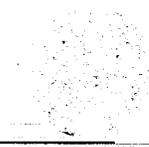


Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535



9 9 4 9 5

9 9 4 9 5

9 9 4 9 5

147530

About the National Institute of Justice

The National Institute of Justice, a component of the Office of Justice Programs, is the research and development agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. NIJ was established to prevent and reduce crime and to improve the criminal justice system. Specific mandates established by Congress in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 direct the National Institute of Justice to:

- *Sponsor special projects and research and development programs* that will improve and strengthen the criminal justice system and reduce or prevent crime.
- *Conduct national demonstration projects* that employ innovative or promising approaches for improving criminal justice.
- *Develop new technologies* to fight crime and improve criminal justice.
- *Evaluate the effectiveness of criminal justice programs* and identify programs that promise to be successful if continued or repeated.
- *Recommend actions* that can be taken by Federal, State, and local governments as well as private organizations to improve criminal justice.
- *Carry out research on criminal behavior.*
- *Develop new methods of crime prevention* and reduction of crime and delinquency.

The National Institute of Justice has a long history of accomplishments, including the following:

- Basic research on career criminals that led to the development of special police and prosecutor units to deal with repeat offenders.
- Research that confirmed the link between drugs and crime.
- The research and development program that resulted in the creation of police body armor that has meant the difference between life and death to hundreds of police officers.
- Pioneering scientific advances such as the research and development of DNA analysis to positively identify suspects and eliminate the innocent from suspicion.
- The evaluation of innovative justice programs to determine what works, including drug enforcement, community policing, community anti-drug initiatives, prosecution of complex drug cases, drug testing throughout the criminal justice system, and user accountability programs.
- Creation of a corrections information-sharing system that enables State and local officials to exchange more efficient and cost-effective concepts and techniques for planning, financing, and constructing new prisons and jails.
- Operation of the world's largest criminal justice information clearinghouse, a resource used by State and local officials across the Nation and by criminal justice agencies in foreign countries.

The Institute Director, who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, establishes the Institute's objectives, guided by the priorities of the Office of Justice Programs, the Department of Justice, and the needs of the criminal justice field. The Institute actively solicits the views of criminal justice professionals to identify their most critical problems. Dedicated to the priorities of Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies, research and development at the National Institute of Justice continues to search for answers to what works and why in the Nation's war on drugs and crime.

1994-95**NIJ****Program Plan**

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

147530

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this ~~copyrighted~~ material has been granted by

Public Domain/OJP/NIJ

U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the ~~copyright~~ owner.

National Institute of Justice

National Institute of Justice

Carol Petrie
Acting Director

This document reflects the significant contributions of all the National Institute of Justice staff, whose names appear in Section V.

Primary staff responsibilities were coordinated by Craig Uchida, Ph.D., Acting Director, Office of Criminal Justice Research; Winifred Reed, Acting Director, Evaluation Division; Christy Visher, Ph.D., Science Advisor, Office of the Director; and Shellie Solomon, Budget Officer, Office of the Director.

Editorial assistance was provided by Eugene E. Hebert, Mary Graham, and Daniel Tompkins, National Institute of Justice, with production responsibilities carried out by Joan Alpert, Judy Reardon, and David L. Schmidt of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.

Preface

The enormous human, social, and economic consequences of violence and crime give criminal justice research a special sense of urgency today. As a principal research branch of the U.S. Department of Justice, the National Institute of Justice is charged with developing new knowledge. Through knowledge, we can break down barriers and open new paths for action to prevent violent crime and reduce its impact on citizens and communities.

“Action with a scholar is subordinate, but it is essential.

Without it . . . thought can never ripen into truth.”

Emerson

How NIJ Works

Research takes many forms and involves a number of steps if it is to be useful. Accordingly, NIJ:

- **Develops research** studies to expand understanding of why and how specific violence and crime problems arise.
- **Evaluates programs** to learn what is working to prevent and reduce violent crime.
- **Demonstrates** how new knowledge can be put into practice.
- **Communicates** new ideas for action that can benefit communities seeking better approaches.

Long-Range Goals

Because its resources are limited, NIJ necessarily sets priorities for funding. These priorities reflect the goals of the U.S. Department of Justice in combating crime and violence. As outlined in this 1994–95 Plan, NIJ established six long-range goals that provide a framework for accumulating knowledge that can help answer crucial questions for crime control policy.

Under Goals I and II, for example, NIJ is focusing on reducing violence and drug-related crime. Here NIJ is looking at why and under what situations violence occurs and what role drugs and alcohol play. Goals III and IV then examine how to limit consequences of violence and other crimes for victims and for communities. Goals V and VI emphasize strengthening the criminal justice system’s capabilities and fostering the wide use of new approaches and technologies in fighting crime.

Partnerships

The Institute’s Program Plan is an integral part of the U.S. Department of Justice strategy for reducing violence and reclaiming communities. In particular, NIJ is embarking on new and expanded partnerships that further the Attorney General’s goal of greater cooperation and collaboration in the Nation’s anti-

crime efforts. NIJ has strengthened its partnerships with other bureaus of the Office of Justice Programs and the U.S. Department of Justice and initiated new funding and program links with an array of Federal agencies, including the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, Treasury, Energy, and Defense. NIJ also has forged funding partnerships with private foundations that support criminal justice research.

To help State and local communities get the assistance they need efficiently and effectively, NIJ is pursuing new avenues for sharing information. For example, Project PACT—Pulling America's Communities Together—is a new Federal interagency initiative that promotes cooperation to empower communities to reduce crime and violence. PACT will foster broad-based, coordinated local and statewide strategies to make communities safer. Working with other OJP bureaus and agencies in five Federal Departments, NIJ is developing an automated resource network of information and model programs that will support Project PACT and be accessible to communities throughout the country. In cooperation with other OJP bureaus and several Federal Departments, NIJ is planning a forthcoming National Conference on Partnerships Against Violence to share the best available knowledge and approaches for dealing with violent crime. In addition, NIJ will collaborate with the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to evaluate the Comprehensive Communities Project, an expansion of the PACT concept.

Highlights of the FY 1994–95 Plan

Reducing Violent Crime

With the growing seriousness of violent offenses against citizens, their homes, and their communities, NIJ views reducing violent crime as one of its major priorities. Accordingly, NIJ plans research on the following issues:

■ **FAMILY VIOLENCE.** NIJ intends to support projects that can lead to better prevention, intervention, or control of domestic violence. Much of this research is listed under Goal I; because use of alcohol and other drugs often appears to be linked to domestic violence, other related research can be found under Goal II, which deals with drug-related crime. Specific solicitations include:

◆ **Child abuse and neglect**—Interdisciplinary research is needed involving the child, parent or family, and community or societal factors that lead to child maltreatment as well as the effect of criminal penalties in child abuse and neglect cases.

◆ **Spouse assault**—Research will focus on the developmental antecedents, triggering situations, and motivations involved in spouse assault incidents and on the batterer's perception of both informal (social) and formal (legal) sanctions. Other topics will examine the availability of women's shelters and its effect on assault and homicide rates.

◆ **Alcohol and violence**—Little is known about how alcohol and violence may reinforce one another or how the alcohol-violence relationship varies in different types of violence. In partnership with the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), NIJ will jointly fund at least one study in this key area in FY 1994-95.

◆ **Elder abuse**—Violence against elders has received little attention. NIJ research will examine the problem as it concerns criminal justice and identify precursors of abusive situations.

■ **FIREARMS AND VIOLENCE.** The rates of criminal violence in the U.S. are among the highest in the world, and many crimes are committed with firearms. NIJ is focusing on:

◆ **Illegal firearms markets**—More needs to be learned about the patterns of illegal acquisition of firearms by felons, juveniles, and other prohibited groups. Studies of the operations of these markets, the role of federally licensed dealers, and strategies for intervening in these markets at the local neighborhood level will be supported.

◆ **Juvenile Firearms Prevention Demonstration Program**—In partnership with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, research will focus specifically on the grave problem of illegal firearms use among youths. Homicide is now the leading cause of death for young black men, and the homicide rate for them is 10 times the rate of that for white males. To address firearms violence, injury, and death among young people, a joint solicitation will be issued by the three agencies for demonstration and evaluation of a multiagency partnership to reduce illegal firearms possession and use by youth and thus prevent firearms injury and death. In FY 1995, NIJ will collaborate with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the development of Firearms and Violence Prevention Research Centers.

◆ **Firearms and schools**—Increasing concern about the presence of handguns and violent incidents in and around schools is well founded. Research by NIJ and OJJDP has confirmed that gun-carrying is significant in inner-city schools where violence has occurred. New research will fill in important gaps in information, including the types of guns involved and whether students or nonstudents are involved. NIJ also plans to examine the problem in other types of schools and regions and assess strategies that can work to keep guns out of schools. NIJ is also working with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms to evaluate Project G.R.E.A.T., a gang prevention program in public schools.

Victims of Crime

NIJ's research on victims, which is presented under Goals I, III, and V, is coordinated with OJP's Office for Victims of Crime. In FY 1994-95, 11 projects are slated for support, including:

◆ **Institutional responses to battered spouses, children, and the elderly**—In helping victims, law enforcement agencies and other institutions often must go beyond their traditional role with special programs and referral

services. By studying victims who have special needs, NIJ intends to develop more satisfactory services for them as well as to strengthen support for all victims of crime.

◆ **Victim services in community policing**—How can help for victims best be arranged under this new model of policing? What types of information and referrals should be made by police officers?

◆ **Secondary victimization**—Some communities experience violence virtually every day. What is the effect on young people and adults who live there? How can criminal justice and public health be more effective in helping these secondary victims of crime?

Preventing Criminal and Delinquent Behavior

NIJ's approach to crime prevention requires coordination of mutually reinforcing efforts involving family, school, and community. In a major, long-term effort, NIJ and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation are supporting research in Chicago that will trace the individual and community influences that shape both antisocial and positive behavior in a sample of 11,000 individuals, from birth to age 32. The study also will recommend the best timing and approaches for early intervention to prevent development of delinquency. In Goal IV, NIJ outlines new areas for study in crime prevention, including:

◆ **Community-based partnerships**—The importance of developing partnerships to promote community security is clear, but the process of establishing and sustaining them is not. Research on revitalization and reclamation projects in inner cities and other neighborhoods and suburban areas can provide useful lessons in this area.

◆ **Prevention programs for high-risk groups**—Research is needed on ways that recreation and work opportunities and local prevention efforts interact with family and individual factors to encourage conventional behavior among high-risk youths.

◆ **School-based crime prevention programs**—NIJ, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Education, is currently supporting research on crime and violence in several school districts throughout the country. In FY 1994–95, new topics of emphasis are: security around schools, prevention efforts that include safety on buses and other types of transportation, and strategies that incorporate both environmental and management policies for reducing crime and fear.

◆ **Crime prevention in public housing**—Recent NIJ research has found that public housing developments in the District of Columbia, Phoenix, and Los Angeles experienced higher rates of both violent and drug offenses than other city areas. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and NIJ are working together to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of crime prevention strategies and the role of law enforcement, public housing authorities, and residents in effective efforts.

Science and Technology

In science and technology programs, NIJ is involved in joint ventures with the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Department of Defense. The Institute supports extensive research to perfect use of DNA technology in criminal investigations, in cooperation with the FBI and through an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

◆ **Firearms identification**—In cooperation with the Advanced Research Project Agency (ARPA), research will explore development of a “smart” gun that would prevent misuse of police weapons by others and reduce the possibility of firearms accidents.

◆ **Computer crime**—NIJ also is interested in new technologies that can detect and apprehend persons engaged in computer crime, including illegal computer “hacking.”

◆ **Health care fraud**—Fraud and abuse by health care providers is a serious problem that victimizes elderly and poor individuals and defrauds Federal Government benefit programs such as Medicaid and Medicare. Accordingly, NIJ is seeking research that delves into the nature and extent of offenses by health care providers and the factors that create opportunities for abuse.

Assistance to Communities

Research and evaluation in FY 1994–95 include:

◆ **Comprehensive Communities Program**—NIJ will support evaluation of BJA’s Comprehensive Communities Program, which will initiate comprehensive planning and intergovernmental cooperation to mobilize communities against crime in six jurisdictions.

◆ **Community policing**—An important empowerment opportunity for communities in the 1990’s lies in the area of community policing, which unites individuals, neighborhoods, whole communities, and their police forces in a common fight against criminal elements and criminality. NIJ research and evaluations have been instrumental in the development of community policing, which now takes many forms in many jurisdictions. New NIJ research will examine the changes community policing is bringing about at the street level. This will fill an important gap in knowledge about the way the average police officer does his or her job under community policing, and the training and decisionmaking skills needed to realize the potential of the new approach. NIJ’s efforts in this context are detailed in Goal V of the Plan.

Promoting Use of Research and Technology

In addition, NIJ has responded to the concerns of the Attorney General and criminal justice executives for support of research that is of direct use in criminal justice operations. The Attorney General has also emphasized the need for timely research useful for operating agencies. Under Goal VI, NIJ

supports efforts that will promote use of criminal justice research and technology. New this year is a program to provide seed monies to encourage innovative thinking about criminal justice issues. These efforts will focus on "listening to customers" and developing information they want for operational use. NIJ will link State and local criminal justice agencies with universities and agencies with similar problems across States or regions to build networks for information sharing throughout the system. Other efforts will use a team building approach to providing technical assistance for specific small research or evaluation projects that are being conducted for a State or local agency. Through intensive, site-based involvement, NIJ intends to build lasting partnerships between the Institute and State and local agencies.

NIJ believes its Program Plan reflects the key issues facing criminal justice today. This Plan continues and expands the cooperation and collaboration so essential to making Federal resources go as far as they can to meet pressing needs. We look forward to continuing joint efforts to prevent and reduce crime and violence.

National Institute of Justice

Table of Contents

Preface iii

Section I

Introduction 1

Recommendations to Grant Writers 13

Policy Regarding Unsolicited Proposals 19

Requirements for Award Recipients 19

National Institute of Justice Long-Range Goals 22

Section II

Goal I: Reduce Violent Crimes and Their Consequences 25

Research 27

 Family Violence 27

 Child Abuse and Neglect 27

 Spouse Assault 27

 Elder Abuse 27

 Firearms and Violence 28

 Illegal Firearms Markets 29

 Firearms Prevalence and Incidents In and Around Schools 29

 Juvenile Firearms Prevention Demonstration Program 29

 Sexual Violence 30

 Gangs 30

Evaluation 31

 Firearms and Violence 31

 Violence Prevention 32

 Gangs 33

Directed Research Solicitation 34

 Increase Understanding and Control of Stalking 34

Goal II: Reduce Drug- and Alcohol-Related Crimes 39

Research 41

 Relationships Between Alcohol and Violence 41

 Substance Abuse and Family Violence 42

Evaluation	42
Treatment Adaptations to Special Client Populations	42
Comprehensive Drug Treatment Aftercare Programs	43
Directed Evaluation Solicitation	44
BJA Drug Court Programs	44
Goal III: Reduce the Consequences of Crimes Involving Individuals, Households, Organizations, and Communities	49
Research	51
Effects of Victimization on Individuals, Organizations, and Communities	51
Institutional Responses to Victims	52
Crime Reduction Involving Organizations	53
Crimes Involving Legitimate Organizations	54
Crimes Involving the Infiltration of Legitimate Markets by Criminal Organizations	54
Evaluation	55
Effects of Victimization on Individuals, Organizations, and Communities	55
Victim Protection Services	56
Victim Restitution Programs	56
Directed Evaluation Solicitation	57
BJA "Closed-Circuit Televising of Child Victim Testimonies"	57
Goal IV: Develop Household, School, Business, Workplace, and Community Crime Prevention Programs	61
Research	64
Developing Community-Based Partnerships To Address Crime, Fear, and Community Disorder	64
Comprehensive Crime Prevention Programs for High-Risk Groups	64
School-Based Crime Prevention Programs	65
Crime Prevention in Public Housing	66
Location-Specific Crime Prevention Programs	66
Small Grant Awards	67
Community Mobilization Against Violent Crime	68
Evaluation	68
Neighborhood-Based Violence Prevention Programs	68

Crime Prevention Programs in Public Housing.....	68
Crime Prevention Programs in Schools	69
Comprehensive Communities Program	69

Goal V: Improve the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, Correctional, and Service Systems' Responses to Offenses, Offending, and Victimization 73

Research	75
Community Policing	75
Street Level Practice of Community Policing	75
Community Policing Performance Measures	77
Training	77
Police Supervision.....	78
Police Use of Force	78
Small Grant Awards	79
Developing Research Capacity for Problem-Oriented Policing	79
Changing Demographics in Communities	79
Small Town Policing/Rural Law Enforcement	80
Research	80
Prosecution, Defense, and Adjudication	80
Corrections and Sanctions	81
Sanctions.....	82
Meeting Offender Needs	82
Preserving Safety	83
Small Grant Awards	83
Inmate Safety	84
New Paradigms for Field Supervision	84
Low-Cost Punishments as Deterrents for First-Time Adult and Juvenile Offenders.....	84
Links With Community Service	84
Evaluation	85
Community Policing	85
Police Personnel and Productivity	85
BJA Demonstration Programs	85
Prosecution, Defense, and Adjudication Programs.....	85
Prosecution and Adjudication of Juvenile Offenders	85
New Prosecutorial Policies and Practices.....	86
Corrections and Intermediate Sanctions.....	86

Intermediate Sanctions	86
BJA Demonstration Programs	87
New Correctional Policies and Practices	87
Criminal Justice Training Assessments	87
Science and Technology	88
Courtroom Security	89
Technology for Probation and Parole	89
Forensic Sciences	89
DNA Technology Development	89
Latent Fingerprint Identification	90
Trace Evidence Identification	90
Weapons Identification Technology	90
Goal VI: Develop, Promote, and Use Criminal Justice Research, Evaluation, and Technology	93
Programs for Individuals	96
Data Resources Program	96
Visiting Fellowship Program	98
Post-Doctoral Fellowship Program	100
Assistant Attorney General's Research Fellowship Program	102
Graduate Research Fellowships at Historically Black Colleges and Universities	105
Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship	106
John B. Pickett Fellowship in Criminal Justice and Policy Management	109
Young Scholars Fellowship Program	112
NIJ Internship Program	114
Agency-Based Programs	115
State and Local Participatory Evaluation Program	115
State and Local Participatory Research Program	118
Interagency Partnership Program	121
Small Grants Program	122
 Section IV	
National Institute of Justice Awards, Fiscal Year 1993	125
 Section V	
NIJ Organization and Staff	135
 Section VI	
Application Forms	139

Section I

Introduction

Introduction

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is the research and development agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. Created in 1968 by Congress pursuant to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, the Institute is authorized to:

- Sponsor research and development to improve and strengthen the Nation's system of justice with a balanced program of basic and applied research.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of justice improvement programs and identify those that merit application elsewhere.
- Support technological advances applicable to criminal justice.
- Test and demonstrate new and improved approaches to strengthen the justice system.
- Disseminate information from research, development, demonstrations, and evaluations.

The Institute's evaluation mandate was expanded in the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act, which authorized NIJ to evaluate drug control programs supported by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), Office of Justice Programs (OJP). NIJ's evaluation program enhances knowledge of what works to prevent and control crime and provides information to guide development and implementation of innovative anti-drug programs as well as broader criminal justice programs.

Each year NIJ publishes its Plan, outlining the research, evaluation, and demonstration projects it intends to support in the current fiscal year to fulfill its mandate. Beginning with the FY 1993 Program Plan, however, the Institute set forth six long-range goals as the focus of NIJ research, evaluation, and development in the coming years.

The creation of this long-range agenda was well received; a large number of research and evaluation proposals were submitted to the Institute in 1993, providing an interdisciplinary framework for 1994. This Plan furnishes a further overview of each of NIJ's six long-range goals and specifies the research, evaluation, and technology projects that NIJ anticipates supporting in fiscal years 1994 and 1995 under each goal. The numeric order of the goals does not indicate levels of priority for the Institute.

Application Procedures

NIJ's Plan includes two types of competitive grant solicitations for proposals in FY 1994–95. General research and evaluation solicitations appear in Section II, following the discussion of each of the long-range goals. Directed solicitations appear in the goals to which they relate, just before the Application Information section. A matrix of the 1994 Program Plan appears on pages 22 and 23 to guide applicants in locating topics of interest across the six goals.

Each solicitation spells out the objectives—either broad or specific—for the proposed projects and the eligibility requirements. Information on deadlines and proposed funding appears at the end of each solicitation. New to the Plan this year is a section that describes how to write a grant application. See pages 13–18, "Recommendations to Grant Writers." Also new this year is a page limitation on grant proposals. The Institute has set a 30-page limit for applications, allowing an appendix for curriculum vitae. Under Goal VI, a 15-page limit has been established for some programs. Each goal area will delineate the particular page limitation.

In addition to supporting competitive grant solicitations presented in the Plan, NIJ funds in FY 1994–95 are also allocated for other research, evaluation, development, training, and dissemination programs mandated by its enabling legislation. Many of these programs are carried out under competitive contracts that have been awarded. Requests for proposals for contracts to be bid or rebid are announced throughout the year in *Commerce Business Daily*. A number of these are ongoing programs, such as the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the Data Resources Program, and the Drug Use Forecasting Data Center. Others, such as the initiative on child abuse, are projects earmarked for funding in FY 1994–95 by Congress. These programs are briefly described at the end of the Introduction.

New to the NIJ Plan this year is a program of small grants, ranging from \$1,000 to \$50,000, with an average expected award of \$25,000. This program is intended to encourage projects that, although limited in scope, address topics relevant to NIJ's long-range goals.

NIJ's Long-Range Plan

NIJ's broad mandate means that many problems of crime and criminal justice are brought to its attention. Law enforcement and criminal justice practitioners seek assistance in designing and carrying out more effective programs. Criminologists, forensic and social scientists, practitioners, and evaluation specialists are encouraged to submit proposals for many different basic and applied research projects intended to enlarge the understanding of the causes of crime and advance the implementation of law enforcement and criminal justice goals.

Many proposals have merit, but NIJ's limited resources—not only annually but over time—mean that many worthwhile proposals must go unsupported. Through its annual Program Plan, NIJ seeks to guide researchers and practitioners in applying for support.

New to the Plan—a series of small grant awards.

Reducing violent crime is the most critical problem facing America's justice system today.

Because critical issues emerge and change frequently, knowledge to guide and implement criminal justice policies and programs on any particular issue accumulates slowly. To remedy this situation, NIJ has selected several longer-range strategic goals to guide its Plan. Several objectives underlie their adoption:

- Provide a framework to guide the support of research and practice that fulfills NIJ's legislative mandate and maximizes resources.
- Integrate and accumulate knowledge and practice in program areas and topics.
- Make significant gains in knowledge and practice in the long-range goals.
- Make advances in knowledge and practice available in a useful format to assist criminal justice practitioners in controlling crime.

NIJ has established six priority goals for its long-range plan. Through this long-range strategic program, NIJ will design and support research, evaluation, demonstration, and training projects to understand, prevent, and control crimes and harm they inflict. Each annual Plan will then propose specific program areas for each priority goal that will move NIJ closer to effective implementation of its legislative mandate.

The goals are:

- I. Reduce violent crimes and their consequences.
- II. Reduce drug- and alcohol-related crime.
- III. Reduce the consequences of crime for individuals, households, organizations, and communities.
- IV. Develop household, school, business, workplace, and community crime prevention programs.
- V. Improve the effectiveness of law enforcement, criminal justice, correctional, and service systems' responses to offenses, offending, and victimization.
- VI. Develop, promote, and use criminal justice research, evaluation, and technology.

NIJ selected these goals in consultation with focus groups representing the research, evaluation, technology, and practitioner communities. By concentrating its limited resources on these closely related program goals, NIJ expects to have a far greater impact on generating knowledge that will help to reduce crime than would result from selecting programs that are only loosely integrated. Moreover, the Institute is convinced that these goals are of critical significance to the public and to those who serve it in law enforcement, criminal justice, and community services.

Six Strategic Long-Range Goals

Reducing violent crime is the most critical problem facing America's justice system today for a number of reasons. Among the advanced countries of the

world, the United States has exceptionally high violence rates.¹ The homicide rate is several times greater than that of any European country and more than twice that of its neighbor, Canada. Moreover, major crimes against persons in the United States are far more likely to involve serious injury than they are in other countries. The felony homicide rate is high—especially in the commission of robbery.

There is considerable diversity among violent crimes, which range from aggravated assaults that result in death to violent sexual assaults. Violent crimes extend to threats of force or the use of violence to obtain property (robbery). Certain violent crimes—such as the physical and sexual abuse of children, misdemeanor and felony domestic violence, and crimes involving coercion—need special attention. Violence toward minority persons and their property, legally identified now as bias crime, is a concern. Significant research is needed into the costs and consequences of violent crime to individuals and neighborhoods as well as to law enforcement, criminal justice, and corrections agencies.

Violence and other forms of crime are disproportionately concentrated in some urban neighborhoods and communities—markedly affecting the quality of life in those communities and contributing to their deterioration. NIJ's second goal, therefore, is to reduce the consequences of drug-related crime for neighborhoods and communities. Current NIJ-supported programs such as diversion to drug treatment and aftercare clearly are examples of this objective. Special attention must be given to the ways that drug use and the illegal marketing of drugs are linked to the deterioration of communities and how deteriorated neighborhoods become the backbone of criminal organization.

The single most important feature of most crime is the harm that it does. It causes physical, psychological, and economic harm to victims—individuals, their families, and their communities. Crime tears the fabric of neighborhoods by weakening social bonds among neighbors and reducing their capacity for collective social control. Crimes involving organizations also have their consequences. Fraud, corruption, and malfeasance within and by organizations create distrust, increase costs, and lead to disruption of public order. Reducing the consequences of crimes for individuals, households, organizations, and communities is, therefore, the third major goal of NIJ's long-range plan.

Reducing crime and its harmful consequences is clearly achieved when society is able to reduce the number of offenders, the number of crimes they commit, and the seriousness of the consequences for households, schools, businesses, workplaces, and communities. These objectives seem best met, however, when society is able to prevent crime and its consequences—NIJ's fourth major goal.

Accordingly, NIJ seeks to link its crime prevention efforts to the first three strategic goals, focusing on certain victim populations and organizations. Most violent and property crime occurs within workplaces and households. Young people are at high risk of physical and sexual assault in households, and they are at risk of many forms of crime victimization on their way to and from and within school. The seemingly random violence in communities where drug markets are endemic and gangs threaten the safety of residents makes these

Violence and other crimes affect the quality of life in urban neighborhoods and communities and contribute to their deterioration.

Note

1. Reiss, Albert J., Jr., and Jeffrey A. Roth, eds. *Understanding and Preventing Violence: A Report of the Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior*. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1993:3.

Major topics in this Plan include family violence, communities and crime, and science and technology.

high-crime communities targets for special prevention programs. Similarly, crime prevention is integral to problem- and community-oriented policing programs. NIJ is especially interested in the ways that community, social service, and health agencies (that now focus disproportionately on delivering services to crime victims) could have greater involvement in crime prevention.

Improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice system is NIJ's fifth major goal. Greater effectiveness of the police, courts, and corrections should contribute to reducing violent and property crimes and their consequences for individuals, organizations, and communities. Prevention activities as well as control of criminal behavior and victimization are emphasized in this plan.

Most research on the criminal justice system is fragmentary because it is specific to only one agency. Research on system effectiveness, for example, is evaluated by standards internal to each agency rather than on system outcomes. Moreover, few studies focus on the consequences of decisions made independently in one criminal justice agency on those of others, even though they form a processing system in which the decisions of one agency are sequentially linked to the actions of another. In implementing this goal, NIJ encourages research that examines the interactions of agencies within the criminal justice system as well as research on separate effects of a single agency on improving the effectiveness of the system.

New technologies are developed to commit crimes as well as to prevent them. At the same time, improved criminal justice technologies are providing new systems of tracking crimes and apprehending and prosecuting criminals. Accordingly, the development and utilization of new technologies in detecting, controlling, and preventing crimes and in protecting and promoting public safety and security is a key NIJ objective. New technologies can prevent or reduce the harm done by crime and make law enforcement more effective.

NIJ's sixth goal focuses on the developmental aspects of criminal justice research, evaluation, and technology by providing support for programs that encourage applied research by individuals, agency-based research efforts, and research and evaluation partnerships between or among agencies. The purpose of this goal is to encourage innovative thinking about ways to address operational criminal justice issues through research. This goal is also intended to promote information sharing among individuals and criminal justice agencies.

NIJ considers these six long-range goals the core of its strategic program to guide the development of each annual Program Plan. The specific objectives NIJ expects to achieve through reasonable progress in attaining each goal will vary somewhat from year to year, because the knowledge base will grow as specific research and development projects are completed.

Integral to each annual Plan is an emphasis on the convergence of topics, the integration of objectives under several goals, and the accumulation of knowledge for effective prevention and criminal justice responses.

Major topics selected for the FY 1994-95 Plan—domestic violence, communities and crime, and technology—illustrate these cross-cutting links. For example, domestic violence research on violent crime will accumulate

knowledge on the sexual and physical assault of family and household members, the objective of the first goal. The consequences of drug and alcohol abuse for intrafamily violence patterns are objectives under the second and third goals. How domestic violence can be prevented and how occurrences are processed by police, prosecutors, and courts, or are referred to alternative services, are objectives of the fourth and fifth goals.

Prevention and control of criminal behavior require extensive research into its development, expression, and consequences. Those research results must then be linked to formation of models and development of prevention and intervention practices. Models must be implemented in field practice demonstrations and evaluated for their utility and effectiveness. NIJ's long-range plan, therefore, provides for support of research, evaluation, and field testing of programs or interventions; development and dissemination of new models of criminal justice system management and practitioner training; and demonstration programs for preventing and controlling criminal behaviors.

NIJ Partnerships

In 1993, NIJ launched a new Health and Justice Initiative, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), to examine more fully the interrelationship between the problems of health and those of crime, drugs, and violence. To coordinate efforts under this initiative, NIJ has established an internal task force comprising Institute staff members who are involved in health-related programs and projects. The task force will be instrumental in developing future research plans in the health and justice areas and in coordinating NIJ's efforts with other Federal agencies also working in these areas.

In addition to the development of a Health and Justice Initiative, NIJ has entered into a number of important partnerships with other agencies within the Executive Branch. NIJ is working with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in controlling crime and drug abuse in public housing; with the U.S. Department of Education in preventing and controlling crime and drug abuse in and around schools; with HHS in implementing the Health and Justice Initiative; and with the Office of National Drug Control Policy in controlling and preventing the spread of drug abuse across the Nation.

Enhancing International Ties

Crime is not simply a domestic issue. As recent international news reports reveal, many countries are experiencing serious problems with youth violence and other criminal activity. As part of its statutory mandate, the Institute serves as a "national and international clearinghouse for the exchange of information." Through NCJRS, NIJ manages an international document exchange program with 49 countries. NCJRS is also a repository for data on international crime patterns collected by the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch. NIJ is currently strengthening its ties with this branch of the United Nations to enhance the regular exchange of ideas and information about crime and its prevention and control. In addition, NIJ is

***NIJ has forged
partnerships across
government to
combat the problems
caused by crime,
drugs, and violence.***

currently examining money laundering issues, Colombian drug trafficking operations, and Soviet emigré crime networks.

Ongoing Programs for FY 1994

As noted earlier, NIJ has allocated FY 1994 funds for the following programs, which respond to its legislative mandate.

NIJ research will advance knowledge of the individual, familial, and societal influences that contribute to the development of criminal behavior.

Program on Human Development and Criminal Behavior

This program will advance knowledge of the relationship between individual traits, family and school environments, and community characteristics as they contribute to the development of criminal behavior. NIJ and its funding partner, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, have jointly invested \$10 million over a 5-year period in the development and design phase, which was completed in 1993. Data collection will begin in 1994 in the city of Chicago, which was chosen as the study site after a demographic analysis of the Nation's 100 largest cities. In Chicago the program is known as the "Program on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods."

During the past 5 years, the program has produced two volumes on methodology for an accelerated longitudinal design, which also address how experimental studies in the course of the longitudinal project will be incorporated. In addition, the program has produced exhaustive reviews of the literature in early childhood development and conduct disorder, adolescent development and juvenile delinquency, the influence of familial and community factors on crime and criminal behavior, and the development of criminal careers.

Pilot studies have included research on the level and impact of fathers' involvement with preschool children; development and testing of psychological measures appropriate to the different age groups in the study (e.g., measures of stress and family interaction, tests of reliability, and cultural appropriateness of measures); measurement of health-related influences on aggression; relationships between gender and crime; development of attitudes toward deviance between ages 11 and 18; and use of social services among adolescents and their parents.

This program is being conducted by the Harvard School of Public Health. For further information, please call Dr. Christy Visser, Program Manager, at 202-307-0694.

Stalking Initiative

In 1993, in accordance with Section 109(b) of the Department of Justice FY 1993 Appropriations Act (P.L. 102-395, October 6, 1992), the National Institute of Justice drafted and published a model State anti-stalking code. Developed after examinations of existing anti-stalking codes, case law, and other relevant laws and practice, the model creates a definition of stalking that omits conduct covered by other laws. Unlike most antistalking laws enacted individually by many States, the model makes stalking a felony, and encompasses acts that cause fear of death or bodily injury.

In 1994, NIJ will conduct further research to develop information that will provide guidance to criminal justice, victims services, public health, and social service agencies in their efforts to utilize and enforce anti-stalking statutes. NIJ will also collect information on the patterns of behavior that precede violent stalking incidents in order to improve risk assessment and early intervention by criminal justice, victim, public health, and social service agencies.

In conjunction with the U.S. Secret Service, NIJ also is conducting an Exceptional Case Study Project that will contribute to knowledge about the types of people who engage in violent behavior against public figures. Results of this study should be available before the close of FY 1994.

For more information on NIJ's stalking initiative, please call Charles Lauer, Program Manager, at 202-307-0626. For information on the Exceptional Case Study Project, please call Virginia Baldau, Program Manager, at 202-514-6204.

Research Applications Program

This program supports applied research projects that help policymakers and criminal justice practitioners assess whether particular policies, programs, or approaches would be useful and appropriate for their own jurisdictions and that examine emerging issues and practices where little or no research or experience exists. In 1994, the program will produce reports on a range of topics relating to NIJ's goals, as highlighted below:

■ **Controlling Correctional Health Care Costs.** Spending for health care for prisoners has been rising rapidly during the past several years, increasing in some States at twice the rate of non-health care correctional costs. This report will examine a number of emerging practices that aim to control these costs, including utilization review procedures, case management, a range of contracting arrangements, prison hospitals, and shared government services; assess the experience to date and the lessons learned; and analyze the most developed of the cost control strategies so that practitioners in other jurisdictions can learn how they are structured and operate.

■ **Policing Diverse Communities.** The increasingly diverse nature of America's communities presents complex challenges to law enforcement, and agencies are responding with a range of training and outreach efforts. This report will review the issues, report on interesting programs, and identify attractive opportunities for research and evaluation.

■ **Preventing Interpersonal Violence Among Youths.** Based on a review of both literature and current programs, this report will describe promising primary prevention programs, both school- and community-based, as well as mass media campaigns to prevent violence. It also will explore future program development opportunities, with a focus on how police and other criminal justice professionals can join in violence prevention efforts.

