, BJA began awarding

\$75 million to local jurisdictions through the Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program to hire prosecutors focused on gun crimes.

BJA also supported the efforts of communities and local justice systems across the nation to form community-based partnerships focused on two things: preventing crime and prosecuting every criminal, not just violent felons. The community-focused initiatives funded by BJA in FY 2001 demonstrated that strategic planning works because it brings together federal, state, and local resources and integrates a wide range of responses to complex problems. For the first time in many communities, the criminal justice system includes youth and gang initiatives, dispute resolution and community prosecution programs, community courts, and diversion programs for juvenile and mentally ill offenders.



Attorney General John Ashcroft announces the launch of Project Safe Neighborhoods at the National Advocacy Center in Columbia, South Carolina.

Justice for America also means helping our nation's law enforcement officers investigate, prevent, and respond to acts of terrorism. BJA supported three important initiatives in FY 2001 that provide critical assistance to the law enforcement personnel, investigators, and community leaders who are charged with ensuring America's terrorism preparedness:

- The State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program, which provides training for command officers and investigators in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of extremist criminal activity, including activity inspired by international events.
- Funding and technical assistance to help the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command secure the 2002 Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City, Utah. Protecting the athletes, spectators, dignitaries, and media representatives at the games was the most enormous and costly security undertaking in the history of the United States.
- Funding for a White House-led effort to help American citizens prevent, prepare for, and respond to acts of terrorism. As part of this initiative, a *Citizens' Preparedness Guide* will be distributed nationally in FY 2002. The guide is a key component of President Bush's USA Freedom Corps initiative.



Meeting the Needs of Those Who Protect Us

The Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program, administered by BJA's Office of Benefits, was created in 1977 to provide a one-time financial benefit for families of federal, state, and local public safety officers killed in the line of duty. PSOB's scope has since broadened to cover permanently disabling injuries to eligible public safety officers and educational benefits for surviving family members. In FY 2001, PSOB responded to approximately 370 claims, awarding more than \$26 million in benefits to surviving families.

BJA's response to the tragic terrorist attacks of September 11 included expediting the payment of financial aid to the families of police officers and firefighters killed in the attacks. In the week following the attacks, Congress and the Attorney General directed BJA to do everything possible to simplify the PSOB process and pay claims within 30 days.

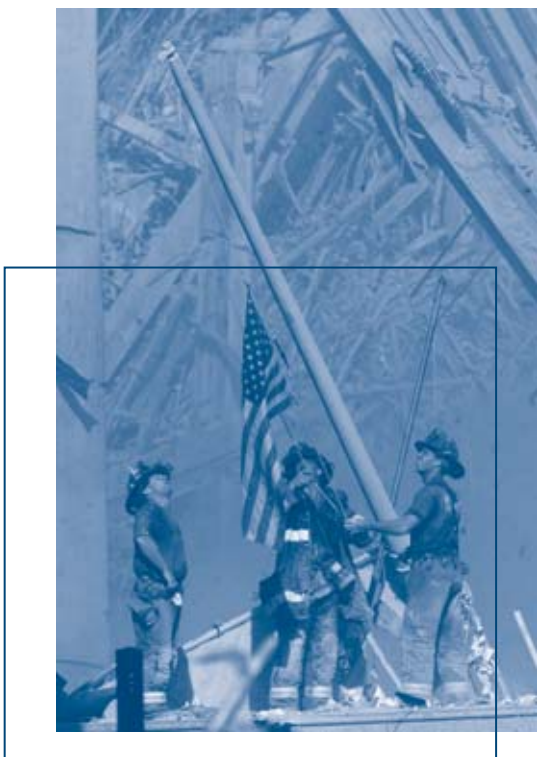
Immediately after September 11, BJA staff began working every day to eliminate paperwork for these claims, making payment possible in most cases within a few days. Nearly 400 claims stemming from the attacks were paid through the program by March 1, 2002.

BJA also responded to the September 11 attacks by significantly increasing funding to two national organizations, the National Fallen Firefighters Foundation (NFFF) and Concerns of Police Survivors, which provide emotional and financial assistance for the families and colleagues of fallen public safety officers. As part of this effort, NFFF presented an innovative training course for fire chiefs, "Taking Care of Our Own," to help them prepare for the trauma associated with line-of-duty deaths. More than 800 survivors and 130 honor guards from across the nation participated in the foundation's annual memorial services held in Emmitsburg, Maryland, in October 2001.

Concerns of Police Survivors provides services for families of fallen officers and cosponsors National Police Week, held each May in Washington, D.C. In 2001, 313 police officers killed in the line of duty were honored at the event. Several hundred local law enforcement officials participated in regional trainings entitled "The Trauma of Law Enforcement Death," and family members of slain officers participated in workshops and seminars devoted to issues surrounding grief and recovery.

A federal-local partnership, the Bulletproof Vest Partnership (BVP), helped to save the lives of our nation's law enforcement officers by providing funds for state and local

public safety agencies to offset the costs of bullet-resistant and stab-resistant vests. BJA administers the program, which covers up to 50 percent of the cost of each vest, entirely through a special web site, <http://vests.ojp.gov>. In the program's first 3 fiscal years, 1999 to 2001, BVP funds allowed 7,200 state, local, and tribal jurisdictions to purchase more than 280,000 vests. Many of these jurisdictions are small, rural departments that lack the resources to equip their officers with this important safety device.



Building an Integrated Justice System

A truly comprehensive justice system will exist only when justice system agencies have the ability to share vital information. The need for access to complete and reliable criminal justice information took on new urgency in the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks. One of the most important investments we can make for the future of the justice system is to make sure that every level of government has the ability to share information through integrated information systems.

BJA supports justice information sharing through the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Information Technology (IT) Initiative, which coordinates the efforts of OJP bureaus and offices to facilitate improved communication and information sharing at all levels of government and across all disciplines of the justice system. In FY 2001, BJA worked with its federal, state, and local partners through the initiative to pursue projects in five strategic areas: leadership and guidance, infrastructure and governance, standards, privacy and information quality, and architecture (<http://it.ojp.gov>).

Other important initiatives BJA supported to facilitate information sharing in the justice system included the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS), a network of regional centers that share intelligence on criminal organizations operating across jurisdictional lines, and the National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C), which provides a national support system for agencies in their fight against cybercrime and economic crime. RISS serves more than 6,000 law enforcement agencies in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Canadian provinces. NW3C member agencies cited the center's resources as a key factor in cases that resulted in more than 90 arrests and indictments, \$555 million in criminal restitution, and 310 months in criminal sentences.



Easing the Paperwork Burden

BJA continues to use the Internet to revolutionize how we work with state and local grant recipients. BJA's electronic grant application and award systems, including those for the LLEBG, SCAAP, and Bulletproof Vest Partnership programs, have dramatically reduced the paperwork burden on grantees and BJA's staff. Applications for the SCAAP program, for example, can now be completed in less than 20 minutes.

Internet technology has also enhanced BJA's ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate information on how jurisdictions spend their funds and improved BJA's outreach to potentially eligible jurisdictions. Technology is helping BJA grant managers spend less time moving paperwork and more time helping states and local communities develop strategies to address pressing crime problems.

Section 2



FISCAL YEAR 2001 PROGRAMS

Although rates of violent crime have fallen nationwide in recent years, the level of violence is still too high in many communities. Violence and drug trafficking involving youth and young adults in urban centers remains a critical problem, destroying the neighborhood bonds that form strong communities. The nation has also become aware of the destructive role violence and drugs play in rural and suburban communities.

In FY 2001, BJA continued its commitment to protect every American's ability to live, work, and go to school in a secure environment. BJA also continued its commitment to improving how the justice system operates at every level of government—federal, regional, state, local, and tribal—and how well these separate systems share information and work together to prevent and investigate crime, prosecute offenders, and aid their reentry into society.

Gun Violence

BJA is an active partner in Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN), a major federal, state, and local initiative to combat gun-related crimes and violence in communities across America. At the local level, PSN builds on existing innovative programs that have proved effective in reducing gun violence. In communities without these efforts, U.S. Attorneys are using these models to establish new programs.

PSN is an unprecedented partnership among federal, state, and local prosecutors and law enforcement officials to reclaim communities and save lives. At the national level, partners are the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ); the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the International Association of Chiefs of Police; the National District Attorneys Association; and the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC).

Under a BJA grant, NCPC developed the *Implementation Guide for PSN Partners*, a multimedia toolkit distributed to U.S. Attorneys and local prosecutors. The toolkit provides information on partnerships, strategic planning, training, community outreach and public awareness, and accountability.

BJA also provides assistance for national gun violence prevention efforts through the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI). APRI led the development of training materials presented to U.S. Attorneys, local prosecutors, and police chiefs at the National Advocacy Center in Columbia, South Carolina, and will work with prosecutors nationwide in FY 2002 to create training curricula on the fundamentals of gun

“PROJECT SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS WILL GET GUN-WIELDING CRIMINALS OFF OUR STREETS AND OUT OF OUR NEIGHBORHOODS.”

ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN ASHCROFT

prosecution. Additionally, APRI identified and visited six promising practices sites—Baltimore, Maryland; Colorado Springs and Denver, Colorado; Houston, Texas; Richmond, Virginia; and Seattle, Washington—and published a bulletin on Richmond’s Project Exile. In FY 2002, BJA plans to publish a monograph highlighting promising gun violence reduction initiatives across the nation.

As part of PSN, BJA administers the Community Gun Violence Prosecution (GVP) Program. Congress appropriated \$75 million for the GVP Program to fund the hiring of prosecutors in local jurisdictions dedicated to the prosecution of gun violence-related cases. GVP grants will improve the long-term ability of prosecution agencies to more fully address the issue of firearm-related violent crime within their jurisdictions and deter firearm-related violent crime through the swift certainty of prosecution. In FY 2001, BJA awarded more than \$16 million of the funds to 95 jurisdictions to hire 146 prosecutors. The balance of the funds will be awarded in FY 2002 to approximately 200 additional jurisdictions.



In addition to ensuring that our nation’s prosecutors have the resources to prosecute gun crimes, BJA supports initiatives that help local jurisdictions strategically plan their gun enforcement strategies. The Virginia Commonwealth’s Attorneys’ Services Council continued the Virginia Exile Public Awareness Demonstration Program to provide a national model for states seeking to implement a coordinated, statewide program to get guns off the streets. The grant also provides funds for training to ensure that Virginia prosecutors and police officers have the tools to arrest and prosecute offenders involved in incidents of gun violence.

A grant to Hobson and Associates sponsored law enforcement training seminars on gun recovery and enforcement for 10 cities throughout the United States, and the Police Executive Research Forum continued the National Guns-First Training Program, which improves police investigation of firearms offenses by educating state and local police officers about federal and state firearms statutes. The Firearms Interdiction and Investigation Technical Assistance Project of the International Association of Chiefs of Police provided assistance for law enforcement agencies to augment their expertise in illegal firearms trafficking.

To ensure the safety of young children in gun-owning families, BJA funded Project Homesafe, an initiative of the National Shooting and Sports Foundation (NSSF). Through the award, NSSF distributed 3 million safe gun storage kits to gun owners. The kits contain a gun lock and information on safe firearm storage and youth violence prevention.



Terrorism

American law enforcement and investigation agencies that protect our nation from acts of terrorism face an unprecedented challenge. The scope of this challenge was made clear by the terrorist attacks of September 11.

“PROVIDING SLATT’S UNIQUE TRAINING TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL IS ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS WE CAN MAKE TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY SECURITY.”

RICHARD R. NEDELKOFF, DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

To help our nation’s law enforcement officers and investigators confront this threat, the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training (SLATT) Program provides training in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of extremist criminal activity, including activity inspired by international events.

This focus distinguishes SLATT from first responder and related weapons of mass destruction/nuclear, biological, and chemical response training provided for emergency service personnel. In response to the

attacks of September 11, SLATT expanded its training and research on foreign-inspired terrorism to include specific organizations believed to be involved in the attacks.

The delivery of SLATT to law enforcement agencies nationwide is a joint effort of the Institute for Intergovernmental Research and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). SLATT courses are designed for state and local law enforcement executives, command personnel, intelligence officers, investigators, training directors, and prosecutors.

BJA Funding In Focus

Securing the 2002 Winter Olympics

A day before the opening of the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, Utah, a spokesman for the Secret Service predicted that the Games would be the most enormous security undertaking ever attempted in the United States.

BJA began working with the Utah Olympic Public Safety Command (UOPSC) nearly 4 years ago to ensure the safety of every athlete, spectator, media representative, and international visitor attending the Games. A comprehensive strategy, detailing security measures at every Olympic venue, was approved by UOPSC members in July 2000.

UOPSC tested and refined the strategy through tabletop exercises and mock disaster drills with the thousands of public safety personnel responsible for security at the Games. UOPSC members also traveled to the 2000 Summer Games in Sydney, Australia, and to special events, such as the Democratic and Republican National Conventions, to view state-of-the-art technology in event security and terrorism prevention.

Following the terrorist attacks on September 11, UOPSC planners took immediate action to increase security by providing more personnel, security devices, and preventive measures. The number of security officers was doubled to 15,000, including National Guard troops. Together, federal, state, and local governments spent more than \$345 million to protect the 17-day event, triple the amount spent on security at the 1996 Summer Games in Atlanta.



The State of Kentucky has taken an innovative approach to preparing law enforcement officers to respond to acts of terrorism. The state uses Byrne money to host statewide anti-terrorism training conducted by the Pennyrile, Kentucky, narcotics task force director, an expert in meth lab investigation and dismantling. The training is conducted in association with the U.S. Attorney's Office and the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA).

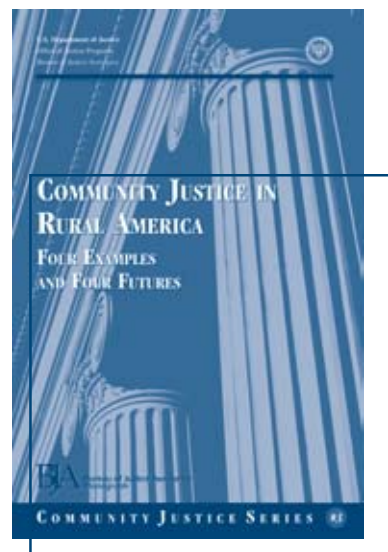
Violence in Rural America

Economic and social changes, including increased mobility, better access to higher education, and explosive urban growth, have had a dramatic impact on American rural life. Although these changes have brought prosperity and opportunity for some communities, they have also disrupted informal, family-based social networks that played an important role in preserving community safety.