■ **Day Reporting Centers.** The number of day reporting centers has expanded rapidly since 1989 when NIJ reported on the 13 programs that were in operation. This report will document the increase in programs; analyze trends

***NIJ projects help
policymakers and
criminal justice
practitioners assess
the value to their
jurisdictions of
policies, programs,
and approaches.***

***Science and
technology programs
at NIJ cut across
the entire range of
criminal justice
issues.***

in their structure, clientele, and program content; and identify key issues for future development and research.

Recompetition of the contract supporting the Research Applications Program is under way with an award anticipated in spring 1994. For further information, please call Virginia Baldau, Director, Research Applications and Training Division, at 202-514-6204.

Drug Use Forecasting Program

Established in 1987, NIJ's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program, uses drug tests and interview data to measure types of drugs used by booked arrestees in 23 urban jurisdictions throughout the Nation. In 1994, NIJ will continue to work closely with the DUF Research Advisory Board, particularly in implementing the results of recently completed research on the sampling design and the development of a computerized interview.

A request for proposals for recompetition of the DUF laboratory contract will be issued, with selection and award anticipated in the spring. The DUF Data Center, which is responsible for coordinating the DUF program effort, is operating in the first year of a 3-year contract.

For further information, please contact John Spevacek, Program Manager, at 202-514-5981.

Technology Assessment Program

For more than 20 years, NIJ's Technology Assessment Program (TAP) has helped criminal justice agencies make informed purchasing decisions. TAP develops minimum performance standards for law enforcement products and, in many instances, tests the equipment to determine compliance with the standards. Examples of products tested include hand-held radios, metallic handcuffs, firearms, surveillance devices, and body armor.

The results of TAP product testing are disseminated throughout the criminal justice community. The reliability of the equipment is increased by manufacturers' voluntary adoption of NIJ standards.

TAP also helps develop new technologies and translate them into law enforcement applications. NIJ's technology development program was responsible for the lightweight body armor that is credited with saving the lives of more than 1,000 police officers; NIJ was instrumental in the training of police dogs to sniff out drugs and explosives at bus terminals and airports. More recently, NIJ's technology program produced a revolutionary technique for preserving and lifting fingerprints at crime scenes.

Science and technology programs at NIJ cut across the entire range of criminal justice issues and are aimed at providing a firm scientific foundation for the development of tools that aid the criminal justice community by improving the effectiveness of law enforcement.

For further information, please contact David Boyd, Director, Science and Technology Division, at 202-616-3675.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

Established by NIJ in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is the world's largest criminal justice information network. It serves more than 100,000 criminal justice professionals and researchers across the United States and internationally. Users obtain reliable, comprehensive, and current information about the latest criminal and juvenile justice studies and projects from around the world.

All five Office of Justice Programs (OJP) bureaus operate NCJRS clearinghouses that produce and distribute agency publications, prepare responses to specific information requests, offer data base searches, and provide information about Federal funding. In addition:

- The **Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse** links the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to juvenile justice professionals and policymakers.
- The **Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Clearinghouse** provides crime and criminal justice statistical data, distributes BJS publications, and provides information packages and referrals.
- The **National Victims Resource Center**, sponsored by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), responds to requests from victim service providers, criminal justice practitioners, researchers, and others seeking victim-related information.
- The **Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Clearinghouse** provides technical assistance available through BJA to help State and local government agencies improve the criminal justice system.
- The **Construction Information Exchange** facilitates the exchange of information about prison and jail construction across the Nation.

NCJRS maintains a computerized data base of more than 120,000 criminal justice reports, books, reports, articles, and audiovisual materials. Documents available include government and civilian publications and material from local, national, and international sources. The information is also maintained in CD-ROM format and on DIALOG, an international electronic information retrieval service. The *National Criminal Justice Thesaurus*, an important tool for searching the data base, is updated and published annually. In addition:

- NCJRS distributes OJP publications, including the *NIJ Catalog*, which contains abstracts of new titles in the NCJRS document collection and information on other available products; the *National Institute of Justice Journal*, a periodical that contains newsworthy articles on issues and programs; the *Drug Use Forecasting* quarterly and annual reports on trends and patterns in drug use among arrestees in selected urban areas; and the *Research in Brief*, *Research in Action*, *Evaluation Bulletin*, and *Program Focus* series, which summarize research, evaluation, and program results.
- Through its electronic bulletin board, NCJRS provides electronic mail and document transfer, contact with other users about policy and research issues, and news of criminal justice activities and publications. NCJRS maintains an international document exchange program among 49 nations and serves as a

The five OJP agencies maintain the world's largest criminal justice information network, which reaches more than 100,000 professionals and researchers in the United States and internationally.

A national conference, "Programs and Partnerships Against Violence: What Works?" will build on earlier conferences on crime and drug control.

repository for data on international crime patterns collected by the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch.

NCJRS reference specialists use their subject expertise and data base searching skills to respond to inquiries. In addition to the NIJ documents mentioned above, these specialists have access to more than 700 publications from the other four OJP agencies that provide specialized information services using clearinghouses within the overall NCJRS.

NCJRS is operating in the final year of a 4-year contract. Recompetition for an additional 4 years is under way and a contract will be awarded in 1994. For further information, call G. Martin Lively, Program Manager, at 202-514-6211, or call the NCJRS BBS at 301-738-8895. Information on ways to contact NCJRS appears on the inside back cover of this publication.

Professional Conference Series

The Professional Conference Series (PCS) promotes information exchange among justice officials and researchers through conferences, workshops, and seminars. Topics for development are based on the needs of the field, the findings of the National Assessment Program, the results from NIJ research and development projects, and consultations with major criminal justice organizations.

Examples of activities planned for 1994 include a national conference, "Programs and Partnerships Against Violence: What Works?" that will build on an earlier series of conferences on crime and drug control. The Institute also plans a series of conferences, workshops, and other forms of technical assistance aimed at helping communities locate and coordinate justice resources that address their specific problems. Topics may include crime and public housing, gang violence, community policing, and prison boot camp programs.

The PCS is operating in the final year of a 3-year contract. Recompetition for an additional 3 years is underway and a contract will be awarded in the spring of 1994. For more information, please call John Thomas, Program Manager, at 202-514-6206.

Research Support Program

The Technical Assistance and Support (TAS) program provides NIJ with required technical assistance and access to peer review services essential to social science research. The TAS program manages a consultant pool of experts recruited from colleges and universities, criminal justice agencies, and professional organizations; assists in conducting peer review panels and organizing written reviews of all proposals received annually by NIJ; provides logistical arrangements for NIJ meetings and peer review panels; and coordinates peer reviews of NIJ reports.

A request for proposals for recompetition of the TAS contract will be issued in the spring. For further information, please call Denise Gadson, Office of the Director, at 202-307-2942.

Recommendations to Grant Writers

Over the past 3 years, Institute staff have reviewed approximately 1,000 grant applications. On the basis of those reviews and inquiries from applicants, the Institute offers the following recommendations to help potential applicants present workable, understandable proposals. These recommendations were adopted from materials provided to NIJ by the State Justice Institute, especially for applicants new to NIJ. In addition, standard NIJ requirements begin with Question 10.

The author(s) of the proposal should be clearly identified.

Proposals that are incorrectly collated, incomplete, or handwritten will be judged as submitted or, at NIJ's discretion, will be returned without a deadline extension. No additions to the original submission are allowed.

The Institute suggests that applicants make certain that they address the questions and issues set forth below when preparing an application.

1. What is the subject or problem you wish to address?

Describe the subject or problem and how it affects the criminal justice system and the public. Discuss how your approach will improve the situation or advance the state of the art of knowledge, and explain why it is the most appropriate approach to take. The source of statistics or research findings cited to support a statement or position should be included in a reference list.

2. What do you want to do?

Explain the goal(s) of the project in simple, straightforward terms. The goals should describe the intended consequences or expected overall effect of the proposed project, rather than the tasks or activities to be conducted.

To the greatest extent possible, applicants should avoid a specialized vocabulary that is not readily understood by the general public. Technical jargon does not enhance an application.

3. How will you do it?

Describe the methodology carefully so that what you propose to do and how you would do it is clear. All proposed tasks should be set forth so that a reviewer can see a logical progression of tasks and relate those tasks directly to the accomplishment of the project's goal(s). When in doubt about whether to provide a more detailed explanation or to assume a particular level of knowledge or expertise on the part of the reviewers, err on the side of caution and provide the additional information.

A description of project tasks also will help identify necessary budget items. All staff positions and project costs should relate directly to the tasks described. The Institute encourages applicants to attach letters of cooperation and support from agencies that will be involved in or directly affected by the proposed project.

A guide to grant writers was developed with the assistance of the State Justice Institute.

Include a plan to disseminate the results of your work beyond the individuals and jurisdictions directly affected by the project.

4. What should you include in a grant application for a program evaluation?

An evaluation should determine whether the proposed program, training, procedure, service, or technology accomplished the objectives it was designed to meet. Applicants seeking support for a proposed evaluation should describe the criteria that will be used to evaluate the project's effectiveness and identify program elements that will require further modification.

The description in the application should include how the evaluation will be conducted, when it will occur during the project period, who will conduct it, and what specific measures will be used. *In most instances, the evaluation should be conducted by persons not connected with the implementation of the procedure, training, service, or technique, or the administration of the project.*

5. How will others learn about your findings?

Include a plan to disseminate the results of the research, evaluation, technology, or demonstration beyond the jurisdictions and individuals directly affected by the project. The plan should identify the specific methods that will be used to inform the field about the project such as the publication of journal articles or the distribution of key materials. Expectations regarding products are discussed more fully in the section, "Requirements for Award Recipients."

A statement that a report or research findings "will be made available to" the field is not sufficient. The specific means of distribution or dissemination as well as the types of recipients should be identified. Reproduction and dissemination costs are allowable budget items.

Applicants must concisely describe the interim and final products and address each product's purpose, audience, and usefulness to the field. This discussion should identify the principal criminal justice constituency or type of agency for which each product is intended and describe how the constituent group or agency would be expected to use the product or report.

Successful proposals will clearly identify the nature of the grant products that can reasonably be expected if the project is funded. In addition, a schedule of delivery dates of all products should be delineated.

6. What are the specific costs involved?

The budget application should be presented clearly. Major budget categories such as personnel, benefits, travel, supplies, equipment, and indirect costs should be identified separately. The components of "Other" or "Miscellaneous" items should be specified in the application budget narrative and should not include set-asides for undefined contingencies.

7. How much detail should be included in the budget narrative?

The budget narrative should list all planned expenditures and detail the salaries, materials, and cost assumptions used to estimate project costs. The narrative and cost estimates should be presented under the following standard

budget categories: personnel, fringe benefits, travel, equipment, supplies, contracts, other, and indirect costs. *For multiyear projects, applicants must include the full amount of NIJ funding for the entire life of the project. This amount should be reflected in item 15g on Form 424 and line 6k on 424A.* When appropriate, grant applications should include justification of consultants and a full explanation of daily rates for any consultants proposed.

To avoid common shortcomings of application budget narratives, include the following information:

- Personnel estimates that accurately provide the amount of time to be spent by personnel involved with the project and the total associated costs, including current salaries for the designated personnel (e.g., Project Director, 50 percent of 1 year's annual salary of \$50,000 = \$25,000). If salary costs are computed using an hourly or daily rate, the annual salary and number of hours or days in a work-year should be shown.
- Estimates for supplies and expenses supported by a complete description of the supplies to be used, nature and extent of printing to be done, anticipated telephone charges and other common expenditures, with the basis for computing the estimates included (e.g. 100 reports x 75 pages each x \$0.05/page = \$375.00). Supply and expense estimates offered simply as "based on experience" are not sufficient.

8. What travel regulations apply to the budget estimates?

Transportation costs and per diem rates must comply with the policies of the applicant organization, and a copy of the applicant's travel policy should be submitted as an appendix to the application. If the applicant does not have a travel policy established in writing, then travel rates must be consistent with those established by the Federal Government.

The budget narrative should state which regulations are in force for the project and should include the estimated fare, the number of persons traveling, the number of trips to be taken, and the length of stay. The estimated costs of travel, lodging, ground transportation, and other subsistence should be listed separately. When combined, the subtotals for these categories should equal the estimate listed on the budget form.

9. Which forms should be used?

A copy of Standard Form SF 424, Application for Federal Assistance, plus instructions, appears in the back of this book. Please follow the instructions carefully and include all parts and pages.

In addition to SF 424, recent requirements involve certification regarding (1) lobbying; (2) debarment, suspension, and other responsibility matters; and (3) drug-free workplace requirements. The certification form that is attached to SF 424 should be signed by the appropriate official and included in the grant application.

***NLJ standard
application
requirements.***

10. What technical materials should be included in the application?

- A *one-page abstract* of the full proposal, highlighting the project's purpose, methods, activities, and when known, the location(s) of field research.
- A *program narrative*, which is the technical portion of the proposal. It should include a clear, concise statement of the problem, goals, and objectives of the project, and related questions to be explored. A discussion of the relationship of the proposed work to the existing literature is expected.
- A *statement of the project's anticipated contribution to criminal justice policy and practice*. It is important that applicants briefly cite those particular issues and concerns of present-day criminal justice policy that stimulate the proposed line of inquiry and suggest what their own investigation would contribute to current knowledge.
- A *detailed statement of the proposed research or study design and analytical methodologies*. The proposed data sources, data collection strategies, variables and issues to be examined, and procedures of analysis to be employed should be delineated carefully and completely. When appropriate, experimental designs are encouraged because of their potential relevance to policymaking and the strength of the evidence they can produce.
- The *organization and management plan* to conduct the study. A list of major milestones of events, activities, and products and a timetable for completion that indicates the time commitments to individual project tasks should be included. All grant activities, including writing of the final report, should be completed within the duration of the award period.
- The *applicant's curriculum vitae* should summarize education, research experience, and bibliographic information related to the proposed work.

11. May grant funds be used to purchase equipment?

Grant funds may be used to purchase or lease only equipment essential to accomplishing the objectives of the project. The budget narrative must list such equipment and explain why the equipment is necessary.

12. To what extent may indirect costs be included in the budget estimates?

It is the policy of the Institute that all costs should be budgeted directly; however, if an applicant has an indirect cost rate that has been approved by a Federal agency within the past 2 years, an indirect cost recovery estimate may be included in the budget. A copy of the approved rate agreement should be submitted as an appendix to the application. If an applicant does not have an approved rate agreement, the applicant should contact the Office of the Comptroller, Office of Justice Programs, 202-307-0604, to obtain information about preparing an indirect cost rate proposal.

13. What, if any, matching funds are required?

Units of State and local governments (not including publicly supported institutions of higher education) are encouraged to contribute a match (cash, non-cash, or both) of requested funds. Other applicants also are encouraged to seek matching contributions from other Federal agencies or private foundations to assist in meeting the costs of the project.

14. Should other funding sources be listed?

Applicants are expected to identify all other Federal, local, or private sources of support, including other NIJ programs, to which this or a closely related proposal has been or will be submitted. This information permits NIJ to consider the joint funding potential and limits the possibility of inadvertent duplicate funding. *Applicants may submit more than one proposal to NIJ, but the same proposal cannot be submitted in more than one program area.*

15. What are the deadlines?

Proposal deadlines are indicated in the separate solicitations.

16. Is there a page limit?

Beginning in FY 1994, the Institute has established a limit of 30 double-spaced pages for all applications. Some programs under Goal VI are limited to 15 double-spaced pages; these requirements are indicated in the separate solicitations.

17. What does the review process entail?

After all applications for a competition are received, NIJ will convene a series of peer review panels of criminal justice professionals and researchers. NIJ will assign proposals to peer panels that it deems most appropriate.

Panel members read each proposal and meet to assess the technical merits and policy relevance of the proposed research. Panel assessments of the proposals, together with assessments by NIJ staff, are submitted to the Director, who has sole and final authority over approval and awards.

The review normally takes 6 to 10 weeks, depending on the number of applications received. Each applicant receives written comments from the peer review panel concerning the strengths and weaknesses of the proposal. These comments may include suggestions for how a revised or subsequent application to NIJ might be improved.

18. What are the criteria for an award?

The essential question asked of each applicant is, "If this study were successful, how would criminal justice policies or operations be improved?" Four criteria are applied in the evaluation process:

- Impact of the proposed project.

Applicants are encouraged to seek matching contributions from other Federal agencies or private foundations to assist in meeting project costs.

Award Criteria:
Impact
Feasibility
Originality
Economy

- Feasibility of the approach to the issue, including technical merit and practical considerations.
- Originality of the approach, including creativity of the proposal and capability of the research staff.
- Economy of the approach.

Applicants bear the responsibility of demonstrating to the panel that the proposed study addresses the critical issues of the topic area and that the study findings could ultimately contribute to a practical application in law enforcement or criminal justice. Reviewers will assess applicants' awareness of related research or studies and their ability to direct the research or study toward answering questions of policy or improving the state of criminal justice operations.

Technical merit is judged by the likelihood that the study design will produce convincing findings. Reviewers take into account the logic and timing of the research or study plan, the validity and reliability of measures proposed, the appropriateness of statistical methods to be used, and each applicant's awareness of factors that might dilute the credibility of the findings.

Impact is judged by the scope of the proposed approach and by the utility of the proposed products. Reviewers consider each applicant's understanding of the process of innovation in the targeted criminal justice agency or setting and knowledge of prior uses of criminal justice research by the proposed criminal justice constituency. Appropriateness of products in terms of proposed content and format is also considered.

Applicants' qualifications are evaluated both in terms of the depth of experience and the relevance of that experience to the proposed research or study. Costs are evaluated in terms of the reasonableness of each item and the utility of the project to the Institute's program.

19. Are there any other considerations in selecting applications for an award?

Projects should have a national impact or have potential relevance to a number of jurisdictions. Because of the broad national mandate of the National Institute of Justice, projects that address the unique concerns of a single jurisdiction should be fully justified.

Projects that intend to provide services in addition to performing research are eligible for support, but only for the resources necessary to conduct the research tasks outlined in the proposal.

20. Who is eligible to apply?

NIJ awards grants to, or enters into cooperative agreements with, educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, individuals, and profitmaking organizations that are willing to waive their fees. Where appropriate, special eligibility criteria are indicated in the separate solicitations.

NIJ Policy Regarding Unsolicited Proposals

It is NIJ's policy to submit all unsolicited proposals to peer review. New to this year's plan is the establishment of periodic cycles for peer review. Unsolicited proposals received will be included in the next available review cycle. NIJ will offer the applicant the option of revising the proposal in accordance with the program goals established in the Plan or, alternatively, submitting the original proposal to the peer panel it deems most appropriate.

Requirements for Award Recipients

Expected Products

Each project is expected to generate tangible products of maximum benefit to criminal justice professionals, researchers, and policymakers. In particular, NIJ strongly encourages documents that provide information of practical utility to law enforcement officials; prosecutors; judges; corrections officers; victims services providers; and Federal, State, county, and local elected officials.

Products may include:

- Case studies showing how problems arise, how they are handled, and what the consequences are of specific decisions made at various levels in the criminal justice system. Case studies may also describe some of the side effects or unintended consequences of particular programs. Each case study should be 7,500 to 10,000 words long and written in a style that will be accessible to policy officials and practitioners. The information should be suitable for possible publication by the National Institute of Justice.
- A summary of approximately 2,500 words highlighting the findings of the research and the policy issues those findings will inform. The material should be written in a style that will be accessible to policy officials and practitioners and suitable for possible publication as an *NIJ Research in Brief*.
- A full technical report, including a discussion of the research question, review of the literature, description of project methodology, detailed review of project findings, and conclusions and policy recommendations.
- Clean copies of all automated data sets developed during the research and full documentation prepared in accordance with the instructions in the *NIJ Data Resources Manual*.

As appropriate, additional interim and final products (e.g., articles, manuals, or training materials) may be specified in the proposal or negotiated at the time of the award. See the discussion under "Application Requirements."

Public Release of Automated Data Sets

The National Institute of Justice is committed to ensuring the public availability of research data. Each NIJ award recipient who collects data is required to submit a machine-readable copy of the data and appropriate documentation to

Each project is expected to generate products of maximum benefit to criminal justice professionals, researchers, and policymakers.

***The National
Institute of Justice is
committed to
ensuring the public
availability of
research data.***

NIJ prior to the conclusion of the project. The data and materials are reviewed for completeness and are deposited by NIJ in a public data archive. A variety of formats is acceptable; however, the data and materials must conform with requirements detailed in *Depositing Data With the Data Resources Program of the National Institute of Justice: A Handbook*. A copy of this handbook is sent to each project director at the time of the award.

Standards of Performance by Recipients

NIJ expects individuals and institutions receiving its support to work diligently and professionally toward completing a high-quality research or study product. Besides this general expectation, the Institute imposes specific requirements to ensure that proper financial and administrative controls are applied to the project. Financial and general reporting requirements are detailed in *Financial and Administrative Guide for Grants*, a publication of the Office of Justice Programs. This guideline manual is sent to recipient institutions with the award documents. Project directors and recipient financial administrators should pay particular attention to the regulations in this document.

Program Monitoring

Award recipients and Program Managers assume a number of responsibilities as part of their participation in government-sponsored research. Each Program Manager and grantee is responsible for developing a monitoring plan for each project. Elements of this plan include:

- A statement of goals, objectives, tasks, program activities, and products.
- A program implementation plan and budget that schedules program expenditures.
- A schedule of monitoring activities.
- A list of products.
- A summary of subsequent program activities in response to implementing the monitoring recommendations (e.g., the grantee provided the draft report, and the hold was removed from grant funds).

Communications

Program Managers should be kept informed of research progress. Written progress reports are required on a quarterly basis. All awards use standard quarterly reporting periods (January 1 through March 31, April 1 through June 30, and so forth) regardless of the project's start date. Progress reports will inform the monitor which tasks have been completed and whether significant delays or departures from the original workplan are expected.

Timeliness

Grantees are expected to complete award products within the timeframes that have been agreed upon by NIJ and the grantee. The Institute recognizes that

there are legitimate reasons for project extensions. However, NIJ does not consider the assumption of additional research projects that impinge upon previous time commitments as legitimate reasons for delay. Projects with unreasonable delays can be terminated administratively. In this situation, any funds remaining are withdrawn. Future applications from either the project director or the recipient institution are subject to strict scrutiny and may be denied support based on past failure to meet minimum standards.

Publications

The Institute encourages grantees to prepare their work for NIJ publication. In cases where grantees disseminate their findings through a variety of media, such as professional journals, books, and conferences, copies of such publications should be sent to the Program Manager as they become available, even if they appear well after a project's expiration. NIJ imposes no restriction on such publication other than the following acknowledgment and disclaimer:

This research was supported by grant number _____ from the National Institute of Justice. Points of view are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the position of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Data Confidentiality and Human Subjects Protection

Research that examines individual traits and experiences plays a vital part in expanding our knowledge about criminal behavior. It is essential, however, that researchers protect subjects from needless risk of harm or embarrassment and proceed with willing and informed cooperation.

NIJ requires that investigators protect information identifiable to research participants. When information is safeguarded, it is protected by statute from being used in legal proceedings: "[S]uch information and copies thereof shall be immune from legal process, and shall not, without the consent of the person furnishing such information, be admitted as evidence or used for any purpose in any action, suit, or other judicial, legislative, or administrative proceedings." (42 United States Code 3789g)

Applicants should file their plans to protect sensitive information as part of their proposal. Necessary safeguards are detailed in 28 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Par. 22. A short "how-to" guideline for developing a privacy and confidentiality plan can be obtained from NIJ program managers.

In addition, the Department of Justice has adopted Human Subjects policies similar to those established by the Department of Health and Human Services. In general, these policies exempt researchers from Institutional Review Board (IRB) review provided that necessary safeguards of privacy and confidentiality have been met. However, the Institute may find in certain instances that subjects or subject matters are especially sensitive and may require IRB review. These exceptions will be decided on an individual basis during application review. Applicants should read 28 CFR 46, par. 46.101 to determine their individual project requirements.

The Institute encourages grantees to prepare their work for NIJ publication.



Violence

Reduce violent crimes and their consequences



Drugs

Reduce drug- and alcohol-related crimes



Consequences

Reduce the consequences of crimes for individuals, households, organizations, and communities

General Solicitations

Research

Family Violence
Firearms and Violence
Sexual Violence
Gangs

Evaluation

Firearms and Violence
Violence Prevention
Gangs
Understanding and Control of Stalking

Research

Relationships Between Alcohol and Violence
Substance Abuse and Family Violence

Evaluation

Treatment Adaptations to Special Client Populations
Comprehensive Drug Treatment Aftercare Programs
Drug Court Programs

Research

Effects of Victimization on Individuals, Organizations, and Communities
Institutional Responses to Victims
Crime Reduction Involving Organizations

Evaluation

Effects of Victimization on Individuals, Organizations, and Communities
Victim Protection Services
Victim Restitution Programs
Closed Circuit Televising of Child Victim Testimonies

IV**Crime Prevention**

Develop household, school, business, workplace, and community crime prevention programs

V**Improving Effectiveness**

Improve the effectiveness of law enforcement, criminal justice, correctional, and service systems' responses to offenses, offending, and victimization

VI**Expanding Research, Evaluation, and Technology**

Develop, promote, and use criminal justice research, evaluation, and technology

Research

Developing Community-Based Partnerships to Address Crime, Fear, and Community Disorder

Comprehensive Crime Prevention Programs for High-Risk Groups

School-Based Crime Prevention Programs

Crime Prevention in Public Housing

Location-Specific Crime Prevention Programs

Small Grant Awards

Evaluation

Neighborhood-Based Violence Prevention Programs

Crime Prevention Programs in Public Housing

Crime Prevention Programs in Schools

Comprehensive Communities Program

Research

Community Policing

Police Use of Force

Small Grant Awards

Prosecution, Defense, and Adjudication

Corrections and Sanctions

Small Grant Awards

Evaluation

Community Policing

Prosecution, Defense, and Adjudication

Corrections and Intermediate Sanctions

Criminal Justice Training Assessments

Science and Technology

Technology Development

Courtroom Security

Technology for Probation and Parole

Forensic Sciences

Programs

Programs for Individuals

Agency-Based Programs

Interagency Partnership Program

Small Grants Program

Section II

Goal I:

**Reduce Violent Crimes and
Their Consequences**

Reduce Violent Crimes and Their Consequences

Understanding, controlling, and preventing violent crime and criminal behavior are essential elements of the mission of the National Institute of Justice. With the growing seriousness of violent offenses against citizens, their homes, and their communities, NIJ views reducing violent crime as one of its major priority areas.

According to national surveys, violent crime has become a leading concern among the public. In 1992, violent crime reported to law enforcement agencies remained at the level attained in 1991, the highest in 5 years. Rates of violent crime (per 100,000 inhabitants) have increased 41 percent since 1983, although considerable variation exists by type of violent crime. The largest increase was in aggravated assaults, at 58 percent; the homicide rate increased 12 percent over the same period. By comparison, the property crime rate has increased 6 percent since 1983.¹

Just as we have learned that advancing the Nation's health requires an understanding of the causes and consequences of particular diseases, so must we understand crime in terms of its diverse types and the ways in which violence enters into criminal careers. Advances in preventing and controlling violent crimes require an interdisciplinary program of research on the onset and expression of specific types of violent crimes. For example, the motivations for homicide, sexual assault, and robbery are likely to be quite different and require different prevention and intervention strategies. Research results must guide development of model programs and practices that can then be demonstrated and evaluated in the field. Accordingly, NIJ has developed a long-term plan of research, evaluation, and demonstration to advance our understanding of specific violent crimes and their prevention and control.

In selecting topics for its FY 1994-95 Program Plan, NIJ continues to be guided by recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior, as discussed in its report, *Understanding and Preventing Violence*.² The panel conducted an exhaustive review and critical assessment of research on interpersonal violence at the request and with the support of the National Institute of Justice, the National Science Foundation, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The panel recommended further research on the causes of various types of violent crimes. In 1994 NIJ continues to focus on domestic violence and the use of firearms in violent crimes, especially by youth. *New in 1994 is a focus on sexual violence and on evaluations that pertain to intervention and control of violent crimes.*

Notes

1. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports, 1992*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1993.

2. Reiss, Albert J., Jr., and Jeffrey A. Roth, eds., *Understanding and Preventing Violence: A Report of the Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior*, Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1993.

General Solicitations

Research: 1994

NIJ anticipates funding one or more projects in each of the following areas.

Family Violence

Violence in the family, whether it involves children, spouses, intimate partners, siblings, or the elderly, continues to be an area of interest for NIJ's long-range research program on violence. In FY 1993, NIJ funded domestic violence projects addressing a wide range of issues, including studies of the short- and long-term consequences of domestic violence to victims and children in the home; criminal justice system responses to domestic violence; and national estimates of domestic violence.³

In FY 1994, NIJ seeks proposals on specific aspects of child abuse and neglect, spouse assault, and elder abuse, as detailed below. Of particular interest in this fiscal year are domestic violence projects that would expand our understanding of the causes and correlates of specific types of domestic violence and their interrelationships. Applicants should discuss how their proposed project may lead to better prevention, intervention, or control of domestic violence.

Child Abuse and Neglect

In the area of child abuse and neglect, research is needed that utilizes interdisciplinary approaches involving the child, parent or family, and community or societal factors. Topics of interest to NIJ include the extent to which abusive or neglectful families commit multiple violent acts within or outside the family; the identification of values, attitudes, behaviors, and situations that lead to child maltreatment; the effect of criminal penalties in child abuse and neglect cases; and analyses of data collected through State and local reviews of child deaths that will enhance our understanding of child fatalities from abuse and neglect. Secondary analyses of existing data sets represent opportunities for research addressing many of these topics.

Spouse Assault

Second, research is encouraged on the developmental antecedents, triggering situations, and motivations involved in spouse assault incidents.⁴ NIJ seeks indepth studies of batterers, including the influences, perceptions, and decision-making processes of offenders. In addition, research is needed on batterers' perceptions and interpretations of informal (social) and formal (legal) sanctions. Other topics of interest include studies of women's shelter availability and its relationship to community assault/homicide rates and studies of the factors leading to cessation of spouse/partner violence for batterers and victims.

Elder Abuse

A third area of concern is elder abuse. Given the growing elderly population, the incidence of elder abuse is likely to increase significantly. Violence against

Notes

3. Fourteen projects on domestic violence issues were initiated in the past fiscal year. Please contact Bernard Auchter at 202-307-0154 to discuss these projects or to obtain a list.

4. Reiss and Roth, eds., *Understanding and Preventing Violence: A Report of the Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior*.

elders has received much less attention than other forms of violence in the family.⁵ Research is encouraged on the nature and extent of the problem as a criminal justice concern, particularly the identification of precursors of abusive situations and studies of specific situations and conditions related to elder abuse and neglect.

In FY 1994, NIJ seeks proposals on these topics, as well as well-justified projects on any domestic violence research issue. In addition, a related, directed solicitation for research on **stalking** appears on page 34.

Firearms and Violence

No consideration of reducing violent crimes and their consequences would be complete without addressing the issue of firearms and their role in violence, serious injury, and death. The United States constitutes one of the most heavily armed private populations in the world, with one-half of all American households owning at least one gun, and one-fourth owning a handgun.⁶ While precise statistics are not known, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has estimated that in 1992 the total number of firearms in private hands in this country was 211 million, more than double the number in 1968.

The rates of criminal violence in the U.S. also are among the highest in the world, and many of these crimes are committed with firearms. In 1992, there were 23,760 homicides in this country; more than two-thirds of these were committed with firearms and in over half a handgun was the weapon used.⁷ In addition, about one-fourth of all aggravated assaults involved a gun and 4 out of 10 robberies were committed with a firearm.⁸ Furthermore, the type of weapon used in crime significantly affects the consequences for the victim. For example, in robberies committed with a gun, victims are less likely to be injured (since they are less likely to resist) but are three times more likely to be killed than in robberies committed with a knife, the next most lethal weapon.⁹

Although laws exist that prohibit criminals, juveniles, and other high-risk individuals from owning a gun, most offenders acquire their firearms by theft or from illegitimate or informal sources that are virtually impossible to regulate. An NIJ-funded survey of incarcerated adult felons found that the predominant motive for being armed was self-defense, that felons primarily acquired guns through theft and illegal or informal channels, and that they believed they would have no trouble getting a gun upon their release from prison.¹⁰

Another study supported by NIJ and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) examined similar questions among incarcerated juvenile offenders and inner-city high school students. The study found these juveniles to be extremely well armed and to have little compunction about carrying and using their guns. They, like the adult felon samples, reported acquiring guns for self-protection and self-preservation and through illegal and informal street "markets."¹¹ Currently under way is a study that will provide information about private firearms ownership and use, including reasons for acquiring firearms, recent victimization experiences, and types of firearms owned.

Notes

5. Pagelow, M.D., "The Incidence and Prevalence of Criminal Abuse of Other Family Members," in *Family Violence. Crime and Justice: A Review of Research, Vol. 11*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1989: 263-313.

6. Cook, Philip J., "The Influence of Gun Availability on Violent Crime Patterns," in *Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research*, vol 4, ed. Michael Tonry and Norval Morris, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1983: 49-89.

7. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports, 1992*.

8. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990: A National Crime Victimization Survey Report*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, February 1992.

9. Zimring, Franklin, and James Zuehl, "Victim Injury and Death in Urban Robbery: A Chicago Study," *The Journal of Legal Studies*, XV:1 (January 1986): 1-40. See also Cook, Philip J., "The Technology of Personal Violence," in *Crime and Justice: A Review of Research*, vol 14, ed. Michael Tonry and Norval Morris, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1991: 1-71.

10. Wright, James D., and Peter H. Rossi, *Armed and Considered Dangerous: A Survey of Felons and Their Firearms*, New York: Aldine De Gruyter, 1986.

11. Sheley, Joseph, James Wright, and M. Dwayne Smith, *Gun Acquisition and Possession in Selected Juvenile Samples*, Research in Brief, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, December 1993.

The National Academy of Sciences Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior in its report *Understanding and Preventing Violence* specifically recommended juvenile firearms' markets as an important area for continued research.¹² In FY 1994, NIJ seeks research on illegal and informal channels facilitating illegitimate access to guns, especially among juveniles. In addition, proposals are encouraged on firearms' prevalence and incidents in and around schools; youths' use of "assault weapons"; and the types of experiences—attitudes, activities, victimizations, media exposure—that may lead to youths' use of firearms.

Illegal Firearms Markets

While previous research has produced some important data on how criminals acquire guns, much more needs to be learned about the patterns of illegal acquisition of firearms by felons, juveniles, and other prohibited groups. Of special concern is the growth of gun ownership and violent use among juveniles and their easy acquisition of weapons from local illegal market sources. Research in this area might involve a police department in exploring strategies for identifying and intervening in illegal firearms markets at the local, neighborhood level. Studies of the operations of these markets and the characteristics of the specific persons involved are needed. The role of federally licensed dealers, as well as fences, pawn shops, drug distribution networks, and youth gangs, also needs to be addressed.

Firearms Prevalence and Incidents In and Around Schools

There has been increasing concern in recent years about the growing presence of handguns in schools and the increase in violent incidents in and around school buildings. Current NIJ research in inner-city high schools has confirmed that gun carrying and violence are significant, although information is lacking on the types of guns involved and whether incidents typically involve students or nonstudent visitors. Research is also needed that will examine this problem in a variety of types of schools and regions and will document and assess the various strategies that schools, police, and communities have implemented to counteract it.