In FY 2001, BJA funded two organizations that study crime in rural America and help rural communities develop violence prevention strategies: the National Center on Rural Justice and Crime Prevention at Clemson University and the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement (NCRLE) at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock.

In South Carolina, the National Center on Rural Justice and Crime Prevention stimulates partnerships between local justice systems and residents, organizations, and institutions in rural communities and small towns. The center focuses on three activities: applying innovative community justice models at six rural sites, gathering and disseminating information about the nature and prevalence of rural crime and delinquency, and providing technical assistance for rural communities nationwide on community building and community justice strategies.

In Arkansas, the National Center for Rural Law Enforcement continued its work to enhance the leadership and management skills of chief executives of rural law enforcement agencies, tribal police, and railroad police. NCRLE also used BJA funds to develop the Strategic Information Technology Center, which will facilitate information sharing among rural and urban justice organizations.



In February 2001, BJA released *Community Justice in Rural America: Four Examples and Four Futures*, which reported the results of a project by the Center for Effective Public Policy to study rural communities in which community-driven solutions to crime problems have taken root. The communities studied—in Idaho, Oregon, Vermont, and Wisconsin—have different cultures and crime problems, but they shared a desire to overcome limited resources in their local criminal justice systems and find innovative solutions to seemingly intractable problems.

Hate Crimes

To address the difficult issue of violence motivated by hate, BJA has helped communities, police, prosecutors, and school administrators prevent hate crimes before they occur and to respond more effectively when they do.

In Los Angeles, the National Institutes Against Hate Crimes brings together teams of law enforcement professionals for intensive 4-day courses at the Simon Wiesenthal Center. By the end of the course, each team develops a comprehensive, coordinated plan for addressing hate crimes in its community.

The Los Angeles County District Attorney's JOLT (Juvenile Offenders Learning Tolerance) Program combines a comprehensive training program for faculty and staff that serve kindergarten through grade 12 schools, a diversion program for juveniles who are involved in bias incidents, and aggressive prosecution of teenagers who commit serious hate crimes or fail to complete the diversion program. JOLT classes help juvenile offenders accept responsibility for their misconduct, recognize biases, and develop a plan to counteract negative stereotyping in their lives. JOLT is a partnership of the Los Angeles County District Attorney, the L.A. County Juvenile Court, the L.A. County Sheriff's Department, the L.A. County Department of Probation, L.A. County school districts, the Anti-Defamation League, and community organizations.

In Massachusetts, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts' Governor's Task Force on Hate Crimes continued its efforts to improve the reporting of hate crimes by the state's youth. To heighten awareness of hate crimes in schools and communities, and to strengthen law enforcement's response to hate crimes, the initiative developed student civil rights teams at seven schools across the state, training peer leaders to implement "Stop the Hate" awareness weeks. The initiative's web site has received more than 4 million hits since its inception.

Methamphetamine Investigation and Cleanup

The proliferation of methamphetamine labs in the western United States over the last decade has coincided with a number of factors that have made it easier for criminals to cook meth without detection. Experts in Wyoming's Division of Criminal Investigation have reported that methamphetamine production has moved from super labs—large-scale operations controlled by individuals who are heavily involved in manufacturing and selling drugs—to one-man operations set up to make quick money.

The most probable reason for this shift is the increase in readily available recipes for cooking meth—recipes a complete stranger to meth trafficking can pull off the Internet.

Traffickers can purchase materials for these simple recipes at local hardware and drug stores. A second factor is the increased use of "cold" cooking techniques, which makes clandestine labs more difficult to detect. By not using extreme heat, meth producers avoid explosions, pungent odors, and large, immobile equipment.

BJA has administered a substantial portion of DOJ's Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots Program in cooperation with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). This important initiative helps states and local law enforcement agencies and task forces investigate and dismantle clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. The initiative also reimburses DEA for properly removing and disposing of hazardous materials from the labs.



In FY 2001, BJA administered 16 grants through the Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots Program to high-impact locations in Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Tennessee, Utah, and Wisconsin.

Money Laundering

The U.S. Department of the Treasury established a program in 1998 to detect, prevent, and suppress money laundering and related financial crimes. *The National Money Laundering Strategy for 2000*, jointly published by the Treasury and Justice Departments, outlines the goals of this initiative, one of which is to strengthen partnerships with state and local governments to fight money laundering throughout the United States.

The Department of the Treasury asked BJA to administer the Financial Crime-Free Communities Support (C-FIC) Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program, which encourages state and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors' offices to identify emerging or chronic money laundering issues within their jurisdictions and implement innovative strategies to address them.

With the addition of 8 grants awarded in FY 2001, C-FIC now funds 17 programs in Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, New York, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin. These programs have resulted in numerous arrests, and several grantees have requested new state legislation to address money laundering issues. Results of an evaluation of the programs will be available in FY 2002.

Using Byrne funding, New Jersey has established one of the most comprehensive and innovative money laundering enforcement programs in the country. In FY 2001, New Jersey used Byrne money to create a centralized database on money laundering trends and suspects in the state. The database is an information repository and clearinghouse,

BJA Funding In Focus

Texas Bulk Currency Prosecution Project

The Texas Office of the Attorney General (OAG) is the lead agency in Texas investigating narcotics money laundering and has developed a team of prosecutors, investigators, financial analysts, and crime analysts specifically trained in money laundering investigation and prosecution. To help in the fight against illegal drug trafficking and associated money laundering, the Texas OAG became a member of the Texas Narcotics Control Program, the Southwest Border High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area task force initiatives, and the High Intensity Financial Crime Area initiative.

The Texas OAG is using BJA-administered funds to expand bulk cash smuggling investigations and prosecutions in Texas, working closely with prosecutors along the Mexico/Texas border. The agency's goal is to significantly decrease the amount of bulk currency being smuggled across the border.

To date, the Texas OAG has investigated seven cases of bulk currency smuggling, obtained four indictments, and secured one felony conviction. Additionally, the office has hired and trained personnel to beef up the program and presented four training sessions to state and local law enforcement officers.

offering immediate access to the most current information available on financial institutions and individuals involved in suspicious transactions.

Community-Based Crime Prevention and Prosecution

BJA's mission to reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system begins in the community. We have learned that no one program or agency can make our streets and schools safer. The most effective efforts spur collaboration among community residents, faith-based organizations, schools, businesses, and the criminal justice system.

We have also learned, however, that simple collaboration is not enough to solve our most difficult crime problems. To be effective, community-based partnerships must develop and support comprehensive crime prevention strategies that give community members a real opportunity to solve problems and participate in the justice system.

Community Crime Prevention

Although many law enforcement agencies are proficient at responding to crime, few work together to systematically understand a community's crime problems and develop a strategic plan to reduce them. The Strategic Approaches to Community Safety Initiative (SACSI) helps U.S. Attorneys, collaborating with federal, state, and local criminal justice agencies, use an information-driven, problem-solving approach to reducing crime. SACSI was first implemented in five pilot cities: New Haven, Connecticut; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Portland, Oregon; Memphis, Tennessee; and Indianapolis, Indiana. The initiative has since expanded to five additional cities: Albuquerque, New Mexico; Atlanta, Georgia; Detroit, Michigan; Rochester, New York; and St. Louis, Missouri. These cities are employing the principles of SACSI to reduce gun violence. The Department of Justice supports SACSI through the combined efforts of BJA, the National Institute of Justice, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the COPS Office, DOJ's Criminal Division, the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

BJA also worked with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to promote comprehensive, community-based justice planning through the Statewide Communities Initiative (SCI). This project, begun in 1998, integrates state, local, tribal, and community justice system priorities to create meaningful, comprehensive strategies that address state and local crime problems. SCI's four key elements are community-based, locally driven planning, stakeholder involvement, capacity building, and coordinated, leveraged resources.

In 2001, BJA, NCJA, and the states collaborated on an indepth analysis of how selected states conduct strategic planning, with an emphasis on the interaction of each state government with its local and tribal governments. From this analysis, BJA and NCJA identified potential states for implementation of community-based planning

BJA Funding In Focus

Police-Community Partnerships

New Jersey's police-community partnerships were created to coordinate comprehensive quality-of-life improvement strategies in three cities: Bayonne, Belleville, and Paterson. The partnerships, funded through Byrne, have emerged as models of interagency planning and cooperation by focusing on four critical areas: community policing, violent offender removal, safe havens for area youth and residents, and neighborhood revitalization. Their success is a testament to the effectiveness of coordinating federal, state, and local resources.

In Bayonne, New Jersey, for example, neighborhood revitalization has been key to the success of the city's police-community partnership. Bayonne's Quality-of-Life Initiative has led the city to pass ordinances related to graffiti, noise, garbage collections, shopping carts, tobacco sales to youth, use of public parks, and curbside tree maintenance. The city also instituted a 24-hour, 7-days-a-week Quality-of-Life Hotline to give residents around-the-clock responses to emergency and quality-of-life issues.

In Kansas City, the KC Safe City Initiative, funded by the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program, brings together teams of law enforcement officials, emergency service providers, neighborhood groups, and prevention and early intervention experts to work at the city, neighborhood, and block levels. The initiative builds on earlier LLEBG-funded programs, including the Neighborhood Preservation Program, the Drug Abatement Response Team, juvenile arts programs, and the Volunteer Dispute Resolution Program. The initiative's goal is to reduce crime and the fear of crime by engaging citizens and public safety officials in neighborhood-focused efforts to tackle the roots of safety problems before they require emergency responses. Neighborhood projects are supported with equipment, technology, and other resources from the KC Safe City Initiative Center for Excellence in Safety, housed in the city manager's office.



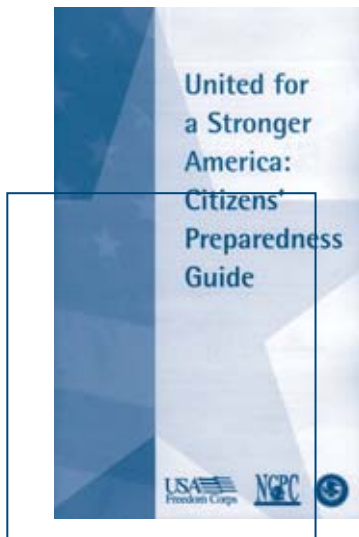
initiatives. SCI projects also included the development of a curriculum at the Pickett Institute to improve the strategic planning and problem-solving skills of state agencies that administer OJP funds and the development of strategies within OJP to coordinate SCI programs, policies, and implementation.

One of the nation's most prominent neighborhood crime prevention initiatives is National Night Out (NNO), a BJA-funded, yearlong campaign coordinated by the National Association of Town Watch. Through National Night Out, neighborhoods develop yearlong partnerships to reduce crime, violence, and substance abuse. These partnerships have proved to be one of the nation's most effective vehicles for fighting crime, violence, and illegal drug use. In 2001, the National Association of Town Watch responded to more than 6,000 requests from America's communities for technical assistance on crime prevention. A record 33 million people in nearly 10,000 communities



nationwide participated in National Night Out 2001, the largest turnout in the history of the campaign.

The BJA-funded National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign is one of the leading catalysts to citizen action to fight crime and fear of crime in the United States. Launched in 1979 to change the public attitude that crime is inevitable and preventing it is solely a job for the police, the campaign has mobilized and trained America's citizens for 20 years.



A cooperative effort of the National Crime Prevention Council, BJA, the Crime Prevention Coalition of America, and the Ad Council, Inc., the campaign's award-winning public service ads urge Americans to invest in youth and do something about violence, crime, and illegal drug use. NCPC advertising appears on television, radio, billboards, and posters; in newspapers and magazines; and now through web site banners in cyberspace. This successful media effort generates \$100 in donated advertising space for every dollar invested by the Department of Justice, reaching more than 150 million households each year. McGruff, with his challenge to "Take A Bite Out of Crime," remains one of America's most recognized symbols of safety and crime prevention.

In response to the September 11 terrorist attacks, NCPC supported efforts by the White House and BJA to make America safer by getting citizens involved with neighborhood watch programs and other volunteer initiatives. The campaign's public service announcements invite Americans to get a copy of the *Citizens' Preparedness Guide*. The guide will be distributed nationally in 2002 and will appear on the Citizen Corps web site, www.citizencorps.gov.

The Department of Justice and NCPC have also begun a partnership to promote model faith-based programs in communities across America. This important work will identify effective grassroots efforts in some of the toughest neighborhoods in America and support their replication in other communities.

BJA Funding In Focus

Domestic Violence Community Education

Inspired by a project in Anderson, Indiana, criminal justice planners in Kansas City use a portion of the city's Local Law Enforcement Block Grant to fund an innovative domestic violence prevention effort. An advocate and a police officer go door to door in targeted areas of the city speaking to people and distributing information about stopping domestic violence. This door-to-door approach is especially effective in addressing domestic violence because victims do not have to risk further abuse by initiating action or being singled out. As part of the effort in both cities, local police departments have established partnerships with shelters for battered women. According to organizers in Anderson, Indiana, the project has reduced domestic violence calls by 50 percent.



In April 2001, NCPC and the Youth Crime Watch of America's annual youth conference attracted more than 1,500 youth to Dallas. The conference's workshops and national speakers encouraged young people to become a part of America's solution to crime, violence, and drug abuse. In October, NCPC hosted the Power of Prevention National Conference in Washington, D.C. The conference's 1,400 participants examined best practices from every discipline in the crime prevention movement.

Community Prosecution

Community prosecution is a key element of community justice, a movement that has improved the quality of people's lives through partnerships of citizens, police, prosecutors, and courts. These groups have begun working together to identify and solve local crime problems. Neighborhood prosecutors can be more effective than traditional prosecution efforts when dealing with low-level, quality-of-life crime because they emphasize community-focused crime strategies, working directly with a neighborhood's residents, public and private organizations, and businesses.

In December 2001, BJA announced community prosecution grants to 75 communities, with awards totaling more than \$10 million. Currently, BJA funds 180 community prosecution grants in 125 jurisdictions.

As part of BJA's FY 2001 community prosecution initiative, nine jurisdictions began work as leadership sites or learning laboratories for other communities planning to implement community prosecution strategies. The sites are Denver, Washington, D.C., Indianapolis, Minneapolis, Brooklyn, Portland (Oregon), Austin, Howard County (Maryland), and Kalamazoo County (Michigan). These leadership sites will host regional community prosecution workshops in FY 2002.

The American Prosecutors Research Institute provided technical assistance for prosecutors throughout 2001 and convened a meeting of the leadership sites in early 2002 to discuss the role of BJA and OJP in the development and support of community prosecution.

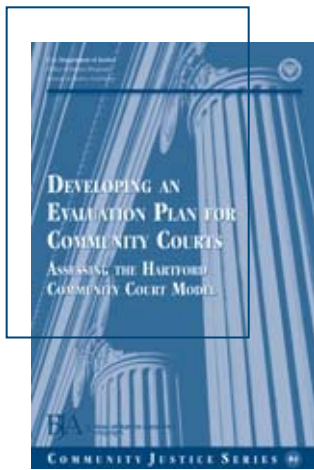
BJA has also initiated an evaluation plan for the community prosecution programs it funds. In February 2001, the Crime and Justice Research Institute (CJRI) completed *Evaluating Community Prosecution Strategies*. This publication identifies the key elements of community prosecution strategies and provides a framework for measuring program implementation and impact. In FY 2002, CJRI and the Institute on Crime, Justice and Corrections at The George Washington University will provide onsite technical assistance to grantees as they develop performance measures.

"COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IS CRITICAL IN PROMOTING SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS. COMMUNITY PROSECUTION GRANTS PROVIDE THE RESOURCES OUR NATION NEEDS TO STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN THE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE, LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, AND NEIGHBORHOOD ORGANIZATIONS."

DEBORAH J. DANIELS, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

Community Courts

A second vital tool BJA funds to address crime problems at the neighborhood level is the community court. In January 1998, New York City's Midtown Community Court was the only community court in the United States. Midtown Community Court succeeded by asking a new set of questions about the role of the court in a community's daily life. What can a court do to solve neighborhood problems? What can courts bring to the table beyond their coercive power and symbolic presence? And what roles can community residents, businesses, and service providers play in improving justice?



To date, 16 community courts have opened across the country in cities in California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas. The courts that followed Midtown are answering these questions in different ways, but they also seek a set of common, important goals. All have implemented a new way of doing business that imposes immediate, meaningful sanctions on offenders, truly engages the community, and helps offenders address problems that are at the root of their criminal behavior. BJA funds the Center for Court Innovation to assist these courts with publications on planning and promising practices, onsite training, and the center's innovative web site, www.communityjustice.org.

In 2001, BJA published *Developing an Evaluation Plan for Community Courts: Assessing the Hartford Community Court*, which describes Hartford's adaptations of the Midtown model and outlines an evaluation plan for assessing its progress and impact.

Support for State and Local Justice Systems

In addition to the assistance provided for state and local justice systems through the Byrne Grant Program and the Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program, BJA funds critically needed training, technical assistance, and demonstration programs to improve the operations of criminal courts, prosecution and public defense offices, and corrections, including community corrections.

Criminal Courts, Prosecutors, and Public Defenders

BJA funds for criminal courts, prosecutors, and public defenders support initiatives that foster partnerships among these key players to move courts beyond simply processing cases. Adjudication partnerships are valuable catalysts to solve complex problems in the criminal justice system, such as diverting offenders with substance abuse problems to treatment.

BJA's FY 2001 funding for adjudication also included a substantial investment in training and technical assistance to keep the operations of pretrial services agencies,

prosecutor and indigent defense offices, and criminal courts up to date. A project of the National Center for State Courts, for example, is ensuring that state courts meet their obligations to people with disabilities under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

BJA-funded initiatives are increasing cooperation between courts and mental health treatment providers, which traditionally have not worked together. In many local justice systems, jails have become ill-equipped surrogates for mental institutions. Mentally ill offenders who receive little or no treatment while in custody often cycle repeatedly through the criminal justice system, consuming precious resources and contributing to overcrowding in the nation's courts and jails.

A BJA-funded demonstration program in Travis County (Austin), Texas, has addressed this acute problem by establishing a criminal justice/mental health center maintained by a consortium of representatives from law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, victim service organizations, mental health providers, advocacy groups, and local residents. The center's staff work with these partners to implement real-life treatment strategies that emphasize both treatment and accountability.

A second demonstration program, in Jefferson County, Alabama, uses a special courtroom team to identify and help felony offenders who are mentally ill. For these offenders, the team has moved case processing away from the traditional process toward an expedited system that offers a rigorous treatment program as a condition of charges being resolved. The courtroom team includes the judge, the district attorney, the defense attorney, and the mental health case processing staff. The goal of the project is to identify and refer mentally ill offenders within 24 hours of arrest. Referrals are made by pretrial staff, county jail personnel, attorneys, probate court judges, and family members.

BJA-funded scholarships to the National Judicial College provide judicial training for judges and other court professionals in topics such as genetics and the court, health care and aging, the role of families in the justice system, the needs of children transferred to adult courts, and sovereignty and the tribal court. The college is planning a Native American Faculty Development Workshop to increase the number of tribal judicial educators and a Center for Tribal Court Judicial Education to provide ongoing judicial education for tribal judges.

To develop, train, and support leadership in public defense, the National Legal Aid and Defender Association (NLADA) established the National Defender Leadership Institute. The institute promotes efficient, accountable indigent defense programs that provide competent services. Approximately 1,800 defender managers have been trained through the institute, which is described in the BJA-funded NLADA publication *A Passion for Justice*.



BJA also assists prosecutors and courts by funding clearinghouses of information about criminal convictions. The Denial of Federal Benefits Clearinghouse is the official repository of information about convictions in federal and state courts in which drug traffickers or possessors have been denied certain or all federal benefits. The Defense Procurement Fraud Debarment Clearinghouse is the official repository of information provided by U.S. Attorneys or the U.S. Department of Defense regarding individuals convicted of defense contract-related felonies.

Corrections and Reentry

While recognizing the importance of fair and appropriate sentences for those convicted of crimes, BJA also addressed the need to help offenders overcome barriers to reintegration into society after they serve their sentences.

Chattanooga Endeavors continued its efforts to restore ex-offenders to productive roles in society through training, counseling, and education programs that remove barriers to meaningful employment and teach ex-offenders the skills they need to reenter the community and live within the law. The program focuses on substance abuse recovery, education, employment, and conflict resolution—the four most common obstacles to community reintegration.

BJA funded the City of East Palo Alto and its community-based project partner, At Last, to develop a multifaceted, offender reentry program involving local businesses and criminal justice agencies. The First Source Hiring Program links ex-offenders to jobs and manages them as new employees.

The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections began work in 2001 to develop a structured community-based reentry program for hard-to-place female prison inmates who have mental health and co-occurring substance abuse disorders. Unlike intensive correctional programs such as therapeutic communities, this project is not designed to change an inmate's cognition, behavior, or risk of reoffending. Rather, the project will widen parole opportunities for a population of offenders that has traditionally not been successful in achieving parole release.

Byrne funding to the New Jersey Department of Corrections supports innovative drug treatment for nonviolent prison inmates with histories of chronic substance abuse. The NuWay Therapeutic Community Drug Treatment Program offers a continuum of treatment and training to help offenders reenter and live successfully in society. The residential program provides inmates with at least 20 hours a week of treatment and vocational training and every graduate leaves the program with at least a general equivalency diploma (GED). In 2001, 67 percent of the 789 inmates who entered NuWay completed the program and only 2 of the 2,826 drug tests administered to the participants came back positive.

In Wisconsin, Byrne funds support an innovative effort to reduce recidivism and increase the employment potential of county jail inmates. The state's Office of Justice

Assistance awarded Byrne funds to four pilot counties to develop and implement voluntary literacy programs. The programs help inmates build skills in reading, writing, vocabulary, arithmetic, and English as a second language. They also work closely with local technical colleges to prepare inmates for GED testing.

BJA Funding In Focus

Incarcerated Mothers

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant funding in Tulsa, Oklahoma, supports a pioneering program for incarcerated mothers designed to reduce recidivism among the women and prevent their children's involvement in the justice system. A network of agencies that provide critical services to incarcerated women, the Tulsa Parenting Partnership (TPP) promotes self-sufficiency through life-skills and counseling programs, substance abuse support groups, and work reintegration seminars. TPP also addresses one of the most difficult problems for mothers in prison—the lack of healthy, dignified settings in which incarcerated women can spend time with their children—by sponsoring supervised play groups.



Ridge House, a nonprofit organization in Reno, Nevada, operates a series of residential treatment programs for male and female offenders. To expand services throughout the state, Ridge House partnered with two residential treatment providers in southern Nevada to establish the Statewide Ridge House Collaborative (SRHC). SRHC provides various services for its residential clients, including drug and alcohol counseling, conflict resolution, parenting classes, and vocational career preparation. Additionally, Ridge House staff provide training for faith-based organizations and clinicians seeking to establish residential treatment facilities in Nevada.

The Center for Effective Public Policy is establishing a clearinghouse to promote understanding, knowledge, and awareness about programs that reunite women offenders with their children. A national advisory committee is defining and guiding the work of the clearinghouse, compiling a list of existing resources, research, literature, and other materials that serve women offenders and their children; synthesizing lessons learned on the subject; and disseminating information and resources to practitioners and policymakers. The center is working with other organizations such as the Center for Children of Incarcerated Parents, the National Institute of Corrections, and the International Community Association that have efforts under way to address the issues of women offenders and their children.

BJA also supports the Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP), which encourages states and units of local government to establish employment opportunities for prisoners. The program places inmates in realistic work environments, pays them prevailing wages, and gives them a chance to develop marketable skills that will increase their potential for rehabilitation and meaningful employment upon release.

BJA certifies that each PIECP program meets statutory and federal guidelines. Currently, there are 34 state and 4 county correctional industry programs certified in the United States. These programs operate at least 175 business partnerships with private industry. In 2001, PIECP programs generated more than \$2.5 million for victims' programs, \$1.7 million for inmate family support, \$10 million for correctional institution room and board costs, and \$4.5 million in state and federal taxes. A recent field assessment of the program found a high level of regulatory compliance.

Support for Underserved Constituents

BJA funded a wide range of initiatives in FY 2001 to support and protect citizens historically underserved by the justice system. BJA funds provided critical assistance for youth in distressed communities, child victims, and youth prosecuted as adults. BJA funds also supported various collaborative projects to stop telemarketing fraud against the elderly and elder abuse and to reduce violent crime and victimization in Indian Country.

Initiatives for Youth

For millions of children, Boys & Girls Clubs are a safe haven from drugs and violence. Club programs and services enhance the development of boys and girls by instilling a sense of competence, usefulness, belonging, and influence.

Established in 1906, Boys & Girls Clubs of America has grown to a national network of more than 2,850 clubs, many in public housing, schools, churches, shopping malls, homeless shelters, orphanages, American Indian reservations, and U.S. military bases around the world. Today, Boys & Girls Clubs serve more than 3.3 million youth, employ more than 33,000 youth professionals, and organize the efforts of more than 200,000 volunteers.

Communities used BJA funding in FY 2001 to offer memberships to 315,000 unserved youth, establish more than 180 new clubs, create 100 new youth technology centers, and leverage more than \$45 million from other funding sources. BJA funds were also used to expand the outreach of existing clubs in severely distressed communities, Indian Country, and small, rural communities. BJA funds supported a collaborative effort with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to develop technology programs that provide youth with safe access to the Internet. In South Carolina, BJA funded a comprehensive training curriculum for club professionals and staff at the Strom Thurmond Boys & Girls Club Leadership Institute at Clemson University.



BJA Funding In Focus

Youth Crime

BJA supports youth crime and truancy prevention in communities across the country through the Byrne and Local Law Enforcement Block Grants programs. These initiatives offer a continuum of strategies from prevention and early intervention services for first-time juvenile offenders to graduated sanctions and incarceration for youth who commit serious gang, gun, and drug offenses.

In California, the City of Stockton and the County of San Joaquin combined their LLEBG money to create a \$1 million fund for projects that provide prevention and intervention services for at-risk juveniles and youthful offenders. Funding decisions are made in consultation with multiple agencies from the city and county governments. Grantees have included the San Joaquin County Probation Department, the Superior Court, the City of Stockton Police Department, and the district attorney. This approach has increased services for juvenile offenders and at-risk youth, reduced crime committed by juveniles with guns, and motivated police, schools, probation, and the community to work together.

LLEBG funds in Phoenix, Arizona, support Operation AIM (Attendance Is Mandatory), a truancy prevention program that focuses on chronically absent students from ages 6 to 16. Under the program, schools send warning letters to parents or guardians after the third and fifth trancies. An additional unexcused absence results in a citation that can be dismissed after the student and a parent or guardian complete a diversion program. Counseling sessions have helped identify and address root problems that include drug and alcohol abuse, neglect, and sexual abuse.

Operation AIM has grown dramatically through collaboration among nearly a dozen city and county agencies. The program began as a pilot in 1 school district in 1996 and has expanded to 14 school districts, 105 schools, and approximately 100,000 students. Participating schools have seen attendance increase. A city auditor's study of students who completed the program as seventh graders found a 38-percent decrease in the number of truant days the following school year.

In St. Louis, the Youth Crime Prevention Strategy is a collection of social service and law enforcement programs supported with LLEBG funds. The strategy involves close cooperation among city officials, the St. Louis Police Department, the U.S. Attorney's Office, the local prosecutor, and local social service agencies. Approximately one-third of the city's LLEBG money supports social services in neighborhoods and homes; one-third funds overtime for police officers; and one-third supports building demolition projects. The strategy led to the development of critical new initiatives for youth, including curfew and truancy centers, the Youths Seeking Opportunities for Success Program, and the Gang and Gun Suppression Program. Following implementation of the strategy, the number of repeat offenders in the city's truancy center fell from 400 to none.



BJA Funding In Focus

Internet Safety

Byrne awards to the New Jersey State Police (NJSP) have provided critical resources for responding to increased criminal activity carried out via the Internet. In FY 2001, Byrne funds helped the NJSP High Technology Crimes and Investigations Unit purchase sophisticated computer equipment that aided in the investigation of more than 70 computer crime cases, resulting in 18 arrests. Additionally, Byrne funds enabled the unit to provide important information on Internet safety for law enforcement personnel, education officials, community groups, and more than 10,000 children in New Jersey school districts. These presentations addressed protecting children online, preventing and investigating identity theft and consumer fraud, and recognizing and handling terrorist threats and cyber-terrorism.