Juvenile Firearms Prevention Demonstration Program

Deaths from firearms among youths, especially in urban areas, began to escalate rapidly during the 1980's, reaching near epidemic proportions in the early 1990's. International comparisons of homicides show that the U.S. rate for males aged 15–24 is more than 7 times higher than that of the next highest country. Moreover, the U.S. rate for black males aged 15–24 is more than 10 times higher than the rate for white males. While nonfirearms homicides among black youths have remained constant since 1968, the firearms homicide rate among this group has increased 38 percent since 1988.¹³

To address the problem of firearms violence, injury, and death among youths, the National Institute of Justice intends to issue a joint solicitation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention for a demonstration and evaluation project aimed at reducing firearms injury and death among youths and illegal firearms pos-

Notes

12. Reiss and Roth, eds., *Understanding and Preventing Violence: A Report of the Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior*.

13. Rosenberg, Mark, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Presentation at U.S. Attorneys' Conference, Washington, D.C., January 20, 1994.

session and use by youths. This demonstration is envisioned as a partnership among the juvenile justice system, a public health agency, and law enforcement/criminal justice agencies within a target community. Applicants will be required to develop, implement, and evaluate a multiagency partnership to reduce firearms injury and death and illegal firearms possession and use among youths at the local level. A request for proposals is expected to be issued in the spring of 1994 and will be announced in the *Federal Register*. Eligibility requirements for this program will be outlined in the program announcement.

Sexual Violence

Violence against women—in marriages, in dating relationships, and on campuses—has emerged as a topic of national interest, and much of this attention has focused on sexual violence. NIJ recently published a report on the topic that informs criminal justice practitioners and victim service providers of the organizational and procedural changes that have taken place since the 1970's in the criminal justice and community responses to rape.¹⁴ Accurate data on sexual violence, however, are difficult to gather because of widespread underreporting of incidents to the police and to interviewers. The National Academy of Sciences Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior indicated that reports of forcible rape to law enforcement authorities increased from 1975 to 1990. It is not known whether this increase was due to absolute increases in sexual violence or changes in reporting and enforcement practices. Inexplicably, the largest increase seems to have occurred in medium-sized urban areas (250,000 to 500,000 pop.); cities with populations over 1 million have not experienced as great an increase.¹⁵

Little is known about the developmental processes that lead to sexual violence and how violent sex offenders differ from the general male population in terms of either sexual preferences or sex-role socialization experiences. Of all nonfatal violent crimes, rape is most likely to involve intimates or acquaintances. The first report of the National Incident Based Reporting System reported that in 72 percent of rape incidents the victim knew the offender in some way.¹⁶ Thus, situational and predisposing factors such as alcohol/drug consumption by men and women, miscommunication between acquaintances, and media influences may be causally linked to some types of sexual violence. Moreover, the incidence of all types of rape is highest among teenagers, but many explanations of sexual assault do not account for age-specific differences in rape.¹⁷

NIJ seeks research on the role of predisposing and situational factors in the development of violent sexual behavior, including tolerant attitudes toward rape, alcohol, and substance abuse; aggressive attitudes toward women; and childhood sexual victimization or exposure to sexual violence.

Gangs

A 1991 NIJ survey of local law enforcement officials in the 79 largest U.S. cities conservatively estimated 3,876 gangs, 202,981 gang members, and 36,265 gang incidents for that year.¹⁸ The NIJ survey also revealed that a

Notes

14. National Institute of Justice, *The Criminal Justice and Community Response to Rape*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, forthcoming.

15. Reiss and Roth, eds., *Understanding and Preventing Violence: A Report of the Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior*.

16. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Using NIBRS Data to Analyze Violent Crime*, Technical Report, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1993.

17. National Institute of Justice, *The Criminal Justice and Community Response to Rape*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, forthcoming. See also Novacek, J., R. Raskin, et al., *Anatomy of Rape*, Tulsa, Oklahoma: Tulsa Institute of Behavioral Sciences, 1993.

18. Curry, G.D., et al., *National Assessment of Law Enforcement Anti-Gang Information Resources*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, forthcoming.

growing number of females are active gang members. The proportion of juveniles and adults involved in gang-related crime remains unclear. Of all the cities surveyed in which police departments maintain information on gang members, only eight (11.1 percent) provide annual breakdowns of gang-related incidents by juvenile and adult offenders.

Because gangs are so diverse, nationwide estimates of the scope and dimensions of gang-related crime remain elusive. Evidence indicates that gang members are involved in serious crimes, but agencies vary in what they identify as a gang-related offense.¹⁹ There is general agreement that in some gangs members use and sell illegal drugs, but the amount of gang member involvement, particularly in drug sales and the violence this trade can engender, is open to debate.²⁰ A recent NIJ-sponsored study conducted in Chicago found, for example, that gang involvement in violence and homicide is more often turf-related than drug-related. Only 8 of 288 gang-motivated homicides were related to drugs.²¹ Still, other evidence suggests that gang youths are particularly susceptible to being recruited into larger criminal organizations involved in drug trafficking. Nationwide estimates of the scope and dimensions of gang-related crime also remain difficult to assess. Gang diversity makes generalizations in the area particularly difficult.

In FY 1994, NIJ is soliciting research on the individual and collective criminal behavior of gang members, female involvement in gangs and gang-related crime, links between prison and street gangs that exacerbate criminal activity, the role of gangs in violent crime, and how to prevent and control such behavior.

General Solicitations

NIJ seeks to document strategies that are successful in preventing and controlling violent crime and criminal behavior—strategies that will assist criminal justice policymakers, practitioners in related areas such as social services and education, and the general public in preventing and controlling violent crime.

Firearms and Violence

NIJ seeks evaluations that will add to the current body of knowledge about firearm regulations. In the United States, criminal violence involving firearms continues to exact a large toll in terms of deaths, injuries, and monetary costs, particularly for young black males.²² One method of attacking this problem is to update and strengthen regulatory strategies.

Toward this end, adequate evaluations concerning effective firearms regulations continue to be needed. The impact of new Federal and State statutes that delay or reduce firearms' availability should be addressed (e.g., the recently enacted Federal "Brady Gun Control Bill" and Virginia's "State Firearms Law"). New and innovative State statutes should be described in terms of replication potential (e.g., State statutory authority for pretrial detention without bail of dangerous defendants).²³

Evaluation: 1994

Notes

19. Spergel, A., "Youth Gangs: Continuity and Change," in *Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research*, vol 12, ed. N. Morris and M. Tonry, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990.

20. Klein, M. W., and C. L. Maxson, "Street Gang Violence," in *Violent Crime, Violent Criminals*, ed. N. A. Weiner and M. E. Wolfgang, Newbury Park, California: Sage Publications, 1989.

21. Block, C. R., and R. Block, *Street Gang Crime in Chicago*, Research in Brief, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, December 1993.

22. Reiss and Roth, eds., *Understanding and Preventing Violence: A Report of the Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior*.

23. Office of the Attorney General, *Combating Violent Crime: 24 Recommendations to Strengthen Criminal Justice*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, 1992: xi, 57.

Comparisons are needed of the later criminal records of individuals who complied with gun acquisition regulations with those of persons who were denied firearms purchases. Regulatory consensus in defining weapons, such as assault weapons, should be assessed. Evaluations should consider a weapon's level of violent use, lethality in actual use, and alternative regulatory enforcement strategies.²⁴

Further, NIJ is particularly interested in firearm regulations as they relate to juveniles. A recently completed NIJ study found that, due to the vast array of guns that are easily and cheaply obtained by juveniles, regulatory approaches that involve outlawing specific types of guns may be misguided.²⁵ In addition, evaluations are needed to determine the effectiveness of State regulatory efforts to allow juvenile offender fingerprinting, court consideration of serious juvenile crimes at sentencing, and adult prosecution of serious juvenile offenses.²⁶

Violence Prevention

NIJ solicits evaluations of three Bureau of Justice Assistance violence prevention programs, which are described below.²⁷

First, the Virginia Firearms Trafficking Task Force was designed to identify, target, investigate, and prosecute individuals, and dismantle organizations involved in the unlawful use, sale, or acquisition of firearms. The task force combines the efforts of State and local law enforcement agencies working in conjunction with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) to foster improved interagency coordination in the investigation and subsequent prosecution of interstate trafficking organizations. The project is expected to develop a multijurisdictional firearms enforcement task force.

Second, the BATF Compliance Operations Division and the New York City Police Department's Pistol License Division have initiated a Federal Firearms License compliance program for new licenses and renewals. Applicants are advised of both the New York State and New York City firearms licensing laws, supplied with information regarding the New York City gun dealer permit application process, informed of current laws regulating firearms within the city, and advised of ongoing law enforcement efforts to track deliveries of firearms inside the city. The information is designed to discourage applicants from pursuing a Federal Firearms License until compliance with local laws has been achieved. Through this joint effort the number of applications filed could be reduced, and this reduction should result in more complete and comprehensive background interviews and investigations of the remaining Federal Firearms License applicants. So far the program has been able to eliminate 98 of 118 new applications and 11 of 39 renewals.

Third, the North Carolina Violent Career Criminal Task Force program is designed to build on existing Federal programs (e.g., Triggerlock, Achilles) that target urban areas experiencing high rates of violent crime. The program targets very active, armed, young criminals responsible for large numbers of violent crimes by relying on area law enforcement agencies rather than court records, which often identify older and less active violent criminals. It also

Notes

24. Sheley, Wright, Smith, *Gun Acquisition and Possession in Selected Juvenile Samples*.

25. Reiss and Roth, eds., *Understanding and Preventing Violence: A Report of the Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior*.

26. Office of the Attorney General, *Combating Violent Crime: 24 Recommendations to Strengthen Criminal Justice*, xi, 57.

27. Masterson, Emmett B., "ATF/VSP Firearms Trafficking Task Force," "ATF/NYCPD Firearms Licensee Compliance Program," and "North Carolina Violent Career Criminal Task Force," Briefing Papers, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, August 1993.

coordinates the efforts of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to give priority to these identified cases.

Evaluations of these models should address program implementation, impact, and potential for replication in other States. The applicant should provide the specific evaluation strategy for addressing the stated program goal, a detailed rationale for the strategy selected, and a detailed presentation of the various elements of the proposed evaluation design (e.g., data collection and analysis methods).

Gangs

In FY 1994, NIJ is soliciting evaluations of sanctioning strategies for gang youths. Little information currently exists regarding effective sanctioning strategies for gang youths and how these strategies may or may not differ from sanctioning strategies for delinquent youths in general. Evaluations of institutional or community-based programs could be conducted. In assessing the effectiveness of programs, an emphasis should be placed on a broad range of postrelease performance, including criminal justice, school, and family factors.

NIJ in cooperation with BATF seeks proposals for an evaluation of the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) program under a stand-alone solicitation. This program was developed by ATF along with State and local law enforcement agencies in the Phoenix, Arizona, area to educate elementary school students about the destructive consequences of gang membership. ATF, in partnership with the Phoenix Police Department and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, has trained over 400 police officers to teach the G.R.E.A.T. curriculum in elementary and middle schools. ATF has entered into cooperative agreements with nine areas that receive Federal funding for the G.R.E.A.T. initiative. To date, officers have been trained in 40 States, with the goal of having officers trained in all States by the end of FY 1994. This process and impact evaluation of the G.R.E.A.T. program is planned as a 2-year effort, with an option to extend for a total of 5 years. The application deadline is May 9, 1994. Copies of the solicitation can be obtained from NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, or by calling 800-851-3420.

Additional Research and Evaluation Topics

In FY 1994, priority will be given to proposals that address the topics presented in the preceding discussion. NIJ, however, recognizes that applicants might want to structure and pose their own research and evaluation questions, study designs, and analysis plans for research and evaluation related to violent crime. Applicants may propose research and evaluation projects that are not included in the preceding discussion but that do address the general objectives of Goal I.

If there is a question as to whether a given project idea falls within the program's scope, applicants are encouraged to seek advice from the Program Manager responsible for the particular area of interest.

Directed Research Solicitation

Increase Understanding and Control of Stalking

This solicitation requests proposals for research that will increase understanding of stalking behavior and improve criminal justice, mental health, victims services, and social service agency responses to stalking incidents.

Background

In recent years there has been increased public attention and concern focused on the harassing and threatening behavior referred to as "stalking." Because of one particularly well-publicized and violent incident and the potential for threats escalating into violence, in 1990 California became the first State to enact an anti-stalking statute. Since that time, 47 other States have enacted their own versions of anti-stalking legislation.²⁸

While no reliable statistics exist on the number of stalking incidents nationwide, four distinct types of stalking have been identified and described in various studies.²⁹ First, and most widely publicized, are incidents of celebrity or public figure stalking, in which a famous victim is targeted for motives ranging from a desire for attention to disagreement with a political stand. A second, and probably the most frequent, type of stalking occurs between spouses or sexual partners upon the breakup of their relationship. One person stalks a previous partner out of jealousy, a desire for revenge, or in the hope that the relationship will be resumed. A third type of stalking involves casual acquaintances, in which the stalker imagines or desires a relationship with the target individual. A fourth type involves total strangers and is one in which the stalker tracks random victims prior to committing a violent act. While stalking is a gender-neutral behavior, most stalking victims are women.

In recent years, several studies on stalking have been conducted but these have been limited in focus and scope. For example, an NIJ study examined persons who wrote threatening letters to members of Congress or celebrities;³⁰ another study, of 74 Los Angeles Police Department Threat Management Unit cases, analyzed "erotomantic" and obsessional stalkers.³¹ A current NIJ study, in cooperation with the U.S. Secret Service, is examining stalking incidents and stalkers involved in threats and violence toward celebrities and political figures.³²

Recently, NIJ has funded two new projects that will address issues critical to the stalking problem. First, a national survey of violence and threats of violence against women will provide national estimates of victimization and characteristics of these offenses, victims, and offenders. In addition, a study of the use and effectiveness of temporary restraining orders will indicate the utility of this criminal justice tool in preventing stalking and its resulting violence.

Notes

28. National Criminal Justice Association, *Project To Develop a Model Anti-Stalking Code for the States*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1993.

29. Dietz, Park, Daniel Martell, et al., "Threatening and Otherwise Inappropriate Letters to Members of the United States Congress," *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 36, No. 5 (1991): 1445-1468. See also Fein, Robert, and Brian Vossekuil, presented at a seminar at the National Institute of Justice, Unpublished Report, 1993.

30. Dietz, Martell, et al., "Threatening and Otherwise Inappropriate Letters to Members of the United States Congress."

31. Zona, Michael, Kaushal Sharma, and John Lane, "A Comparative Study of Erotomantic and Obsessional Subjects in a Forensic Sample," *Journal of Forensic Sciences*, 38, No. 4 (1993): 894-903.

In response to the growing public and media attention to this crime and to the growing constitutional challenges to various State laws, Congress directed the National Institute of Justice in 1993 to develop a "constitutional and enforceable" model Anti-Stalking Code for the States. In September 1993, NIJ submitted its final report to Congress, including model code provisions, an examination of current statutes and law enforcement practices, and recommendations for questions demanding research attention.³³

As a followup to this, NIJ created a resource group on stalking composed of experts on stalking and violence from the criminal justice, mental health, victim services, and academic communities, and including participants from NIJ's congressionally mandated model statute project. Future research, training, and technical assistance needs have been discussed and identified. This request for proposals reflects one of the major recommendations of this group.

Goal

■ To collect information on the patterns of behavior that precede violent stalking incidents in order to improve risk assessment and early intervention by criminal justice, victims services, public health, and social service agencies.

Objectives

- To review and synthesize existing research and other literature relating to the aforementioned goal.
- To design and conduct a study focusing on the goal detailed above, utilizing appropriate methodologies.
- To produce a comprehensive report and other products that will describe project objectives, methods, and findings, and that will emphasize implications for policymakers and practitioners.

Program Strategy

To review and synthesize existing research and other literature relating to the aforementioned goal.

The applicant should outline a strategy to conduct a critical, state-of-the-art review of existing literature relevant to the aforementioned goal. Research literature should be reviewed, as well as existing documents and reports of practitioner (criminal justice, victim, public health, and social service) agencies. This review should be ongoing and guide the substantive work of the rest of the project.

To design and conduct a study focusing on the goal detailed above, utilizing appropriate methodologies.

All types of appropriate research designs and methodologies are acceptable but must be described in detail in the proposal. Project goals and objectives should be clearly specified and the research tasks should be linked to these.

Notes

32. Fein, Robert, "Exceptional Case Study Project," National Institute of Justice Visiting Fellowship Grant, Unpublished Report, 1992.

33. National Criminal Justice Association, *Project To Develop A Model Anti-Stalking Code for the States*.

For example, applicants might propose to analyze case files of stalking cases that have and have not resulted in violence and restraining orders that have and have not prevented violence, focusing on prior history of behavior patterns of offenders to identify those at greatest risk of escalating to violence and victim harm. Interviews with offenders and/or victims might also be included. While psychological factors may be included, of primary interest is an analysis of overt behavior patterns (attack-related behavior) that are likely to come to the attention of criminal justice, victim, public health, and social service agencies prior to a violent attack so that early intervention by these agencies could occur. Existing criminal justice strategies and problems in risk assessment for future violence may also be addressed.

To produce a comprehensive report and other products that will describe project objectives, methods, and findings and that will emphasize implications for policymakers and practitioners.

The final product should document the design, implementation, and findings of the study in detail, relating these to the project goal and objectives. Relevant literature should also be discussed and integrated with the current findings. The emphasis should be on patterns of offender behavior that can help practitioner agencies to identify offenders at high risk of violence, so that early interventions can be initiated. Cooperation among agencies and sharing of information may be important as well.

Target audiences for the study include officials in criminal justice, victim services, public health, and social service agencies at all levels of government as well as violence researchers. Legislators may also be interested if modifications in existing anti-stalking codes are recommended.

Application Information: Goal 1

Application Requirements. See page 19 for general application and eligibility requirements and selection criteria. *Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered.* In 1994, NIJ's Program Plan contains both general and specific solicitations. The general solicitations discussed under Goal 1 ask the applicant to describe the goals, objectives, and strategies of the proposed research within the context of the FY 1994-95 Program Plan.

Award Amount. Up to \$2.5 million is available for research and evaluation projects under this goal. It is anticipated that this amount will support up to 12 awards.

Award Period. NIJ limits its grants and cooperative agreements to a maximum period of 24 months.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of fully executed proposals should be sent to:

[Name of Solicitation] Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposals must be received at the National Institute of Justice by the close of business on June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. Extension of these deadlines will not be permitted.

Contact. Applicants are encouraged to contact NIJ Program Managers to discuss topic viability, data availability, or proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain specific information on the programs described under this goal, potential applicants may contact:

Bernard Auchter, 202-307-0154, for **Domestic Violence**.

Lois Mock, 202-307-0693, for **Firearms and Violence and Sexual Violence**.

Winifred Reed, 202-307-2952, for **Evaluation**.

Charles Lauer, 202-307-0626, for **Stalking**.

Section II

Goal II:

**Reduce Drug- and
Alcohol-Related Crimes**

Reduce Drug- and Alcohol- Related Crimes

Substance abuse and drug-related crimes continue to affect the lives of countless Americans residing in both urban and rural neighborhoods across the Nation. Efforts to prevent and reduce drug-related crimes and thereby improve the quality of life in these neighborhoods continue to occupy the criminal justice community. NIJ's Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) data show that the use of major addictive substances—particularly cocaine—remains at relatively stable but high levels among booked arrestees in the 24 urban areas monitored by DUF. Recent data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) indicate that the use of heroin and cocaine is on the rise, while DUF data show an increase in marijuana use in 1992.¹

NIJ's research and evaluation priorities have previously focused on drug abuse prevention and efforts to stem the tide of drug trafficking. This year, in keeping with the new focus of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, NIJ will place greater emphasis on reducing drug and alcohol demand.² Previous research showed that substance abuse tends to increase criminal behavior—both property crimes and violent crimes.³ This has led to a concerted effort to understand the relationship between substance abuse and violent crime and to identify integrated strategies to deal with these issues. The criminal justice system is the largest single source of external pressure influencing abusers (who otherwise would not) to enter drug treatment programs. Half or more of the admissions to typical community-based residential and outpatient drug treatment programs are clients who are on probation or parole. Criminal justice referral to treatment relieves courts and prisons of overcrowding and reduces the high cost of continued incarceration while providing an added degree of supervision beyond what probation or parole offices may be able to afford.⁴ If successful, treatment further reduces criminal justice costs by breaking the pattern in which typical substance abusers return to the criminal justice system again and again.

In 1994, NIJ proposes to give priority to two research and two evaluation areas in order to clarify further the relationship between substance abuse and crime and to work towards reducing drug- and alcohol-related crime. The first research topic is to investigate the relationship between alcohol and violence. The second is to achieve a better understanding of how substance abuse including alcohol is related to domestic violence and to determine whether the effectiveness of violence reduction therapies might be improved by addressing client substance abuse at the same time. There is also a need to determine the

Notes

1. National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1992 Annual Report*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1993.

2. Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Breaking the Cycle of Drug Abuse: 1993 Interim National Drug Control Strategy*, Washington, D.C.: The White House, Office of National Drug Control Policy, 1993.

3. National Institute of Justice, *NIJ Program Plan: 1993*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1993.

4. Gerstein, Dean R., and Henrick J. Harwood, eds., *Treating Drug Problems*, Institute of Medicine Committee for the Substance Abuse Coverage Study Division of Health Care Services, vol. 1., Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1990.

extent to which substance abuse treatment/aftercare can be adapted to special client populations. And finally, NIJ seeks to examine the effectiveness of comprehensive substance abuse treatment aftercare programs for offenders.

General Solicitations

NIJ anticipates funding one or more projects in each of the following areas.

Relationships Between Alcohol and Violence

Alcohol is used by the perpetrator or victim in a significant proportion of violent events. A wide array of studies, using different samples, methods, and perspectives, has found connections between both situational and chronic drinking and aggressive or violent behavior.⁵ In 1993, the National Academy of Sciences Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior report, *Understanding and Preventing Violence*, called for more research into the role of alcohol in promoting violent events.⁶

The report discussed how our understanding of the mechanisms by which alcohol influences violence has been limited, largely because of multiple, interacting causes including pharmacological, genetic, situational, environmental, and sociocultural determinants. Explanations of alcohol-induced violence and, hence, related prevention and intervention efforts, have tended to focus on only one or another of these aspects of the problem. Moreover, little is known about how alcohol and violence may reinforce one another or how the alcohol-violence relationship may vary depending on the type of violence being studied.

The relationship between alcohol and violence has recently been announced as a topic of research interest at the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA).⁷ In 1994, in partnership with NIAAA, NIJ invites proposals that will advance our understanding of psychosocial mechanisms linking alcohol consumption and interpersonal violence. Of primary interest to NIJ are studies that identify: (1) the individual and environmental conditions, situations, and circumstances that causally link alcohol and violence, (2) the sequential processes by which alcohol intake may lead to violent behavior and the events that precipitate or avert the escalation of conflict into violence, and (3) the consequences of alcohol-related violence, including seriousness of injuries, continued violent behavior, and subsequent alcohol abuse.

Applicants are strongly encouraged to submit proposals to both NIJ and NIAAA for simultaneous review, especially for large, multiyear projects. Applicants should contact Susan E. Martin, NIAAA, Prevention Research Branch, 6000 Executive Blvd., Suite 505, Rockville, MD 20892, 301-443-8767, for details regarding NIAAA's application procedures and deadlines. For information on application procedures for NIJ, see page 46. Pending quality of proposals received and funding arrangements, NIJ intends to fund jointly with NIAAA at least one application in the area of alcohol use and violence in 1994.

Research: 1994

Notes

5. Collins, James J., "The Relationship of Problem Drinking to Individual Offending Sequences," In *Criminal Careers and "Career Criminals,"* vol. 3, ed. J. Blumstein, J. Cohen, J. Roth, and C. Visher, Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1986: 89-120. See also Fagan, Jeffrey, "Intoxication and Aggression," in *Drugs and Crime*, ed. M. Tonry and J.Q. Wilson, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1990: 241-320.

6. Reiss, Albert J. Jr., and Jeffrey A. Roth, eds., *Understanding and Preventing Violence: A Report of the Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior*, Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1993.

7. National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *Research on Relationships Between Alcohol and Violence*, Program Announcement PA-93-095, Washington, D.C.: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, 1993.

Substance Abuse and Family Violence

Further research is needed to increase our understanding of the psychosocial and social links between substance abuse and violence. Physical and sexual violence occurring between intimates and between parent and child often appears to be linked to the use of alcohol and other psychoactive drugs.⁸ In addition, there is an increased likelihood that children who have been physically or sexually abused will abuse illegal substances and alcohol later in life.⁹ In particular, further research should examine: (1) how the use of alcohol and psychoactive drugs affects the prevalence and incidence of violence between intimates and between parent and child, (2) the influence of domestic conflict on levels of alcohol and substance abuse, and (3) whether the likelihood of injury is greater if one or both spouses have been drinking or abusing substances.

NIJ solicits proposals that will increase our understanding of the relationship between substance abuse and violence between intimates or between parent and child. In addition, NIJ is interested in identifying and describing additional attempts to establish innovative offender treatment programs such as the combined violence reduction and substance abuse treatment program developed for the Miami Domestic Violence Court.

Evaluation: 1994

General Solicitations

NIJ is mandated by Congress to evaluate drug control programs to identify new and innovative approaches to drug and crime control and to determine whether programs have potential for replication. Accordingly, in 1994 the Institute will evaluate programs in two broad areas involving drug abuse treatment of special client populations and drug treatment aftercare programs. NIJ anticipates funding one or more projects in each of the following areas.

Treatment Adaptations to Special Client Populations

It is widely believed that substance abuse treatment can be made more effective if clients are better matched to particular types of treatment or if treatment is tailored to specific client groups.¹⁰ Types of treatment can be defined as different settings, combinations of services, therapeutic approaches, and therapist characteristics.¹¹ Examples of specific client groups include females, ethnic minorities, persons with mental disorders, and persons with multiple addictions.

These client differences may have important clinical and treatment applications. For example, it is possible that adverse reactions to substances may differ according to gender and ethnicity.¹² Moreover, DUF data show that many arrestees test positive for more than one drug (excluding alcohol). When alcohol addiction is included, it becomes evident that a sizable group of offenders have multiple addictions. The interactions of multiple illegal substances and alcohol, if not fully disclosed, can present a serious challenge to professionals seeking to develop a treatment plan. Several diagnostic studies have found higher rates of psychopathology among multiple-substance

Notes

8. National Research Council, *Understanding Child Abuse and Neglect*, Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1993.

See also Reiss and Roth, eds., *Understanding and Preventing Violence: A Report on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior*.

Kantor, G., and M. Straus, "The 'Drunken Bum' Theory of Wife Beating," in *Physical Violence in American Families: Risk Factors and Adaptations to Violence in 8145 Families*, ed. M. Straus and R. Gelles, New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Press, 1990: 203-224.

9. Covington, S., "Sexual Experience, Dysfunction and Abuse: A Descriptive Study of Alcoholic and Nonalcoholic Women," Dissertation, Cincinnati, Ohio: The Union for Experimenting Colleges and Universities, 1983. (cont.)

abusers. Success in treating these offenders may require professional psychotherapy in addition to traditional counseling about drug use.¹³

NIJ solicits proposals for process or outcome evaluations of substance abuse treatment programs adapted to these special offender populations.

Offenders with violent criminal histories make up another population about which little is known concerning appropriate substance abuse treatment approaches. Studies of criminal histories show that the vast majority of serious offenders have committed both property and violent crimes. Yet many substance abuse treatment programs specifically exclude offenders with violent criminal histories. A current NIJ study is examining the use of combined substance abuse treatment with violence reduction therapy for domestic violence offenders, but more evaluations of innovative treatment adaptations to such special populations are needed.

Comprehensive Drug Treatment Aftercare Programs

Professionals now recognize that successful substance abuse treatment aftercare programs must be comprehensive, i.e., must involve an array of services that deal with many facets of a client's life. And they must be coordinated across many agencies.¹⁴ To improve the effectiveness of comprehensive treatment aftercare programs in reducing substance abuse, policy analysts, program directors, and researchers need to understand the factors that contribute to success. They need information about the criminal justice clients who enter the programs, how these clients respond to the programs, and the costs and benefits of aftercare treatment in reducing crime.

NIJ solicits proposals to evaluate comprehensive substance abuse treatment aftercare approaches that utilize several agencies to provide comprehensive services such as counseling/psychotherapy, pharmacotherapy, education, job training, life skills development, and childcare. Studies addressing why clients drop out of treatment aftercare programs and the characteristics of programs that have the highest and lowest retention rates are of interest.

Aftercare programs that focus on female offenders are of special concern because of the significant challenges and complicating factors that are often present: sexual or physical abuse, lack of employment skills and experience, pregnancy, higher risk of HIV infection due to prostitution, greater tendency to live with a drug-dependent partner, and greater likelihood of having children living with them.

Many communities experience difficulties in establishing links between aftercare programs and organizations within the community. Some programs have had success in overcoming the "not-in-my-backyard" community site placement syndrome by demonstrating the null effect of such programs on surrounding property values and crime rates. Confidentiality, particularly as it relates to sharing information across service providers, has been a difficult area in which to achieve agreements (especially with schools). Drug abuse prevention programs that have established links with various local media and public relations firms have had success in obtaining additional funding and this may prove applicable to aftercare programs as well.¹⁵ Further studies are

Notes

9. (continued) See also Miller, B., "The Interrelationship Between Alcohol and Drugs and Family Violence," in *Drugs and Violence, Cause, Correlates and Consequences*, Research Monograph 103, ed. M. LaRosa, E. Lambert, and B. Gropper, Rockville, Maryland: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1990: 177-208.

Browne, S., and D. Finkelhor, "The Impact of Sexual Abuse: A Review of the Research," *Psychological Bulletin* 99, 1 (1986): 66-77.

Briere, J., and M. Runtz, "Symptomatology Associated With Childhood Sexual Victimization in a Non-Clinical Adult Sample," *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 12 (1988): 51-59.

Dembo, R., M. Dertke, S. Border, M. Wasburn, and J. Schmeidler, "The Relationship Between Physical and Sexual Abuse and Tobacco, Alcohol and Illicit Drug Use Among Youths in a Juvenile Detention Center," *International Journal of the Addictions*, 23 (1988): 51-378.

10. Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, *Treatment Improvement Exchange Communique*, Washington, D.C.: Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, 1993.

See also Leukefeld, Carl, Roy Perkins, and Charles Schuster, eds., *Improving Drug Abuse Treatment: Recommendations for Research and Practice*, Research Monograph Series: Improving Drug Abuse Treatment, Monograph 106, Rockville, Maryland: National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1991.

11. Haaga, John, and Elizabeth McGlynn, *The Drug Abuse Treatment System: Prospects for Reform*, Santa Monica, California: Rand Drug Policy Research Center, 1993.

12. Brown, V., and G. Weissman, "Women and Men Injection Drug Users: An Updated Look at Gender Differences and Risk Factors," in *Handbook on Risk of AIDS*, ed. B. Brown and G. Beschner, Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1993: 173-195.

13. Center for Substance Abuse Treatment, *Treatment Improvement Exchange Communique*.

14. U.S. General Accounting Office, *Adolescent Drug Use Prevention: Common Features of Promising Community Programs*, PEMD-92-2, Washington, D.C.: U.S. General Accounting Office, January 1992.

15. Leukefeld, Perkins, and Schuster, *Improving Drug Abuse Treatment: Recommendations for Research and Practice*.

needed on how links are developed and maintained among treatment aftercare programs and other agencies, community services, and residents and the types of problems that emerge and their solutions.

Directed Evaluation Solicitation

BJA Drug Court Programs

The National Institute of Justice is mandated to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of programs funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to fight crime and drugs. This solicitation seeks evaluations of BJA demonstration programs that work to improve the criminal justice system's effectiveness in dealing with the joint problems of drug abuse and crime.

Background

BJA is currently planning to fund a number of second generation drug courts that incorporate ideas for improvements based on evaluations of the Miami (Dade County), Florida, drug court prototype. The Miami drug court provides a three-phase diversion alternative to prosecution that consists of detoxification (2–6 weeks), stabilization (3–6 months), and aftercare (8–12 months). Each participating defendant receives an individualized treatment plan that comprises counseling, acupuncture, fellowship meetings, and education courses and vocational training, along with strict monitoring through periodic urine tests and court appearances. Judge Stanley Goldstein personally supervises the progress of defendants via computer access to their treatment attendance records.¹⁶

In some instances, BJA funding will be used to *create* new drug courts; in others, BJA resources will be used to *reorganize* and *coordinate* an existing infrastructure. The new drug courts will rely more heavily on public health sector-designed treatment services.

Goal

- To produce evaluation results and recommendations that will lead to the development of more effective policies and programs designed to improve the effectiveness of the criminal justice system in combating drugs and crime.

Objectives

- Review and synthesize the research literature on drug courts and other pertinent information related to implementing and conducting such programs.
- Design and conduct an evaluation project focusing on the implementation of three to four demonstration drug courts.
- Prepare a comprehensive report that includes both the results and the implications of the project as well as recommendations for program improvement and replication.

Note

16. Finn, Peter, and Andrea K. Newlyn, *Miami's Drug Court: A Different Approach*, Program Focus, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, June 1993.

See also Goldkamp, John S., and Doris Weiland, *Assessing the Impact of Dade County's Felony Drug Court*, Research in Brief, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, December 1993.

Program Strategy

Review and synthesize the research literature.

The applicant should conduct a critical review and synthesis of the relevant literature. The review and synthesis should be drawn from a variety of disciplines and should guide the substantive work of the rest of the project.

Design and conduct an evaluation project focusing on the implementation of several programs.

Of particular interest is a description of how programs develop and implement an effective infrastructure that provides comprehensive and coordinated services to defendants (e.g., counseling, acupuncture, fellowship meetings, education courses, and vocational training) along with monitoring (e.g., periodic urine tests and court appearances) and corrective measures for failure to progress in the program. Evaluators should also assess the procedures used to determine defendant program eligibility; the roles played by treatment counselors, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and judges; treatment planning; and after-care services.

The applicant should provide the specific evaluation strategy for addressing the stated program goal, a detailed rationale for the strategy selected, and a detailed presentation of the various elements of the proposed evaluation design (e.g., data collection and analysis methods).

It is expected that this NIJ/BJA FY 1994 process evaluation will be followed by an impact evaluation in FY 1995.

Prepare a comprehensive report.

The grantee will produce a final report that includes a policy-oriented section directed to professionals, researchers, and program evaluators concerning the results and the implications of the project. The report will include recommendations on improving and replicating the programs and will be aimed at criminal justice practitioners, public health workers, social service providers, and other professional groups.

Application Information: BJA Drug Court

Directed Solicitation Application Requirements. See page 46 for application procedures, eligibility requirements, and selection criteria.

Award Amount. NIJ encourages applicants to develop a reasonable budget that will adequately cover the costs of the proposed project. Actual funding allocations are based on the quality of proposals received.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of fully executed proposals should be sent to:

Drug Court Evaluation Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposals must be received at the National Institute of Justice by the close of business on June 15 and October 15, 1994 and January 15, 1995. This deadline will not be extended.

Contact. To obtain specific information on this solicitation, prospective applicants may contact Laurie C. Bright, Program Manager, 202-616-3624.

Additional Research and Evaluation Topics

In FY 1994, priority will be given to proposals that address the topics presented in the preceding discussion. NIJ, however, recognizes that applicants might want to structure and pose their own research and evaluation questions, study designs, and analysis plans for research and evaluation related to the reduction of drug-related crime. Applicants may propose research and evaluation projects that are not included in the preceding discussion but that do address the general objectives of Goal II. If there is a question as to whether a given project idea falls within the program's scope, applicants are encouraged to seek advice from the Program Manager responsible for the particular area of interest.

Application Information: Goal II

Application Requirements. See page 19 for general application and eligibility requirements and selection criteria. *Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered.* In FY 1994, NIJ's Program Plan contains both general and specific solicitations. The general solicitations discussed under Goal II ask the applicant to describe the goals, objectives, and strategies of the proposed research within the context of the FY 1994-95 Program Plan.

Award Amount. Up to \$800,000 is available for research and evaluation projects under this goal. It is anticipated that this amount will support up to eight awards.

Award Period. NIJ limits its grants and cooperative agreements to a maximum period of 24 months.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of fully executed proposals should be sent to:

[Name of Solicitation] Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposals must be received at the National Institute of Justice by the close of business on June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. Extension of these deadlines will not be permitted.

Contact. Applicants are encouraged to contact NIJ Program Managers to discuss topic viability, data availability, or proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain specific information on the programs described under this goal, potential applicants may contact:

- Dr. Christy Visher, 202-307-0694, for **Research**.
- Laurie Bright, 202-616-3624, for **Evaluation**.

Section II

Goal III:

**Reduce the Consequences of
Crimes Involving Individuals,
Households, Organizations,
and Communities**

Reduce the Consequences of Crimes Involving Individuals, Households, Organiza- tions, and Communities

The consequences of crime across the United States are disturbing. In 1992 approximately 1 in every 4 U.S. households was victimized by one or more crimes; 1 household in 20 had at least 1 member age 12 or older who was the victim of a violent crime. Violent crime victimization rates, after declining from a high in 1981, have in the past 6 years climbed back to almost that level. However, this is largely due to dramatically increasing rates of victimization for violent crimes among teenagers and blacks.¹

Along with increases in victimization by violent crime has come a spread of fear. According to a Washington Post-ABC News national public opinion survey conducted November 11–14, 1993, crime has displaced other issues as the Nation's most serious concern. It was listed as the most important problem facing the country by 21 percent of those interviewed, ranking well ahead of unemployment (9 percent) and health care (8 percent). Furthermore, another 7 percent of those surveyed listed drugs—an issue closely related to crime—as the Nation's most urgent problem. The combination of crime and drugs was ranked first by more than three times as many respondents as was any other problem.

The effects of crime reach far beyond their impact on individuals and households, extending into businesses, other organizations, public housing developments, neighborhoods, and ultimately affecting communities as a whole. In the community, violent crime, gangs, vandalism, drugs, and disorder may cause businesses to close or relocate, reduce employment and shopping opportunities, and decrease property values. If the process is not interrupted, urban neighborhoods and communities decay, investments dwindle or disappear, and law-abiding residents and their organizations move out.

Crimes involving organizations also have major consequences for society. Fraud, corruption, and malfeasance both within and by organizations create distrust, increase costs, and lead to disruption of public order. Research is needed that examines crimes involving legitimate organizations, particularly within the health care industry. Second, NIJ seeks research on crimes involving criminal organizations, those groups that are involved in large-scale drug distribution, money laundering, vice, and violent crime.

Note

1. Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization*, Washington, D.C.: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1992.

General Solicitations

Research: 1994

At present, the primary source of data on criminal victimization is the National Crime Victimization Survey. Although these data provide valuable information on victimizations, more indepth information is needed on victim characteristics and the consequences of crime as they affect individuals, those persons close to them, businesses, organizations, and communities. Crime, disorder, and vandalism are major influences on the survival of businesses and organizations in urban areas. When businesses and organizations fail, the lives and livelihoods of a broad array of customers, suppliers, and employees are affected. If the victim is a public facility such as a school, recreation center, or housing development, the provision of an important public service may be jeopardized, with a considerable loss to taxpayers.

Effects of Victimization on Individuals, Organizations, and Communities

In FY 1994, NIJ is particularly interested in research projects that advance our knowledge of the short- and long-term consequences of crime on individuals, organizations, businesses, and communities. In addition to studies of individual victims of crime, NIJ seeks information on the different consequences of crime for corporate and organizational victims. Studies of neighborhoods and communities as targets of crime are also solicited.

Businesses. What are the direct and indirect effects of rising neighborhood and community crime rates on sales and customers of retail stores and small businesses in particular areas? What are the effects on manufacturers or other businesses? How do owners and managers react to property loss, the effects of crime on their employees, or the level of violence in the neighborhood? Do groups of stores such as minimalls experience different levels of impact than individual retail establishments? What are the implications for employee hiring and retention and for the viability of businesses within a community?

Public Agencies. How does crime affect the ability of public agencies to provide services in hazardous areas? For example, do health clinics limit hours or kinds of services rendered? What precautionary measures—such as minimizing home visits—do social and community workers take to cope with threats of victimization in a community? What type of safety precautions are undertaken by transportation systems? What are the ramifications of safety decisions by public agencies on the quality of life for neighborhood residents?

Costs of Victimization. The National Academy of Sciences Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior noted that information on the consequences of violent crime and their costs is limited.² Almost no information exists on their cost to individuals and organizations. For example, little systematic information is available on the nature and cost of victim services or of medical care. NIJ solicits exploratory research that would examine ways to collect such information and data.

Secondary Victimization. What is the effect of exposure to community violence on youths and adults? What are the indirect effects of violence in the

Note

2. Reiss, Albert J. Jr., and Jeffrey A. Roth, eds., *Understanding and Preventing Violence: A Report of the Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior*, Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1993: 91-92.

home, the neighborhood, and in schools? What is the role of the criminal justice system and public health in dealing with the secondary victims of crime?

Institutional Responses to Victims

Victimization often requires institutions to perform services outside their traditional roles. Law enforcement agencies may develop special programs for victims, such as referral of family violence victims to shelters or crisis counseling for victims of sex offenses. Medical personnel must deal with anger and emotional trauma. Other institutions must be prepared to offer specialized referrals as well as their normal services.

An institution's response to victims may affect citizens' willingness to use its services. NIJ solicits research on ways in which various institutions respond to special crimes and population groups. By studying groups that have special needs, NIJ hopes to develop responses to these needs and to improve victim services overall. The topics suggested for these studies include institutional responses to battered spouses, children, and the elderly.

Researchers may suggest additional topics or population groups for study that they believe are appropriate; however, researchers should adhere to the spirit of the issues expressed in the general theme. The section below illustrates the kinds of issues that NIJ wishes to address.

Battered Spouses and Children. What services do agencies provide inside and outside shelters to either restore victims to safer family environments or to provide a transition to separate and independent living? Are there psychological and emotional support systems that can help victims once they leave shelters? What services are provided for children who are victims of physical and sexual violence by members of their own household? In what ways are families protected from spousal threats after separation from shelters?

Elderly. What special responses and services do elderly victims of crimes require? Are particular arrangements needed to bring elderly victims to testify against perpetrators? Do the experiences of the elderly with victim service organizations differ markedly from those of younger populations? Do police link elderly victims to elderly support networks? What public sector responses are needed to investigate abuse of the elderly in family or institutional settings? What civil remedies are available to protect against abuse of the elderly?

Victim Services in Community Policing. How are victim services being incorporated into community policing? What are the criteria for identifying the effective provision of victim services within the community policing model (for example, type of referrals made by the officers and types of information conveyed to crime victims)? Which criteria lead to victim satisfaction with community law enforcement services and better victim cooperation with law enforcement and prosecutors?

Routine Activities, Crime Prevention Practices, and Victimization. How much of high rates of victimization and revictimization is explained by individual differences in knowledge of and use of crime prevention practices as

opposed to personality and demographic variables? What crime prevention practices might be useful in cases of unalterable patterns of routine activities related to place of residence or type of employment? Could some types of victimization be particularly susceptible to reduction through changes in crime prevention practices?

Crime Reduction Involving Organizations

Victimization as it relates to organizational participants is complex. Understanding such victimization becomes complicated because it may involve a number of different relationships.³ For example, individuals might be victimized by organizations, or one organization by another or an organization by an individual either inside or outside the organization. These relationships are further complicated by the variety of organizational forms involved in victimization (nonprofit, governmental, trusts, pensions, insurance, and the like).⁴

Crimes involving organizations and individuals have severe impacts on the economy as they undermine the integrity of financial, social, and political institutions, destroying public confidence in the law and its enforcement.

Because of the complex nature of the study of organizational crime, NIJ has narrowed its focus in FY 1994 to two major categories:

- Crimes Involving Legitimate Organizations.
- Crimes Involving Criminal Organizations.

These two types of criminal activity frequently share numerous characteristics, including (1) the goal of profit as a primary motivation, (2) a high level of complexity and sophistication, (3) the use of corruption as a strategic tool, (4) a dependence on secrecy and deceit, (5) an ongoing, continuing nature, and (6) the substantial economic and political resources of the perpetrators. Both types of criminal behavior revolve around economic activity and are shaped by the opportunities and constraints afforded by the particular markets within which they operate.

These crimes differ in two ways: (1) in the legal or illegal nature of the organizations involved and (2) in the methods used to commit crimes. Crimes involving illegal organizations tend to use violence or threats of violence, whereas crimes involving legitimate organizations abuse the trust placed upon them by their clients.

Because of the critical impact that these types of offenses have on society, NIJ has placed a priority on research aimed at the prevention, detection, and control of organizational crimes and their consequences.

In FY 1994, NIJ seeks proposals that address the following issues and concerns related to crimes involving legitimate and criminal organizations, although other proposals will also be considered.

Notes

3. Reiss, Albert J. Jr., "Towards a Revitalization of Theory and Research on Victimization by Crime," *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, 72 (1981): 704-713.

4. Schlegel, Kip, and David Weisburd, eds., *White Collar Crime Reconsidered*, Boston: Northeastern University Press, 1992.

Crimes Involving Legitimate Organizations

The growing presence and pervasiveness of large-scale crimes involving individuals within legitimate organizations may not have the fear-producing character of violent street crime, but they have far reaching consequences that may be even more damaging to social stability and well-being.

Although fraudulent criminal behavior may occur in all types of organizations, certain industries and institutions seem particularly vulnerable to these offenses. The savings and loan crisis is an example of an industry where individuals took advantage of poor supervision, lax regulations, and inadequate record keeping in perpetrating fraud and abuse.⁵ The General Accounting Office has estimated that the bailout costs from insolvent thrifts will be at least \$200 billion in the 1990's and could cost as much as \$473 billion over the next 30 years.⁶

In FY 1994, NIJ solicits research that examines an industry that may be vulnerable to high-level insider fraud: health care.

Prevention and Control of Health Care Provider Fraud. Fraud and abuse by health care providers is a serious problem, victimizing elderly and poor individuals and Federal Government benefit programs such as Medicaid and Medicare. In response, the FBI has increased the number of agents assigned to investigate these offenses and the Department of Justice has established a multiagency Health Care Fraud Working Group to coordinate programs and maintain a data base on cases and crime statistics.

Research is sought that examines the nature and extent of current offenses by health care providers and the situational and market factors creating opportunities for abuse. Such a study should identify and assess current legislative, regulatory, and law enforcement responses to these crimes. Remedies should be proposed to correct weaknesses in current industry practices and regulatory systems.

Applicants should pay special attention to the systemic and organizational factors providing opportunities for insider fraudulent behavior in health care and other forms of insurance and to the regulatory (both government and industry) and legislative contexts in which these crimes occur. Administrative, civil, and criminal responses to offenses should also be addressed.

Crimes Involving the Infiltration of Legitimate Markets by Criminal Organizations

Organized, complex criminal networks seriously threaten the stable and orderly functioning of society. For example, the huge profits associated with the drug trafficking industry have motivated large-scale criminal organizations to become involved in the importation, distribution, and sale of illegal drugs. These organizations have established sophisticated money laundering networks involving legitimate organizations to conceal the illicit income from these enterprises.⁷ These criminal organizations are also engaged in other illegal enterprises such as gambling, prostitution, extortion, and violent crimes that include assassination and murder.

Notes

5. Pontell, Henry N., and Kitty Calavita, "Bilking Bankers and Bad Debts: White-Collar Crime and the Savings and Loan Crisis," in *White Collar Crime Reconsidered*, Schlegel and Weisburd, eds., 1992: 195-213.

6. General Accounting Office, *Thrift Failures: Costly Failures Resulted from Regulatory Violations and Unsafe Practices* GAO/AFMD-89-4). Report to Congress, June 1989.

7. Karchmer, Clifford, and Douglas Ruch, *State and Local Money Laundering Control Strategies*, Research in Brief, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, October 1992.

Other criminal networks have used their illegal monetary gains and coercive power to enter legitimate markets, corrupting public institutions and government, dominating certain industries, and controlling certain labor unions. Recent NIJ studies have focused on enforcement and regulatory strategies to control organized crime in the waste disposal and school construction industries, and in a Teamsters Union local in New Jersey. Understanding the complex nature of these activities will assist regulatory and law enforcement agencies responsible for safeguarding the efficient and effective functioning of our economic institutions.

Although a wide range of research proposals will be considered, the following topic is of particular importance.

Corruption of Legitimate Markets by Criminal Organizations. Emerging economic and social problems historically have created new markets and lucrative opportunities for criminal organizations. For example, during Prohibition organized criminal groups became wealthy and powerful by establishing large-scale liquor importation, distribution, and sales enterprises. More recently, the expanding market for illegal drugs created the opportunity for the establishment of billion-dollar drug trafficking networks. Criminal opportunities may also occur in legitimate industries and markets. For example, the increased public concern about regulation of hazardous waste disposal created a new specialized disposal industry, providing opportunities for organized criminal enterprises. Still other opportunities can emerge when legislatures enact housing or transportation bills, which allocate large amounts of money for new construction projects. Similarly, natural disasters can create new markets for criminal corruption because rebuilding efforts, paid for by massive disaster relief and insurance funds, provide an attractive target for corrupt criminal enterprises.

These opportunities for organized crime corruption of legitimate industries and markets may lead to national economic problems. NIJ seeks research that focuses on one of these potential target areas, examining its special vulnerability to criminal involvement and the mechanisms by which these groups infiltrate and corrupt its legitimate industries and markets. The project could then produce a set of guidelines for Federal, State, and local governments, recommending legislative, regulatory, and criminal justice strategies for prevention and control.

General Solicitations

Effects of Victimization on Individuals, Organizations, and Communities

An evaluation of victim services programs examined the immediate and long-term effects of different forms of services provided to victims immediately after a crime. These services took the form of counseling, material assistance, or advice and referrals. No clear differences were distinguished between the

Evaluation: 1994

recovery of those victims who received these services and those who did not, although a preference for material assistance was displayed.⁸ The effect of counseling was limited; very few victims attended more than one session. In a 1987 study, little difference was noted between victims who received crisis counseling and those who received crime prevention training in levels of fear of being revictimized.⁹

A 1988 study of victims and local victim assistance programs in four metropolitan areas found that most victims relied on family and friends for help. Most of the available assistance programs focused on counseling, which family and friends often provide. Victims' priority needs were in the areas of security, arranging compensation and other financial matters, and legal advice.¹⁰ Preliminary results from a current study of alternative forms of crisis counseling to victims indicate that although police-based programs provide better supervision and less turnover than community agency-based programs, the latter can provide a broader range of services and can work more closely with other community agencies.¹¹

NIJ seeks evaluations of victim service strategies that include a broad range of services emanating from community-based agencies. How effective are these services? Is the current level of services generally sufficient to meet the victim's needs? Attention should be given to evaluation of program processes and the impact of specific victim services in order that more informed decisions can be made by policymakers and practitioners.

Victim Protection Services

In 1990, NIJ's National Assessment Program surveyed police departments, sheriffs' departments, prosecutors' offices, and independent full-service victim assistance agencies. One section of this survey asked about needs for victim and public protection. Those agencies responding reported that the three highest needs (combining major and moderate needs) are:

- Investigations of threats and harassment by suspects (60 percent).
- A system to check criminal records of people who work with children (56 percent).
- Police systems to track and record domestic assaults (52 percent).

NIJ is particularly interested in a national assessment of strategies for victim and public protection.

Victim Restitution Programs

NIJ is interested in both process and impact evaluations of victim restitution programs. What are the characteristics of effective victim restitution programs? What forms of State legislation are necessary to implement an effective restitution program? How can victim restitution services be integrated and coordinated among agencies? What are the components of financially effective restitution orders (amounts ordered, payment arrangements, dealing with incarcerated perpetrators, consequences for nonpayment)?

Notes

8. Victim Service Agency, "The Effects of Crisis Counseling for Crime Victims," Final Report, 83-IJ-CX-0044, Unpublished, 1986.

9. Victim Service Agency, "Teaching Victims to Reduce Their Vulnerability to Crime," Final Report, 87-IJ-CX-0005, Unpublished, 1988.

10. Northwestern University, "Teaching Victims Needs and Victims Programs," Final Report, 88-IJ-CX-0047, Unpublished, 1989.

11. San Diego Association of Government, "Effectiveness of Alternative Victim Assistance Service," Interim Report, 92-IJ-CX-K025, Unpublished, 1994.

Additional Research and Evaluation Topics

In FY 1994, priority will be given to proposals that address the topics presented in the preceding discussion. NIJ, however, recognizes that applicants might want to structure and pose their own research and evaluation questions, study designs, and analysis plans for research and evaluation related to the consequences of crime. Applicants may propose research and evaluation projects that are not included in the preceding discussion but that do address the general objectives of Goal III.

If there is a question as to whether a given project idea falls within the program's scope, applicants are encouraged to seek advice from the Program Manager responsible for the particular area of interest.

Directed Evaluation Solicitation

BJA "Closed-Circuit Televising of Child Victim Testimonies"

The National Institute of Justice is mandated to evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) funded programs that seek to develop innovative and effective methods for reducing the consequences of crime for individuals, households, organizations, and communities. This solicitation seeks evaluations of BJA demonstration programs that employ closed-circuit television to obtain testimony from child abuse victims.

Background

In 1993, BJA awarded 26 States \$1 million to be shared in purchasing equipment and training personnel to obtain closed-circuit televised testimony from child abuse victims. Children are often emotionally traumatized by having to face their abuser in the courtroom.¹² The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the use of videotaped, televised testimony provided that the rights of both the victim and the accused are assured.¹³ To be eligible for funds, States must enact a law permitting the use of closed-circuit or videotaped testimony from child witnesses in criminal child abuse proceedings. The law must require:

- A case-by-case determination by a judge that the child witness would be traumatized by the presence of the defendant.
- A statement that the trauma suffered would be more than minimal.
- Evidence that the child witness's statement is given under oath.
- Evidence that the child witness has submitted, or will submit, to cross-examination.
- Evidence that a finder of fact was permitted to observe the demeanor of the child witness in making the statement.
- Evidence that the defendant was permitted to communicate with the defense attorney during testimony.¹⁴

Notes

12. U.S. Department of Justice, "Department Awards \$1 Million to 26 States for Child Abuse Victim Videotape Testimony Systems," News Release, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, October 19, 1993.

13. Ibid.

14. Bureau of Justice Assistance, *Grants for Closed-circuit Televising of Testimony of Children who are Victims of Abuse*. FY 1993 Grant Guidance And Application Kit, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1993.

Goal

■ To produce results and recommendations that will lead to the development of more effective policies and programs to reduce the level of child victimization in our society.

Objectives

■ Review and synthesize the research literature on child witness emotional trauma during criminal child abuse proceedings, and pertinent information related to conducting closed-circuit televising of testimony.

■ Design and conduct an evaluation project focusing on the implementation and adjudication impact of several programs for closed-circuit televising of child victim testimony.

■ Prepare a comprehensive report that includes both the results and the implications of the project and recommendations for program improvement and replication.

Program Strategy

Review and synthesize the research literature.

The applicant should conduct a critical review and synthesis of relevant literature. The review and synthesis should draw upon a variety of disciplines and should guide the substantive work of the rest of the project.

Design and conduct an evaluation project focusing on the implementation and adjudication impact of several programs.

Of particular interest is a description of how programs utilize effective closed-circuit or videotaped testimony while ensuring that the rights of the accused are upheld. Evaluators should assess the guidelines used by judges to determine whether a child witness will be traumatized more than minimally by the presence of the defendant. Evaluators should also assess the procedures used: ensure that the child witness's statement is made under oath; permit cross-examination of the child witness; permit a finder of fact to observe the demeanor of the child witness in making the statement; and permit the defendant to communicate with the defense attorney during testimony. In addition, evaluators should compare the criminal proceeding case outcomes that utilized the closed-circuit/videotaped testimony with criminal proceeding case outcomes adjudicated prior to this new procedure.

The applicant should provide the specific evaluation strategy for addressing the stated program goal, a detailed rationale for the strategy selected, and a detailed presentation of the various elements of the proposed evaluation design (e.g., data collection and analysis methods).

Prepare a comprehensive report.

The grantee will produce a final report that includes a policy-oriented section directed to professionals, researchers, and program evaluators concerning the

results and the implications of the project. The report will include recommendations on improving and replicating the programs and will be aimed at criminal justice practitioners, mental health workers, social service providers, and other professional groups.

Application Information: BJA Victim Solicitation

Application Requirements. See the next section on this page for application procedures, eligibility requirements, and selection criteria.

Award Amount. NIJ encourages applicants to develop a reasonable budget that will adequately cover the costs of the proposed project. Funding of this topic has been tentatively set at \$75,000. It is anticipated that this amount will support one award. Actual funding allocations are based on the quality of proposals received.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of fully executed proposals should be sent to:

Child Abuse Evaluation Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 874
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposals must be received at the National Institute of Justice by the close of business on June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. This deadline will not be extended.

Contact. To obtain specific information on this solicitation, prospective applicants may contact Laurie C. Bright, Program Manager, 202-616-3624.

Application Information: Goal III

Application Requirements. See page 19 for general application and eligibility requirements and selection criteria. Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered. In FY 1994, NIJ's Program Plan contains both general and specific solicitations. The general solicitations discussed under Goal III ask the applicant to describe the goals, objectives, and strategies of the proposed research within the context of the FY 1994 Program Plan.

Award Amount. Up to \$1 million is available for research and evaluation projects under this goal. It is anticipated that this amount will support seven awards.

Award Period. NIJ limits its grants and cooperative agreements to a maximum period of 24 months.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of **fully executed proposals** should be sent to:

[Name of Solicitation] Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposals must be received at the National Institute of Justice by the close of business on June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. Extension of these deadlines will not be permitted.

Contact. Applicants are encouraged to contact NIJ Program Managers to discuss topic viability, data availability, or proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain specific information on the programs described under this goal, potential applicants may contact:

- Richard Titus, 202-307-0695, for **Research**.
- Rosemary Murphy, 202-307-2959, for **Evaluation**.
- Laurie Bright, 202-616-3624, for **The Child Abuse Evaluation Program**.

Section II

Goal IV:

**Develop Household, School,
Business, Workplace, and Community
Crime Prevention Programs**

Develop Community Crime Prevention Programs

NIJ's congressional mandate directs the Institute to support research and evaluation of programs to prevent crime, reduce fear, and control community disorder. In particular, violent crime and the fear it generates are major public concerns. Therefore, the Institute's research in crime prevention is designed to guide the development of policies, programs, and strategies that address both violent crime and fear as a means of enhancing community safety and security.

NIJ research in crime prevention will continue to focus on potential offenders, potential victims, and particular locations and will emphasize both individual and community responses to crime that occur in various settings. There is a need to examine how certain characteristics of neighborhoods, households, schools, businesses, public housing developments, parks and other public areas promote or constrain criminal activity. It is equally important to study populations that may be especially vulnerable to crime in those locations. This approach to crime prevention is consistent with the recommendations reported by the National Academy of Sciences Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior.¹

Crime prevention can and should focus on deterring *potential offenders* by formulating strategies directed at high-risk groups that are likely to become involved with the criminal justice system. In FY 1994, NIJ research will emphasize primary prevention strategies that may influence the attitudes and behaviors of persons living in high-risk environments by addressing their needs in a comprehensive manner and by promoting positive and constructive forms of behavior. This approach to crime prevention requires the coordination of mutually reinforcing efforts that involve the family, school, and community as crime prevention agents. Research has shown that efforts to assist youths at risk are more likely to be effective when they provide forms of intervention based on an understanding of the developmental processes that influence the attitudes and behavior of youths over time.

Crime prevention programs can also focus on *potential victims* of crime and ways to prevent their victimization. A major issue in NIJ's crime prevention research is how to influence the behavior of individuals, households, organizations, and community groups. Lessons learned in studies of citizen patrols, changes in physical design, and the redeployment of police officers have been incorporated in national crime prevention campaigns and in the development of individual programs and strategies designed to reduce crime victimization.²

Notes

1. Reiss, A.J. Jr., and J.A. Roth, eds. *Understanding and Preventing Violence: A Report of the Panel on the Understanding and Control of Violent Behavior*, Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press, 1993.

2. Heinzlmann, F., "Promoting Citizen Involvement in Crime Prevention and Control," in *Taking Care: Understanding and Encouraging Self-Protected Behavior*, ed. Neil Weinstein, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Cambridge University Press, 1987. See also: O'Keefe, G., et al. *The Social Impact of the National Citizen's Crime Prevention Campaign*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993.

Research also has shown that citizens and community groups are willing to accept and respond to the challenge of shared responsibility for community security. For example, in a 10-city study of citizen responses to drug abuse, an NIJ evaluation found that citizens developed partnerships with criminal justice agencies, fire and housing departments, city councils, school boards, churches, and recreation departments. Grassroots organizations helped citizens overcome their fear of stigma and retaliation for becoming involved in anti-drug programs. They did so by organizing group events such as marches and rallies on issues indirectly related to drugs and crime.³

In a number of cities that include Chicago, New York, Washington, D.C., Philadelphia, and Kansas City, citizen efforts to fight crime are taking place in neighborhoods with high levels of crime, violence, fear, and disorder. Many low-income neighborhoods can organize to reclaim their communities even when resources are scarce and fear of retaliation is high.⁴ The crime prevention efforts undertaken are diverse and include means of preventing victimization as well as means for addressing the personal and social needs related to crime and drug abuse.⁵ In addition, studies indicate that citizen and community anti-crime efforts are more likely to be effective when they are part of a comprehensive approach to neighborhood problem-solving that involves citizens in a partnership with police and other municipal agencies. For example, in Seattle, the police and community have worked together in the southern part of the city to solve a variety of crime and disorder problems.⁶

NIJ research has shown that crime can be reduced through the proper design and effective use of environmental crime prevention methods in commercial sites, public and private housing, recreational areas, and transportation systems. These findings have underscored the importance of incorporating environmental strategies as key components of community crime prevention programs. In addition, NIJ research indicates that fear of crime must be addressed in terms of its relationship to physical signs of disorder because these signs often convey a sense that situations are out of control.⁷

Notes

3. Rosenbaum, D., et al., *Community Responses to Crime and Drugs*, Research Report, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, forthcoming.

4. Weingart, S., et al. "Lessons Learned: Case Studies of the Initiation and Maintenance of the Community Response to Drugs," National Institute of Justice, Unpublished Report, 90-II-CX-0033, 1992. See also *Community Policing in Seattle: A Model Partnership Between Citizens and Police*, NIJ Research in Brief, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, August 1992.

5. Rosenbaum, D., et al., *Community Responses to Crime and Drugs*.

6. Clarke, J., ed., *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*, Albany, New York: Harrow and Heston, 1992.

7. Taylor, Ralph B., and Stephen Gottfredson, "Environmental Design, Crime, and Prevention: An Examination of Community Dynamics," in *Communities and Crime*, ed. Albert J. Reiss Jr. and Michael Tonry, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1986.

General Solicitations

In FY 1994, NIJ remains committed to supporting research that can provide guidance and assistance to individuals, community groups, public officials, and policymakers as they coordinate their responses to violent crime and drugs.

Developing Community-Based Partnerships To Address Crime, Fear, and Community Disorder

Research is needed to address the factors that facilitate or constrain the development of crime prevention partnerships involving citizens, the police and other municipal agencies, and the private sector. In particular, revitalization and reclamation efforts taking place within inner cities, targeted neighborhoods, and suburban communities are of interest. In the Sandtown-Winchester section of Baltimore, for example, NIJ is examining the role of the community and private sector in redeveloping a neighborhood stricken by poverty, crime, drug abuse, and unemployment. The importance of developing partnerships to promote community security is clear but the process of establishing them is not, and research is needed to provide useful guidance in this area.

Special attention should be given to the demographic characteristics of the particular neighborhood, the nature of the crime and disorder problems, development of strategies to revitalize and reclaim areas, methods to determine how various community resources can be organized to deal with the problems in an integrated manner, and the means of developing useful problem-solving strategies that can be carried out effectively. The nature of retaliation threats or actions and strategies to reduce fear of retaliation are also of interest.

Comprehensive Crime Prevention Programs for High-Risk Groups

NIJ seeks research that supports the development of crime prevention programs for persons who are at risk of becoming involved in the criminal justice system. The goal is to encourage the development of positive and constructive forms of behavior by providing young persons opportunities to meet their needs in a socially responsible manner. This requires the coordination of mutually reinforcing efforts on the part of the family, schools, and community agencies.

One strategy is to develop local programs that use violence and drug abuse prevention messages as a means to influence the attitudes and behaviors of youths living in high-risk environments.⁸ Another strategy is to identify characteristics of individuals, families, and communities that serve as factors that protect otherwise high-risk youths from engaging in substance abuse and delinquent behavior. Ideally, violence prevention programs should build on our understanding of the factors that may protect youths from substance abuse and delinquency. Recent research on individual protective factors shows that resilient youths living in high-risk, high-crime neighborhoods score well on achievement tests and have conventional friends. Characteristics of families

Note

8. Prothrow-Stith, D., *Deadly Consequences*, New York: Harper Perennial, 1991.

and caregivers, such as parental attachment to children, may also be protective for high-risk youths.⁹

Little is known, however, regarding the ways that characteristics of neighborhoods such as recreation and work opportunities and local violence intervention and prevention efforts interact with family and individual factors to encourage conventional behavior among high-risk youths. It is also likely that protective factors change over time, but little is known about these processes. In FY 1994, NIJ requests proposals that address the issue of protective factors that include confirmation of recently completed work with more diverse samples and development of age-appropriate protective factors. Analyses of existing data sets may be especially well suited for these research questions.

School-Based Crime Prevention Programs

Safe, disciplined, drug-free schools are important elements for a conducive learning environment. During the past few years, however, schools and their surrounding neighborhoods have become less safe and secure.

Data from the school crime supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey show that an estimated 9 percent of students ages 12 to 19 were crime victims in or around their schools over a 6-month period.¹⁰ Two percent of those students reported being victims of violent crime and 7 percent reported at least one property crime.

According to the National Education Goals Report for 1992, substantial numbers of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders are victims of violent acts, theft, and vandalism at school.¹¹ In 1991, 16 percent of 12th graders surveyed by the University of Michigan reported being threatened with a weapon. Seven percent reported being injured by a weapon.

Recognizing the recent trends in violence, NIJ has developed an initiative on school-based crime that includes research, evaluation, and development projects. In FY 1993, NIJ funded five projects in seven school districts to study crime and violence and determine their effects on students, teachers, administrators, and other personnel.

In FY 1994, NIJ is particularly interested in addressing the problems associated with crime in and around schools. Attention should be given to various means of preventing crime and enhancing security around schools. Ways of ensuring student, faculty, and employee safety while traveling to and from school is of interest. Prevention efforts that consider dangerous transportation routes, safety on buses, and other modes of transportation should also be addressed. The crime prevention strategies that are developed and tested should be based on a systematic analysis of crime in and around schools, and they should incorporate both environmental and management policies that can be effective in reducing crime and fear.

Notes

9. *Urban Delinquency and Substance Abuse, Initial Findings Report*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1993.

10. Bastian, Lisa D., and Bruce M. Taylor, *School Crime: A National Crime Victimization Survey Report*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1991.

11. National Education Goals Panel, *Building a Nation of Learners*, National Education Goals Report, Washington, D.C., 1992.

Crime Prevention in Public Housing

Crime in public housing is a major concern across the country. Efforts to provide safe, quality low-cost housing for those in need are threatened by the amount, magnitude, and type of crime in public housing developments. The National Institute of Justice and the Office of Policy Development and Research at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) are working together to study the variety of crime problems within public housing and to determine the crime prevention activities that are best suited for those settings. The following issues are priorities for both agencies.

Overall, few studies have been conducted that examine the nature and extent of crime in public housing. A recent NIJ study found that public housing developments in the District of Columbia, Phoenix, and Los Angeles experienced higher drug offense rates than other areas in each city. Violent offense rates were even higher, while the number of reported property offenses was relatively low. The study also found substantial variation in offense rates among housing developments within individual cities. For example, in Los Angeles, the rate in the "worst" development was 15 times higher than that in the "best."¹² Because this study used only police data, it does not provide a full picture of crime in public housing. Some crimes (i.e., burglary, theft, vandalism, graffiti, disorders, and other offenses) may go unreported. Research is needed that would provide information about the full range of crime and disorder in a select number of public housing developments.

Research about crime prevention activities targeted at public housing is also solicited. What are the roles of law enforcement, public housing authorities, and residents in such efforts? What types of grassroots crime prevention programs, organized by residents and public housing authorities, are ongoing? In developments where public housing police departments have jurisdiction, what crime prevention techniques do they employ?

Location-Specific Crime Prevention Programs

People must be protected not only where they live but in locations where they are strangers, visitors, customers, or temporary residents. Most persons move routinely among places of residence and work, recreation, or shopping. The security of persons when they stay temporarily in hotels on business trips or vacations is of as much concern as is their safety at home or as they travel to and from work. Similarly, property must be protected when it is vacant or being used for public or private purposes. Businesses must be protected from crimes of violence, as well as burglary and theft. Employees must be protected as well, particularly as they move about at their place of work. Public property, transportation systems, schools, parks, and playgrounds must be protected from violence, destruction, and vandalism.

Research is needed that focuses on location-specific forms of crime prevention that address the actions and responses of potential victims and offenders in particular settings. This research should provide the basis for developing and testing a variety of innovative crime prevention strategies. Special attention should be given to the manner in which the environmental features of specific

Note

12. Dunworth, Terrance, and Aaron Saiger, *Drugs and Crime in Public Housing: A Three-City Analysis*, Research Report, 91-IJ-CX-K024. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1994.

settings either increase the risk of crime or serve to enhance the level of safety and security.

The research findings obtained in these location-specific crime prevention programs should provide a basis for informing policymakers and should assist citizens, community groups, businessmen, and government officials in making decisions with regard to public safety and security.

Crime Prevention in Commercial Settings. Small businesses—"mom and pop" stores, convenience stores, fast food outlets—and other localities within cities and other jurisdictions have become targets for robberies, thefts, and assaults. Research attention should be given to such questions as: How do location, design, and management practices influence commercial security? How does the socioeconomic status of a neighborhood affect security? How do commercial sites such as shopping malls and downtown areas, convenience stores, and retail outlets deal with crime and fear? How does crime influence a business owner's decision to relocate? Research should examine the problems of crime and drug use and signs of physical and social disorder in these settings.

Crime Prevention Directed at Community "Hot Spots." Some locations merit particular attention because they frequently serve as "hot spots" for crime and community disorder. These locations often account for the majority of service calls to the police or are sites that citizens fear most because of the risk of victimization. Such locations may include taverns and bars, drug markets, and other community trouble spots. In particular, NIJ solicits research of "violent places" to assist in the development of crime prevention strategies that can be implemented effectively in those settings.

Small Grant Awards

Small Grant Applications are sought for the following issues in crime prevention research. Research proposals are limited to \$1,000 to \$50,000, with an average grant award anticipated at \$25,000. Applications are limited to **15 double spaced pages** (excluding references) and should follow the requirements for grant applicants on pages 70–71.