BJA-funded Closed-Circuit Televising of Child Victims of Abuse (CCTV) grants were instrumental in securing portable videotape and closed-circuit television equipment that allowed the testimony of child victims at Children's Advocacy Centers to be televised and linked to courtrooms. CCTV grants purchased document cameras and electronic whiteboards that clarify the testimony of child victims through physical evidence such as drawings. The grants also funded the creation of forensic interview rooms in Children's Advocacy Centers.

In 2001, BJA funded five CCTV demonstration sites in Cullman, Alabama; Prescott, Arizona; Denver, Colorado; Essex, New Jersey; and Madison, Wisconsin. The grants funded training for criminal justice professionals who interview child victims. The training examined legal requirements, minimizing trauma, and a range of issues related to obtaining child victim testimony.

BJA continued to encourage states to achieve compliance with the Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexually Violent Offender Registration Act, which requires that states use 10 percent of their Byrne formula funding on establishing effective systems for registering and tracking convicted sex offenders. The Wetterling Act was amended in 1996 and 1998 to require lifetime registration for certain offenders; heighten registration of sexually violent predators, federal and military offenders, and nonresident workers and students; and increase jurisdictions' participation in the National Sex Offender Registry. More information on compliance with the Wetterling Act can be found on BJA's web site, www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA.

Initiatives for the Elderly

It is estimated that illegal telemarketers steal at least \$40 billion a year from Americans, and the consequences for victims can be devastating financially and emotionally. Fraudulent telemarketers often prey upon the elderly, using telephone, mail, and now Internet scams to rob them of their self-respect and the financial resources they need to live.

BJA supports a consortium of prevention, education, and prosecution projects working to thwart fraudulent telemarketers who prey on senior citizens. A major component of the project is the Telemarketing Fraud Training Task Force, a multiagency committee led by the National Association of Attorneys General that includes the National District Attorneys Association through the American Prosecutors Research Institute, the National White Collar Crime Center, and the American Association of Retired Persons Foundation.

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

Members of the task force train people at five BJA-funded demonstration sites that have implemented innovative telemarketing prevention and enforcement programs. In Los Angeles, the California Department of Corporations continued Operation Tough Call, a command post and clearinghouse through which local, state, and federal law enforcement and regulatory agencies coordinate enforcement efforts against fraudulent telemarketing activity. In Atlanta, the Georgia Governor's Office of Consumer Affairs created a task force to fight telemarketing fraud, as did the Hillsborough County State Attorney's Office in Tampa.

The North Carolina Office of the Attorney General in Raleigh hired an investigator to expand prosecution of fraudulent telemarketing companies and to educate the public and key industries on how to identify and stop telemarketing fraud. In Montpelier, the Vermont Office of the Attorney General increased its prosecutory and investigatory resources and continued to build ties with Canada by working with the National Association of Attorneys General to establish investigative liaison relationships.

The task force also conducted training sessions in Seattle, Cleveland, and Durham, North Carolina, attended by prosecutors, investigators, and victim advocates from throughout the United States and Canada.

In Illinois, the state police continued their innovative Financial Exploitation of the Elderly Unit. Investigators with the unit serve as advocates who help report, investigate, and prosecute perpetrators of financial crimes against the elderly. They also educate elderly people on what constitutes financial abuse.

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

Initiatives for American Indian and Alaska Native Communities

American Indians suffer the highest rate of violent crime in the country, and American Indian women and children suffer alarming rates of abuse, neglect, and sexual assault. BJA grants and technical assistance projects are a vital link to federal and state resources for tribal lands which often have geographically isolated and historically neglected justice systems.



As part of the Department of Justice's FY 2001 Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative, BJA funding and technical assistance helped American Indian and Alaska Native communities develop, enhance, and operate tribal courts. This funding, administered under the Tribal Court Assistance Program, recognizes that tribal courts are the most important vehicle for maintaining security and restoring the community in Indian Country. They give American Indian and Alaska Native communities a forum to address specific issues such as substance abuse and domestic violence and to promote tribal sovereignty and self-government. Awards funded either new tribal courts or improvements to existing courts in areas such as case

management, court personnel training, equipment acquisition, indigent defense services, and diversion programs.

Through its technical assistance program, BJA works with six national Indian constituency groups to provide training and technical assistance for tribal court personnel and to promote cooperation among tribal justice systems and federal and state judiciary systems.

The National Tribal Justice Resource Center, a project of the National American Indian Court Judges Association, provides a toll-free helpline for tribal justice systems; a clearinghouse of tribal judicial resources; a searchable database of tribal justice opinions, codes, constitutions, court rules, and tribal-state agreements; and online reference and research services through the center's web site, www.tribalresourcecenter.org.

Other providers of training and technical assistance for BJA-funded tribal courts are the University of North Dakota, the Alaska Inter-Tribal Council, and the National Institute for Trial Advocacy, which hosts training sessions for tribal prosecutors and tribal defense lawyers. In addition, Fox Valley Technical College in Wisconsin sponsors 4-day trainings for leaders in American Indian and Alaska Native communities through the Crime Analysis and Planning Strategies project. These trainings help tribal jurisdictions develop a comprehensive model for identifying crime risk and assessing its impact.

In Alaska, the Anchorage Justice Center of the University of Alaska worked with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to study the feasibility of establishing a comprehensive

mental health and substance abuse treatment program for children and families in Alaska. The Anchorage Justice Center also coordinated the Alaska Native Technical Assistance and Resource Center, created to help Alaska Native villages analyze and solve local crime problems. The program trains staff from each participating village in program management and provides onsite technical support for each village.

BJA also funded the Alaska Native Justice Center (ANJC), whose mission is to address the overrepresentation of Alaska Natives in the criminal justice system. ANJC's projects include helping local justice systems implement culturally appropriate interventions and increase Alaska Native employment.

Information Technology

Traditionally, funding for information technology in the criminal justice system has been limited to individual programs or specific purposes. This approach has led to the implementation of different computer systems serving the various justice components in state, local, and tribal governments. Many of these systems are incapable of sharing information and perpetuate inefficiency in regional, state, and local justice systems.

The Office of Justice Programs and BJA recognized the importance of addressing this problem in 1998, when they established the Information Technology (IT) Initiative. The IT Initiative facilitates improved communication and information sharing at all levels of government—federal, regional, state, local, and tribal—and across all disciplines of the justice system. The funding and technical assistance initiative has helped states and local jurisdictions establish, integrate, and upgrade information systems and identification technologies, increasing their ability to prevent and fight crime.

In FY 2001, the initiative pursued projects in five strategic areas: leadership and guidance, infrastructure and governance, standards, architecture, and privacy and information quality.

Leadership and Guidance

The Global Justice Information Network Advisory Committee (Global), a consortium of key stakeholders who work to integrate justice information, advises the Federal Government, through the Attorney General and the Assistant Attorney General for OJP, on standards-based electronic information exchange throughout the justice community. In 2001, the Infrastructure/Standards and XML workgroups made significant progress toward launching a pilot Standards Registry Program and an XML Data Dictionary. Additionally, Global established working groups in the areas of security, privacy, and outreach.

"THIS IS A CHALLENGING TIME FOR THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING INFORMATION SHARING IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM. WE MUST ENSURE THAT LEADERS AT EVERY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT HAVE THE INFORMATION THEY NEED TO PROTECT OUR COMMUNITIES."

DEBORAH J. DANIELS, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

In October 2001, OJP launched its Information Technology Initiative web site. This comprehensive, interactive resource for justice practitioners and policymakers provides information related to information-sharing initiatives, including bulletins on new policy and technology developments.

Also in 2001, BJA worked with the National Governors Association to award \$16 million to 26 states to help them connect information networks that will allow police officers, court administrators, corrections officers, and other officials at the state, local, and federal levels to share relevant justice information.

Infrastructure and Governance

BJA worked with the National Criminal Justice Association in 2001 to document the characteristics of state-level governance models that are guiding the implementation of integrated criminal justice information systems. The findings of that effort are compiled in *A Survey of Governance Structures for Statewide and State-level Integrated Justice Information Initiatives*. Similarly, BJA funded Public Technology, Inc. to examine local governance structures and report its findings. The result, *Strong Governance Structures for the Integration of Justice Information Systems*, highlights the efforts of local jurisdictions that are engaged in promising justice information systems integration.

Standards

The justice community witnessed unprecedented milestones in the standards reconciliation process during 2001. In addition to the groundbreaking efforts of the Global working groups, 2001 also saw the formation of the Law Enforcement Information Technology Standards (LEITS) Council. Working with the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Police Executive Research Forum, and the National Sheriffs' Association, the council will discuss creating technology standards to serve as the foundation for designing modern information systems.

Architecture

In 1998, BJA awarded the National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO) a grant to conduct a State Information System Architecture Survey and report their recommendations for an architectural template. In 2001, NASCIO continued its work to implement the architectural template at the state and local levels. NASCIO plans to conduct regional workshops in 2002.

BJA also funded SEARCH, a consortium of information technology assistance providers, to develop a research tool to capture detailed information about the events, agencies, information, and exchange conditions associated with justice information integration. This tool will play a critical role in the development of integrated systems.

Privacy and Information Quality

BJA and its partners have worked to develop a comprehensive draft document, *Justice Information Privacy Guidelines*, that covers a wide range of privacy and information quality issues. BJA has formed a workgroup to edit and revise this document and to support policy development workshops in 2002.

Other important technology initiatives funded in FY 2001 include Regional Information Sharing Systems, a network of regional centers that share intelligence on criminal organizations that operate across jurisdictional lines; the National White Collar Crime Center, which provides a national support system for agencies in their fight against cybercrime and economic crime; and two demonstration programs that are showing the extraordinary potential of crime-fighting technology.

Regional Information Sharing Systems

BJA continued to fund and improve the Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) program, which supports criminal justice agencies in identifying, targeting, and removing criminal conspiracies and activities organized across jurisdictional lines. First funded in 1975, RISS is the only multijurisdictional criminal intelligence system operated by and for state and local law enforcement agencies. RISS serves more than 6,000 law enforcement agencies in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Canadian provinces.

In FY 2001, the RISS Nationwide Intelligence Network (RISS.net) went online, greatly expanding communications capabilities and increasing RISS membership. Intelligence databases at all of the six regional RISS centers are now connected electronically through RISS.net, providing member agencies access through a secure Intranet. A single inquiry to one center may generate searches of all six databases. Local, state, and federal agencies' interest in RISS.net has grown dramatically in the wake of the September 11 terrorist attacks, as they seek tools to coordinate their anti-terrorism enforcement activities.

RISS.net includes four subsystems, the Intelligence Database Pointer System (RISSIntel), National Gang Database (RISSGang), Investigative Lead Bulletin Board (RISSLeads), and RISS Secure Intranet, which interconnects State Criminal Intelligence Systems that have been cleared to use the secure Intranet and serve as secure RISS.net system nodes.



National White Collar Crime Center

The National White Collar Crime Center (NW3C) provides a national support network for federal, state, and local law enforcement and regulatory agencies in all aspects of the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of economic and high-tech crime. These crimes include investment fraud, health-care fraud, telemarketing and securities fraud, financial crimes against the elderly, and computer crime.

In FY 2001, BJA funding enabled NW3C to serve as the operational gateway to the following initiatives: the National Cybercrime Training Partnership (NCTP), the National Fraud Complaint Management Center, the National Coalition for the



Prevention of Economic Crime, the NW3C Research Section, and the Internet Fraud Complaint Center in partnership with the FBI. More than 1,700 individuals representing 900 agencies were trained, in FY 2001, in financial investigation, financial records examination and analysis, and disaster fraud. Nearly 65,000 copies of the videotape and manual *Cyber Crime Fighting: The Law Enforcement Officer's Guide to Online Crime* were distributed. NW3C member agencies cited the center's resources as a key factor in cases that resulted in more than 90 arrests and indictments, \$555 million in criminal restitution, and 310 months in criminal sentences.

Crime-Fighting Technology

A partnership between the Police Executive Research Forum and the University of Virginia began work to create a crime analysis information web site that will aid law enforcement investigations.

The web site will teach law enforcement users how to conduct crime analysis on the Internet, link them to software tools and other crime analysis web sites, and provide a much-needed vehicle for law enforcement investigators to learn how their peers have used the Internet for crime analysis.

The University of New Hampshire, Office of Sponsored Research, continued to address the problems of integrating communications networks within mobile police units. The university is facilitating the development and deployment of integrated sensor, computer, and communications technologies to increase these units' effectiveness and decrease their isolation.

Section 3



APPENDIXES

BJA Legislative Purpose Area Descriptions

Byrne Grant Program Purpose Areas

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

- (1) Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.
 - Demand Reduction Education (not D.A.R.E.)
 - Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.)
 - Officer Training for D.A.R.E. Program

- (2) Multijurisdictional task force (MJTF) programs that integrate federal, state, and/or local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations.
 - Multijurisdictional/Regional Drug Task Forces
 - Regional Violent Drug Trafficker Program
 - Organized Crime/Narcotics Program
 - Special Narcotics Prosecutor (in direct support of MJTF)
 - Statewide Confidential Funds Pool
 - Narcotics Surveillance Equipment and Training Program (if in support of multisite enforcement programs)
 - Drug Offenders Intelligence System (in direct support of MJTF)
- (3) Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations.
 - Pharmaceutical Diversion
 - Clandestine Methamphetamine Laboratories
 - Marijuana Eradication
 - Drug Identification (laboratory-based research studies)
- (4) Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.
 - Community Crime Prevention
 - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
 - Neighborhood Watch
 - National Night Out Against Crime
 - Community Policing/Prosecution (see also purpose areas 10 and 16)
 - Drug-Impacted Rural Jurisdictions
 - Outdoor Activities for High-Risk Youth
 - Senior Citizen Crime Prevention/Golden Alert Program
 - TRIAD
- (5) Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.
 - County Attorney's Office Property Crime Program
 - Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention

- (6) Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime (e.g., organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption).
 - Drug Corruption in Police Departments
 - White Collar Crime
- (7A) Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, school yard violator programs, and gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs.
 - Drug Task Force (single jurisdiction effort)
 - Drug-Free School Zone Enforcement
 - Arson Prevention and Control
 - Crime Scene Preservation
 - Drug Dog/Canine Acquisition and Training/K-9 Unit
 - Violent Fugitives Arrest Squad
 - Firearms Trafficking/Control/Licensing Enforcement
- (7B) Developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities.
 - Night Eyes' State Water Patrol
 - Airport Anti-Terrorism Task Force
- (8) Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.
 - Career Criminal/Major Offender/Career Drug Offender Prosecution
 - Narcotics Prosecution Unit (but use purpose area 2 if directly in support of MJTF)
 - Model Drug Control Legislation (directed at offenders)
 - Civil Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Use in Drug Enforcement
- (9) Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information-sharing systems.
 - Financial Investigations
 - Asset Forfeiture Units
 - Model Drug Control Legislation (directed at assets)

- (10) Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs.
 - Community Prosecution/Community Courts (see also purpose area 16)
 - Differentiated/Expedited Case Management
 - Indigent Defense System Improvement
 - Drug Courts (specialized narcotics courtrooms; contrast purpose area 20)
 - Pretrial Services Delivery (but use purpose area 15A if primary focus is on drug testing or purpose area 20 if focus is on reducing jail crowding)
 - Video Arraignment/Presentence Telecommunications Project
- (11) Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.
 - Intensive Supervision Probation and Parole
 - Boot Camps
 - Treatment in a Jail Setting
 - Substance Abuse Treatment for Female Inmates
 - Correctional Facilities Planning/Population Projections
 - Sentencing Strategies Development
- (12) Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution.
 - Prison/Jail Industries
- (13) Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders.
 - Treatment for Drug Addicted Offenders
 - Day Treatment Center for Juvenile Offenders
 - Treatment Aftercare Unit
 - Driving Under the Influence/Driving While Intoxicated (DUI/DWI) Rehabilitation and Training
- (14) Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.
 - One Day-One Trial/Jury Management Improvement
 - Systems for Setting Juror Fees/Compensation

- Victim/Witness Program
 - Offenders' Restitution for Victims
 - Victim Assistance
- (15A) Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs; to provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders; and to enhance state and local forensic laboratories.
- Pretrial/Probation/Parole Drug Testing
 - Statewide Urinalysis Testing
 - Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes (TASC)
 - Forensic Laboratory Enhancement (but use purpose area 25 if DNA related)
- (15B) Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems).
- Criminal Justice Records Improvement (CJRI)
 - Criminal Justice Information Systems (CJIS)
 - Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)
 - Prosecution Management Support Systems
 - Management Information Systems (for administrative support)
 - Metropolitan Criminal Intelligence System (but use purpose area 2 if restricted solely to MJTF drug-related information)
 - DUI Data Collection System
- (16) Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.
- Hot Spots Comprehensive Neighborhood Crime Program
 - Community Justice Centers
- (17) Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.
- Public Housing Enforcement
 - Crackhouse Elimination
- (18) Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.
- Domestic/Family Violence Intervention
 - Law Enforcement's Response to Domestic Violence

- Child Abuse Prosecution
 - Child Sexual Abuse Prevention and Prosecution
 - Crimes Against the Elderly (in domestic settings; see also purpose area 4)
- (19) Drug control evaluation programs that state and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at state drug control activities.
- Evaluation of Drug Control Programs
 - Research and Evaluation
- (20) Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.
- Alternatives to Incarceration
 - House Arrest/Electronic Monitoring
 - Drug Courts (directed to diverting offenders into treatment; contrast purpose area 10)
 - Mental Health Courts
 - Restitution by Juveniles
 - Community Service Labor Program
 - User Accountability Sanctioning (not involving incarceration)
- (21) Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.
- Street Sales/Street-Level Narcotics Enforcement
 - Drug Enforcement Enhancement
 - Crack Houses/Nuisance Abatement Unit
 - Reverse Sting Demand Reduction Enforcement
 - Drug Recognition Training for Patrol Officers
 - Motor Vehicle Officers' Watch for Drugs
- (22) Prosecution of driving while intoxicated charges and the enforcement of other laws relating to alcohol use and the operation of motor vehicles.
- Enhanced Prosecution of DWI Cases
 - Diversion of DWI Offenders into Treatment
- (23) Addressing the need for effective bindover systems for the prosecution of violent 16- and 17-year-old juveniles in courts with jurisdiction over adults for (certain enumerated) violent crimes
- Violent Juvenile Waiver to Adult Court Program
 - Prosecutor's Juvenile Bindover Unit

- (24) Law enforcement and prevention programs that relate to gangs or to youth who are involved in or are at risk of involvement in gangs.
- Gang Task Forces
 - Specialized Gang Prosecutors
 - Juvenile Gangs Involvement in Drug Trafficking
 - Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT)
- (25) Developing or improving forensic laboratory capabilities to analyze DNA for identification purposes.
- DNA Database Identification System
 - DNA Laboratory Enhancement and Training Program
- (26) Developing and implementing anti-terrorism training programs and procuring equipment for use by local law enforcement authorities.
- Law Enforcement Officer Training in Anti-Terrorism
 - Enforcement Response to Terrorist Acts
- (27) Enforcing child abuse and neglect laws, including protecting against child sexual abuse and promoting programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect.
- (28) Establishing or supporting cooperative programs between law enforcement and media organizations to collect, record, retain, and disseminate information useful in the identification and apprehension of suspected criminal offenders.

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

Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program Purpose Areas

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

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

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

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

BJA Awards to States and U.S. Territories

TABLE I

FY 2001 Byrne Formula Grant Awards, Total Active Subgrants, and Total Active Subgrant Awards

States/U.S. Territories	Byrne Formula Grant Awards (in \$)	Total Active Subgrant Awards	Total Active Subgrant Awards (in \$)*
Alabama	7,911,369	50	9,884,636
Alaska	2,218,368	50	6,500,019
American Samoa	875,221	0	0
Arizona	8,531,369	99	17,013,305
Arkansas	4,610,200	84	11,230,080
California	51,592,369	10	2,850,076
Colorado	7,435,369	257	24,487,330
Connecticut	6,260,369	29	5,757,241
Delaware	2,422,368	1	95,072
District of Columbia	2,065,368	8	1,133,728
Florida	24,216,369	682	68,353,866
Georgia	13,100,369	257	37,039,171
Guam	1,336,068	5	334,500
Hawaii	3,077,368	104	11,035,111
Idaho	3,178,368	239	14,139,440
Illinois	19,688,369	464	68,455,592
Indiana	10,299,369	76	7,704,226
Iowa	5,633,369	341	24,076,100
Kansas	5,306,369	208	10,284,165
Kentucky	7,290,369	27	3,407,324
Louisiana	7,914,369	786	37,099,801
Maine	3,180,368	4	2,011,773
Maryland	9,128,369	68	4,575,564
Massachusetts	8,474,400	1	40,000
Michigan	16,251,369	25	5,671,685
Minnesota	8,527,369	55	4,654,914
Mississippi	5,480,369	93	9,509,171
Missouri	10,538,869	110	14,729,316
Montana	2,618,368	120	7,842,416
Nebraska	3,807,368	20	3,488,189
Nevada	4,024,369	187	16,292,517
New Hampshire	3,101,368	140	8,167,087
New Jersey	13,639,369	70	19,957,956
New Mexico	3,919,369	2	337,000
New York	28,900,369	461	32,063,100
North Carolina	12,892,369	0	0
North Dakota	2,240,368	250	10,110,313
Northern Marianas	488,521	0	0
Ohio	18,365,369	657	50,094,426
Oklahoma	6,375,369	0	0
Oregon	6,312,369	141	18,762,920
Pennsylvania	19,485,369	377	23,800,016
Puerto Rico	7,182,369	26	5,574,398
Rhode Island	2,782,368	0	0
South Carolina	7,176,369	317	29,543,382
South Dakota	2,391,368	7	435,894
Tennessee	9,602,369	477	29,075,324
Texas	31,705,369	0	0
Utah	4,511,369	116	9,139,356
Vermont	2,153,368	15	1,516,007
Virgin Islands	0	9	1,001,608
Virginia	11,711,369	210	9,196,229
Washington	10,016,369	0	0
West Virginia	4,021,369	241	16,391,443
Wisconsin	9,248,369	195	32,723,459
Wyoming	2,006,368	20	3,855,310
TOTAL	487,223,346**	8,191	731,441,555

*The length of time state subgrants run 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 October 1, 2000, through September 30, 2001.

**Does not include unallocated award amounts.

TABLE 2

FY 2001 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S.Territories and Purpose Areas (in \$)

States/ 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
Alabama	0	5,768,232	0	0	0	0
Alaska	50,710	1,659,325	0	0	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	0	160,000	0	128,938
Arizona	26,447	7,156,113	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	3,451,754	125,140	0	0	0
California	0	42,772,363	0	0	0	0
Colorado	74,497	2,210,202	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	519,522	0	0	0	0
Delaware	35,000	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	231,885	2,856,983	36,727	0	0	650,188
Georgia	122,340	8,610,639	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	598,000	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	570,900	0	0	0	0
Idaho	97,423	597,144	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	5,511,739	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	4,936,601	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	3,054,938	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	793,833	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	350,000	2,500,000	300,000	0	0	0
Louisiana	236,063	2,567,573	53,978	0	26,173	64,000
Maine	0	1,835,888	0	0	0	0
Maryland	245,658	24,289	0	0	0	753,021
Massachusetts	1,060,000	2,473,833	0	0	0	0
Michigan	50,000	3,638,801	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	2,600,000	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	3,000,000	0	0	0	0
Missouri	120,000	4,800,000	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	1,972,373	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	48,103	2,800,000	0	0	0	0
Nevada	12,713	2,332,648	111,173	0	0	42,135
New Hampshire	20,000	1,450,000	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	6,134,591	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	3,148,317	0	0	0	0
New York	204,500	10,830,582	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	232,062	0	0	386,771	0
North Dakota	5,621	1,208,023	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas	0	200,000	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	5,068,834	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	118,104	1,614,084	1,614,08	0	0	0
Oregon	0	1,086,000	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	144,000	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	230,463	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	783,000	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	2,981,401	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	26,962,668	83,161	0	0	0
Utah	0	1,979,688	0	0	0	106,100
Vermont	43,000	1,210,000	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	352,783	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	85,229	2,047,497	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	187,500	3,702,599	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	1,845,631	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,424,793	194,473,133	2,324,262	512,783	412,944	1,744,382

TABLE 2 (continued)

FY 2001 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in \$)

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose 7A Police Operations	Purpose 7B Anti- Terrorism	Purpose 8 Career Criminal	Purpose 9 Financial Investigations	Purpose 10 Court Programs	Purpose 11 Corrections Program
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	80,000
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	16,585
American Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	69,104
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	134,171
California	0	0	0	693,772	0	286,674
Colorado	346,778	0	226,147	0	32,968	0
Connecticut	0	0	20,234	232,995	1,451,429	247,548
Delaware	0	0	0	0	1,239,346	205,484
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	152,429	436,698	94,677	0	240,164	4,975,033
Georgia	0	0	0	215,000	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	37,440
Hawaii	0	0	0	71,430	0	116,865
Idaho	315,879	0	0	0	373,356	554,311
Illinois	530,000	0	2,091,263	0	0	1,450,537
Indiana	101,000	0	51,000	0	757,641	1,372,267
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	1,269,338
Kansas	46,696	0	0	0	186,784	280,176
Kentucky	150,000	0	0	0	1,100,000	494,000
Louisiana	1,349,364	0	134,794	170,000	327,923	213,427
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	364,015
Maryland	89,105	0	0	71,025	353,034	3,050,180
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	258,250
Michigan	2,500,000	0	100,000	600,000	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	750,000	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	300,000	0
Missouri	0	0	160,000	0	100,000	490,000
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	14,011
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	300,000	0
Nevada	13,008	0	0	0	0	55,088
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	450,000	0	0	420,000	0	376,445
New Mexico	0	0	72,000	0	0	0
New York	725,000	0	0	0	700,000	0
North Carolina	1,160,313	0	0	0	1,031,389	257,847
North Dakota	36,216	0	0	0	55,841	308,960
Northern Marianas	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	850,000
Pennsylvania	163,000	0	0	0	303,676	581,939
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	856,077	0	0	0	614,209	0
South Dakota	52,169	0	374,645	0	0	125,044
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	1,935,681	1,101,954
Texas	0	1,000,000	408,054	0	96,966	0
Utah	417,892	0	0	0	136,004	313,500
Vermont	0	0	0	0	45,000	60,000
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	2,680,507
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	545,315
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	685,750
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	9,504,926	1,436,698	3,732,814	2,474,222	12,431,411	23,921,765

TABLE 2 (continued)

FY 2001 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in \$)

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose 12 Prison Industry	Purpose 13 Treatment	Purpose 14 Victim/Witness Assistance	Purpose 15A Improved Technology	Purpose 15B Information Systems	Purpose 16 Innovative Drug Programs
Alabama	0	0	0	450,000	450,000	72,000
Alaska	0	0	0	0	110,918	0
American Samoa	0	100,000	0	43,761	145,000	150,000
Arizona	0	0	0	0	426,568	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	58,904	232,839	0
California	0	0	0	0	2,579,619	1,680,372
Colorado	0	1,699,266	0	450,619	709,081	0
Connecticut	0	577,820	66,498	0	313,019	0
Delaware	0	38,245	0	0	229,717	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	1,858,831	0
Florida	228,514	2,729,779	0	1,281,644	2,193,544	142,506
Georgia	0	0	0	955,206	593,750	0
Guam	0	11,600	0	59,964	293,630	0
Hawaii	0	296,145	0	0	425,690	855,254
Idaho	0	0	37,223	210,834	0	294,346
Illinois	0	0	0	0	2,357,500	594,565
Indiana	0	0	0	265,000	1,186,992	101,000
Iowa	0	474,713	0	281,668	0	0
Kansas	0	93,392	0	186,784	1,867,842	373,568
Kentucky	0	180,000	0	249,500	365,000	0
Louisiana	0	122,982	0	57,108	1,244,496	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	347,577	0
Maryland	0	0	168,174	557,768	935,212	0
Massachusetts	0	125,000	100,050	0	529,650	550,000
Michigan	0	0	0	3,600,000	812,568	3,000,000
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	0
Mississippi	80,000	0	615,000	0	312,332	0
Missouri	0	0	0	1,250,000	1,460,000	416,069
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	319,266	0	100,000
Nevada	0	0	0	88,516	438,084	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	507,313	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	200,000	681,968	4,097,816
New Mexico	0	86,146	0	195,969	0	0
New York	0	3,711,287	600,000	1,613,356	989,000	1,750,000
North Carolina	0	1,289,236	0	0	4,512,329	515,695
North Dakota	0	0	9,000	3,600	124,552	0
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	0	124,669	0
Ohio	0	1,872,631	1,174,400	0	1,836,537	1,228,865
Oklahoma	0	0	0	590,519	1,816,980	251,349
Oregon	0	0	0	0	316,618	0
Pennsylvania	0	1,741,187	644,550	0	3,809,829	3,477,692
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	2,504,131	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	429,061	976,810	0
South Dakota	50,000	0	0	0	119,569	0
Tennessee	0	0	769,291	0	1,002,887	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	1,585,268	0
Utah	0	530,300	0	150,000	225,568	241,528
Vermont	65,000	0	20,000	25,000	182,868	125,000
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	824,999	120,751	0	3,818,969	2,550,980
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	400,000	12,000
Wisconsin	0	348,450	709,000	0	2,582,104	200,000
Wyoming	0	0	0	33,750	100,319	0
TOTAL	423,514	16,853,178	5,033,937	13,607,798	52,137,747	22,780,605