One possible topic is detailed below. In FY 1994, priority will be given to proposals that address the topic. NIJ, however, recognizes that applicants might want to structure and pose their own research and evaluation questions, study designs, and analysis plans for research and evaluation related to system responses to offenses, offenders, and victims. Applicants may propose research and evaluation projects that are not included in the following discussion but that do address the general objectives of Small Grants Awards Program in Goal IV.

If there is a question of whether a given project idea falls within the program's scope, applicants are encouraged to seek advice from the Program Manager responsible for the particular area of interest.

Research: 1994

Community Mobilization Against Violent Crime

NIJ solicits research that addresses the role of citizens and the community in their efforts to combat violent crime. In particular, NIJ seeks proposals that examine activities in high-crime neighborhoods aimed at preventing robbery, assault, rape, and homicide; reducing the number of firearms; and mobilizing citizens against violent crime and drug abuse. Special attention should be given to determining factors within the community that influence the initiation and maintenance of effective community efforts over time.

Research in this area should lead to the development of guidelines that can be useful to community groups and policymakers interested in promoting citizen involvement in programs dealing with neighborhood violence. Methods of organizing community groups and enlisting their active support of violence prevention activities merit special consideration as well as strategies that have been found to be useful in enhancing neighborhood safety and security within different community settings.

Evaluation: 1994

General Solicitations

Evaluation efforts dealing with crime prevention should be directed at providing a better understanding of how crime prevention programs work and their impact on violent crime and fear.

Neighborhood-Based Violence Prevention Programs

NIJ seeks evaluations of community violence prevention programs. Examples of programs of interest range from the Resolving Conflict Creatively program—implemented in the New York City public schools—to comprehensive community efforts designed to promote the development of healthy youths—such as the Juvenile Welfare Board of Pinellas County, Florida; the Cluster Initiative in Chicago, Illinois; and the Winners Circle Program developed by Boston Community Centers, a collaboration between a school system and a community center to develop alternatives to gang activity.

Evaluations should be designed to obtain answers to such questions as: Are these programs successful and why? What factors contribute most to the successful implementation of these programs? How useful and effective are these efforts in reducing violence and fear? What programs are most successful in promoting neighborhood security and why? What kinds of programs are best suited for particular neighborhoods? What are the economic costs and benefits of these programs?

Crime Prevention Programs in Public Housing

In addition to the topics described above, NIJ and the Office of Policy Development and Research at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development are interested in the following evaluations.

During the past 4 years, NIJ has awarded several grants to evaluate drug control and violence prevention strategies in public housing. Findings from those studies indicate that public housing developments have considerably higher rates of crime than other areas within cities.¹³ Other studies indicate that strict drug enforcement efforts by the police showed little or no effect on the level of crime in targeted communities.¹⁴

The conclusions that are beginning to emerge from these efforts indicate that the police focus must be wider than the simple arrest of drug traffickers. NIJ solicits proposals to evaluate programs and strategies that involve the criminal justice system, public housing authorities, and residents in dealing with public housing and violent crime. NIJ encourages impact evaluations that examine the effectiveness of strategies and programs.

A second area of interest involves programs targeted at influencing the attitudes and behavior of youths in public housing. The purpose of these programs is to provide youths with the opportunity and the skills needed to pursue their life goals in a meaningful and productive way. NIJ is currently evaluating health and education enhancements to Boys and Girls Clubs located in public housing developments in 15 cities. Further evaluations of similar efforts should focus on such issues as: How are these programs structured? What factors play a central role in influencing their overall level of effectiveness? What processes are involved in the development of successful programs? What strategies appear to be most promising in supporting positive forms of youths' behavior?

Crime Prevention Programs in Schools

NIJ is interested in impact evaluations of crime and violence prevention programs in and around public schools. In particular, evaluations of programs that involve joint participation by schools, communities, and the criminal justice system are encouraged. For example, in Charlotte, North Carolina, school and police officials have designed a school safety program that relies on the cooperation among students, teachers, and police officers to identify and solve problems on high school campuses. With funding from the U.S. Department of Education, NIJ is working with school districts in Norfolk, Virginia, and Anaheim, California, to develop the School Management and Resource Teams (SMART) program, which involves routine coordination with local law enforcement, human resources, and health agencies.

Grant applicants should, at a minimum, select programs that may have implications for other communities nationally. In addition, applicants should examine the following research questions: What are the problems addressed by the program? How effective is the particular program in achieving its goals?

Comprehensive Communities Program

The National Institute of Justice has primary responsibility for the evaluation of programs funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).¹⁵ In FY 1994, BJA will initiate a comprehensive crime control and community mobilization program in six jurisdictions across the Nation—the Comprehensive Communi-

Notes

13. Dunworth and Saiger, *Drugs and Crime in Public Housing: A Three-City Analysis*.

14. Skogan, Wesley G., and Sampson O. Annan, "Drugs and Public Housing: Toward An Effective Police Response," in *Drugs and Crime*, Doris L. MacKenzie and Craig D. Uchida, ed. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1994.

15. Bureau of Justice Assistance, *FY 1994 Discretionary Program Plan: State and Local Assistance Program*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994.

ties Program—which builds on the lessons of past programs. Moreover, it addresses the Administration's priority of focusing on crime and violence problems by initiating comprehensive planning procedures and improved intergovernmental relationships.

Under this program, cities or counties faced with high rates of crime and violence will develop a comprehensive strategy for drug and crime control. This strategy requires law enforcement and other government agencies to work in partnership with the community in addressing these problems in terms of the environment that fosters them.

NIJ is developing, in cooperation with BJA, a plan that defines the nature and scope of evaluation activities relative to the Comprehensive Communities program and is conducting evaluations of specific program elements. In addition, up to \$50,000 per site will be available for process evaluations of the implementation of the comprehensive strategy. These process evaluations must address how the comprehensive strategy is implemented, why specific decisions were made in implementing the strategy, and how the program components fit into the comprehensive strategy. Evaluators are also required to collect baseline data for any future impact evaluations. Process evaluation proposals are a requirement of the planning grants and should be submitted directly to NIJ.

Additional Research and Evaluation Topics

In FY 1994, priority will be given to proposals that address the topics presented in the preceding discussion. NIJ, however, recognizes that applicants might want to structure and pose their own research and evaluation questions, study designs, and analysis plans for research and evaluation related to crime prevention programs. Applicants may propose research and evaluation projects that are not included in the preceding discussion but that do address the general objectives of Goal IV.

If there is a question as to whether a given project idea falls within the program's scope, applicants are encouraged to seek advice from the Program Manager responsible for the particular area of interest.

Application Information: Goal IV

Application Requirements. See page 19 for general application and eligibility requirements and selection criteria. Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered. In FY 1994, NIJ's Program Plan contains both general and specific solicitations. The general solicitations discussed under Goal IV ask the applicant to describe the goals, objectives, and strategies of the proposed research within the context of the FY 1994 Program Plan.

Award Amount. Up to \$1.75 million is available for research and evaluation projects under this goal. It is anticipated that this amount will support up to 15 awards.

Award Period. NIJ limits its grants and cooperative agreements to a maximum period of 24 months.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of **fully executed proposals** should be sent to:

[Name of Solicitation] Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposals must be received at the National Institute of Justice by the close of business on June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. Extension of these deadlines will not be permitted.

Contact. Applicants are encouraged to contact NIJ Program Managers to discuss topic viability, data availability, or proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain specific information on the programs described under this goal area, potential applicants may contact:

- George Shollenberger, 202-307-2967, for **Developing Community-Based Partnerships.**
- Rosemary Murphy, 202-307-2959, for **Evaluations of Neighborhood-Based Violence Prevention Programs, Evaluations of Crime Prevention Programs in Public Housing, and Evaluation of School-Based Crime Prevention Programs.**
- Winifred Reed, 202-307-2952, for **Evaluation of the BJA Comprehensive Communities Program.**

Section II

Goal V:

Improve the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement, Criminal Justice, Correctional, and Service Systems' Responses to Offenses, Offending, and Victimization

Improve the Effectiveness of Criminal Justice and Service Systems' Responses

The criminal justice system has the major role of responding to offenses, offending, and victimization. Traditionally, police, prosecutors, judges, correctional officials, and victims services providers have focused on responding to their individual agency requirements and missions. Although those responsibilities have increased, criminal justice professionals are being asked to expand their roles beyond these traditional criminal justice boundaries. For example, police in Portland, Oregon, are working with apartment owners to remove tenants through civil proceedings. In Miami, Florida, judges are placing drug offenders in treatment programs, and in Des Moines, Iowa, assistant district attorneys are supervising juveniles in job training programs. In addition, criminal justice professionals are recognizing that they cannot work efficiently as independent agencies; instead, they acknowledge that they must work together to develop system responses to common problems affecting public safety in their communities.

Because of these trends, NIJ encourages research that examines the interactions and consequences of the decisionmaking processes within the criminal justice system. These studies, along with research that examines the separate effects of the practices of individual criminal justice agencies, are aimed at improving the effectiveness of the system. NIJ seeks research and evaluation projects that cover a wide range of criminal justice practices. The general solicitations that follow are based on the research priorities established through working groups convened by NIJ with police executives, district attorneys, probation and parole administrators, supervisors of jails and prisons, and researchers.

Community Policing

Community policing is a much discussed approach to improving the work police do and how they do it. In the eyes of many of its advocates, it constitutes a radical transformation of policing, no less than a "new blue line,"¹ a "quiet revolution,"² and a "sea change."³ The Administration regards community policing as a key element in "reinventing government," making police more responsive to a broad range of needs related to public safety, order, and the quality of life in American communities and neighborhoods.

Community policing stresses the importance of police-citizen interaction in controlling crime, maintaining order, and empowering citizens for the purpose of improving the quality of life in neighborhoods. Some varieties of community policing also stress the importance of rational, empirically-based problem solving. Community policing is being introduced in different forms in a growing number of police departments across the Nation and is an important element in the Administration's effort to put 100,000 additional police officers on the street.

Since the late 1970's, NIJ-funded research projects and evaluations have been instrumental in the development of various forms of community policing. In the past 3 years, NIJ's community policing program has comprised more than 25 research, evaluation, and development projects. These projects include research into police performance measures, community policing and accreditation, a national survey of police agencies, case studies of community policing programs and departments, and an observational study of patrol officers. Evaluations include studies of innovative neighborhood policing programs, the 72nd precinct in New York City, and a new study of the Tempe, Arizona, Police Department's citywide effort to implement community policing.

In other cities, NIJ has provided support for the development of community policing. In Los Angeles, for example, the police department was awarded a grant to restructure its training, redesign its patrol strategy, and work more closely with neighborhood groups and community organizations. In Jersey City, New Jersey; Boston, Massachusetts; and the State of New York, police agencies have received funding to develop and enhance their abilities to conduct research that will assist them in their efforts to engage in problem-oriented policing. These grants will assist the police in solving specific problems in their jurisdictions.

In FY 1994, NIJ will build on its research findings and its current program to provide information and results to police executives, policymakers, and researchers about community policing.

Street Level Practice of Community Policing

The implementation of community policing requires significant structural change within police organizations and a systematic change in the role of line officers. Despite the attention paid to community policing and its rapid

Notes

1. Skolnick, Jerome H., and David H. Bayley, *The New Blue Line: Police Innovations in Six American Cities*, New York: Free Press, 1986.
2. Kelling, George L., *Police and Communities: The Quiet Revolution*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, 1988.
3. Sparrow, Malcolm K., Mark H. Moore, and David M. Kennedy, *Beyond 911: A New Era For Policing*. New York: Basic Books, 1990.

growth, there has been very little research that examines the changes community policing has actually made in the way that the average police officer does his or her job. In a time when police are undergoing a great deal of scrutiny about how they exercise their broad authority to intervene in the affairs of citizens, it is particularly important to learn the implications of community policing: How do police use their authority? How do they relate to the public? How does the public in turn relate to them?

NIJ has begun to study the ways in which police officers work under a community policing framework. In Richmond, Virginia, for example, research indicates that community police officers were as productive in making arrests as those officers in traditional departments of the 1960's and 1970's. Richmond officers made arrests based on legal considerations, especially on the strength of evidence, rather than other, extralegal reasons.⁴ The study also found that Richmond officers demonstrated considerable variation in their styles of policing, suggesting that the impact of community policing reforms will vary considerably depending upon the particular officer.

Learning whether these changes are occurring at the street level and how best to promote them is the object of this solicitation. NIJ solicits proposals to conduct a multisite field observation of community policing, concentrating on the uniformed patrol officers who do the great bulk of typical police work. The study should provide a comprehensive analysis and assessment of community policing at the street level. Specific objectives include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Document how officers under community policing spend their time and the degree to which this differs from the traditional approach to policing.
- Assess how officers use their authority in a wide range of situations (e.g., from stop and question to use of lethal force). To what extent does the exercise of officer discretion under community policing differ from traditional approaches?
- Assess the extent to which patterns of police behavior are consistent with neighborhood priorities, departmental policies and goals, professional standards, and the requirements of law. How does this differ from traditional patterns of police responsiveness to these various systems of control?
- How successful are police in gaining sufficient trust among the public to secure cooperation in their daily activities (e.g., handling arrests, calls for service, and solving problems), as well as special programs (e.g., community crime prevention)?
- What kinds of officers are most likely to exhibit performance consistent with community policing objectives? What kinds of supervision and training will do this? What kinds of decisionmaking tactics on the street are most likely to yield desirable results?

The study should be of sufficient magnitude to ensure:

- Variation in the types of community policing approaches studied.
- A wide range of neighborhood environments in terms of demographic and socioeconomic conditions.

Note

4. Mastrofski, Stephen D., Robert E. Worden, and Jeffrey B. Snipes, "Law Enforcement In a Time of Community Policing," Report, 91-IJ-CX-0030, Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice, unpublished.

- Methods for determining those neighborhoods' problems and the priorities of those who reside there.
- Detailed documentation of the relevant organizational elements that structure community policing.
- Relevant information on the individual officers observed and their representativeness in the department as a whole.
- A sufficient number of observations of police-citizen interactions and other police activities to make reliable statistical inferences about findings.

In addition to the requirements for grant applications as stated on p. 19, proposals should include: a research design and methodology section that describes the way in which observations will be undertaken and how data will be collected, a data analysis plan, and letters of agreement from chief executives. Researchers are encouraged to examine departments that have received funding for additional police officers through the Police Hiring Supplement. A list of these departments is available by calling the National Criminal Justice Reference Service at 800-851-3420.

Community Policing Performance Measures

Community policing calls for changes in the structure and practice of American police forces, not the least of which is change in the measurement of the individual officer's performance. Currently, NIJ is working with the Portland, Oregon, Police Bureau to develop departmental measures for community policing. In addition to the traditional measures of crime data and calls for service information, the department is examining how quality of life measures, citizen satisfaction, and officer attitudes can be used to determine how well the department is performing its delivery of services.

In FY 1994, NIJ is interested in continuing its development of performance measures for *individual* community police officers. Which activities of the officers should be used as measures? How should results of those activities be defined and considered? How are these measures balanced with traditional performance measures? What are the criteria for promoting and rewarding community police officers?

In developing new and appropriate measures, grant applicants should consider the difference between the *activities* of officers and the *outcomes* of those activities. The measures should also be tested for validity and reliability. NIJ seeks proposals that develop and implement a measurement system within a police agency involved in and committed to community policing.

Training

Police executives and researchers note that a major gap in the community policing movement is a fully developed plan for training officers, supervisors, and managers in the concepts and strategies of community policing. Currently, training techniques for community and problem-oriented policing are neither well developed nor well understood. There is also a lack of knowledge about links between training, what the community expects, and on-street police performance.

Most community or problem-solving policing preparation has been short-term, focused on immediate and specific needs, and not well integrated into other police training mechanisms. Community policing training programs are rarely a part of existing recruit and inservice training. To address this, NIJ requests proposals that will:

- Identify the current content and structure of community and problem-oriented training in police agencies.
- Identify current teaching systems for preparing instructors in support of community policing training.
- Identify the training needs of community police officers.
- Design preliminary training modules for recruits and for inservice and advanced supervisory and management training in community policing.
- Test the preliminary modules.

This research should produce:

- A report on the state of community policing training.
- Preliminary model curriculums for community policing.
- Preliminary training manuals for recruits, inservice officers, and management.

NIJ hopes to build on these preliminary studies and models for future research, development, and evaluation in the area of community policing.

Police Supervision

Research is sparse in the area of first-line supervision in police organizations and how it influences the implementation of community policing. This level of supervision may also reveal some of the line management weaknesses that influence the use of force by police. Important questions include: What is the role of the police supervisor in a community policing atmosphere? What role do department policies play in guiding the supervisor? What role does informal officer culture and behavior play in shaping first-line supervision? NIJ seeks research that defines the role of the supervisor in community policing.

Police Use of Force

Police use of excessive force continues to be a major problem confronting law enforcement and communities across the country. For example, in Los Angeles, Detroit, and New York City, the use of force by police has led to criminal trials and a call for greater accountability for police actions. In FY 1994, NIJ will continue its Use of Force program and seeks proposals that deal with policies and procedures regarding police-citizen encounters.

Police-Citizen Confrontations. Police departments need information on how to deal most effectively with potentially violent confrontations between officers and suspects. Very little is known about the nature and incidence of potentially violent encounters. There is a lack of baseline descriptive information concerning domestic violence, firearms encounters, gangs, and hostage/barri-

cade situations, to name a few. The development of policies and practices to resolve potentially violent encounters most effectively requires a thorough understanding of such situations and how they may escalate or deescalate. Research that provides an understanding of these encounters should result in revised policies and training procedures.

Small Grant Awards

Small Grant Applications are sought for the following issues in Community Policing. Research proposals are limited to \$1,000 to \$50,000, with an average grant award anticipated at \$25,000. Applications are limited to 15 double spaced pages (excluding references) and should follow the requirements for grant applicants on page 91.

Some possible topics are detailed below. In FY 1994-95, priority will be given to proposals that address the topics presented in the preceding discussion. NIJ, however, recognizes that applicants might want to structure and pose their own research and evaluation questions, study designs, and analysis plans for research and evaluation related to system responses to offenses, offenders, and victims. Applicants may propose research and evaluation projects that are not included in the preceding discussion but that do address the general objectives of Goal V.

If there is a question of whether a given project idea falls within the program's scope, applicants are encouraged to seek advice from the Program Manager responsible for the particular area of interest.

Developing Research Capacity for Problem-Oriented Policing

Development of community policing partnerships and shared problem solving require data collection, analysis, and dissemination efforts by law enforcement agencies. NIJ seeks proposals from local police departments and researchers to strengthen the research and development capacity of a police department and to conduct a pilot problem-oriented policing project addressing a specific problem. The proposal should indicate the nature of the problem selected for inquiry and current information available about the problem in the community and in the literature. It should indicate the methods that are planned to assess the problem, select a response, and evaluate the response. Police departments are encouraged to work with local universities on this grant.

Changing Demographics in Communities

Police executives have noted that the demographics of urban and rural communities have changed in recent years. In a number of jurisdictions, police and other criminal justice agencies find themselves serving culturally diverse populations. NIJ seeks research into the nature of this diversity and its implications for law enforcement practice and training. For example, how have police adjusted their services in neighborhoods that have undergone

demographic changes? Are police personnel trained to communicate and interact effectively with new residents?

Small Town Policing/Rural Law Enforcement

Research suggests that rural law enforcement faces problems and constraints that are quite different from urban departments. On the other hand, personal knowledge of the population and environment provide rural police with unique opportunities for dealing with disorder and crime in ways rarely considered by urban police. It has been suggested that a number of the characteristics of rural policing are consistent with the community policing model and may be transferable to urban departments implementing this approach. Similarly, some of the problems encountered by rural police, such as citizen demands during off-work hours because of familiarity with the officer, may become significant for urban community policing as well. Continued research into the differences and similarities of rural/small town policing as compared to urban policing is necessary, particularly as it relates to community policing practices and policies.

Research 1994

General Solicitations

Prosecution, Defense, and Adjudication

NIJ's FY 1994 priorities in prosecution, defense, and adjudication continue to follow the multiyear focus on system processing of criminal cases. The following are suggested areas for proposed research, although other proposals focusing on issues and needs concerning the prosecution, defense, and adjudication of criminal cases will be considered.

Research is particularly encouraged on issues that focus on prosecution, defense, and adjudication coordination within a single project. The close working relationship of the key participants in the criminal courts was confirmed through research conducted in the late 1970's and early 1980's.⁵ In building on this knowledge, NIJ encourages research that examines how this relationship functions with regard to a particular topic, such as juvenile offenders. Acknowledgment of the need for local, State, and Federal coordination is also seen as important. In each of the suggested topics discussed below, NIJ encourages research applications that examine the interrelationships of the prosecutor, defense attorney, and judge.

Suggested topical areas of interest include but are not limited to the following:

Prosecution and Adjudication of Juvenile Offenders. Prosecutors nationwide have noted that juvenile offenders are being brought to their offices in increasing numbers. These prosecutors seek information on ways to process these cases efficiently and to find alternatives to the criminal justice system. In coordination with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), NIJ seeks research proposals that examine methods of handling juvenile offenders and answer such questions as: What is the current state of juvenile case processing? What programs exist in the offices of the prosecutor,

Note

5. Eisenstein, James, Roy R. Flemming, and Peter F. Nardulli, *The Contours of Justice: Communities and Their Courts*, Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1988. See also Nimmer, Raymond, *The Nature of System Change: Reform Impact in the Criminal Courts*, Chicago: American Bar Foundation, 1978.

defense attorney, or court that divert juveniles to non-criminal justice programs? What services are available for the most chronic and serious juvenile offenders after arrest but before conviction?

Systemwide Effects of Major Change in a Part of the Criminal Justice System. Research is encouraged on the impact of new resources or major reform in one component of the system on the effective and efficient operation of the entire criminal justice system. Two examples for research include: (1) the impact of significantly increased police resources on the efficient operation of prosecution, defense, and the courts; and (2) the impact of mandatory sentencing laws on felony trial rates and prison population.

Citizen Access to Dispute Resolution Forums. NIJ seeks research on citizen access to dispute resolution, examining such questions as: What are the various ways in which courts ensure citizen access? What is the role of alternative dispute resolution in domestic violence? NIJ encourages grant applicants to seek joint support with other relevant organizations, such as the State Justice Institute and the National Institute for Dispute Resolution.

Sentencing and Sanctions for Environmental Offenders. NIJ research on environmental crime will continue to focus on State and local responsibilities in enforcement. As part of its broad program on environmental crime, NIJ solicits research that deals with sanctioning policies and strategies that punish and deter those offenders found in violation of environmental laws. Studies are particularly encouraged that examine criminal regulations and sanctions, time served by offenders, and the effectiveness of those sanctions in deterring environmental violators.

Corrections and Sanctions

Corrections policymakers are facing new challenges. In addition to the crises caused by crowded prison facilities and overextended budgets, corrections executives find that they must confront changing correctional populations and public demands. Efficiency, once the trademark of a well-run correctional organization, is no longer sufficient. Prison and jail officials must tailor services to meet new health threats, gang situations, and client needs. They must also retrain staff to perform under changing conditions and safeguard officers as they perform their daily functions. Probation and parole officials are under increased pressure to monitor and control offenders in the community as well as administer new sentencing alternatives.

Corrections officials are trying to reshape their practices to offer new flexibility. They need ways to respond to public and judicial demands for a fuller spectrum of intermediate punishments to be administered in the community. They must construct more holistic approaches to meet offender needs in confinement and in community settings. Additionally, they must find proper balances among costs, services, and safety—safety not only for the public but also for the men and women working in the corrections profession. The National Institute of Justice seeks grant applications that examine important system-wide issues within correctional facilities and in the community. This challenge of defining and providing a flexible system is the theme of this year's research solicitations.

Sanctions

Recent years have witnessed an increase in the numbers and types of punishment available to local communities. These intermediate punishments, such as fines, work release, boot camps, and intensive supervision probation, have been marked by multiple concerns: a dissatisfaction with the simple choice of "in" versus "out" facing sentencing judges, a need to control costs and prison populations, and a desire to ensure appropriate levels of accountability for offenders in community programs. As the numbers of offenders in intermediate sanctions have increased, so have the kinds of sanctions available.

Integrating and Managing Community Sanctions as Systems of Punishment. NIJ seeks research that places intermediate sanctions in a context spanning all correction functions from probation to prison and parole. NIJ recognizes that all sanctions are parts of a system of punishment and also serve as tools to regulate and alter offender behavior. Within this framework, the Institute seeks research that examines how community-based sanctions are integrated and managed as a system.

Conceptualizing and Comparing Effectiveness Across Community Supervision Programs. Most research on corrections programs measures effectiveness in terms of recidivism by program participants as compared to a nonparticipating group. NIJ encourages theoretical and empirical efforts that would define measures of effectiveness among programs and permit more direct comparisons of program elements and overall strategies that address specific offender issues accounting for participant differences. For example, fines are punitive but provide no oversight of subsequent offender behavior; drug courts may be less punitive but provide credible oversight. A researcher might conduct a study of offenders involved in different community supervision programs (e.g., probationers and parolees involved in job skills training, educational activities, or drug courts). What are the measures of effectiveness across these programs? Do some programs appear more effective for certain types of offenders?

Meeting Offender Needs

A decade of recent research points to the multiplicity of problems that offenders bring into a correctional setting. Drug abuse, alcoholism, poor educational training, lack of job skills, and mental health disorders are among the problems within facilities. Although the correctional system cannot be a clinic or a school or a surrogate family, it does, through its custodial relationships, have the capability to diagnose and treat physical and mental problems and enforce rules of conduct. It is in a unique position to develop a comprehensive picture of client needs, marshal services to meet those needs, and require that the clients participate in programs to improve their well-being. Translating this theoretical perspective into a workable service system is a major goal of NIJ research and evaluation. The following themes are suggested for consideration.

Offender-Based Needs Assessment. NIJ seeks a holistic offender-based needs assessment both within correctional settings and in the community. Elements for consideration include health, mental health, education, family,

language and cultural problems, wellness and diet programs, and effective parenting issues.

Information is also needed on programs that integrate services in confinement and community settings. These programs would involve collaborations and partnerships with other social delivery organizations.

Preserving Safety

Members of offender populations pose a wide array of risks to the community. Some are violent. Others steal. Many pose health risks. In devising correctional strategies for both confinement and community settings, the criminal justice system must balance these risks against costs and the prospects for long-term improvements in the offender's outlook and conduct. It is, therefore, important that correctional systems obtain objective information on the kinds of risks an offender presents to the community, other offenders, and corrections officers.

Measuring and Monitoring Offender Risk. Corrections systems need to monitor and revise their estimates of the risks posed throughout the custodial period. These risk assessments are the core of supervision and control policies in both confinement and community settings. The Institute seeks proposals to understand better and minimize these risks in all correctional environments. In particular, NIJ seeks research that examines innovative methods that blend clinical and statistical approaches in both prison and community settings.

Correctional Officer Safety. The growing problem of crowding within prisons and jails has led to increased concern over officer safety. Assaults on officers, infectious diseases, and other health-related risks have impacts on the individual officer and the administration of the jail or prison. NIJ seeks research that assists in understanding today's health and safety risks and that develops solutions to these problems.

Juvenile Offenders in Adult Facilities. With the increase of violent crimes committed by juveniles, corrections officials must confront ways of housing and dealing with juvenile offenders who are convicted as adults. In coordination with OJJDP, NIJ seeks research on how State and local facilities handle juvenile offenders in adult correctional institutions. Which States commit juveniles convicted as adults directly to the adult system? What happens to juveniles in the adult system? Are they placed in separate areas? Do they receive treatment, education, job skills training? What are alternative strategies for housing juvenile offenders sentenced to long terms in adult confinement facilities?

Small Grant Awards

Small Grant Applications are sought for the following issues in Corrections and Sanctions. Research proposals are limited to \$1,000 to \$50,000, with an average grant award anticipated at \$25,000. Applications are limited to 15

double-spaced pages (excluding references) and should follow the requirements for grant applicants on page 91.

Some possible topics are detailed below. In FY 1994-95, priority will be given to proposals that address the topics presented in the following discussion. NIJ, however, recognizes that applicants might want to structure and pose their own research and evaluation questions, study designs, and analysis plans for research and evaluation related to system responses to offenses, offenders, and victims. Applicants may propose research and evaluation projects that are not included in the following discussion but that do address the general objectives of the Small Grants Awards Program in Corrections and Sanctions.

If there is a question of whether a given project idea falls within the program's scope, applicants are encouraged to seek advice from the Program Manager responsible for the particular area of interest.

Inmate Safety

Just as the concern for corrections officer safety has risen, so has the need to protect prison and jail inmates increased. Assaults and infectious diseases are of particular concern to administrators within correctional facilities. NIJ solicits research proposals that link a correctional facility with a university or research organization to examine issues regarding inmate safety.

New Paradigms for Field Supervision

In an effort to best utilize scarce resources, corrections officials are examining new methods of conducting field supervision. NIJ solicits research in corrections that addresses technological or managerial innovations such as stressing client results over agency procedure, using portable computers in the field to query and update client records, or cross-training with mental health and other social workers.

Low-Cost Punishments as Deterrents for First-Time Adult and Juvenile Offenders

In coordination with OJJDP, NIJ solicits research proposals that examine sanctions for first-time offenders. Most first-time nonviolent offenders are either given a modest fine or placed on probation. Are there low-cost alternative sanctions that would be perceived as more punitive? What have been their results in terms of deterrence and public perceptions of justice?

Links With Community Services

A primary concern among corrections officials is the link between prison health care and aftercare services and programming. What are the links between diagnoses and treatment provided during confinement and those provided under community supervision? How effective are these services?

General Solicitations

**Evaluation:
1994**

Community Policing

To understand more fully what works in terms of community policing, process and impact evaluations of new and innovative community-oriented police practices and programs are necessary. What factors contribute to the successful implementation of community policing and problem solving and what barriers and constraints might be encountered by police departments considering such approaches? How can organizational resistance to community policing be best reduced, or eliminated? What impact do such innovative approaches have on crime and victimization, citizen fears, satisfaction with the police, quality of life, coproduction of public safety, and solving of neighborhood problems?

Police Personnel and Productivity

It is generally thought that the effectiveness of community policing and police problem solving and productivity depend on the recruitment and retention of officers who possess the requisite attributes, attitudes, and skills. Evaluations of the implementation of new personnel programs and approaches in police officer screening, selection, and retention are of interest. In addition, evaluations of the effects of such personnel programs and policies in terms of productivity and performance are sought. What kinds of officers are most productive and how can such individuals be identified, recruited, and retained?

BJA Demonstration Programs

BJA is currently charged with administering a community policing demonstration program. Five sites—including Knoxville, Tennessee; Hillsborough County (Tampa), Florida; St. Petersburg, Florida; Austin, Texas; and Denver, Colorado—have been selected for implementation of community policing, and additional sites may be selected by BJA in FY 1994. *A separate solicitation may be issued by NIJ later this spring to conduct a process evaluation and/or impact evaluation of elements of this program.*

Prosecution, Defense, and Adjudication Programs

In addition to the general solicitations that follow, grant applicants should see the directed solicitations on Drug Courts in Goal II and Televising Child Testimony in Goal III.

Prosecution and Adjudication of Juvenile Offenders

NIJ seeks evaluations of programs that deal with juvenile offenders. How effective are the diversionary programs that exist in the offices of prosecutor, defense attorney, or court? What is the impact on the individual, the agency, and the caseload of the agency? How effective are programs that involve social services and the criminal justice system? For the most chronic and serious juvenile offenders after arrest, what programs are effective in reducing future criminality?

New Prosecutorial Policies and Practices

To further our understanding of what works in prosecution, process and impact evaluations of new and innovative practices and policies are necessary. Of particular interest would be evaluations that incorporate experimental or quasi-experimental designs. Evaluation topics of interest include:

- Community prosecution, where district attorneys are decentralizing their offices and placing assistant district attorneys in neighborhood centers to assist in the adjudication of cases.
- Innovative violence reduction/prevention programs that incorporate school-based programs, special courts, or task forces.
- Innovative programs that focus on offenders in domestic violence, child abuse, or firearms cases.

Corrections and Intermediate Sanctions

Corrections officials at both State and local levels have developed a wide range of programs for in-custody and after-custody offenders. Programs include substance abuse programs and educational, vocational, and job training efforts. As correctional agencies manage increasingly larger populations with scarcer resources, there is a need to know the effectiveness of these programs for the individual offender. Cost-benefit analyses, process evaluations, and impact evaluations are sought to determine the effects of these programs.

Intermediate Sanctions

Correctional agencies in recent years have been experimenting with a wide range of intermediate sanctions designed to provide for punishment and treatment of offenders while ensuring a higher degree of security than probation, yet less than incarceration. Examples of such alternative sanctions include boot camps, day reporting centers, and home detention. Given the relative newness and diversity of these alternatives, both process and impact evaluations are necessary.

Process Evaluations. The primary goal of process evaluations is to understand how particular intermediate sanctions programs were implemented. Correctional policymakers need to know what factors contribute to the successful implementation of new and alternative intermediate sanctions and, conversely, the barriers and constraints that might be encountered by correctional agencies considering such approaches. For example, past research has suggested that resistance by other components of the criminal justice system, community concerns, or financial constraints can have negative effects on program implementation. Continued assessments of how these factors can be overcome or avoided—and what strategies can facilitate implementation—would be of particular value to correctional administrators.

Impact Evaluations. Impact, or outcome, evaluations examine a variety of measures concerning the effectiveness of alternative intermediate sanctions. Previous research, for example, has found that some of these approaches can result in positive offender behavior and attitude change, at least in the short

term. More research is needed to determine the *long-term* effects on behavior, including the commission of new crimes. Of particular interest is the research into the role and effects of aftercare programs that are designed to supplement intermediate sanctions programs with periods of community supervision and treatment. Given that the various forms of intermediate sanctions have costs that differ from traditional probation and incarceration, it is important to compare the costs and benefits of alternative approaches to currently existing traditional practices. Previous research has suggested, for example, that certain program benefits could be offset by increased organizational costs because of "net-widening," where offenders who might not have received any sanction in the past are placed in an alternative program because of its availability. Proposals that examine the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions from a variety of perspectives are encouraged.

BJA Demonstration Programs

BJA is charged with administering the Correctional Options Program, which currently funds 16 demonstration sites across the country. Research to date has focused on the implementation process of the original seven sites. Additional sites may be selected by BJA for FY 1994. *A separate solicitation may be issued by NIJ in the summer to conduct a process evaluation and/or impact evaluation of elements of this program.*

New Correctional Policies and Practices

To further our understanding of what works in corrections, process and impact evaluations of new and innovative correctional practices and policies are necessary. Of particular interest are evaluations that incorporate experimental or quasi-experimental designs. Additional topics include evaluations of a wide range of intermediate punishments and programs that address different ways of handling special inmate populations. For example, experimental evaluations of boot camps have not been completed to date, which inhibits our understanding of how well they actually work.

Criminal Justice Training Assessments

A tremendous amount of public resources is devoted to training criminal justice practitioners every year. Whenever a problem, crisis, or lawsuit occurs, the remedy of choice is nearly always training. Although training is undoubtedly necessary and beneficial, it is not always as effective as it might be.

A number of questions need to be answered in this much-ignored area of criminal justice. For example, what is the quality and preparation of trainers and training facilities? How effective are the pedagogical techniques used by trainers? Are the right people receiving training at the right time in their careers? Was the curriculum relevant to practitioner needs? Based on subsequent experience, NIJ plans to launch a long-term evaluation process in four training areas:

Science and Technology: 1994

- Community Policing.
- Prosecutors and public defenders.
- Judges and other court staff.
- Corrections, probation, and parole officials.