TABLE 2 (continued)

FY 2001 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in \$)

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose 17 Public Housing	Purpose 18 Domestic Violence	Purpose 19 Evaluation	Purpose 20 Detention Alternatives	Purpose 21 Street Sales	Purpose 22 DWI	Purpose 23 Violent Juvenile Prosecution
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	0	0	0	14,300	65,771	0	0
American Samoa	0	0	30,000	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	38,125	0	0	0
California	0	217,000	300,000	0	1,262,569	0	0
Colorado	0	0	397,185	131,416	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	245,520	67,275	0	0
Delaware	0	0	47,947	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	652,432	0	208,624	562,369	155,914	0
Georgia	0	0	0	1,000,938	0	0	0
Guam	0	92,950	0	0	0	53,878	0
Hawaii	0	418,348	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	129,010	89,800	67,408	0	32,549	0
Illinois	0	169,628	750,000	520,000	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	112,140	415,264	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	45,130	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	140,088	0	280,176	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	450,369	0	237,000	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	45,208	0	483,765	0	0	0
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	143,366	1,404,621	0	82,320	0	0
Massachusetts	0	150,000	0	75,000	0	0	0
Michigan	0	1,000,000	50,000	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	200,000	100,000	0	75,000	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	32,219	0	203,385	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	100,000	50,000	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0	50,000	25,000	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	555,108	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	462,726	0	3,659,750	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	412,559	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	180,000	209,576	0	20,650	0	3,168	0
Northern Marianas	0	35,000	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	0	367,307	1,793,545	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	1,015,000	578,964	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	1,111,797	370,000	286,328	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	879,801	0	0	98,315	0	0
South Dakota	0	747,374	5,000	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	305,321	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	132,599	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	202,500	0	40,000	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	159,135	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	108,136	0	0	195,000	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	466,666	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	180,000	8,917,849	5,110,653	11,000,567	2,617,754	245,509	0

TABLE 2 (continued)

FY 2001 Byrne Formula Subgrants Program Totals, by States/U.S. Territories and Purpose Areas (in \$)

States/ U.S. Territories	Purpose 24 Gang Control	Purpose 25 DNA Testing	Purpose 26 Law Enforcement	Administration	Total Grant Award
Alabama	0	0	0	791,137	7,911,369
Alaska	0	0	0	221,837	2,218,368
American Samoa	30,000	0	0	87,522	875,221
Arizona	0	0	0	853,137	8,531,369
Arkansas	0	0	0	461,020	4,610,200
California	0	0	0	1,800,000	51,592,369
Colorado	0	0	0	743,546	7,435,369
Connecticut	277,687	0	0	438,226	6,260,369
Delaware	0	142,000	0	175,000	2,422,368
District of Columbia	0	0	0	206,537	2,065,368
Florida	79,823	1,352,375	253,242	1,403,700	24,216,369
Georgia	0	0	267,500	655,018	13,100,369
Guam	0	55,000	0	133,606	1,336,068
Hawaii	0	0	0	307,736	3,077,368
Idaho	0	0	0	317,836	3,178,368
Illinois	0	0	0	1,279,744	19,688,369
Indiana	0	315,477	0	514,968	10,299,369
Iowa	0	0	0	391,528	5,633,369
Kansas	0	93,392	0	636,765	5,306,369
Kentucky	0	0	0	364,500	7,290,369
Louisiana	200,000	56,250	0	512,362	7,914,369
Maine	0	0	0	147,221	3,180,368
Maryland	0	78,244	0	912,837	9,128,369
Massachusetts	0	75,000	188,000	847,440	8,474,400
Michigan	50,000	0	0	850,000	16,251,369
Minnesota	0	0	0	600,000	8,527,369
Mississippi	0	0	0	548,037	5,480,369
Missouri	0	0	0	800,000	10,538,869
Montana	0	0	0	200,000	2,618,368
Nebraska	0	0	0	90,000	3,807,368
Nevada	552,416	0	0	378,588	4,024,369
New Hampshire	0	0	0	124,055	3,101,368
New Jersey	210,000	0	0	503,441	13,639,369
New Mexico	25,000	0	0	391,937	3,919,369
New York	500,000	629,337	0	1,004,831	28,900,369
North Carolina	1,031,390	773,542	0	1,289,236	12,892,369
North Dakota	19,692	0	0	224,035	2,240,368
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	48,852	488,521
Ohio	0	0	0	2,020,192	18,365,369
Oklahoma	51,482	0	0	318,768	6,375,369
Oregon	0	0	0	465,787	6,312,369
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	1,948,537	19,485,369
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	7,182,369
Rhode Island	0	0	0	278,237	2,782,368
South Carolina	0	0	0	358,818	7,176,369
South Dakota	0	10,000	0	119,568	2,391,368
Tennessee	34,852	0	0	960,237	9,602,369
Texas	133,311	0	0	1,303,342	31,705,369
Utah	0	0	310,789	100,000	4,511,369
Vermont	0	60,000	0	75,000	2,153,368
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	1,054,023	11,711,369
Washington	0	0	0	0	10,016,369
West Virginia	0	0	50,000	402,136	4,021,369
Wisconsin	0	0	0	366,300	9,248,369
Wyoming	0	0	0	26,668	2,006,368
TOTAL	3,195,653	3,640,617	1,069,531	31,053,848	487,223,346

TABLE 3

FY 2001 Byrne Discretionary Awards (Byrne and Other Funding), Total Active Grants, and Total Active Grant Awards

State	FY 2001 Awards*		Active Grants**	
	Total Grants	Total Amount (in \$)	Total Grants	Total Amount (in \$)
Alabama	8	4,824,437	26	16,845,282
Alaska	1	74,720	43	9,901,665
American Samoa	0	0	1	30,000
Arizona	12	6,895,257	65	49,990,711
Arkansas	11	5,410,340	24	14,098,235
California	30	21,433,159	218	176,210,055
Colorado	13	2,913,260	42	14,642,783
Connecticut	5	6,129,000	27	14,912,057
Delaware	1	190,594	11	7,732,975
District of Columbia	19	13,563,896	137	114,243,022
Florida	15	6,454,232	120	91,505,921
Georgia	9	71,077,576	59	244,950,449
Guam	0	0	2	270,000
Hawaii	3	1,270,000	11	2,651,955
Idaho	0	0	11	603,669
Illinois	18	7,605,782	72	39,491,215
Indiana	3	628,000	27	9,730,906
Iowa	3	2,587,700	18	5,196,072
Kansas	2	737,900	16	5,869,415
Kentucky	10	24,448,200	42	41,377,826
Louisiana	6	2,558,317	24	13,080,596
Maine	1	96,000	19	2,424,890
Maryland	11	6,514,588	57	29,647,410
Massachusetts	9	4,923,823	51	39,382,186
Michigan	13	4,217,394	43	12,019,530
Minnesota	8	5,452,660	28	9,595,066
Mississippi	1	75,000	17	5,644,082
Missouri	8	8,019,831	41	42,687,557
Montana	2	72,600	14	7,997,398
Nebraska	3	902,506	23	7,051,439
Nevada	4	3,023,820	26	11,612,621
New Hampshire	3	2,494,497	13	17,858,519
New Jersey	9	2,588,321	47	20,538,686
New Mexico	4	1,114,372	38	6,126,122
New York	23	7,464,675	99	33,765,427
North Carolina	5	1,469,731	35	33,355,732
North Dakota	3	904,287	10	2,155,426
Northern Marianas	0	0	1	29,553
Ohio	9	870,544	45	10,750,305
Oklahoma	0	0	17	2,042,425
Oregon	7	1,062,834	39	10,135,144
Pennsylvania	13	7,752,943	71	51,989,904
Puerto Rico	0	0	3	216,823
Rhode Island	3	419,962	16	2,357,691
South Carolina	2	269,670	32	12,427,401
South Dakota	1	61,662	12	1,901,123
Tennessee	8	7,119,418	40	51,582,190
Texas	10	1,657,654	59	21,014,340
Utah	6	4,119,142	25	31,082,418
Vermont	3	302,584	14	2,532,862
Virgin Islands	0	0	3	376,097
Virginia	21	9,449,984	142	109,688,944
Washington	15	4,188,681	64	17,273,953
West Virginia	4	9,871,450	23	45,581,631
Wisconsin	4	3,370,419	37	9,499,334
Wyoming	0	0	5	620,447
TOTAL	382	278,653,422	2,205	1,536,299,485

*Includes Byrne Discretionary plus other line-item funding and transferred funds from other Office of Justice Programs bureaus and other federal agencies. Does not include payment and benefits awards.

**The Active Grants column lists funds awarded for old or new grants still active during the FY reporting period from October 1, 2000, through September 30, 2001.

TABLE 4

FY 2001 Discretionary (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
ALABAMA		
Bay Minette	Southwest Alabama Integrated Criminal Justice System	2,933,400
Birmingham	Mental Health Court	150,000
Cullman	Closed Circuit/Videotaped Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	249,919
Huntsville	Child Abuse Investigation—Training and Information Project	997,800
	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	98,907
Selma	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	239,910
	Strategies in Community Prosecution	58,501
Wetumpka	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	96,000
Total		4,824,437
ALASKA		
Napaskiak	Napaskiak Tribal Involvement in Effective Prosecution and Probation	74,720
Total		74,720
ARIZONA		
Globe	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Kingman	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Phoenix	Arizona Methamphetamine Program	997,800
	Arizona Watch Your Car Project	240,000
	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Financial Crime-Free Communities Support Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program	299,524
	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	230,000
	Rocky Mountain Information Network	3,868,174
	Strategies in Community Prosecution	193,740
Prescott	Five-Day Forensic Interview Training	238,798
Whiteriver	FY 2000 White Mountain Apache Tribe Community Prosecution Plan	38,641
Yuma	Yuma County Attorney's Community Prosecution Project	68,580
Total		6,895,257
ARKANSAS		
Benton	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	116,800
	Community Prosecution Planning Grant	75,000
Camden	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Community Prosecution Planning Grant	62,625
Hot Springs	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Little Rock	Center for Integrated Justice Information	237,713
	Establishment of Strategic Information Technology Center	1,700,000
	Inter-Tribal Integrated Justice Pilot Project With the Navajo Nation, Hopi Tribe, and Pueblo of Zuni	1,500,000
	Justice Informational Technology Integration Implementation Project	910,563
	National Center for Rural Law Enforcement—COPS Technology Program	498,896
Pine Bluff	Community Prosecution Planning Grant	68,743
Total		5,410,340
CALIFORNIA		
Auburn	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Culver City	Awards for Planning and Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution	196,614
East Palo Alto	Community Ex-Offenders Program	150,000
Inglewood	Drug Abuse Resistance Education	1,995,600
Long Beach	Implementation Strategies of Community Prosecution	200,000
Los Angeles	Community Court Pilot Project	997,800
	Cultural Awareness and Diversity Training Program for Law Enforcement Officers	500,000
	Tools for Tolerance National Institute Against Hate Crime	997,800
Madera	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Modesto	Strategies in Community Prosecution	64,393
Riverside	Youth Accountability Team Enhancement	150,000
Sacramento	Awards for Planning and Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution	200,000
	Court Information Systems Automation and Integration Project	1,500,000
	Operational Systems Support—Technical Assistance and Training	1,596,462
	Western States Information Network	4,353,942
San Bernardino	Financial Crime-Free Communities Support Anti-Money Laundering	213,345
	San Bernardino County IMPACT/Night Light Program	997,800
San Diego	Community Prosecution Program	200,000
	Enhancing Strategies in Community Prosecution	150,000
	San Diego Crime-Free Anti-Money Laundering Program	300,000

TABLE 4 (continued)

FY 2001 Discretionary (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)	
San Francisco	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	360,000	
	Strategies in Community Prosecution	179,250	
San Jose	Anti-Money Laundering Program	100,000	
Santa Ana	Crime-Free Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program	300,000	
	Regional Mobile Gang Enforcement Team	2,993,400	
	Strategies in Community Prosecution	150,000	
Santa Cruz	Planning and Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution	74,496	
Ukiah	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000	
Ventura	Ventura County Integrated Justice Information System	1,995,600	
Woodland	Strategies in Community Prosecution	156,657	
Total		21,433,159	
COLORADO			
Boulder	Tribal Courts Technical Assistance	566,056	
Colorado Springs	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000	
Denver	Colorado Watch Your Car	204,328	
	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000	
	Denver City Attorney's Office Community Prosecution Planning Project	41,397	
	Denver District Attorney's Community Justice Initiative	225,000	
	Integrated Justice Technology	187,792	
	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	700,000	
	U.S. Department of Justice Cooperative Agreement Between BJA and WGA	150,000	
	Urban Court Managers Network	119,982	
	Englewood	Closed Circuit Television—Phase Two	250,000
		Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Pueblo	Planning and Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution	108,705	
Total		2,913,260	
CONNECTICUT			
Hartford	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	705,000	
Middletown	Connecticut Watch Your Car	240,000	
Newtown	Project HomeSafe	4,989,000	
Rocky Hill	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000	
	Neighborhood Prosecution Program	75,000	
Total		6,129,000	
DELAWARE			
Wilmington	Delaware Watch Your Car	190,594	
Total		190,594	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington	Assessment of the Bureau of Justice Assistance's FY 1999 Open Solicitation Discretionary Grant Programs	350,000	
	Center for Community Corrections	75,000	
	Community Prevention Grants Program	300,000	
	Community Prosecution Technical Assistance Program	275,000	
	Crime Prevention and Educational Programs for Intellectual Property Theft and Cyber Crimes	200,000	
	Criminal Justice Information Integration Meeting Series	1,100,000	
	Developing Tools for Educating Consumers About Telemarketing Fraud	180,401	
	Establishing Protocols to Guide Police Medical Collaborations	239,729	
	Evaluating BJA's Closed Circuit and Videotape Program: The 1998 Grantees	363,731	
	National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign	4,900,320	
	National Neighborhood Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Program	2,327,301	
	Pretrial Survey	89,994	
	Project Safe Neighborhoods	679,602	
	Reduce Gun Violence Through Safe Storage	600,000	
	Residential Treatment and Rehabilitation Program for Homeless Substance Abusers	449,010	
	Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement Project	997,250	
	Telemarketing Fraud: Prevention and Education	191,559	
	Training and Technical Assistance for Defenders, Sentencing Advocates	175,000	
	Using the Internet as a Supplemental Crime Analysis Tool	69,999	
	Total		13,563,896

TABLE 4 (continued)

FY 2001 Discretionary (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
FLORIDA		
Bartow	Methamphetamine Enforcement	249,450
Clearwater	Neighborhood Policing Initiative for the Homeless	997,800
Gainesville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Miami	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	96,000
	Improving Access to Services in Rural and Tribal Settings	149,816
Tallahassee	Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies	650,000
	Technical Assistance and Training Program Global Justice Information Network Planning and Logistical Management Support Project	150,000
	Information Technology Support to the Regional Information Sharing Systems Program	1,220,000
	National White Collar Crime Center—Management Performance Analysis, Policy Research, Technical Training, and Activity Analysis	320,000
	Regional Information Sharing Systems Program Performance Management Assessment and Operations Analysis	750,000
	State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training Program	997,800
	State and Local Training and Education Assistance Program	63,366
Tampa	Telemarketing Fraud Task Force	150,000
Viera	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
West Palm Beach	Palm Beach County Anti-Money Laundering Consortium	300,000
Total		6,454,232
GEORGIA		
Atlanta	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Community Prosecution	199,840
	Establishing, Enhancing, and Expanding Boys & Girls Clubs	59,868,000
	The Strom Thurmond Boys & Girls Club Leadership Institute at Clemson University	8,980,200
Cleveland	Strategies in Community Prosecution	200,000
Jackson	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	113,516
Kennesaw	The Greater Atlanta Data Center	997,800
Newnan	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	118,220
Warner Robins	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Total		71,077,576
HAWAII		
Hilo	Community Empowerment Organization	150,000
Honolulu	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	1,000,000
Total		1,270,000
ILLINOIS		
Chicago	Alternative to Incarceration Program	798,240
	Awards for Financial Crime-Free Communities Support— Crime-Free Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program	300,000
	Crime-Free Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program	401,435
	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Community Justice Empowerment Project	1,172,580
	Enhancing Chicago's Drug and Gang House Enforcement Section Community Prosecution Team	150,000
	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	973,660
	Strategies to Strengthen the Adjudication Process	
	To Develop a Program Guide and Youth Forums To Encourage Community Service and Violence Prevention Strategies	77,500
		50,000
Joliet	Closed Circuit Televising of Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse	12,758
Kankakee	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	118,986
Saint Charles	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
Springfield	Illinois Firearms Reduction Program	798,240
	Methamphetamine Training and Equipment Support	698,891
	Money Laundering Intelligence and Investigative Support Unit	245,511
Urbana	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Wheaton	Child Victim Witness Project	847,981
Total		7,605,782
INDIANA		
Franklin	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Indianapolis	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	360,000
	Community Prosecution Project	148,000
Total		628,000

TABLE 4 (continued)

FY 2001 Discretionary (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
IOWA		
Des Moines	Iowa Financial Crimes Task Force	269,900
	Iowa's FY 2001 Methamphetamine Hot Spots Program	2,197,800
Waterloo	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Total		2,587,700
KANSAS		
Overland Park	Sunflower House	498,900
Topeka	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	239,000
Total		737,900
KENTUCKY		
Brandenburg	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Access to Court Electronic Data for Criminal Justice Agencies	2,913,102
Frankfort	Children's Advocacy Center Project	2,499,489
	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	1,000,000
	Center for Rural Law Enforcement Technology Training	1,796,040
Hazard	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	107,785
	Crime Stoppers In School Project	29,934
Lexington	Functional Standards Development for Automated Case Management Systems for Probation	250,000
	Teleconferencing Equipment for Prosecutors and Community Education	748,350
	Law Enforcement Technology Program	14,983,500
Total		24,448,200
LOUISIANA		
Alexandria	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
New Orleans	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	384,000
	Managing Law Enforcement Technologies	437,569
	Managing Technology Resource Handbooks Development	149,948
	Project Return: From Prison to Community	1,344,300
Opelousas	27th Judicial District Attorney's Implementation of Training & Equipment for the Major Crimes Task Force	122,500
Total		2,558,317
MAINE		
Augusta	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	96,000
Total		96,000
MARYLAND		
Annapolis	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Baltimore	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program: Training and Technical Assistance	1,000,000
Ellicott City	Community Justice Leadership Initiative	195,838
Emmitsburg	National Fire Service Survivors Support Program	550,000
Gaithersburg	The National Fatherhood Initiative Project	2,993,400
Laurel	Operation TLC (Total Life Change)	150,000
Pikesville	Maryland Watch Your Car Program	240,000
Rockville	Community Prosecution Implementation	150,000
Silver Spring	A National Program of Training and Technical Assistance on Community Justice for Rural Communities and Tribal Courts	174,998
	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	460,352
Towson		
Total		6,514,588
MASSACHUSETTS		
Boston	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	850,000
	Watch Your Car Motor Vehicle Theft Prevention Project	240,000
	Web-Based Racial Profiling Resource Center	49,420
Brockton	Community Prosecution Enhancement Project	150,000
Cambridge	Middlesex Community Prosecution Partnership Program	200,000
Framingham	New England State Police Information Network RISS Program	2,900,000
New Bedford	Community Involvement Program	147,675
Northampton	Hampshire Sheriff's Office TRIAD	189,582
Salem	Community Prosecution Project	197,146
Total		4,923,823

TABLE 4 (continued)

FY 2001 Discretionary (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
MICHIGAN		
Bay City	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Detroit	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Individualized Support of Assigned Criminal Defense Attorneys in Michigan	150,000
	Reducing the Public Safety Threat of Offenders in the Community Project	1,462,700
East Lansing	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	750,000
Jackson	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	110,954
Kalamazoo	Improved Front End Screening	131,900
	Kalamazoo Justice Integrated Information Management System	146,170
	Planning and Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution	350,000
Lansing	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Mount Clemens	Juvenile Sex Offender Re-Entry Program	150,000
Muskegon	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	96,000
West Olive	Crime Fighting Technologies Project	149,670
Total		4,217,394
MINNESOTA		
Duluth	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Minneapolis	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
	Community Prosecution Enhancement Initiative	150,000
	Hennepin County Attorney's Office Community Prosecution Initiative	200,000
	Hennepin County Computer Integration Project	682,524
Red Wing	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
St. Paul	CriMNet	3,900,136
	Minnesota Watch Your Car	40,000
Total		5,452,660
MISSISSIPPI		
Greenville	Community Prosecution Project	75,000
Total		75,000
MISSOURI		
Camdenton	National Outreach Programs and Hands-On Projects to Assist Law Enforcement Surviving Families	622,196
Independence	Western Missouri Public Safety Training Institute	400,000
Jackson	Missouri Sheriff's Methamphetamine Relief Team	2,494,500
Jefferson City	FY 2000 Missouri Methamphetamine Hot Spots Program	600,000
	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	510,815
	Mid States Organized Crime Information Center	3,100,000
Kansas City	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
Pineville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	52,320
Total		8,019,831
MONTANA		
Helena	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	40,000
Roundup	Improving Prosecution Through Law Enforcement Technology	32,600
Total		72,600
NEBRASKA		
Grand Island	FY 2000 Nebraska Methamphetamine Hot Spots Program	446,954
Lincoln	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	336,200
Papillion	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	119,352
Total		902,506
NEVADA		
Carson City	Byrne Discretionary Grant Program Criminal Justice	
	Planning for Gender Specific Services	128,000
Las Vegas	Operation Child Haven	748,350
Reno	Judicial Education and Training	1,748,350
	Statewide Ridge House Collaborative	399,120
Total		3,023,820
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
Bethlehem	North Country Public Safety Academy	498,900
Concord	Operation Streetsweeper	1,496,699
	Prosecution of Trucking Laws Project	498,898
Total		2,494,497

TABLE 4 (continued)

FY 2001 Discretionary (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
NEW JERSEY		
Bridgeton	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	107,466
	Community Prosecution Planning	65,775
Elizabeth	Planning and Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution	200,000
Newark	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	353,080
	Demonstration Site Under the Closed Circuit	300,000
	Televising of the Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse—Program Operation NITRO	996,000
Salem	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	96,000
Trenton	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	350,000
Woodbury	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Total		2,588,321
NEW MEXICO		
Acoma Village	Pueblo of Acoma	74,372
Santa Fe	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	800,000
Silver City	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Tucumcari	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Total		1,114,372
NEW YORK		
Albany	Financial Crime-Free Communities Support Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program	300,000
	Financial Crime-Free Communities Support Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program	150,000
	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	757,600
	New York Watch Your Car	235,775
	Strategies for Community Prosecution	199,500
Bronx	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
Brooklyn	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Community Outreach Program	200,000
Catskill	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Hudson	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Kew Gardens	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
Lockport	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
New York	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
	Community Justice Assistance Center	300,000
	Community Prosecution Technical Assistance Project	300,000
	Crime-Free Communities Support Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program	300,000
	Financial Crime-Free Communities Support Program	300,000
	Ready, Willing & Able Criminal Justice Program	997,800
	The John Jay College Cultural Diversity and Awareness Program	450,000
Poughkeepsie	Local Criminal Justice Planning	134,000
Staten Island	Planning Strategies in Community Prosecution	200,000
Syracuse	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
White Plains	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
Total		7,464,675
NORTH CAROLINA		
Charlotte	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	480,000
Greenville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Raleigh	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	600,000
	North Carolina Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement Project	149,857
Wilmington	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	119,874
Total		1,469,731
NORTH DAKOTA		
Belcourt	Turtle Mountain Community College—Project Peacemaker	349,230
Bismarck	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	310,000
Grand Forks	Training and Technical Assistance for Tribal Court Planning Grant Recipients	245,057
Total		904,287

TABLE 4 (continued)

FY 2001 Discretionary (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
OHIO		
Akron	Community Prosecution Program	58,226
Bellefontaine	Bellefontaine Police Information Systems Improvement Project	146,170
Canton	Community Prosecution	75,000
Cleveland	Planning and Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution	150,000
Massillon	Massillon Treatment Court Program	70,000
Portsmouth	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	102,373
Riverside	Juvenile Court Satellite Liaison Project	28,775
Steubenville	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Youngstown	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Total		870,544
OREGON		
Eugene	Neighborhood DA Project	200,000
Oregon City	Clackamas County	50,242
Portland	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Enhancement Grant: Leadership Site Demonstration Project for Community Prosecution	150,000
	Leadership Grant—Community Prosecution in Multnomah County	200,000
	Strengthening the Adjudication Process	150,000
Salem	Grants to State Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions	192,592
Total		1,062,834
PENNSYLVANIA		
Camp Hill	The Forensic Community Re-Entry and Rehabilitation for Female Prison Inmates with Mental Illness	150,000
Harrisburg	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	795,000
	Middle Atlantic—Great Lakes Organized Crime Law Enforcement Network	4,353,942
Lancaster	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Media	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
New Castle	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	106,481
Norristown	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Philadelphia	Block by Block Fellowship Demonstration Program	997,800
	Public Nuisance Task Force Expansion	146,350
	Technical Assistance to Develop Performance Measures for Community Prosecution	199,169
Pittsburgh	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	240,000
West Chester	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	109,201
Wynnewood	National Association of Town Watch "National Night Out 2001"	295,000
Total		7,752,943
RHODE ISLAND		
Providence	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	150,000
	Rhode Island Pre-Trial Services Pilot Program	149,962
Total		419,962
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Charleston	Innovative Alternatives for Women: An Occupational Skills and Health Information Training Center for Low-Income Women	149,670
Chester	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Total		269,670
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Aberdeen	Community Prosecution Grant	61,662
Total		61,662
TENNESSEE		
Chattanooga	Building Bridges: A Correctional Option Program for Ex-Offenders	299,340
	Parole Hearing Video Teleconference Project	99,726
	Regional Methamphetamine East Tennessee Task Force	898,020
Knoxville	Planning and Implementation Strategies	150,000
Lawrenceburg	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	96,000
Memphis	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	222,446
Nashville	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	999,944
	Regional Information Sharing System Project	4,353,942
Total		7,119,418

TABLE 4 (continued)