NIJ solicits proposals that assess new model training programs developed for use in the basic or preliminary training in each of these areas.

General Solicitations

Science and technology programs at NIJ cut across the entire range of criminal justice issues and are aimed at providing a firm scientific foundation for the development of tools that aid the criminal justice community by improving the effectiveness of law enforcement. Applications that can improve the safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of law enforcement personnel are of interest.

Projects of interest to NIJ might include:

- Technologies capable of identifying persons carrying handguns and have sufficient discriminating ability to meet police probable cause requirements.
- Systems that can track persons on probation or parole, alert law enforcement personnel to violations of probation or parole rules, and do so more reliably and more affordably than existing technologies.
- A vital signs monitor capable of alerting an officer if a subject in custody, in a police vehicle, or holding cell, developed life-threatening physical problems.
- Automated systems capable of assisting in screening police personnel candidates, capable of using posthiring performance data to improve the successful identification of unsuitable applicants.
- Affordable applications of simulations or virtual reality to provide training and planning capabilities for police officers.
- Technologies useful in the apprehension of persons engaged in computer crime, including the unauthorized access or destruction of data (i.e., illegal "hacking").
- New personal body armor that is lighter and more comfortable than existing products or that offers greater protection (e.g., better body coverage without greater weight or discomfort), or is substantially less expensive.
- Inexpensive software applications for use at State and local levels that can guide inexperienced investigators through the intricacies of money laundering, environmental crime, or other white-collar crime.
- Research into technologies to improve command and control of police and other emergency personnel in disasters (including inexpensive, lightweight computer applications, improved voice, video, or data communications equipment).

Of special interest are projects that promise early development and genuine commercial prospects by capitalizing on innovative applications of existing technologies rather than on the expensive development of entirely new technologies.

Courtroom Security

The increase of violence on the streets is also being reflected in an increase of violence in the courtroom. Innovative technologies are sought that will enhance the safety of all personnel in the courtroom environment without impinging upon the rights of the accused, the public, or others who may be in attendance. New methods to prevent the opportunity for violence or to counter its outbreak will be considered.

Technology for Probation and Parole

The large caseloads burdening probation or parole officers result in little time for personal interaction between the officer and client. This may inhibit the officer from using the range of skills acquired through training and experience to assist the client effect a positive behavior change. It may result in insufficient contact time for the officer to detect trouble signs. Technologies that will increase the speed and efficiency of recordkeeping would allow the officer to devote more time to the probationer/parolee. For example, handheld computers with customized software could allow on-the-spot entry of data and provide instant display of records and other information pertinent to making onsite checks. Miniaturized audiovisual recording devices worn by the officer could provide data on descriptions of offender premises.

Forensic Sciences

The role of the forensic scientist is to apply ideas, procedures, and technologies in an effort to find or develop new evidence for use in criminal prosecutions. NIJ has supported a wide range of research to uncover new evidence from fingerprints, blood, semen, DNA, trace evidence, skin and bite marks, and documents that have been forged or altered. The Institute is currently supporting extensive research to perfect the use of DNA testing, develop new reagents for fingerprint identification, and produce new techniques to identify gunshot residue. Further research and development in the forensic sciences is needed, particularly in DNA testing, weapons identification, fingerprinting, and trace evidence.

Topics of interest include but are not limited to the following:

DNA Technology Development

NIJ is interested in research that significantly advances DNA technology for use in criminal investigations. Studies might include improving the ability of the criminal justice system to obtain DNA specimens from unusual evidence sources. Another might examine new technologies within the biotechnology field that might augment or replace the RFLP- and PCR-based approaches with a simpler, more economical, effective, and reliable method.

Latent Fingerprint Identification

Fingerprints remain the most frequently used evidence in criminal cases today. Several major technological advances have occurred in recent years that have revolutionized the field, but research and development are still needed to improve and assess their effectiveness. Possibilities include adapting laser technologies for highlighting fingerprints, developing new reagents for highlighting and lifting the prints, and developing more efficient and effective automatic fingerprint identification systems. NIJ would also be interested in the development of a technology that would develop and transmit fingerprints from the crime scene directly to the FBI's Automated Fingerprint Identification System for rapid search and identification.

Trace Evidence Identification

Trace evidence remains a major element in suspect and crime scene identification. The identification of trace substances are used to link suspects and victims to specific crime scenes or to each other. There is a continuing need to develop new and improved laboratory techniques and procedures to identify trace samples (human and animal hair, new plastics, and rapidly emerging new chemical materials used in the manufacture of clothing, rugs, and furniture). Once identified, laboratories need to develop ways to link these materials to items or persons at specific crime scenes.

Weapons Identification Technology

Currently there is no reliable automated computerized means of matching spent bullets, cartridges, or their casings that compares with the facility of automated fingerprint identification systems. Although some progress has been made, weapons experts still rely on matching subject bullets by using microscopes. NIJ is interested in the development of automated computerized approaches for enhancing weapons identification using such improved technology as laser or photographic computer comparisons.

Additional Research, Evaluation, and Science and Technology Topics

Some possible topics are detailed below. In FY 1994, priority will be given to proposals that address the topics presented in the preceding discussion. NIJ, however, recognizes that applicants might want to structure and pose their own research and evaluation questions, study designs, and analysis plans for research and evaluation related to system responses to offenses, offenders, and victims. Applicants may propose research and evaluation projects that are not included in the preceding discussion but that do address the general objectives of Goal V.

If there is a question of whether a given project idea falls within the program's scope, applicants are encouraged to seek advice from the Program Manager responsible for the particular area of interest.

Application Information: Goal V

Application Requirements. See page 19 for general application requirements, eligibility requirements, and selection criteria. Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered. In FY 1994, NIJ's Program Plan contains both general and specific solicitations. The general solicitations discussed under Goal V ask the applicant to describe the goals, objectives, and strategies of the proposed research within the context of NIJ's 1994 Program Plan.

Award Amount. Up to \$4.9 million may be available for research, evaluation, and science and technology projects under Goal V. It is anticipated that this amount will support approximately 25 awards.

Award Period. NIJ limits its grants and cooperative agreements to a maximum period of 24 months.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of fully executed proposals should be sent to:

[Name of Solicitation] Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposals must be received at the National Institute of Justice by the close of business on June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. Extension of these deadlines will not be permitted.

Contact. Applicants are encouraged to contact NIJ Program Managers to discuss topic viability, data availability, or proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain specific information on the research programs described under this goal area, potential applicants may contact:

Craig D. Uchida at 202-307-0141 or George Shollenberger at 202-307-2967 for **Community Policing and Police Use of Force.**

Bernard Auchter at 202-307-0154 for **Prosecution, Defense, and Adjudication.**

David Hayeslip at 202-307-2962 for **Evaluating Community Policing and Evaluating Corrections and Sanctions Programs.**

Laurie Bright at 202-616-3624 for **Evaluating Prosecution and Adjudication Programs.**

Edwin Zedlewski at 202-307-2953 and Voncile Gowdy at 202-307-2951 for **Corrections and Sanctions Research.**

Richard Laymon at 202-307-0646 for **Science and Technology.**

Richard Rau at 202-307-0648 for **Forensic Science.**

Section II

Goal VI:

**Develop, Promote, and Use Criminal
Justice Research, Evaluation, and
Technology**

Develop, Promote, and Use Criminal Justice Research, Evaluation, and Technology

The National Institute of Justice plays an important role in the development and promotion of research, evaluation, and technology in the field of criminal justice at the Federal, State, and local levels. Traditionally, NIJ performs these functions by soliciting proposals to address specific research questions, such as the ones presented in Goals I through V of this year's Plan, and by sponsoring projects that best address these questions.

Programs that fall within Goal VI, however, take a different direction. They are designed to focus on the developmental aspects of criminal justice research, evaluation, and technology rather than on the topical areas addressed by the other goals. Within Goal VI are three categories:

- Programs designed to encourage applied research by individuals.
- Programs designed to encourage agency-based efforts.
- Programs designed to encourage research and evaluation partnerships between or among agencies.

Goal VI represents a restructuring of ongoing programs and an expansion of the 1993 experimental State Evaluation Capacity Building program. It also sets forth a pilot test of a formal partnership program between criminal justice agencies. A small grants program is described at the end of this chapter.

Through the development and integration of this full array of programs, NIJ seeks to provide seed monies intended to encourage innovative thinking about ways to address criminal justice issues. The generic nature of the solicitations enables applicants to identify criminal justice issues that match their own interests and to work cooperatively with NIJ to develop avenues to address them.

Although the primary aim of Goal VI is the development of research, evaluation, and technology capabilities, NIJ is particularly interested in receiving proposals that reflect the priorities of Goals I through V of this Plan. Prospective applicants are therefore encouraged to review these sections of the Plan as part of their proposal preparation.

Programs for Individuals

This category, centered on individuals, seeks to develop interests and capabilities in conducting criminal justice research, evaluation, and technology, and comprises nine programs:

- The Data Resources Program.
- The Visiting Fellowship Program.
- The Post-Doctoral Fellowship Program.
- The Assistant Attorney General's Graduate Research Fellowship Program.
- The Historically Black Colleges and Universities Graduate Fellowship Program.
- The Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship.
- The John B. Pickett Fellowship in Criminal Justice Policy and Management.
- The Young Scholars Program.
- The Internship Program.

These individual-oriented programs provide support for students and other scholars who are committed to study issues that relate to policy and practice in the criminal justice field.

Through awards of relatively small amounts (\$25,000 or less), the Data Resources Program permits qualified researchers to use previously collected data to conduct short-term projects that will address emerging questions in criminal justice or to apply new techniques and methods of analysis to the data. Visiting and post-doctoral fellows, young scholars, and interns work onsite at NIJ on topics of major importance to criminal justice policy. The graduate fellowship programs and the Pickett Fellowship support individual research and career development in the criminal justice field.

Expanding Research and Evaluation in Criminal Justice Agencies

The second category of programs encourages criminal justice agencies to expand their research and evaluation efforts. The State/Local Participatory Research/Evaluation program supports research and evaluation projects conducted by and for criminal justice agencies. Successful applicants work with NIJ advisers on these projects.

The goal is to create information that will directly affect the development of operating programs in the agencies. In addition, these programs will facilitate discussion between and among practitioner organizations that may be facing similar operational issues. Through these efforts, NIJ hopes to assist in establishing and expanding permanent research and evaluation capacity at the State and local levels.

Interagency Partnerships

Through the third category of programs, NIJ seeks to develop interagency, interdisciplinary teams to conduct research and evaluation projects. To accomplish this, NIJ plans to link: (1) State and local criminal justice agencies, (2) criminal justice agencies and universities, and (3) agencies within a State and across regions. By establishing formal research and evaluation partnerships, NIJ intends to build networks for information sharing throughout the system.

The partnership program requires joint applications from either a university and an operating practitioner organization, two or more practitioner agencies within the same area, or two or more practitioner agencies in a region. In submitting proposals, applicants should describe one or more research tasks that will be undertaken to address issues of mutual interest. NIJ's intent in this program is to provide seed monies that will establish working partnerships to address issues over a continuous period and to develop extended networks of organizations and individuals for research.

Focus on Individuals

Programs for Individuals

Data Resources Program

This solicitation requests proposals to explore topical policy questions through the analysis of data deposited by the National Institute of Justice in its national archive.

The Data Resources Program, begun in 1984, makes publicly available fully documented, machine-readable data sets produced by NIJ-supported research and evaluation projects. The program promotes access to and use of these data and encourages the investigation of topical policy questions by supporting the analysis of the data.

Under the aegis of this program, more than 200 data sets covering a wide range of criminal justice issues have been made available through the National Archive for Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, at the University of Michigan. These data sets are described in the sixth edition of the *Data Resources of the National Institute of Justice*, a publication available from the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850 (800-851-3420).

NIJ is soliciting original research that will use the deposited data. The applicant's proposal should develop research question(s) and issue(s) to be examined, based on a critical review of the literature and on the existing data resources that will be used. The purpose of the research should be concisely stated, with particular emphasis on its implications for policy and criminal justice practice. The project should be designed to produce a final product within 9 months of the award.

NIJ is particularly interested in receiving proposals that address the research, evaluation, and technology priorities of Goals I through V. Of particular interest are proposals that focus on the following specific criminal justice areas:

- Violence, including examination of the correlates of violent criminal behavior and the influences of illegal drugs and gangs.
- Domestic violence, including the efficacy of criminal justice system responses, and the role of other social system responses (e.g., shelters for battered women) to violence among household members.
- Drug testing at all stages of the criminal justice process, including the application and role of sanctions and indicators of program impact.
- Policing, including community policing and problem-oriented policing.
- Intermediate sanctions, including shock incarceration (boot camps), electronic monitoring, and intensive supervision in the community.

In addition to these topic areas, exceptional proposals addressing any topic of concern to criminal justice practitioners and policymakers will be considered. Awards of as much as \$25,000 to support investigators will be made under this program.

Application Information

Application Requirements. See page 19 for application procedures, eligibility requirements, and selection criteria. Additional requirements for this solicitation are specified below. *Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered.*

The applicant should confine the technical proposal (excluding references and appendices) to **no more than 15 double-spaced pages.**

Selection Criteria. The selection process for the Data Resources Program is highly competitive. Proposals are reviewed by NIJ professional staff and external peer reviewers.

Award Amount. NIJ encourages applicants to develop a reasonable budget that will adequately cover the costs of the proposed project. The institutional affiliations of investigators are encouraged to waive (or reduce) indirect and overhead fees. These fees will be limited to no more than 20 percent of the total amount of the award. Awards will not be made to individuals to conduct additional analyses on data they collected under a previous NIJ grant or contract. Awards of up to \$25,000 will be made.

Award Period. Awards under this solicitation are limited to a maximum of 9 months.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of **fully executed proposals** should be sent to:

Data Resources Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed Data Resources Program proposals must be received by the National Institute of Justice by the close of business on May 15 and September 15, 1994 and January 15, 1995. Extension of these deadlines will not be permitted.

Contact. Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact the Institute to discuss topic viability, data availability, and proposal content before submitting proposals. Prospective applicants may contact Dr. Pamela K. Lattimore, Program Manager, at 202-307-2961.

Visiting Fellowship Program

The purpose of the Visiting Fellowship Program is to support research on high-priority topics that enhance the capabilities of law enforcement and criminal justice to combat crime, violence, and substance abuse.

The Visiting Fellowship Program offers criminal justice professionals and researchers an opportunity to undertake independent research on criminal justice issues that have relevance for public policy. The program provides a path to investigate new approaches for resolving operational problems and for becoming involved in a national program of criminal justice research directed at meeting the needs of Federal, State, and local agencies.

Visiting Fellows study a topic of mutual interest to the fellow and the Institute while in residence at NIJ for 6 to 18 months. At the Institute, the fellows also participate in developing plans for criminal justice research programs national in scope, interact with Institute staff and other fellows, and present their work at seminars. As part of their fellowship, fellows may be asked by NIJ to provide technical assistance in specific program areas and to assist in developing training materials for new or current projects.

Fellows receive full financial and logistical support from NIJ as well as access to the abundant criminal justice resources of the Nation's capital.

In FY 1994, NIJ is particularly interested in applications from candidates who are working in areas related to the long-range goals of the Institute's research, evaluation, and technology program.

Emphasizing the nexus of research and practice, the Visiting Fellowship Program solicits proposals from criminal justice specialists who work in each of these two areas.

Criminal Justice Professionals. Applications are sought from individuals who have reached the middle or upper level of their profession in the field of criminal justice. These individuals, usually drawn from the professional staff of State or local governments, demonstrate potential for future leadership. The candidates should have earned a bachelor's degree and have a working knowledge of the way local communities function, of the policy development and command structures of the justice system, and of innovations introduced at the local level. Police departments, courts, corrections and probation agencies, and victim services are among the organizations from which candidates have been selected. Previous studies have focused on policy-relevant issues that may require technical assistance from NIJ in design and analysis.

Senior Researchers. These applicants will have broad and extensive experience in criminal justice research and are usually drawn from college and university faculties. Research topics include those whose findings could improve either the assumptions on which criminal justice operations are based or field operations.

Some examples of previous Visiting Fellows and their research topics are listed on page 100.

Eligibility Requirements. NIJ awards grants to, or enters into cooperative agreements with, educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, individuals, and profitmaking organizations that are willing to waive their fees. For this program, no indirect costs are allowable. Questions about eligibility requirements should be directed to the Program Manager.

Application Information

Award Requirements. See page 19 for application procedures, eligibility requirements, and selection criteria. Additional requirements for this solicitation are specified below. *Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered.*

The applicant should confine the technical proposal (excluding references and appendices) to **no more than 30 double-spaced pages.**

Selection Criteria. The selection process for the Visiting Fellowship Program is highly competitive. Candidates are chosen on the basis of their background and experience as well as on the quality and viability of their proposed projects. In most instances submissions to the Visiting Fellowship Program are reviewed by panels of NIJ professional staff and external peer reviewers.

Award Amount. Funding allocations for this program are based on the quality of the proposals received and the extent to which they are related to ongoing research, evaluation, or science and technology programs at NIJ. NIJ encourages applicants to develop a reasonable budget that will adequately cover the costs of the proposed project. Funding for awards under this program will be allocated from the Goal area to which the proposal applies. It is anticipated that three to four awards will be made.

The fellowship covers salary, fringe benefits, reasonable costs of relocation, travel essential to the project, and office expenses (telephone, computers, supplies, furniture, and the like). NIJ recognizes that in extraordinary cases a move to the Washington, D.C., area could impose a financial hardship. Hence, the salary may be adjusted to compensate for the difference in cost of living between the applicant's place of residence and the Washington, D.C., area. This differential is not to exceed 20 percent of the applicant's current salary. An allocation for relocation expenses may be approved to supplement the cost of temporary housing in, or commuter travel from, the fellow's permanent residence to Washington, D.C.

Award Period. Visiting Fellowships last from 6 to 18 months.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of fully executed proposals should be sent to:

Visiting Fellowship Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposals must be received by the National Institute of Justice by the close of business on June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. Extension of these deadlines will not be permitted.

Contact. Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact the Institute to discuss topic viability and proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain further information regarding the Visiting Fellowship Program, prospective applicants may contact Dr. Christy A. Visher at 202-307-0694.

Selected Current NIJ Fellows and Study Topics

Michael E. Buerger, University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh. Topic: Defining the Characteristics and Role of the Community in Community-Oriented Policing Initiatives.

Helen G. Corrothers, past President, American Correctional Association. Topic: Developing an Effective Intermediate Sanctions Model.

Robert A. Fein, Clinical and Forensic Psychologist, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Topic: Secret Service Exceptional Case Study Project on assassinations and assassination attempts.

Paula N. Rubin, former Legal Counsel, Texas Employment Commission. Topic: Americans With Disabilities Act: Implications for Criminal Justice.

Dr. Ernesto U. Savona, University of Trento (Italy). Topic: International Prevention and Control of Money Laundering.

Dr. Ellen Scrivner, former Police Psychologist, Prince George's County, Maryland. Topic: Police Psychology and Excessive Force.

Ann Taylor, former County Prosecutor, Jefferson County (Fairfield), Iowa. Topic: Prosecution of Domestic Violence in Rural Areas.

Post-Doctoral Fellowship Program

The purpose of the Post-Doctoral Fellowship Program is to encourage scholars who have recently completed their academic work to engage in research on topics directly related to policy and practice in the criminal justice field. The program provides a path to investigate new approaches for resolving operational problems and for becoming involved in a national program of criminal justice research directed at meeting the needs of Federal, State, and local agencies.

Background

The Post-Doctoral Fellowship Program offers recent graduates of doctoral programs or law schools an opportunity to spend up to 2 years onsite at NIJ conducting research independently, in association with NIJ researchers, and in cooperation with State and local criminal justice agencies. Qualified applicants include recent graduates who have completed research dissertations required for the doctorate degree or law school graduates who have demonstrated research interests and capabilities. Candidates are drawn from universities and should propose research projects that closely follow the guidelines suggested for the visiting fellowship for senior researchers, described earlier in this section.

The successful candidates complete a research project of mutual interest to the Fellow and the Institute while in residence at NIJ for 18 to 24 months. The research projects proposed by prospective fellows are ones whose findings could improve either the assumptions on which criminal justice operations are based or actual field operations. The proposed research should demonstrate a potential for direct contribution to criminal justice policies and practices or should advance the body of knowledge on important criminal justice issues.

At the Institute, Post-Doctoral Fellows also work on research in association with NIJ staff and Visiting Fellows, participate in developing plans for criminal justice research programs national in scope, interact with Institute staff and other Fellows, and present their work at seminars. As part of their work, Fellows may be asked by NIJ to provide technical assistance to operating agencies. For example, a criminal justice agency may wish to undertake an assessment of a new community supervision program. NIJ may assign a Post-Doctoral Fellow on detail to this initiative under the codirection of a senior NIJ researcher and agency personnel.

The applicant should identify one or more research or policy questions related to a current NIJ priority that will serve as the independent research core of the fellowship. The specific objectives of the proposed research and the potential implications of the findings for the work of practitioners and policymakers should be clearly articulated in the proposal. The proposal should include a research design that specifies the proposed approach to be taken in the project.

The applicant should also include a statement of the general research area in which he or she plans to work, along with a description of experience to date in that area. The candidate's qualifications for pursuing this research, including graduate coursework, should also be included.

In FY 1994, NIJ is particularly interested in receiving applications from candidates who are working in areas related to the long-range goals of the Institute's research, evaluation, and science and technology program.

Application Information

Application Requirements. See page 19 for application procedures, eligibility requirements, and selection criteria. Additional requirements for this solicitation are specified below. *Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered.*

The applicant should confine the technical proposal (excluding references and appendices) to **no more than 20 double-spaced pages**.

A statement describing the candidate's background must accompany the proposal. The statement should include information about the candidate's education, employment experience, and publications. Additionally, the candidate must submit two letters of support that assess his or her qualifications and the potential of the proposed research project.

The Post-Doctoral Fellowships are designed for recent graduates of doctoral programs or law schools. Therefore, the application should indicate whether degree requirements have been met and, if not, when they will be met.

Selection Criteria. The selection process for the Post-Doctoral Fellowship Program is highly competitive. Candidates are chosen on the basis of their background and experience as well as on the quality and viability of their proposed projects. In most instances submissions to the Post-Doctoral Fellowship Program are reviewed by panels of NIJ professional staff and external peer reviewers.

Award Amount. NIJ encourages applicants to develop a reasonable budget that will adequately cover the costs of the proposed project. The fellowship covers a stipend not to exceed \$35,000 per year, as well as reasonable costs essential to the project, including travel, computers, supplies, and the like. Funding of this program has been tentatively set at \$100,000. It is anticipated that this amount will support up to two awards. Actual funding allocations are based on the quality of proposals received.

Award Period. Post-Doctoral Fellowships last from 18 to 24 months.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of **fully executed proposals** should be sent to:

Post-Doctoral Fellowship Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposals must be received by the National Institute of Justice by the close of business dates on June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. Extension of these deadlines will not be permitted.

Contact. Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact the Institute to discuss topic viability and proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain further information regarding the Post-Doctoral Fellowship Program, potential applicants may contact Dr. Pamela K. Lattimore at 202-307-2961, Shellie Solomon at 202-307-2955, or Dr. Christy A. Visher at 202-307-0694.

Assistant Attorney General's Research Fellowship Program

The Assistant Attorney General's Research Fellowship Program offers outstanding doctoral students an opportunity to undertake independent research on issues in the criminal justice field.

The subject of the proposed doctoral dissertation should constitute the research for this fellowship. This research must focus on a topic discussed as part of NIJ's five substantive long-range goals (Goals I through V) or be directly related to the concerns of an operating agency. The program encourages investigation of new approaches to solving problems and allows direct involvement in national criminal justice research programs.

Advanced doctoral-level students are eligible to apply for the Assistant Attorney General's Graduate Research Fellowship. Awards are made through the student's sponsoring university or through a criminal justice agency for up to 18 months. Where possible, NIJ encourages applicants to seek joint funding through a criminal justice agency (such as a police department) or State-level research organization and to document that funding in their application.

At the conclusion of the grant period, the dissertation must be completed and submitted as a final product. NIJ intends to award only two Assistant Attorney General's Graduate Research Fellowships. Applicants are encouraged to contact NIJ to discuss their proposal prior to submission.

Application Information

Application Requirements. See page 19 for application procedures, eligibility requirements, and selection criteria. Additional requirements for this solicitation are specified below. *Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered.*

Applications must be **no longer than 15 double-spaced pages**. Letters of support should be included as appendices.

Applicants must provide the following information:

- Detailed discussion of proposed project, including research questions, a literature review, research design, and analysis plan.
- Management plan and schedule of critical milestones.
- Background statement that includes education, employment experience, publications, and current stage of degree program. Official transcripts for graduate work should be included.
- Discussion of proposed products to be developed and timelines for them.
- Statement of support from academic adviser that includes an evaluation of both the proposed project and the potential of the candidate to succeed in the program. In addition, the academic adviser should define his or her role in monitoring the project.
- Letter of support from the dean or provost of the college or university.
- If the candidate is working with a criminal justice agency, letters of support from both the agency director and the academic adviser.

Fellowship recipients are required to spend 10 weeks in Washington, D.C., at the offices of NIJ. While at NIJ, the graduate scholar will participate in criminal justice research programs that are national in scope, interact with Institute staff and other Fellows, and present seminars on work in progress.

In addition to the application information above, applicants must submit the requested forms included in Section V. Applicants should review recommendations to grant writers on pages 13 to 18.

Selection Criteria. The Assistant Attorney General's Graduate Research Fellowships are highly competitive. All applications will be reviewed by an external review panel and the Department of Justice. Review criteria include technical merit, understanding of the problem, relevance to NIJ's long-range goals, and qualifications of the applicant.

Award Amount and Allowable Expenses. Grant awards will be made to educational institutions or public agencies. No indirect costs are allowed for this program. Individuals may not receive awards directly in this program.

Up to \$35,000 will be awarded to successful applicants. The grant may include the fellow's stipend (prorated on the basis of \$15,000 for full-time study for a 12-month period) and allowances for certain types of dependents (the maximum amount allotted for dependents is \$3,000). Major project costs may include supplies, reproduction costs, computer time, and necessary local and out-of-town travel (reimbursed at the sponsoring university's or agency's rate), which includes travel to Washington, D.C., for the onsite period at NIJ. Indirect costs incurred by the sponsoring university or agency are not covered by this program.

Reimbursement for travel to and from Washington, D.C., and for living in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area while working onsite at NIJ can include round-trip coach airfare (or its equivalent) to Washington, D.C., and the cost of housing. The total amount of this component of the fellowship program may not exceed \$7,000.

Award Period. The Assistant Attorney General's Graduate Research Fellowships will last for up to 18 months.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of **fully executed proposals** should be sent to:

Assistant Attorney General's Graduate Research
Fellowship Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposal must be received at the National Institute of Justice by the close of business on June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. Extension of this deadline will not be permitted.

Contact. Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact the Institute to discuss topic viability and proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain further information regarding the Assistant Attorney General's Graduate Research Fellowship Program, potential applicants may contact Carrie Smith at 202-616-3233, or Shellie Solomon at 202-307-2955.

Graduate Research Fellowships at Historically Black Colleges and Universities

The purpose of this program, designed especially for students enrolled at historically black institutions of higher education, is to promote criminological research and the advancement of knowledge about the causes and control of crime, as well as to expand the pool of African-American and other minority scholars in the fields of criminology and criminal justice.

NIJ provides fellowships to support research undertaken by master's degree students in criminal justice who are enrolled at historically black colleges and universities.

The research project for this fellowship should be the subject of the proposed master's thesis. This research must focus on a topic discussed as part of NIJ's five substantive long-range goals (Goals I through V) or be directly related to the concerns of an operating agency. The program encourages investigation of new approaches to solving problems and allows direct involvement in national criminal justice research programs.

Students who have been accepted into a graduate program are eligible to apply. Grant awards will be made to educational institutions designated as one of the "historically black colleges and universities in the United States."

At the conclusion of the grant period, the master's thesis must be completed and submitted as a final product.

Application Information

Application Requirements. See page 19 for application procedures, eligibility requirements, and selection criteria. Additional requirements for this solicitation are specified below. *Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered.*

Applicants must provide the following information:

- Detailed discussion of proposed project, including research questions, a literature review, research design, and analysis plan.
- Management plan and schedule of critical milestones.
- Background statement that includes education, employment experience, publications, and current stage of degree program. Official transcripts for graduate work should be included.
- Discussion of proposed products to be developed and timelines for them.
- Statement of support from academic adviser that includes an evaluation of both the proposed project and the potential of the candidate to succeed in the program. In addition, the academic adviser should define his/her role in monitoring the project.

Selection Criteria. Selection for this graduate research fellowship program is competitive. All applications will be reviewed by an external review panel and

Department of Justice professional staff. Review criteria include technical merit, understanding of the research problem, relevance to NIJ's long-range goals, and the qualifications of the applicant.

Award Amount and Allowable Expenses. Funding is available in an amount up to \$25,000. One or two projects will be funded during this fiscal year. The grant may include the applicant's stipend (prorated on the basis of \$15,000 for full-time study for a 12-month period); allowances for certain types of dependents (the maximum amount allotted for dependents is \$2,000); and certain institutional fees, including continuing registration, library fees, and matriculation fees. Major project expenses, such as for clerical assistance, special supplies, photocopying, and computer time, are also included. Necessary local and out-of-town travel would be reimbursed at the institution's rate. Transportation and relocation expenses to Washington, D.C., for the onsite period at NIJ would be reimbursed at the Federal Government's per diem rate. No indirect costs are covered for this program. Individuals may not receive awards directly.

Award Period. Fellowships are usually awarded for a period of 1 year or less, although awards of up to 18 months may be considered.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of **fully executed proposals** should be sent to:

Graduate Research Fellowship Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed applications must be received at the National Institute of Justice by the close of business on June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. Extension of this deadline will not be permitted.

Contact. Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact NIJ to discuss topic viability before submitting their applications. To obtain more information about the program, prospective applicants may contact Carrie Smith, Program Manager, at 202-616-3233.

Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship

The purpose of the Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship Program is to support research in law enforcement technology issues that will enhance the capabilities of law enforcement to combat crime and substance abuse.

Background

The Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship Program offers graduate programs in science or engineering an opportunity to undertake research on issues that relate to the development of innovative law enforcement technology. The fellowship provides a path for investigating new approaches to resolving operational problems and for becoming involved in a national

program of research directed at meeting the needs of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies.

The potential benefits of new technologies in law enforcement are nearly unlimited. Some examples of technologies that would advance law enforcement's ability to prevent and control crime include those that would:

- Make stolen weapons unusable and possibly prevent the deaths each year of hundreds of children in firearms accidents.
- Track suspects or detect weapons in a fleeing felon's car or a suspect's house.
- Detect armed suspects in schools and other public places and in crowds of people.
- Employ small, easy-to-use, inexpensive devices to detect the presence of explosives or chemicals.
- Subdue suspects who may be found in several circumstances: in a hostage/barricade situation or domestic disturbance; in a fleeing vehicle or on foot; in a one-on-one confrontation when the subject is armed and mentally ill; in a carjacking; or in a resisted search or drug raid. The technologies should permit subduing without injury to the suspect, hostages, or innocent bystanders.
- Safely manage an uncooperative prisoner or control unruly crowds or quell riots in a safe, effective, and socially acceptable way.
- Provide better, more sophisticated training for law enforcement personnel at all levels, from officer to chief.

Program Strategy

The NIJ Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship Program encourages graduate programs in science and engineering to undertake research in the development of innovative law enforcement technology. Applicants eligible to apply for a Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship include:

- Doctoral-level science and engineering programs.
- Master's degree programs in science and technology that require students to complete an original research project as part of their degree program.
- Master's degree programs in science and technology at historically black colleges and universities.

Research resulting from this program should demonstrate a potential for direct contribution to law enforcement policies and practices and should advance the body of knowledge on important technological issues as they relate to law enforcement.

Grants awarded in this competition are available for projects that address a broad range of technological issues. Awards are made to graduate schools or departments of science and engineering through sponsoring institutions. Available on a competitive basis, these grants require:

- The applicant institutions to establish graduate student teams that will pursue the development of a project or innovative application of technology that addresses any of the preceding law enforcement issues.
- The active support and participation of a local or State law enforcement agency.
- The matching support obtained by applicant institutions from one or more members of industry in an amount at least equal to that of the NIJ award.

Application Information

Application Requirements. See page 19 for application procedures, eligibility requirements, and selection criteria. Additional requirements for this solicitation are specified below. *Proposals not conforming to these applications procedures will not be considered.*

The Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship Program awards are designed primarily to support an institution's program of research for advanced doctoral or master's degree students who are engaged in researching and writing a dissertation or thesis. The applications must include the following:

Background Statement. Applications must include the name and biographies of faculty consultants, a letter or other document from a State or local police department agreeing to provide consulting assistance, and letters or other documents from corporations pledging support for the project. Applicants should also request a summary of projects already undertaken by NIJ in its Science and Technology Program. This can be obtained from David G. Boyd, Director of Science and Technology, by calling 202-307-0645.

Products. To more effectively deal with the issues of crime in our society, criminal justice professionals, citizen groups, and policymakers must be well informed. The proposal should highlight the policy and practice issues that the research will address as well as the products that will furnish information and assistance to law enforcement.

Requirements of Sponsoring Institution. To be eligible to administer a Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship grant, an institution must be fully accredited by one of the regional institutional accrediting commissions recognized by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education and the Council on Post-Secondary Accreditation.

NIJ awards grants to or enters into cooperative agreements with educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, individuals, and profitmaking organizations that are willing to waive their fees.

Selection Criteria. Selection for the Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship Program is competitive. The review criteria are based on the background and experience of the applicants as well as the quality and viability of the proposed project. Submissions to the Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship Program will in most instances be reviewed by panels of experts in the area of law enforcement technology.

The essential question that will be asked of each application is, "If this line of research were successful, how would law enforcement policies or practices be improved?" Four criteria are applied in reviewing the applications: technical merit, understanding of the problem, importance of the research, and qualifications of the applicant.

Award Amount. Total funding of this program has been tentatively set at \$200,000. It is anticipated that this amount will support four awards during the year. The applicant is expected to obtain matching funds from interested corporations. The maximum amount of any fellowship awarded by NIJ is \$50,000.

Funding for this fellowship is primarily intended for the purchase of equipment and laboratory supplies and for necessary expenses.

Other project costs may also be included. Examples include part-time support for a faculty supervisor, limited clerical and editorial assistance, reproduction expenses, computer time, and necessary local and out-of-town travel (reimbursed at the sponsoring institution's rate) to disseminate project results to practitioners and researchers.

Priority will be given to applications that demonstrate institutional backing of the proposed project by providing faculty, student, and administrative support. Costs incurred before the formal grant award are not reimbursable. Indirect costs incurred by the sponsoring institution are not covered by this program.

Award Period. Graduate law enforcement technology fellowships are generally made for 1 to 2 years.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of **fully executed proposals** should be sent to:

Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposals must be received at the National Institute of Justice by close of business on June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. Extensions of these deadlines will not be permitted.

Contact. Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact the Institute to discuss topic viability and proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain further information about the Graduate Law Enforcement Technology Fellowship Program, prospective applicants may contact David G. Boyd, Director of Science and Technology, at 202-307-0645.