FY 2001 Discretionary (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
TEXAS		
Austin	Bulk Currency Prosecution Project	236,750
	Community/Strategic Prosecution Program	200,000
	The Travis County Mental Health Project	150,000
Cleburne	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Dallas	Community Prosecution Planning Grant	74,850
Groesbeck	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Houston	Cultural Awareness and Diversity Training Program	500,000
Port Lavaca	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	96,000
Round Rock	Assistance Across America	50,000
San Antonio	Strategic Nuisance Abatement Project	110,054
Total		1,657,654
UTAH		
Ogden	Improvement of Criminal Justice Identification, Fingerprint Program	97,780
Salt Lake City	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	650,000
	Strategic Planning for Security for the Salt Lake Olympic Winter Games in 2002	2,993,400
	Strategies in Community Prosecution	150,000
	Utah Watch Your Car	200,000
Vernal	Uintah County Cooperative Tribal & Local Officer Law Enforcement Training Initiative	27,962
Total		4,119,142
VERMONT		
Burlington	Enhancement of Burlington's Community Justice Center Project	150,000
Montpelier	Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement	150,000
White River Junction	Community Prosecution Grant Program	2,584
Total		302,584
VIRGINIA		
Alexandria	A Comparative Analysis of Statewide Criminal Justice Information Sharing Systems	200,000
	Clandestine and Methamphetamine Laboratory Enforcement, Training and Technical Assistance Program	90,000
	Developing a New Prosecutor's Deskbook	10,000
	IACP Policy Center	100,000
	National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws	997,800
	Operation Fraudstop: A Partnership To Reduce Telemarketing Fraud and Assist Victims	48,000
	Planning & Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution	199,994
	Project Safe Neighborhoods: Training for the Nation's Prosecutors	400,000
	Services, Support and Technical Assistance to Small Police Departments	534,395
	Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement: A Prosecutor's Response Project	600,000
	Training and Technical Assistance Provisions for BJA's Community Prosecution Grantees	1,750,000
	Training Local Law Enforcement Officers in Anti-Drug Activities Involving Illegal Aliens	125,018
Annandale	Bulletproof Vest Partnership Program Implementation	387,214
	Center for Integrated Justice Information Web Site Implementation	468,174
Arlington	ITAA/DOJ Partnership for the CIP Awareness Campaign	75,000
	Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Area Drug Enforcement Task Force Project	2,245,050
Emporia	Improving Access to Services in Rural and Tribal Settings	150,000
Harrisonburg	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Springfield	Gun Recovery and Enforcement Training Program	200,000
Vienna	Circle Solutions—Training and Technical Support for BJA Model	
	Clandestine Drug Laboratory Enforcement Program: Phase IV	149,991
Williamsburg	Evolving Court Case Management Standards	599,348
Total		9,449,984

TABLE 4 (continued)

FY 2001 Discretionary (Byrne and Other Funding) Program Descriptions and Funding

State/City	Program	Amount (in \$)
WASHINGTON		
Asotin	Awards for Planning and Implementing Strategies in Community Prosecution	49,969
Ephrata	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Goldendale	Strategies in Community Prosecution	50,277
Olympia	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Community Prosecution Initiative	75,000
	Justice Information Technology Integration Implementation Project	495,000
Seattle	Clean and Sober Housing for Homeless Women	60,000
	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	360,000
Spokane	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	238,902
	Task Force To Combat Property Crime	1,995,600
Tacoma	Financial Crime-Free Communities Support Program: An Anti-Laundering Grant Program	293,267
	Strategies in Community Prosecution	54,685
Walla Walla	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Yakima	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
	Strategies in Community Prosecution	35,981
Total		4,188,681
WEST VIRGINIA		
Charleston	National White Collar Crime Center	9,104,650
	National White Collar Crime Center Telemarketing Fraud Enforcement Task Force	546,000
Madison	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	120,000
Wayne	Community Gun Violence Prosecution Program	100,800
Total		9,871,450
WISCONSIN		
Madison	Families and School Together	1,895,820
	Financial Crime-Free Communities Support Anti-Money Laundering Grant Program	226,799
	Methamphetamine/Drug Hot Spots Program	997,800
	Sharing Our Journey: An Assessment of the First Five Years	250,000
Total		3,370,419
TOTAL		278,653,422

TABLE 5

FY 2001 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Award Amounts by States/Territories and State Agencies

States/U.S. Territories	State Agencies (in \$)	Local Agencies (in \$)	Total Award (in \$)
Alabama	633,633	5,053,852	5,687,485
Alaska	339,448	655,160	994,608
American Samoa	344,850	0	344,850
Arizona	226,393	6,230,522	6,456,915
Arkansas	377,590	2,684,634	3,062,224
California	1,048,233	59,701,762	60,749,995
Colorado	370,178	3,044,092	3,414,270
Connecticut	513,788	2,605,543	3,119,331
Delaware	715,721	571,925	1,287,646
District of Columbia	0	2,766,761	2,766,761
Florida	774,698	35,571,029	36,345,727
Georgia	1,037,152	10,210,443	11,247,595
Guam	470,250	0	470,250
Hawaii	0	1,045,000	1,045,000
Idaho	253,936	716,639	970,575
Illinois	1,157,117	24,108,192	25,265,309
Indiana	816,100	6,390,516	7,206,616
Iowa	326,733	1,674,617	2,001,350
Kansas	452,042	2,108,672	2,560,714
Kentucky	917,325	2,058,643	2,975,968
Louisiana	356,114	8,542,859	8,898,973
Maine	394,983	601,920	996,903
Maryland	583,611	9,892,942	10,476,553
Massachusetts	804,431	8,948,073	9,752,504
Michigan	1,604,821	13,380,391	14,985,212
Minnesota	699,787	3,134,961	3,834,748
Mississippi	278,213	2,578,785	2,856,998
Missouri	689,959	6,458,342	7,148,301
Montana	188,760	795,961	984,721
Nebraska	179,898	1,619,127	1,799,025
Nevada	132,685	2,966,599	3,099,284
New Hampshire	274,999	709,818	984,817
New Jersey	1,198,668	8,609,020	9,807,688
New Mexico	364,823	3,393,865	3,758,688
New York	1,847,699	29,295,909	31,143,608
North Carolina	753,135	10,016,027	10,769,162
North Dakota	120,048	872,519	992,567
Northern Marianas	177,650	0	177,650
Ohio	988,278	10,324,177	11,312,455
Oklahoma	651,672	3,902,600	4,554,272
Oregon	426,156	2,804,880	3,231,036
Pennsylvania	2,897,401	10,029,598	12,926,999
Puerto Rico	4,695,061	0	4,695,061
Rhode Island	149,969	895,031	1,045,000
South Carolina	357,995	8,319,854	8,677,849
South Dakota	168,542	837,730	1,006,272
Tennessee	436,193	9,705,503	10,141,696
Texas	1,929,563	26,835,304	28,764,867
Utah	321,724	1,304,573	1,626,297
Vermont	555,785	466,243	1,022,028
Virgin Islands	1,045,000	0	1,045,000
Virginia	526,785	4,800,334	5,327,119
Washington	456,204	5,220,337	5,676,541
West Virginia	467,248	564,337	1,031,585
Wisconsin	601,485	2,640,672	3,242,157
Wyoming	190,330	809,160	999,490
TOTAL	38,290,862	368,475,453	406,766,315

TABLE 6

FY 2001 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Subgrant Totals by Purpose Area

State/U.S. U.S. Territories	Purpose 1 Law Enforcement (in \$)	Purpose 2 Enhancing Security (in \$)	Purpose 3 Drug Courts (in \$)	Purpose 4 Enhancing Adjudication (in \$)
Alabama	5,531,618	267,917	81,184	110,072
Alaska	829,866	0	0	240,000
American Samoa	215,629	0	0	0
Arizona	3,640,069	181,582	125,271	1,838,094
Arkansas	3,048,774	27,124	0	0
California	46,124,530	1,024,504	2,787,506	6,863,025
Colorado	3,277,640	500	160,071	222,466
Connecticut	1,909,321	53,285	10,000	28,918
Delaware	1,181,478	30,000	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0
Florida	30,186,879	2,377,420	3,769,532	292,200
Georgia	10,976,810	177,410	321,676	175,000
Guam	109,142	0	0	347,000
Hawaii	1,161,112	0	0	0
Idaho	1,025,403	0	0	0
Illinois	23,142,680	260,673	700,807	35,988
Indiana	6,818,222	103,841	72,740	505,000
Iowa	1,919,897	86,938	0	41,500
Kansas	2,603,121	27,750	800	152,071
Kentucky	3,223,987	0	0	28,300
Louisiana	7,872,963	102,061	48,810	431,704
Maine	1,078,779	14,642	0	0
Maryland	6,920,525	48,293	244,575	899,562
Massachusetts	7,468,483	170,870	0	8,902
Michigan	13,122,105	372,650	146,057	13,909
Minnesota	3,225,886	7,000	248,091	319,709
Mississippi	2,422,990	84,571	0	260,000
Missouri	4,543,774	868,997	715,000	4,000
Montana	1,028,091	40,006	0	0
Nebraska	1,650,450	0	199,331	0
Nevada	1,610,204	268,500	529,956	676,668
New Hampshire	1,005,733	50,213	0	0
New Jersey	9,122,480	96,057	58,142	30,000
New Mexico	3,379,634	27,911	50,000	15,750
New York	29,273,178	118,552	992,407	2,752,230
North Carolina	10,656,946	113,975	80,000	210,459
North Dakota	994,161	27,555	41,800	17,834
Northern Marianas	172,320	0	0	0
Ohio	10,660,466	92,736	243,598	712,470
Oklahoma	3,984,105	17,669	29,248	0
Oregon	2,477,797	16,000	374,153	53,256
Pennsylvania	11,598,633	466,733	314,904	413,696
Puerto Rico	5,060,232	0	0	0
Rhode Island	987,232	13,927	0	0
South Carolina	8,288,095	269,928	205,723	47,881
South Dakota	1,026,709	0	0	0
Tennessee	6,819,399	910,696	807,231	1,798,007
Texas	24,685,418	626,626	267,618	25,986
Utah	1,649,549	23,516	55,000	5,000
Vermont	946,711	3,711	0	15,000
Virgin Islands	1,013,650	0	0	0
Virginia	4,804,984	114,633	251,811	3,600
Washington	4,334,374	68,563	30,000	879,305
West Virginia	1,001,574	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,155,152	29,999	136,572	174,116
Wyoming	1,086,520	1,100	0	13,477
TOTAL	346,055,480	9,686,634	14,099,614	20,662,155

TABLE 6 (continued)

FY 2001 Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Subgrant Totals by Purpose Area

State/U.S. Territories	Purpose 5 Multijurisdictional Task Force (in \$)	Purpose 6 Crime Prevention (in \$)	Purpose 7 Indemnity Insurance (in \$)
Alabama	0	31,360	0
Alaska	0	23,939	0
American Samoa	0	118,875	0
Arizona	2,642	1,194,266	0
Arkansas	22,714	178,650	0
California	1,504,336	7,073,032	0
Colorado	5,260	115,358	0
Connecticut	0	697,553	0
Delaware	0	195,383	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0
Florida	0	3,241,587	0
Georgia	0	656,729	13,766
Guam	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0
Idaho	0	45,394	0
Illinois	0	3,376,877	0
Indiana	0	265,735	0
Iowa	0	114,212	0
Kansas	2,153	44,275	0
Kentucky	0	23,765	0
Louisiana	41,100	983,366	221,926
Maine	1,000	12,247	0
Maryland	53,342	3,436,133	0
Massachusetts	18,867	2,297,299	0
Michigan	0	2,086,236	0
Minnesota	36,369	308,925	0
Mississippi	0	182,035	0
Missouri	12,116	1,776,445	0
Montana	0	26,039	0
Nebraska	0	144,135	5,000
Nevada	0	334,336	0
New Hampshire	0	30,045	0
New Jersey	0	742,069	40,709
New Mexico	34,814	455,959	0
New York	21,103	1,087,734	0
North Carolina	0	656,466	0
North Dakota	0	21,502	0
Northern Marianas	0	0	0
Ohio	7,887	662,742	0
Oklahoma	0	989,254	0
Oregon	165,698	488,934	0
Pennsylvania	0	1,422,142	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	53,000	0
South Carolina	32,471	323,035	0
South Dakota	70,827	20,546	0
Tennessee	0	596,924	0
Texas	15,179	2,144,399	0
Utah	0	63,210	0
Vermont	6,736	148,566	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0
Virginia	1,171	561,160	0
Washington	35,626	882,263	0
West Virginia	0	129,055	0
Wisconsin	0	49,590	0
Wyoming	0	3,104	0
TOTAL	2,091,411	40,515,885	281,401

Fiscal Year 2001 BJA Publications

Document	Date of Publication	Publication Number
Annual Report to Congress (Fiscal Year 2000)	June 2001	NCJ 187302
A Second Look at Alleviating Jail Crowding (Monograph)	October 2000	NCJ 182507
Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (Fact Sheet)	July 2001	FS 000273
Building Relationships Between Police and the Vietnamese Community in Roanoke, Virginia (Bulletin)	January 2001	NCJ 185778
Community-Oriented Policing at the North Miami Beach Police Department (Bulletin)	April 2001	NCJ 185367
Comprehensive Communities Program: A Unique Way to Reduce Crime and Enhance Public Safety (Fact Sheet)	December 2000	FS 000267
Comprehensive Communities Program: Program Account (Bulletin)	March 2001	NCJ 184955
Comprehensive Communities: Promising Approaches (Monograph)	April 2001	NCJ 184956
Community Courts: An Evolving Model (Monograph)	October 2000	NCJ 183452
Community Justice in Rural America: Four Examples and Four Futures (Monograph)	February 2001	NCJ 182437
Criminal Courts Technical Assistance Project (Bulletin)	February 2001	NCJ 185780
Developing an Evaluation Plan for Community Courts: Assessing the Hartford Community Court Model (Monograph)	July 2001	NCJ 185689
Emerging Issues in Privatized Prisons (Monograph)	February 2001	NCJ 181249
Hate Crimes on Campus (Monograph)	October 2001	NCJ 187249
Keeping Defender Workloads Manageable (Monograph)	January 2001	NCJ 185632

Document	Date of Publication	Publication Number
Juveniles in Adult Prisons and Jails (Monograph)	October 2000	NCJ 182503
Local Law Enforcement Block Grants Program (Fact Sheet)	May 2001	FS 000268
Overview of OJP's Information Technology Initiatives (Monograph)	June 2001	NCJ 189098
Promoting School Safety: International Experience and Action (Monograph)	August 2001	NCJ 186937
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program (Fact Sheet)	July 2001	FS 000271
Public Safety Officers' Educational Assistance Program (Fact Sheet)	July 2001	FS 000270
Recruiting and Retaining Women: A Self-Assessment Guide for Law Enforcement (Bulletin)	June 2001	NCJ 188157
Resource Guide on Racial Profiling Data Collection Systems	November 2000	NCJ 184768
Role of Local Government in Community Safety (Monograph)	April 2001	NCJ 184218
Wyoming's Methamphetamine Initiative: The Power of Informed Process	May 2001	NCJ 186266

Bureau of Justice Assistance Information

General Information

Callers may contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center for general information or specific needs, such as assistance in submitting grant applications and information about 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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www.ncjrs.org
- E-mail**
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- JUSTINFO Newsletter**
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NCJ 193399

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