John B. Pickett Fellowship in Criminal Justice Policy and Management

The purpose of the John B. Pickett Fellowship in Criminal Justice Policy and Management is to assist experienced professionals and senior government executives who seek to expand their knowledge in the field. These fellowships, awarded for study at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of

Government, are available for both the 1-year Master's Degree in Public Administration Program (Mid-Career Program) and the 3-week Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government (Executive Program).

Background

The John B. Pickett Fellowship in Criminal Justice Policy and Management was established in memory of John B. Pickett, the first Director of Planning and Management at the National Institute of Justice. During his 20-year career at NIJ, John B. Pickett made many significant contributions to the administration of criminal justice. He was instrumental in establishing the Executive Session on Policing at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. He also helped develop the management and administrative policies of the State Justice Institute, where he served as Acting Director on assignment from NIJ. The recipient of Justice Department outstanding performance and special achievement awards, John B. Pickett also received a presidential certificate of appreciation in 1978. He died in 1990.

Mid-Career MPA Program

This fellowship will provide full or partial tuition for a student pursuing a 1-year Master's Degree in Public Administration. This fellowship aims to assist experienced mid-career professionals working in public service who seek to expand their knowledge of criminal justice policy and management. It provides the opportunity to learn new management, policymaking, and analytic skills that are practical and immediately useful as well as to engage in scholarly activities and discussion.

Applicants must demonstrate the qualities of integrity, professionalism, and dedication to public service exemplified in John B. Pickett's character and distinguished career and must have the motivation and values to lead in their fields as well as to meet society's need for excellence in government.

Eligibility Requirements. Applicants must meet the following requirements:

- They must have an outstanding academic or professional record.
- They must be enrolled in or admitted to Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.
- They should have at least 7 years of experience in law enforcement, corrections, courts, or other criminal justice professions.

Preference will be given to applicants who demonstrate a desire to continue in the field of criminal justice policy and management, although not necessarily in their current capacity.

Application Information

Application Requirements. Applicants must submit: (1) a statement of proposed graduate study and career plans, (2) a detailed resume, and (3) three letters of reference. The Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT) or

Graduate Record Examination (GRE) is also required for admission to this program.

Applicants who wish to discuss the fellowship requirements and procedures should contact Dr. Brenda White, Assistant Dean for Enrollment Services, at 617-495-1153 or at the address below.

Award Amount. The fellowship award will cover some or all of the cost of tuition for the 1-year Master's Degree in Public Administration.

Award Period. The award is for the 1-year master's degree program.

Due Date. The deadline for receipt of applications is May 13, 1994.

Applications and further information are available from:

Mid-Career Admissions
John F. Kennedy School of Government
Harvard University
79 John F. Kennedy Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

The Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government

The Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government offers an intensive 3 weeks of executive education for senior-level executives in all government functions from State, county, and municipal governments and their elected counterparts. It is designed to prepare participants for increased responsibilities and stimulate interest in new management ideas and techniques.

Eligibility Requirements. Applicants must meet the following requirements:

- They must be admitted to the Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government.
- They must be senior-level police executives.

Application Information

Application Requirements. Applicants who wish to discuss fellowship requirements and procedures should contact Elizabeth Nill, Director, Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government, at 617-495-1165 or at the address below.

Award Amount. This fellowship will provide the full cost of tuition, lodging, meals, and instructional materials for the 3-week session.

Award Period. The award covers the 3-week session. Applicants may request one of two sessions: either June 12 to July 1, 1994, or July 10 to 24, 1994.

Due Date. The deadline for receipt of applications is May 1, 1994.

Applications and further information are available from:

Program for Senior Executives in State and Local Government
John F. Kennedy School of Government
Harvard University
79 John F. Kennedy Street
Cambridge, MA 02138

Young Scholars Fellowship Program

The Young Scholars Fellowship Program offers promising graduate students and law students an opportunity to undertake focused, short-term research on issues that relate to policy and practice in the criminal justice field. Participants will spend 10 weeks at the Institute conducting an empirically based research project, a legal research project, or a relatively short-term survey research project.

While at NIJ, the young scholar has the opportunity to participate in criminal justice research programs that are national in scope, interact with Institute staff and other Fellows, and present their work in progress at seminars. NIJ provides access to the abundant criminal justice resources of the Nation's capital for this graduate internship.

Individuals eligible for a Young Scholar Fellowship include:

- Doctoral-level students who are or who are planning to write their dissertation on a criminal justice or criminological topic.
- Master's degree students who are emphasizing criminal justice or criminological research as part of their degree program.
- Law degree students who are emphasizing criminal justice or criminological research as part of their degree program.

Application Information

Application Requirements. See page 19 for application procedures, eligibility requirements, and selection criteria. Additional requirements for this solicitation are specified below. *Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered.*

Applications are limited to **no more than 15 pages in length, double-spaced**, with letters of support included as appendices.

Applicants should develop a detailed essay addressing no more than one of the following issues, which are based on areas addressed in NIJ's Fiscal Year 1994 Program Plan:

Drugs
Prosecution
Corrections
Violence
School Safety

One scholar in each area may be chosen.

In addition to submitting the essay, applicants must provide the following:

- Student background statement that includes education, employment experience, publications, and current status in degree program. Official transcripts should also be submitted.
- Statement of support from the academic adviser that includes an evaluation of both the proposed essay and the potential of the candidate to succeed in this type of research training program. The adviser should also define his or her role in monitoring the project.
- Letter of support from the dean of the college.

In addition to the application information above, applicants must submit the requested forms included in Section V. Applicants should review recommendations to grant writers on pages 13–18.

Selection Criteria. Selection of the Young Scholars is competitive. Submissions will be reviewed through an internal review process similar to that for all other NIJ awards. Review criteria include technical merit, understanding of the problem, and qualifications of the applicant.

Award Amount. Award amounts are limited to \$5,000. The grant may include the Fellow's stipend only. Awards are made through the students' sponsoring universities. Individuals may not receive awards directly. Indirect costs incurred by the sponsoring university or agency are not covered by this program. Conference support will be provided by NIJ directly.

Award Period. Young Scholars Fellowships last for a period of 10 weeks. Once selected, grantees will be advised of the timeframe for the projects and the logistical procedures.

Successful applicants will be required to present their papers at a NIJ-sponsored student panel at either the American Society of Criminology or the American Criminal Justice Association annual meetings. NIJ will provide full funding for participation in these conferences.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of fully executed proposals should be sent to:

Young Scholars Visiting Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposal must be received at the National Institute of Justice by the close of business on May 15 and June 15, 1994. Extension of this deadline will not be permitted.

Contact. Applicants are strongly encouraged to contact the Institute to discuss topic viability and proposal content before submitting proposals. To obtain further information regarding the Young Scholars Fellowship Program, potential applicants may contact Shellie Solomon at 202–307–2955, or Carrie Smith at 202–616–3233.

NIJ Internship Program

The purpose of NIJ's Internship Program is to provide students with the opportunity to learn about criminal justice issues and the operations of a Federal Government agency.

Throughout the year, NIJ offers opportunities to undergraduates to participate in these 10- to 16-week internships, working under the direct supervision of program staff. In addition to learning about issues and operations, interns are encouraged to participate in discussions with various Justice Department officials and in tours of criminal justice and government facilities.

While at the Institute, participants are responsible for completing one of three types of internships:

- Work with staff on an area of mutual interest and complete a detailed research report.
- Develop a basic understanding of a criminal justice issue and assist NIJ staff with such tasks as interviewing practitioners in the field, assisting with organizing and hosting a focus group meeting conducted among constituents of the agency, and preparing written documents for briefings.
- Work with the Director's Office staff or with a Division Director, assisting in the day-to-day operations of the agency and obtaining a generalist's view of criminal justice and administrative issues.

Application Information

Applicants must submit the following:

- A completed SF 171 (application for Federal Government employment). These can be obtained from local Federal Government personnel offices or by contacting NIJ directly.
- A brief essay, written by the applicant, stating his or her specific areas of interest and qualifications for the position.
- Two letters of recommendation.
- Additional supporting documents, such as writing samples or resumes, will also be considered.

NIJ hosts approximately 10 interns per semester. **Applicants who are selected to participate in the internship program are required to take a drug test and undergo an FBI name and fingerprint check.**

Selection Criteria. Qualifications for the internship are an interest in criminal justice issues or government operations, a desire to pursue graduate study in criminal justice or other public policy fields, and a basic understanding of computers and basic software programs (e.g., word processing, spreadsheets, graphics, or statistical programs).

Award Amount. Student internships are volunteer positions for which no financial support is available.

Award Period. Interns work at least 3 days per week for one semester. To the extent possible, NIJ is willing to accommodate arrangements necessary to complete course requirements.

Due Date. One (1) copy of materials described above should be sent to:

NIJ Internship Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Applications for the NIJ Internship program may be submitted at any time.

Contact. To obtain further information about the NIJ Internship Program, call Shellie Solomon at 202-307-2955.

Agency-Based Programs

State and Local Participatory Evaluation Program

This solicitation requests proposals to conduct evaluations of Federal, State, and locally supported criminal justice projects. The intent is to encourage and enhance evaluation activities in State and local criminal justice agencies and share the findings about these activities.

The program uses a team-building approach to conduct evaluations of violence and of crime prevention and reduction programs. It involves State- and local-level evaluators, program stakeholders, and NIJ representatives.

Background

This initiative was begun in FY 1993 as the State Evaluation Capacity Building Program. The primary aim was to help the States enhance their abilities to conduct evaluations through provision of extensive technical assistance. Five State agencies were selected to participate.

The technical assistance component of the program differs from what has been traditional. Traditionally, technical assistance consists of a single exploratory site visit that results in a report outlining recommendations for improvements in a particular activity. However, as part of the technical assistance component for this program, two NIJ-selected consultants per site, plus the Program Manager, are assigned to participate in all phases of the evaluation.

This intensive, site-based involvement is intended to build lasting partnerships among the States and local agencies and NIJ; to enable assistance to be provided in response to the needs of the participating agencies; to strengthen, where appropriate, the evaluation environments and methodological approaches used within the agencies; and to encourage involvement of appropriate stakeholders throughout all phases of the evaluation.

Focus on State and Local Agencies

NIJ, in cooperation with the individual agencies, will continue to refine and evaluate this approach throughout the duration of the projects. NIJ is also coordinating this effort with the capacity-building activities of the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Role of NIJ Representatives

As stated above, this program differs from previous technical assistance efforts because NIJ's partnership role is a key part of each evaluation project. Applicants are expected to work in close cooperation with NIJ's representatives to implement the consensus-building model for evaluation research.

Advisers for each site will be assigned **upon receipt of the grant award**. Advisers will make frequent site visits and participate actively throughout the evaluation. The advisers are responsible for assisting the project staff in:

- Selecting the program(s) to be evaluated.
- Developing the evaluation design.
- Developing the implementation plan, including developing/revising the detailed work plan and the timeline for task completion.
- Reviewing the development of products from the evaluation.

Depending on need and requests by the sites, NIJ will conduct "mini-workshops" to provide technical assistance on such specific topics as:

- Consensus building.
- Product development and dissemination.
- Strategies to develop sustainable evaluation components.

As is the case with all NIJ projects, the **principal investigators** and the sponsoring agencies in each of the Participatory Evaluation programs are responsible for all activities and products of the grants.

Expected Products

Program participants will be expected to submit two final reports. One will present the findings of the evaluation and the methodology used. The other will document the process used to conduct the evaluation and the lessons learned about integration of evaluation findings into program development. The final reports will be derived from interim reports developed over the project period. Additional proposed products should be described and audiences for products defined.

Eligibility Requirements. This solicitation is limited to State and local agencies involved in planning, coordinating, administering or analyzing criminal justice programs. In their proposals, applicants must demonstrate that they are willing and able to accomplish the goals of the participatory evaluation approach. These goals include:

- Completion of a process evaluation or an impact evaluation of a program.

- Effective use of evaluations for program development.
- Effective use of program personnel, including NIJ representatives, for enhancement of State evaluation efforts.
- Documentation of all aspects of the development and progress of the Participatory Evaluation Building Program.
- Development of partnerships between NIJ and State and local agencies.

Application Information

Application Requirements. See page 19 for application procedures, eligibility requirements, and selection criteria. Additional requirements for this solicitation are specified below. *Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered.*

Applicants should provide the following specific information:

- Description of suggested program(s) to be evaluated.
- Statement of organizational capabilities (including data analysis capabilities) and past and current evaluation and research activities (including the impact of those activities).
- Staff qualifications, specifically of the staff members who will be in charge of the project. (NIJ also recommends that the applicants include in the proposed project a key member of the policy staff.)
- Discussion of the way the participatory approach and the partnership with NIJ will assist the agency in encouraging and enhancing evaluation activities.
- Statement of willingness to enter into an active partnership with NIJ.

In addition to the application information above, applicants must submit the requested forms included in Section V. Applicants should review recommendations to grant writers on pages 13–18.

Award Amount. NIJ will provide **matching** funds of up to \$50,000 to conduct State- and local-level evaluation projects focused on violence and on crime prevention and reduction programs. The applicant should provide detailed information about the source of additional State funds or in-kind support. NIJ suggests that funds from the Block Grant Program may be used (as required by Section 501[c]), if the program to be evaluated is federally funded. Applicants should note that proposals to evaluate projects developed without Federal support are also encouraged.

Because this program is being piloted for local governments, at least one award may be made to support a local effort.

Award Period. Projects undertaken in the Participatory Evaluation Building Program will last up to 12 months.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of **fully executed proposals** should be sent to:

State and Local Participatory Evaluation Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposals must be received at the Institute by June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. Extension of this deadline will not be permitted.

Contact. To obtain further information about the Participatory Evaluation Program, prospective applicants may contact Shellie Solomon at 202-307-2955.

State and Local Participatory Research Program

This solicitation requests proposals to participate in cooperative, agency-based research projects. The intent is to encourage and enhance research activities within State and local criminal justice agencies and disseminate the findings.

The program uses a team-building approach to conduct applied research, involving agency researchers, agency administrators, and NIJ representatives.

Background

This program is developed in conjunction with the State and Local Participatory Evaluation Program. Typically, NIJ conducts research projects that are national in scope. However, on the basis of input from working groups and focus group sessions NIJ has conducted among its constituents, that scope has expanded to include site-specific projects within criminal justice agencies. NIJ will be actively involved in the design and implementation of these studies.

NIJ's role will include providing an innovative technical assistance component, one that differs from what is traditionally offered. Traditionally, technical assistance involves a single exploratory site visit that results in a report outlining recommendations for improvements in a particular activity.

However, the technical assistance component in the Participatory Research Program includes two consultants per site working with the project director and NIJ Program Manager in all phases of the project.

The intensive, site-based involvement is intended to build lasting partnerships between the States and local agencies and NIJ; to enable assistance to be provided in response to the needs of the participating agencies; to strengthen, where appropriate, the research environments and methodological approaches used by the agencies; and to encourage involvement of appropriate stakeholders throughout all phases of the project.

NIJ, in cooperation with the participating agencies, will continue to refine and evaluate this approach throughout the life of the projects.

Role of NIJ Representatives

As stated above, this program differs from previous NIJ research programs in including a partnership role for NIJ as a key part of each project. Applicants are expected to work in close cooperation with NIJ's representatives to implement the consensus-building model for research.

Advisers for each site will be assigned upon receipt of the grant award. They will make frequent site visits and participate actively throughout the course of the project. The advisers are responsible for assisting the project staff in:

- Selecting the project and research questions.
- Developing the research design.
- Developing the implementation plan, including developing/revising the detailed work plan and the timeline for task completion.
- Reviewing development of products from the project.

Depending on need and requests by the sites, NIJ will conduct "mini-workshops" to provide technical assistance on such specific topics as:

- Consensus building.
- Product development and dissemination.
- Strategies to develop sustainable research components.

As is the case with all NIJ projects, the **principal investigators** and the sponsoring agencies in each of the Participatory Evaluation programs are responsible for all activities and products of the grants.

Expected Products

Program participants will be expected to submit two final reports. One will present the findings of the research and the methodology used. The other will document the process used to conduct the research and the lessons learned about integration of findings into program development. The final reports will be derived from interim reports developed throughout the course of the project. Additional proposed products should be described and audiences for products defined.

Eligibility Requirements. This solicitation is limited to State and local agencies involved in planning, coordinating, administering or analyzing criminal justice programs. In their proposals, applicants must demonstrate that they are willing and able to accomplish the goals of the participatory research approach. These goals include:

- Completion of a research project.
- Effective use of research for program development.
- Effective use of program personnel, including NIJ representatives, for enhancement of research efforts.

- Documentation of all aspects of the development and progress of the Participatory Research Building Program.
- Development of partnerships between NIJ and local agencies.

Application Information

Application Requirements. See page 19 for application procedures, eligibility requirements, and selection criteria. Additional requirements for this solicitation are specified below. *Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered.*

Applicants should provide the following specific information:

- Description of suggested research questions and activities.
- Statement of organizational capabilities, including those for data analysis, as well as past and current research activities and their impact.
- Staff qualifications, specifically of the staff members who will be in charge of the project. (NIJ also recommends that the applicants include in the proposed project a key member of the policymaking or program division staff.)
- Discussion of the way the participatory approach and the partnership with NIJ will assist the agency in encouraging and enhancing research activities.
- Statement of willingness to enter into an active partnership with NIJ.

In addition to the application information above, applicants must submit the requested forms included in Section V. Applicants should review recommendations to grant writers on pages 13–18.

Award Amount. Three awards of up to \$50,000 each will be made. NIJ will provide **matching** funding of up to \$50,000 to conduct State- and local-level research projects targeting violence and on crime prevention and reduction. The applicant should provide detailed information about the source of and expectations for the State or local funds and in-kind support.

Because this program is being piloted for both State and local agencies, support for one locally based project may be provided.

Award Period. Projects undertaken in the Participatory Research Building Program will last up to 12 months.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of **fully executed proposals** should be sent to:

State and Local Participatory Research Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposals must be received at the Institute by June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. Extension of this deadline will not be permitted.

Contact. To obtain further information about the Participatory Research Program, prospective applicants may contact Shellie Solomon at 202-307-2955.

Interagency Partnership Program

This program seeks to encourage the development of interagency, interdisciplinary teams to conduct research and evaluation projects. An example of such a project might combine the efforts of prosecutors working in two similar urban areas to study domestic violence issues as they affect both offices. In another instance, a criminal justice agency might want to develop a working partnership with a local university to address emerging crime issues.

Only in rare instances would this program involve NIJ's staff and fellows working directly with the criminal justice agencies. In one example of such an arrangement, a criminal justice agency might wish to assess a new community supervision program. NIJ might assign one of its post-doctoral fellows on a detail to conduct the assessment under the co-direction of a senior NIJ researcher and agency staff.

Expected Products

Program participants will be expected to produce two brief final reports. One will present findings and methodology. The other will document the process undertaken to conduct the project and develop the partnership. Additional proposed products should be described and audiences for products defined.

Application Information

Application Requirements. See page 19 for application procedures, eligibility requirements, and selection criteria. Additional requirements for this solicitation are specified below. *Proposals not conforming to these application procedures will not be considered.*

The program requires joint applications from either two or more criminal justice agencies or from a university and one or more criminal justice agencies. (Subcontracting relationships are discouraged.) Applications should include the following information about the proposed project:

- A statement of the nature of the proposed partnership, including a discussion of the intent, rationale, and history.
- A formal statement of cooperation signed by both applicants.
- Discussion of the research or evaluation questions to be addressed. These questions should be placed in the context of the long-range goals and/or the general solicitations presented in this Plan. More than one project per partnership may be proposed.
- Specification of the tasks and responsibilities of each applicant.
- Statement of the intended outcomes and products of the project.
- A plan for continuing the partnership beyond the project.

Focus on Partnerships

If the agency is interested in forming a partnership directly with NIJ, the applicant should outline the agency's role and its expectations of NIJ, in addition to the items stated above.

Because this program involves more than one participant, the forms required for receiving Federal assistance (SF 424 Application for Federal Assistance, 424A Budget Information, OJP form 4061/6 Certifications Regarding Lobbying...) must be submitted *individually* by each participant.

In addition to the application information above, applicants must submit the requested forms included in Section V. Applicants should review recommendations to grant writers on pages 13-18.

Award Amount. NIJ will provide matching funds of up to \$50,000, with an average expected award of \$25,000. Matching funds may take the form of direct or in-kind support. Applications should include a discussion of the source of support and the uses to which the support will be put.

Award Period. Projects undertaken in the Interagency Partnership Program will last up to 12 months.

Due Date. Ten (10) copies of **fully executed proposals** should be sent to:

Interagency Partnership Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Completed proposals must be received at the Institute by June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995. Extension of this deadline will not be permitted.

Contact. To obtain further information regarding the Interagency Partnership Program, prospective applicants may contact Dr. Pamela K. Lattimore at 202-307-2961, or Shellie Solomon at 202-307-2955.

New to the Plan

Small Grants Program

New to the NIJ Plan this year is a program of small grants, ranging from \$1,000 to \$50,000 with an average expected award of \$25,000. This program is intended to encourage projects relevant to NIJ's long-range goals.

NIJ recognizes, however, that applicants may want to structure and pose their own research and evaluation questions, study designs, and analysis plans for research and evaluation related to the long-range goals. Applicants may propose research and evaluation projects that are not included in the Plan but that do address the general objectives of the Plan.

Specific small grant topics are listed in Goals IV and V. Small grant proposals not addressing these specific topics should note the goal area they are intended to address. The applicant should clearly identify research or policy questions, the specific objectives of the research, and the potential implications of the

findings for the work of practitioners and policymakers. The proposal should include a research design that specifies the proposed approach taken in the project.

Applications are limited to **15 double spaced pages** (excluding references) and should follow the requirements for grant applications on page 19. Applications will be reviewed by panels of NIJ professional staff and external peer reviewers.

Small grant awards are limited to \$50,000 with an average expected award of \$25,000. Funding for awards under this program will be allocated from the goal area to which the program applies. It is anticipated that three to four awards will be made.

Small grant awards last for a period of 12 months.

The application deadlines for small grant awards are June 15 and October 15, 1994, and January 15, 1995.

Prior to writing a small grant proposal, applicants are encouraged to contact the Program Manager of the relevant goal.

Ten (10) copies of **fully executed proposals** should be sent to:

Small Grants Program
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Room 866
Washington, DC 20531

Section III

**National Institute of
Justice Awards, Fiscal
Year 1993**

National Institute of Justice Awards, Fiscal Year 1993

The National Institute of Justice granted the following awards during the previous fiscal year. They are categorized according to the goals and priorities established by NIJ for fiscal year 1993.

Awards are listed alphabetically in each of the categories. Many awards fall within more than one category, but they are placed in only one in this list. The following information is given:

- Award name.
- Award number.
- Name of grantee/contractor.
- Program director or principal investigator.
- Amount applicable to fiscal year 1993.

Dollar amounts represent only funds awarded in fiscal year 1993. The word "supplement" appears after the dollar amount for grants begun in earlier years. (The first two digits of the number indicate the year of the award.)*

Violent Crimes and Their Consequences

Childhood Victimization and Adult Violence

93-IJ-CX-0031

Research Foundation of SUNY, Albany

Cathy Widom

\$150,056

Children of Battered Women

93-IJ-CX-0033

Education Development Center, Inc.

Karen McLaughlin

\$123,070

Coordinating Criminal and Dependency Proceedings in Child Maltreatment Cases

92-IJ-CX-K034

Education Development Center, Inc.

Debra Whitcomb

\$14,940 (Supplement)

Divorce Mediation and Spousal Violence

93-IJ-CX-0036

Center for Policy Research

Jessica Pearson

\$73,914

Domestic Violence Research Project

93-IJ-CX-K009

Boston Police Department

Pamela Kelley

\$80,050

Effectiveness of Civil Protection Orders in Deterring Domestic Violence

93-IJ-CX-0035

National Center for State Courts

Susan Keilitz

\$204,462

Evaluation of Youth Gang Drug Intervention/ Prevention Programs for Female Adolescents

93-IJ-CX-0051

Development Services Group, Inc.

Alan M. Bekelman

\$140,000

Extended National Assessment Survey Anti-Gang Law Enforcement Information Resources

93-IJ-CX-0040

University of West Virginia,

Department of Sociology

G. David Curry

\$119,325

* The specific type of award is identified by the seventh character of the award number. Grants have a "0" as the seventh character, contracts a "C," cooperative agreements a "K," and interagency agreements an "A." Awards beginning with a number other than 93 are supplements to awards made in previous years.

**Gang Structures, Crime Patterns,
and Police Responses**

93-IJ-CX-0044

University of Southern California,
Social Science Research Institute
Malcolm Klein
\$99,975

Homicide Crime Classification Project

93-IJ-CX-A010

Federal Bureau of Investigation
John E. Douglas
\$83,775

**Identifying Serious and Violent Criminal
Careers: Early Warning, Rapid Intervention,
Optimal Control**

90-IJ-CX-0065

Neil Alan Weiner
\$94,786 (Supplement)

**Impacts of Arrest on the Social Control
of Violence Among Intimates**

93-IJ-CX-0021

Rutgers University
Jeffrey Fagan
\$24,870

Police Psychology and Excessive Force

92-IJ-CX-0002

Ellen M. Scrivner
\$52,544 (Supplement)

**Police Pursuit Driving and the Use of Excessive
Force**

93-IJ-CX-0061

University of South Carolina
Geoffrey Alpert
\$199,992

**Prevalence and Consequences of Child
Victimization: Longitudinal Study**

93-IJ-CX-0023

Medical University of South Carolina
Benjamin Saunders
\$450,000

**Private Ownership of Firearms in the United
States: A National Study**

93-IJ-CX-0017

Police Foundation
Anthony Pate
\$187,755

**Program on Human Development and
Criminal Behavior**

93-IJ-CX-K005

Harvard University
Felton J. Earls
\$1,970,555

Project To Develop an Anti-Stalking Model Code

93-IJ-CX-K001

National Criminal Justice Association
Gwen A. Holden
\$329,265

The Prosecution of Domestic Violence Offenses

93-IJ-CX-0039

American Prosecutors Research Institute
Donald J. Rebovich
\$197,530

Public Acceptance of Less-Than-Lethal Technologies

93-IJ-CX-K012

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
Tom McEwen
\$150,000

**The Role of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Domestic
Violence and Its Treatment: An Integrated Approach
in Dade County's Domestic Violence Court**

93-IJ-CX-0028

Crime and Justice Research Institute
John Goldkamp
\$239,437

**Study of Prosecution of Domestic Violence in Rural
Counties**

93-IJ-CX-0003

Ann Taylor
\$128,876

**Violence and Threats of Violence Against
Women in America**

93-IJ-CX-0012

Center for Policy Research
Patricia Tjaden
\$222,787

Drug-Related Crimes

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Data Center

93-IJ-CX-C002

Aspen Systems Corporation

David Chapman

\$570,537

Drug Use Forecasting—Denver

93-IJ-CX-A019

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice

Kim English

\$51,892

Drug Use Forecasting (Juvenile)—Denver

91-IJ-CX-A025

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice

Mary Mande

\$21,792 (Supplement)

Drug Use Forecasting—Los Angeles

93-IJ-CX-A024

Public Health Foundation of Los Angeles County, Inc.

M. Douglas Anglin

\$91,030

Drug Use Forecasting—New York

93-DD-CX-A013

New York City Office of Drug Abuse Policy

Bruce Johnson

\$78,210

Drug Use Forecasting—Omaha

93-IJ-CX-A023

City of Omaha

Vincent Webb

\$35,178

Drug Use Forecasting—San Antonio

93-IJ-CX-A022

San Antonio Metro Health District

Edward Baca

\$70,044

Drug Use Forecasting—San Diego

89-MU-CX-A025

San Diego Association of Governments

Susan Pennell

\$54,048 (Supplement)

Drug Use Forecasting—St. Louis

89-IJ-CX-A027

St. Louis, Missouri, Board of Police

Scott Decker

\$73,804 (Supplement)

Effects of Different Criminal Justice System Strategies Aimed at Increasing Rates of Completion of Mandated Drug Treatment Programs

93-IJ-CX-0025

Vera Institute of Justice

Douglas Young

\$194,900

Evaluation of the Effectiveness of an Acceptance Sampling Approach to Drug Testing

93-IJ-CX-A029

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Candice Kane

\$8,600

An Evaluation of the New York City Department of Probation's Drug Treatment Initiative

93-IJ-CX-0056

National Development and Research Institute (Albany)

Gregory Falkin

\$137,070

Evaluation of Two Models for Treating Sentenced Federal Drug Offenders in the Community

93-IJ-CX-0041

National Council on Crime and Delinquency

James Austin

\$140,309

Hair Assays and Urinalysis for Drug Use Among Juvenile Offenders: A Comparison of Two Cities Based Upon the DUF Program

93-IJ-CX-0055

Cleveland State University

Thomas E. Feucht

\$199,965

Laboratory Analysis of Approximately 42,000 Urine Specimens

91-IJ-CX-C004

PharmChem Laboratories, Inc.

Keith W. Patten

\$349,258 (Supplement)

Multiple Indicators of Drug Abuse in American Cities: Relationships Between DUF (Drug Use Forecasting), DAWN (Drug Abuse Warning Network), and Arrest Data

93-IJ-CX-0014

St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department

Scott Decker

\$24,524

Parental Drug Testing To Facilitate Judicial and Social Service System Collaboration in Child Abuse and Neglect Cases

93-IJ-CX-0042

The Urban Institute

Lisa Newmark

\$89,996

Relationship Between Price and Demand for Cocaine and Heroin: An Investigation Using DUF Data

93-IJ-CX-0018

Carnegie Mellon University

Thomas Eagan

\$25,000

Sentencing Practices for Drug Offenders: A National Assessment

91-IJ-CX-0023

Lazar Institute

Raymond H. Milkman

\$136,636 (Supplement)

Consequences of Crimes for Individuals, Households, Organizations, and Communities

Adjusting the National Crime Victimization Survey's Estimate of Rape and Domestic Violence

93-IJ-CX-0050

University of South Carolina

Ann Coker

\$25,000

Crime, Consciousness, and Collective Action—Study of Anti-Crime Activism in Boston

93-IJ-CX-0005

Boston College

Susan Hoban

\$18,466

Immigrant Populations as Victims: Toward a Multicultural Criminal Justice System

93-IJ-CX-0024

Victim Service Agency

Robert Davis

\$133,454

Longitudinal Effects of Crime and Signs of Disorder on Communities

93-IJ-CX-0022

Temple University

Ralph Taylor

\$250,000

The Nature and Extent of Environmental Crime

93-IJ-CX-K002

American Prosecutors Research Institute

Donald J. Rebovich

\$212,982

Research and Development for Sheriffs: Triad Concept To Reduce Criminal Victimization of the Elderly

92-IJ-CX-K001

National Sheriffs' Association

Elizabeth Cantrell

\$191,383 (Supplement)

Soviet Emigre Organized Criminal Networks in the United States

93-IJ-CX-0019

Rutgers University

James Finckenaer

\$222,245

Statutory and Constitutional Protection of Victims' Rights

93-IJ-CX-K003

National Victim Center

David Beatty

\$209,677

Community-Based Crime Prevention

Building a Culture and Climate of Safety in Public Schools: School-Based Management and Violence Reduction in Philadelphia

93-IJ-CX-0038

Temple University

Jack Green

\$205,814

**Community Response to Crime:
A Multiple-Case Research Study**

93-IJ-CX-K016

Columbia University

Howard Polsky

\$196,439

**Crime Prevention and Community
Justice in Public Housing**

District Attorney, Kings County, New York

93-IJ-CX-0057

Jay Cohen

\$150,000

**Discipline, Control, and School Crime:
Identifying Effective Intervention Strategies**

93-IJ-CX-0034

Bowling Green State University

Steven Lab

\$196,316

**Demonstration Project: First Girl Scout Troop for
Daughters of Incarcerated Female Offenders**

93-IJ-CX-K006

Girl Scouts of Central Maryland

Lisa Lungaro Cid

\$15,000

**An Evaluation of the Chicago Housing Authority's
Anti-Drug Initiative**

93-IJ-CX-0037

University of Illinois at Chicago

Susan Popkin

\$174,883

**Expanding, Implementing, and Sharing the School
Management and Resource Teams (SMART) Program**

93-IJ-CX-0059

Norfolk City Public Schools

Ann Madison

\$150,000

**Expansion of School Management and Resource
Teams (SMART) Program**

93-IJ-CX-0043

Anaheim Union (California) High School District

Jack Fischer

\$150,000

**Improving School Safety by Empowering Students
in the Educational Process**

93-IJ-CX-0026

University of Nebraska

Dennis Jay Kenney

\$120,841

**Mayors' Caucus on Crime and Neighborhood
Revitalization**

Mayors' Coordinating Council on Criminal Justice

93-IJ-CX-0047

L. Tracy Brown

\$57,270

**Reducing Disorder, Fear, and Crime in Public
Housing: An Evaluation of a Drug Crime Elimina-
tion Program in Spokane, Washington**

93-IJ-CX-0054

Washington State University

Edmund McGarrell

\$206,251

Reducing School Violence in Detroit

93-IJ-CX-0046

Michigan State University

Sue Morgan

\$214,970

**Security by Design: Revitalizing Urban
Neighborhoods**

93-IJ-CX-K008

U.S. Conference of Mayors, Research
and Education Foundation

Kay Scrimger

\$307,249

**Understanding Crime Victimization on College
Campuses: Implications for Crime Prevention**

93-IJ-CX-0049

University of Cincinnati

Bonnie Fisher

\$201,952

Effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System

Policing

Assisting Cities Organizing for Community Policing

91-IJ-CX-0004

U.S. Conference of Mayors, Research and Education Foundation

Laura D. Waxman

\$140,598 (Supplement)

Carjacking: Prevention and Control

93-IJ-CX-K018

University of Maryland, College Park

Charles Wellford

\$150,263

Civil Remedies for Criminal Problems: A Study of Community-Based Crime and Drug Abatement Strategies

93-IJ-CX-K010

Institute for Social Analysis

Janice Roehl

\$169,398

Community-Oriented Policing for Hispanic Communities

93-IJ-CX-K025

Hispanic American Police Command Officers Association

Diego L. Mella

\$58,912

Community Policing in Lansing, Michigan

93-IJ-CX-K011

Michigan State University

David Carter

\$74,951

Controlling Violent Places in Jersey City: A Problem-Oriented Policing Approach

93-IJ-CX-K015

Jersey City Police Department

Frank Gajewski

\$150,812

Developing a Strategic Plan for Security at the Olympic Games

92-IJ-CX-A033

Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council

Sidney Miles

\$300,000 (Supplement)

Evaluation of Tempe Police Department's Use of Self-Directed Work Teams in Patrol To Implement Community Policing

93-IJ-CX-0058

Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.

Edward Connors

\$159,880

Experiments in Special Deterrence: A Meta-Analysis

93-IJ-CX-0011

Rutgers University

David Weisburd

\$17,007

The Impact of Community Policing at the Street Level

91-IJ-CX-0030

Pennsylvania State University, Institute for Policy Research

Stephen D. Mastrofski

\$96,899 (Supplement)

Legal and Policy Analysis of Use of Less-Than-Lethal Weapons in Civilian Law Enforcement

93-IJ-CX-0009

Twenty-First Century Technologies

Robert Greenberg

\$151,702

Organizational Problems in Policing

93-IJ-CX-0006

Albert J. Reiss, Jr.

\$152,540

Police-Community Initiative for Effective Law Enforcement

93-IJ-CX-K023

North Carolina Central University

Harvey L. McMurray

\$159,297

Problem-Oriented Policing in a State Police Agency: A Demonstration and Evaluation

93-IJ-CX-K013

Research Foundation of SUNY, Albany

Hans Toch

\$199,956

**The Role of Community Organizations in
Community Policing**

93-IJ-CX-K014
Northwestern University
Wesley A. Skogan
\$99,093

Courts

**Children's Out-of-Court Statements: Effects of
Hearsay on Jurors' Decisions**

93-IJ-CX-0013
University of California, Davis
Gail Goodman
\$253,914

Court-Adjudicated and Court-Ordered Health Care

93-IJ-CX-A017
State Justice Institute/George Washington University
Franklin Zweig
\$25,000

**Dispensing Justice Locally: Implementation and
Effects of the Midtown Community Court**

93-IJ-CX-0032
Fund for the City of New York
Michele Sviridoff
\$212,914

**Implementation of a Diversionary Program by the
Orleans Parish District Attorney**

93-IJ-CX-K004
Orleans Parish District Attorney
Rosemary Mumm
\$278,666

**Specialized Courtrooms: Does Speeding Up the
Process Jeopardize the Quality of Justice?**

93-IJ-CX-0060
American Bar Association
Barbara Smith
\$139,294

Use of Juvenile Records in Adult Court

93-IJ-CX-0020
Institute for Law and Justice, Inc.
J. Thomas McEwen
\$149,740

Corrections

**Alternative Outcome Measures for Evaluation of
Intermediate Sanctions**

93-IJ-CX-0004
Council of State Governments
Tim Matthews
\$144,875

**Day Reporting Centers as an Intermediate
Sanction**

93-IJ-CX-4048
Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation
Amy Creddock
\$167,673

**Intermediate Sanctions: Developing an Effective
Intermediate Sanctions Model**

93-IJ-CX-0001
Helen G. Corrothers
\$208,725

**Management of Special Populations: Mentally
Disabled Offenders**

92-IJ-CX-K020
Policy Research Associates, Inc.
Henry J. Steadman
\$120,000 (Supplement)

Managing Elderly Offenders

93-IJ-CX-0015
Northeastern University
Edith Flynn
\$125,236

New Initiatives in Correctional Technology

93-IJ-CX-K024
American Correctional Association
Gwen S. Ingley
\$177,385

**Post-Occupancy Facility Evaluation of
Correctional Facilities**

93-IJ-CX-0053
Carole Knapel
\$109,000

**Probationer Compliance With Conditions of
Supervision**

93-IJ-CX-0045
University of Maryland, College Park
Doris MacKenzie
\$203,161

Trends and Issues in Community Corrections
93-IJ-CX-0029
Crime and Justice Research Institute
Kay Harris
\$64,994

Science and Technology

Assessing the Requirements for a Technology Resource Center
93-IJ-CX-0027
Twenty-First Century Technologies
David Crane
\$135,734

Assessment of Industry Role in Technology Transfer
93-IJ-CX-0052
McMunn Associates, Inc.
David J. McMunn
\$128,228

Development of Capillary Electrophoresis for Application in Forensic DNA Testing Procedures
93-IJ-CX-0030
University of Virginia
Ralph Allen
\$71,169

DNA Forensic Science: An Update
93-IJ-CX-0008
National Academy of Sciences
Eric Fisher
\$149,869

An Extended Computer Sourcebook of Forensic Science Information
93-IJ-CX-0007
University of California, Berkeley
John Thornton
\$118,970

Law Enforcement Standards Laboratory and Support Services
73-NI-99-A021
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Dan Frank
\$625,000 (Supplement)

Less-Than-Lethal Weapons Program— Technical Support
92-IJ-CX-A016
U.S. Department of Energy, Office of Intelligence
Raymond L. Downs
\$187,691 (Supplement)

Less-Than-Lethal Weapons Technology and Policy Assessment
93-IJ-CX-K007
Burkhalter Associates, Inc.
E.A. Burkhalter, Jr.
\$190,566

Massively Parallel DNA Typing by Capillary Array Electrophoresis
93-IJ-CX-0010
University of California, Berkeley
George Sensabaugh
\$193,662

Nonlethal Weapon System Research and Development Project
93-IJ-CX-K020
Delta Defense, Inc.
Roy Kelly
\$199,629

Physiological Responses Applicable to Less-Than-Lethal Weapons
93-IJ-CX-A012
Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Clay Easterly
\$150,000

The PLM/Microprobe: An Electron Microprobe for Use on a Light Microscope Stage Designed for Trace Evidence Analysis
93-IJ-CX-0016
McCrone Research Institute
David Stoney
\$153,013

Vehicle Safe Stopping and Airbags: Idaho National Engineering Laboratory
93-IJ-CX-A011
Idaho National Engineering Laboratory
David A. Seely
\$300,000

**Washington State Patrol Crime Lab Division—
Trace Evidence Identification Project**
93-IJ-CX-A031
Washington State Patrol
David M. Northrop
\$213,451

Building Evaluation Capacity

California State Evaluation Capacity Building
93-IJ-CX-K021
California State Board of Corrections
Thomas McConnel
\$50,000

Colorado State Evaluation Capacity Building
93-IJ-CX-K017
Colorado Division of Criminal Justice
Kim English
\$49,526

Iowa State Evaluation Capacity Building
93-IJ-CX-K019
Iowa Department of Human Rights
Richard G. Moore
\$50,000

Massachusetts State Evaluation Capacity Building
94-IJ-CX-0001
Massachusetts Committee on Criminal Justice
William M. Holmes
\$46,979

Virginia State Evaluation Capacity Building
93-IJ-CX-K022
Virginia Department of Criminal Justice
Richard Kern
\$49,015

Fostering New Approaches

1993 Seminar on the Administration of Justice
93-IJ-CX-0002
Brookings Institution
Warren I. Cikins
\$25,000

Annual Review of Justice Research
92-IJ-CX-K044
Castine Research Corporation
Michael Tonry
\$157,205 (Supplement)

**Data Resources Program of the
National Institute of Justice**
92-IJ-CX-C004
University of Michigan
Victoria Schneider
\$253,534 (Supplement)

**Dissemination of Criminal Justice Research to
Local Prosecutors (*Prosecutors Perspective*)**
90-IJ-CX-0027
American Prosecutors Research Institute
Donald J. Rebovich
\$146,870 (Supplement)

**National Criminal Justice Reference Service
(NCJRS)**
90-MU-CX-C005
Aspen Systems Corporation
Richard S. Rosenthal
\$3,472,081 (Supplement)

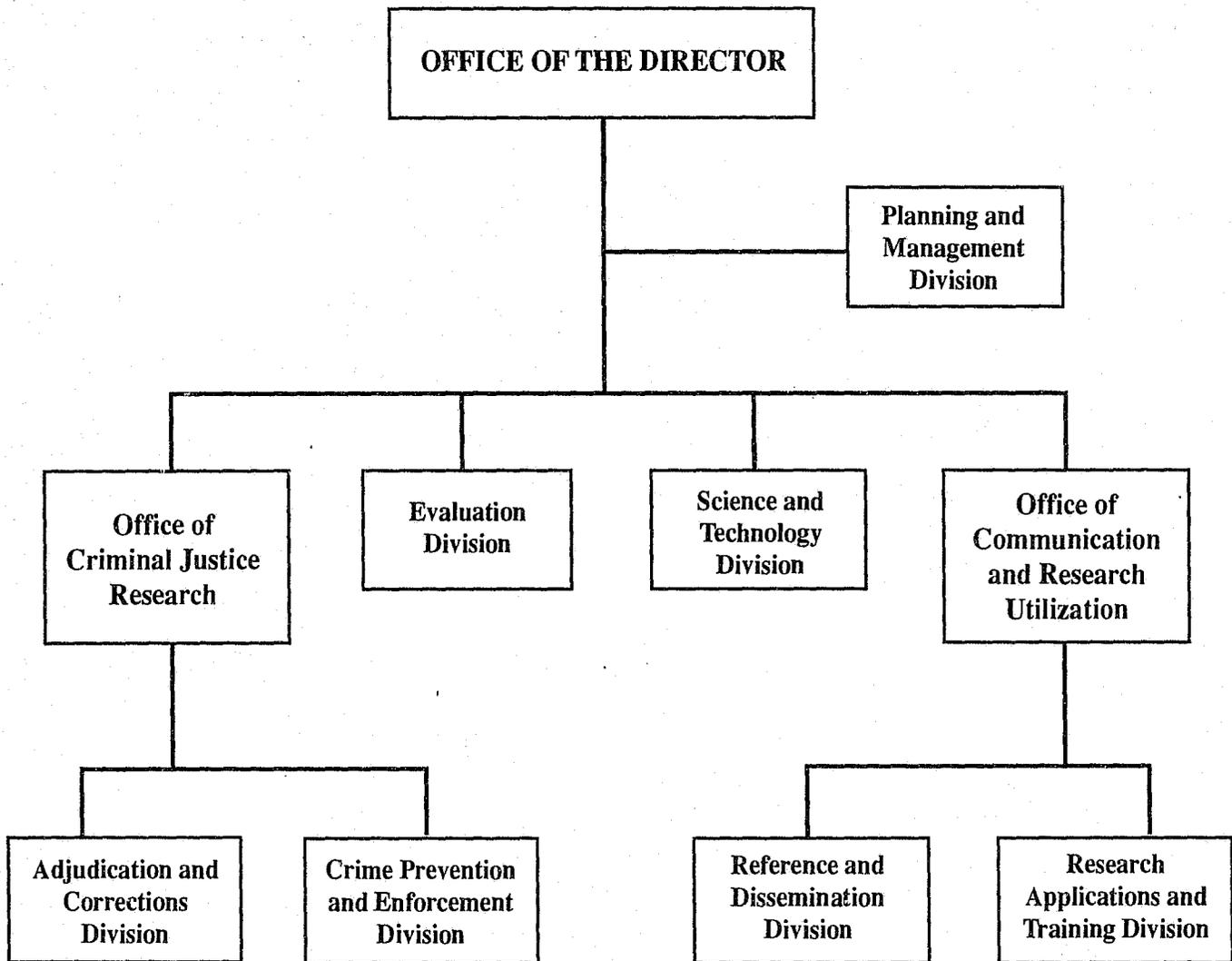
**Technology Assessment Program
Information Center**
90-IJ-CX-K009
Aspen Systems Corporation
Richard Rosenthal
\$637,888 (Supplement)

Section IV

NIJ Organization and Staff

National Institute of Justice

Organization Chart



National Institute of Justice

Staff

Carol Petrie
Acting Director

Office of the Director

Diane Lowe
Chriss Wetherington
Christy Visher

Planning and Management Division

Denise Gadson
Phyllis Poole
Carrie L. Smith
Shellie Solomon

Office of Criminal Justice Research

Craig Uchida, Acting Director
Louise Lofton

Adjudication and Corrections Division

Edwin Zedlewski, Acting Director
Bernard Auchter
Voncile Gowdy
Pamela Lattimore

Crime Prevention and Enforcement Division

Fred Heinzelmann, Director
Lois Mock
George Shollenberger
Richard Titus

Evaluation Division

Winifred Reed, Acting Director
Laurie Bright
David Hayeslip
Rosemary Murphy

Science and Technology Division

David Boyd, Director
Audrey Blankenship
Ray Downs (Visiting Scientist)
Richard Laymon
Richard Rau

Office of Communication and Research Utilization

Paul Cascarano, Director
Tamara Ross

Reference and Dissemination Division

Paul Estaver, Director
Mary Graham
Eugene Hebert
G. Martin Lively
Daniel Tompkins

Research Applications and Training Division

Virginia Baldau, Director
Cheryl Crawford
Marilyn Moses
Carolyn Peake
Carol Putnam
John Spevacek
John Thomas

Section V

Application Forms

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

	2. DATE SUBMITTED	Applicant Identifier
1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: Application <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction	3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE	State Application Identifier
	4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY	Federal Identifier
Preapplication <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction		

5. APPLICANT INFORMATION

Legal Name:	Organizational Unit:
Address (give city, county, state, and zip code):	Name and telephone number of the person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code)

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>													7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (enter appropriate letter in box) <input type="checkbox"/>

8. TYPE OF APPLICATION: <input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es): <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> A. Increase Award B. Decrease Award C. Increase Duration D. Decrease Duration Other (specify): _____	7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (enter appropriate letter in box) <input type="checkbox"/> A. State H. Independent School Dist. B. County I. State Controlled Institution of Higher Learning C. Municipal J. Private University D. Township K. Indian Tribe E. Interstate L. Individual F. Intermunicipal M. Profit Organization G. Special District N. Other (Specify): _____
	9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY:

10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> TITLE: _____									11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT:

12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (cities, counties, states, etc.):	
---	--

13. PROPOSED PROJECT:	14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:	
Start Date	Ending Date	a. Applicant b. Project

15. ESTIMATED FUNDING: <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:15%;">a. Federal</td> <td style="width:15%;">\$</td> <td style="width:15%;">.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Applicant</td> <td>\$</td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. State</td> <td>\$</td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Local</td> <td>\$</td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Other</td> <td>\$</td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Program Income</td> <td>\$</td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. TOTAL</td> <td>\$</td> <td>.00</td> </tr> </table>	a. Federal	\$.00	b. Applicant	\$.00	c. State	\$.00	d. Local	\$.00	e. Other	\$.00	f. Program Income	\$.00	g. TOTAL	\$.00	16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS? a. YES. THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON: DATE _____ b. NO. <input type="checkbox"/> PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372 <input type="checkbox"/> OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW
a. Federal	\$.00																				
b. Applicant	\$.00																				
c. State	\$.00																				
d. Local	\$.00																				
e. Other	\$.00																				
f. Program Income	\$.00																				
g. TOTAL	\$.00																				
	17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes If "Yes," attach an explanation. <input type="checkbox"/> No																					

18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT, THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED

a. Last Name of Authorized Representative	b. Title	c. Telephone number
d. Signature of Authorized Representative		e. Date Signed

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SF 424

This is a standard form used by applicants as a required facesheet for preapplications and applications submitted for Federal assistance. It will be used by Federal agencies to obtain applicant certification that States which have established a review and comment procedure in response to Executive Order 12372 and have selected the program to be included in their process, have been given an opportunity to review the applicant's submission.

- | Item: | Entry: | Item: | Entry: |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| 1. | Self-explanatory. | 12. | List only the largest political entities affected (e.g., State, counties, cities). |
| 2. | Date application submitted to Federal agency (or State if applicable) & applicant's control number (if applicable). | 13. | Self-explanatory. |
| 3. | State use only (if applicable). | 14. | List the applicant's Congressional District and any District(s) affected by the program or project. |
| 4. | If this application is to continue or revise an existing award, enter present Federal identifier number. If for a new project, leave blank. | 15. | Amount requested or to be contributed during the first funding/budget period by each contributor. Value of in-kind contributions should be included on appropriate lines as applicable. If the action will result in a dollar change to an existing award, indicate <u>only</u> the amount of the change. For decreases, enclose the amounts in parentheses. If both basic and supplemental amounts are included, show breakdown on an attached sheet. For multiple program funding, use totals and show breakdown using same categories as item 15. |
| 5. | Legal name of applicant, name of primary organizational unit which will undertake the assistance activity, complete address of the applicant, and name and telephone number of the person to contact on matters related to this application. | 16. | Applicants should contact the State Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for Federal Executive Order 12372 to determine whether the application is subject to the State intergovernmental review process. |
| 6. | Enter Employer Identification Number (EIN) as assigned by the Internal Revenue Service. | 17. | This question applies to the applicant organization, not the person who signs as the authorized representative. Categories of debt include delinquent audit disallowances, loans and taxes. |
| 7. | Enter the appropriate letter in the space provided. | 18. | To be signed by the authorized representative of the applicant. A copy of the governing body's authorization for you to sign this application as official representative must be on file in the applicant's office. (Certain Federal agencies may require that this authorization be submitted as part of the application.) |
| 8. | Check appropriate box and enter appropriate letter(s) in the space(s) provided:
— "New" means a new assistance award.
— "Continuation" means an extension for an additional funding/budget period for a project with a projected completion date.
— "Revision" means any change in the Federal Government's financial obligation or contingent liability from an existing obligation. | | |
| 9. | Name of Federal agency from which assistance is being requested with this application. | | |
| 10. | Use the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number and title of the program under which assistance is requested. | | |
| 11. | Enter a brief descriptive title of the project. If more than one program is involved, you should append an explanation on a separate sheet. If appropriate (e.g., construction or real property projects), attach a map showing project location. For preapplications, use a separate sheet to provide a summary description of this project. | | |

BUDGET INFORMATION — Non-Construction Programs

SECTION A — BUDGET SUMMARY

Grant Program Function or Activity (a)	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number (b)	Estimated Unobligated Funds		New or Revised Budget		
		Federal (c)	Non-Federal (d)	Federal (e)	Non-Federal (f)	Total (g)
1.		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2.						
3.						
4.						
5. TOTALS		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION B — BUDGET CATEGORIES

6 Object Class Categories	GRANT PROGRAM, FUNCTION OR ACTIVITY				Total (5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
a. Personnel	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
b. Fringe Benefits					
c. Travel					
d. Equipment					
e. Supplies					
f. Contractual					
g. Construction					
h. Other					
i. Total Direct Charges (sum of 6a - 6h)					
j. Indirect Charges					
k. TOTALS (sum of 6i and 6j)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
7. Program Income	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION C - NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES

(a) Grant Program	(b) Applicant	(c) State	(d) Other Sources	(e) TOTALS
8.	\$	\$	\$	\$
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. TOTALS (sum of lines 8 and 11)	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION D - FORECASTED CASH NEEDS

13. Federal	Total for 1st Year	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
14. NonFederal					
15. TOTAL (sum of lines 13 and 14)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION E - BUDGET ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL FUNDS NEEDED FOR BALANCE OF THE PROJECT

(a) Grant Program	FUTURE FUNDING PERIODS (Years)			
	(b) First	(c) Second	(d) Third	(e) Fourth
16.	\$	\$	\$	\$
17.				
18.				
19.				
20. TOTALS (sum of lines 16-19)	\$	\$	\$	\$

SECTION F - OTHER BUDGET INFORMATION
(Attach additional Sheets if Necessary)

21. Direct Charges:	22. Indirect Charges:
23. Remarks	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SF-424A

General Instructions

This form is designed so that application can be made for funds from one or more grant programs. In preparing the budget, adhere to any existing Federal grantor agency guidelines which prescribe how and whether budgeted amounts should be separately shown for different functions or activities within the program. For some programs, grantor agencies may require budgets to be separately shown by function or activity. For other programs, grantor agencies may require a breakdown by function or activity. Sections A, B, C, and D should include budget estimates for the whole project except when applying for assistance which requires Federal authorization in annual or other funding period increments. In the latter case, Sections A, B, C, and D should provide the budget for the first budget period (usually a year) and Section E should present the need for Federal assistance in the subsequent budget periods. All applications should contain a breakdown by the object class categories shown in Lines a-k of Section B.

Section A. Budget Summary Lines 1-4, Columns (a) and (b)

For applications pertaining to a *single* Federal grant program (Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog number) and *not requiring* a functional or activity breakdown, enter on Line 1 under Column (a) the catalog program title and the catalog number in Column (b).

For applications pertaining to a *single* program *requiring* budget amounts by multiple functions or activities, enter the name of each activity or function on each line in Column (a), and enter the catalog number in Column (b). For applications pertaining to multiple programs where none of the programs require a breakdown by function or activity, enter the catalog program title on each line in Column (a) and the respective catalog number on each line in Column (b).

For applications pertaining to *multiple* programs where one or more programs *require* a breakdown by function or activity, prepare a separate sheet for each program requiring the breakdown. Additional sheets should be used when one form does not provide adequate space for all breakdown of data required. However, when more than one sheet is used, the first page should provide the summary totals by programs.

Lines 1-4, Columns (c) through (g.)

For *new* applications, leave Columns (c) and (d) blank. For each line entry in Columns (a) and (b), enter in Columns (e), (f), and (g) the appropriate amounts of funds needed to support the project for the first funding period (usually a year).

Lines 1-4, Columns (c) through (g.) (continued)

For *continuing grant program applications*, submit these forms before the end of each funding period as required by the grantor agency. Enter in Columns (c) and (d) the estimated amounts of funds which will remain unobligated at the end of the grant funding period only if the Federal grantor agency instructions provide for this. Otherwise, leave these columns blank. Enter in columns (e) and (f) the amounts of funds needed for the upcoming period. The amount(s) in Column (g) should be the sum of amounts in Columns (e) and (f).

For *supplemental grants and changes* to existing grants, do not use Columns (c) and (d). Enter in Column (e) the amount of the increase or decrease of Federal funds and enter in Column (f) the amount of the increase or decrease of non-Federal funds. In Column (g) enter the new total budgeted amount (Federal and non-Federal) which includes the total previous authorized budgeted amounts plus or minus, as appropriate, the amounts shown in Columns (e) and (f). The amount(s) in Column (g) should not equal the sum of amounts in Columns (e) and (f).

Line 5 — Show the totals for all columns used.

Section B Budget Categories

In the column headings (1) through (4), enter the titles of the same programs, functions, and activities shown on Lines 1-4, Column (a), Section A. When additional sheets are prepared for Section A, provide similar column headings on each sheet. For each program, function or activity, fill in the total requirements for funds (both Federal and non-Federal) by object class categories.

Lines 6a-i — Show the totals of Lines 6a to 6h in each column.

Line 6j — Show the amount of indirect cost.

Line 6k — Enter the total of amounts on Lines 6i and 6j. For all applications for new grants and continuation grants the total amount in column (5), Line 6k, should be the same as the total amount shown in Section A, Column (g), Line 5. For supplemental grants and changes to grants, the total amount of the increase or decrease as shown in Columns (1)-(4), Line 6k should be the same as the sum of the amounts in Section A, Columns (e) and (f) on Line 5.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SF-424A (continued)

Line 7 - Enter the estimated amount of income, if any, expected to be generated from this project. Do not add or subtract this amount from the total project amount. Show under the program narrative statement the nature and source of income. The estimated amount of program income may be considered by the federal grantor agency in determining the total amount of the grant.

Section C. Non-Federal-Resources

Lines 8-11 - Enter amounts of non-Federal resources that will be used on the grant. If in-kind contributions are included, provide a brief explanation on a separate sheet.

Column (a) - Enter the program titles identical to Column (a), Section A. A breakdown by function or activity is not necessary.

Column (b) - Enter the contribution to be made by the applicant.

Column (c) - Enter the amount of the State's cash and in-kind contribution if the applicant is not a State or State agency. Applicants which are a State or State agencies should leave this column blank.

Column (d) - Enter the amount of cash and in-kind contributions to be made from all other sources.

Column (e) - Enter totals of Columns (b), (c), and (d).

Line 12 - Enter the total for each of Columns (b)-(e). The amount in Column (e) should be equal to the amount on Line 5, Column (f), Section A.

Section D. Forecasted Cash Needs

Line 13 - Enter the amount of cash needed by quarter from the grantor agency during the first year.

Line 14 - Enter the amount of cash from all other sources needed by quarter during the first year.

Line 15 - Enter the totals of amounts on Lines 13 and 14.

Section E. Budget Estimates of Federal Funds Needed for Balance of the Project

Lines 16 - 19 - Enter in Column (a) the same grant program titles shown in Column (a), Section A. A breakdown by function or activity is not necessary. For new applications and continuation grant applications, enter in the proper columns amounts of Federal funds which will be needed to complete the program or project over the succeeding funding periods (usually in years). This section need not be completed for revisions (amendments, changes, or supplements) to funds for the current year of existing grants.

If more than four lines are needed to list the program titles, submit additional schedules as necessary.

Line 20 - Enter the total for each of the Columns (b)-(e). When additional schedules are prepared for this Section, annotate accordingly and show the overall totals on this line.

Section F. Other Budget Information

Line 21 - Use this space to explain amounts for individual direct object-class cost categories that may appear to be out of the ordinary or to explain the details as required by the Federal grantor agency.

Line 22 - Enter the type of indirect rate (provisional, predetermined, final or fixed) that will be in effect during the funding period, the estimated amount of the base to which the rate is applied, and the total indirect expense.

Line 23 - Provide any other explanations or comments deemed necessary.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Applicants must provide on a separate sheet a budget narrative which will detail by budget category, the Federal and non-Federal (in-kind and cash) share. The grantee cash contribution should be identified as to its source, i.e., funds appropriated by a State or local government or donation from a private source. The narrative should relate the items budgeted to project activities and should provide a justification and explanation for the budgeted items including the criteria and data used to arrive at the estimates for each budget category.

ASSURANCES

The Applicant hereby assures and certifies compliance with all Federal statutes, regulations, policies, guidelines and requirements, including OMB Circulars No. A-21, A-110, A-122, A-128, A-87; E.O. 12372 and Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements - 28 CFR, Part 66, Common Rule, that govern the application, acceptance and use of Federal funds for this federally-assisted project. Also the Applicant assures and certifies that:

1. It possesses legal authority to apply for the grant; that a resolution, motion or similar action has been duly adopted or passed as an official act of the applicant's governing body, authorizing the filing of the application, including all understandings and assurances contained therein, and directing and authorizing the person identified as the official representative of the applicant to act in connection with the application and to provide such additional information may be required.
2. It will comply with requirements of the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Act of 1970 P.L. 91-646) which provides for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs.
3. It will comply with provisions of Federal law which limit certain political activities of employees of a State or local unit of government whose principal employment is in connection with an activity financed in whole or in part by Federal grants. (5 USC 1501, et seq.)
4. It will comply with the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act if applicable.
5. It will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that is or gives the appearance of being motivated by a desire for private gain for themselves or others, particularly those with whom they have family, business, or other ties.
6. It will give the sponsoring agency or the Comptroller General, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the grant.
7. It will comply with all requirements imposed by the Federal sponsoring agency concerning special requirements of law, program requirements, and other administrative requirements.
8. It will insure that the facilities under its ownership, lease or supervision which shall be utilized in the accomplishment of the project are not listed on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) list of Violating Facilities and that it will notify the Federal grantor agency of the receipt of any communication from the Director of the EPA Office of Federal Activities indicating that a facility to be used in the project is under consideration for listing by the EPA.
9. It will comply with the flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973, Public Law 93-234, 87 Stat. 975, approved December 31, 1976. Section 102(a) requires, on and after March 2, 1975, the purchase of flood insurance in communities where such insurance is available as a condition for the receipt of any Federal financial assistance for construction or acquisition purposes for use in any area that has been identified by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as an area having special flood hazards. The phrase "Federal financial assistance" includes any form of loan, grant, guaranty, insurance payment, rebate, subsidy, disaster assistance loan or grant, or any other form of direct or indirect Federal assistance.
10. It will assist the Federal grantor agency in its compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (16 USC 470), Executive Order 11593, and the Archeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 569a-1 et seq.) by (a) consulting with the State Historic Preservation Officer on the conduct of investigations, as necessary, to identify properties listed in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places that are subject to adverse effects (see 36 CFR Part 800.8) by the activity, and notifying the Federal grantor agency of the existence of any such properties, and by (b) complying with all requirements established by the Federal grantor agency to avoid or mitigate adverse effects upon such properties.
11. It will comply, and assure the compliance of all its subgrantees and contractors, with the applicable provisions of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, or the Victims of Crime Act, as appropriate; the provisions of the current edition of the Office of Justice Programs Financial and Administrative Guide for Grants, M7100.1; and all other applicable Federal laws, orders, circulars, or regulations.
12. It will comply with the provisions of 28 CFR applicable to grants and cooperative agreements including Part 18, Administrative Review Procedure; Part 20, Criminal Justice Information Systems; Part 22, Confidentiality of Identifiable Research and Statistical Information; Part 23, Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies; Part 30, Intergovernmental Review of Department of Justice Programs and Activities; Part 42, Nondiscrimination/Equal Employment Opportunity Policies and Procedures; Part 61, Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act; Part 63, Floodplain Management and Wetland Protection Procedures; and Federal laws or regulations applicable to Federal Assistance Programs.
13. It will comply, and all its contractors will comply, with the non-discrimination requirements of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, 42 USC 3789(d), or Victims of Crime Act (as appropriate); Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; Subtitle A, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) (1990); Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; Department of Justice Non-Discrimination Regulations, 28 CFR Part 42, Subparts C, D, E, and G; and Department of Justice regulations on disability discrimination, 28 CFR Part 35 and Part 39.
14. In the event a Federal or State court or Federal or State administrative agency makes a finding of discrimination after a due process hearing on the grounds of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, or disability against a recipient of funds, the recipient will forward a copy of the finding to the Office for Civil Rights, Office of Justice Programs.
15. It will provide an Equal Employment Opportunity Program if required to maintain one, where the application is for \$500,000 or more.
16. It will comply with the provisions of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (P.L. 97-348) dated October 19, 1982 (16 USC 3501 et seq.) which prohibits the expenditure of most new Federal funds within the units of the Coastal Barrier Resources System.

INSTRUCTIONS

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

Prepare the program narrative statement in accordance with the following instructions for all new grant programs. Requests for continuation or refunding and changes on an approved project should respond to item 5b only. Requests for supplemental assistance should respond to question 5c only.

1. OBJECTIVES AND NEED FOR THIS ASSISTANCE.

Pinpoint any relevant physical, economic, social, financial, institutional, or other problems requiring a solution. Demonstrate the need for assistance and state the principal and subordinate objectives of the project. Supporting documentation or other testimonies from concerned interests other than the applicant may be used. Any relevant data based on planning studies should be included or footnoted.

2. RESULTS OR BENEFITS EXPECTED.

Identify results and benefits to be derived. For example, when applying for a grant to establish a neighborhood health center provide a description of who will occupy the facility, how the facility will be used, and how the facility will benefit the general public.

3. APPROACH.

- a. Outline a plan of action pertaining to the scope and detail of how the proposed work will be accomplished for each grant program, function or activity, provided in the budget. Cite factors which might accelerate or decelerate the work and your reason for taking this approach as opposed to others. Describe any unusual features of the project such as design or technological innovations, reductions in cost or time, or extraordinary social and community involvement.
- b. Provide for each grant program, function or activity, quantitative monthly or quarterly projections of the accomplishments to be achieved in such terms as the number of jobs created; the number of people served; and the number of patients treated. When accomplishments cannot be quantified by activity or function, list them in chronological order to

show the schedule of accomplishments and their target dates.

- c. Identify the kinds of data to be collected and maintained and discuss the criteria to be used to evaluate the results and successes of the project. Explain the methodology that will be used to determine if the needs identified and discussed are being met and if the results and benefits identified in item 2 are being achieved.
- d. List organizations, cooperators, consultants, or other key individuals who will work on the project along with a short description of the nature of their effort or contribution.

4. GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION.

Give a precise location of the project or area to be served by the proposed project. Maps or other graphic aids may be attached.

5. IF APPLICABLE, PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

- a. For research or demonstration assistance requests, present a biographical sketch of the program director with the following information; name, address, phone number, background, and other qualifying experience for the project. Also, list the name, training and background for other key personnel engaged in the project.
- b. Discuss accomplishments to date and list in chronological order a schedule of accomplishments, progress or milestones anticipated with the new funding request. If there have been significant changes in the project objectives, location approach, or time delays, explain and justify. For other requests for changes or amendments, explain the reason for the change(s). If the scope or objectives have changed or an extension of time is necessary, explain the circumstances and justify. If the total budget items have changed more than the prescribed limits contained in the Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements - 28 CFR, part 66, Common Rule (or Attachment J to OMB Circular A-110, as applicable), explain and justify the change and its effect on the project.
- c. For supplemental assistance requests, explain the reason for the request and justify the need for additional funding.

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 26 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspects of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Comptroller, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20531; and to the Public Use Reports Project, 1121-0140, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

CERTIFICATIONS REGARDING LOBBYING; DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS; AND DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE REQUIREMENTS

Applicants should refer to the regulations cited below to determine the certification to which they are required to attest. Applicants should also review the instructions for certification included in the regulations before completing this form. Signature of this form provides for compliance with certification requirements under 28 CFR Part 69, "New Restrictions on Lobbying" and 28 CFR Part 67, "Government-wide Debarment and Suspension (Nonprocurement) and Government-wide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants)." The certifications shall be treated as a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed when the Department of Justice determines to award the covered transaction, grant, or cooperative agreement.

1. LOBBYING

As required by Section 1352, Title 31 of the U.S. Code, and implemented at 28 CFR Part 69, for persons entering into a grant or cooperative agreement over \$100,000, as defined at 28 CFR Part 69, the applicant certifies that:

(a) No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the making of any Federal grant, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal grant or cooperative agreement;

(b) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal grant or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form - LLL, "Disclosure of Lobbying Activities," in accordance with its instructions;

(c) The undersigned shall require that the language of this certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subgrants, contracts under grants and cooperative agreements, and subcontracts) and that all sub-recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

2. DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, AND OTHER RESPONSIBILITY MATTERS (DIRECT RECIPIENT)

As required by Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension, and implemented at 28 CFR Part 67, for prospective participants in primary covered transactions, as defined at 28 CFR Part 67, Section 67.510—

A. The applicant certifies that it and its principals:

(a) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, sentenced to a denial of Federal benefits by a State or Federal court, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;

(b) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a

public (Federal, State, or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;

(c) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State, or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of this certification; and

(d) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application had one or more public transactions (Federal, State, or local) terminated for cause or default; and

B. Where the applicant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, he or she shall attach an explanation to this application.

3. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (GRANTEES OTHER THAN INDIVIDUALS)

As required by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, and implemented at 28 CFR Part 67, Subpart F, for grantees, as defined at 28 CFR Part 67 Sections 67.615 and 67.620—

A. The applicant certifies that it will or will continue to provide a drug-free workplace by:

(a) Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;

(b) Establishing an on-going drug-free awareness program to inform employees about—

(1) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;

(2) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;

(3) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and

(4) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;

(c) Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph (a);

(d) Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph (a) that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will—

- (1) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
- (2) Notify the employer in writing of his or her conviction for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace no later than five calendar days after such conviction;

(e) Notifying the agency, in writing, within 10 calendar days after receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction. Employers of convicted employees must provide notice, including position title, to: Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, ATTN: Control Desk, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531. Notice shall include the identification number(s) of each affected grant;

(f) Taking one of the following actions, within 30 calendar days of receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2), with respect to any employee who is so convicted—

(1) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; or

(2) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;

(g) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f).

B. The grantee may insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant:

Place of Performance (Street address, city, county, state, zip code)

Check if there are workplaces on file that are not indentified here.

Section 67, 630 of the regulations provides that a grantee that is a State may elect to make one certification in each Federal fiscal year. A copy of which should be included with each application for Department of Justice funding. States and State agencies may elect to use OJP Form 4061/7.

Check if the State has elected to complete OJP Form 4061/7.

**DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE
(GRANTEES WHO ARE INDIVIDUALS)**

As required by the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, and implemented at 28 CFR Part 67, Subpart F, for grantees, as defined at 28 CFR Part 67; Sections 67.615 and 67.620—

A. As a condition of the grant, I certify that I will not engage in the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance in conducting any activity with the grant; and

B. If convicted of a criminal drug offense resulting from a violation occurring during the conduct of any grant activity, I will report the conviction, in writing, within 10 calendar days of the conviction, to: Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, ATTN: Control Desk, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I hereby certify that the applicant will comply with the above certifications.

1. Grantee Name and Address:

2. Application Number and/or Project Name

3. Grantee IRS/Vendor Number

4. Typed Name and Title of Authorized Representative

5. Signature

6. Date

For more information on the National Institute of Justice, please contact:

National Institute of Justice
National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800-851-3420

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