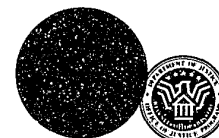


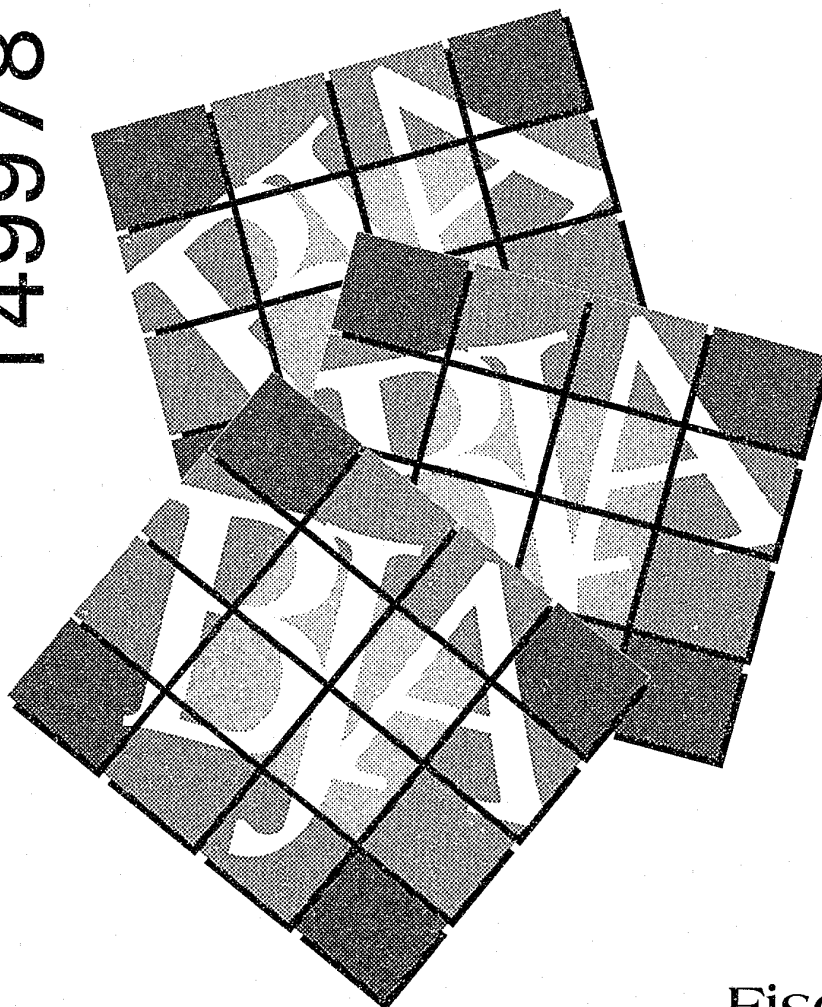
U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
*Bureau of Justice Assistance*



Bureau of Justice Assistance

# Annual Report

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Fiscal Year 1993

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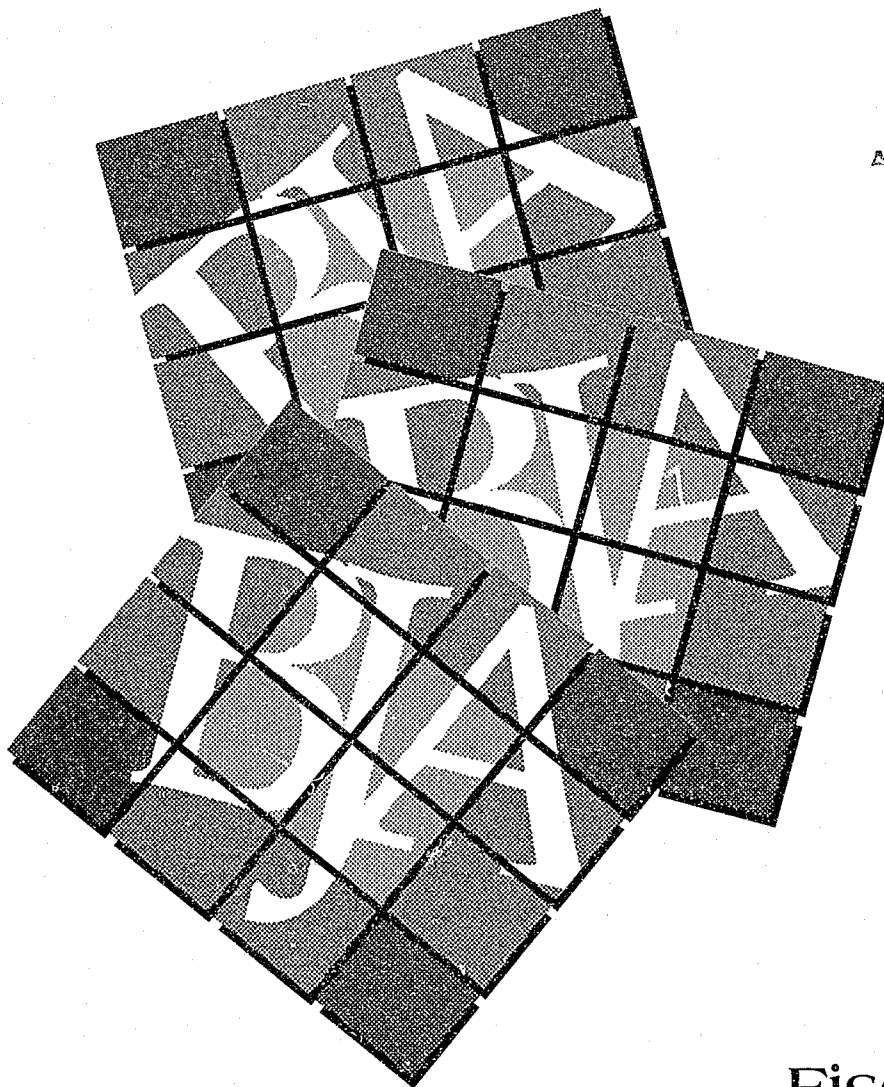
Bureau of Justice Assistance

# Annual Report

NCJRS

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

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# Introduction

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Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) program activities in fiscal year (FY) 1993 reflect the Administration's and Attorney General's emphasis on reducing violence in the streets and in the home, increasing citizen involvement in crime prevention through community policing and community mobilization, and developing comprehensive approaches to address the multiple factors that contribute to crime.

Improving the functioning and effectiveness of the criminal justice system continued to be a high priority in FY 1993. Emphasis was also placed on improving outreach and services to communities, and on enhancing cooperation and coordination within the Federal Government as well as between BJA and local communities.

## Violence Reduction

A total of 23,760 people were murdered in the United States in 1992, an increase of 23 percent over the previous 10 years. Firearms were used in approximately 7 of every 10 murders; 76 percent of these firearms were handguns. Juvenile gang killings, up 147 percent in the past 5 years, represent one of the fastest growing categories of murders.

Violence has affected every life in this country, either directly through victimization or indirectly by changing the way people live. In response to growing public concern about crime and violence, President Clinton promised Federal support to put more law enforcement officers on the streets. He also appointed the Interdepartmental Task Force on Violence to study violence issues in the context of youth development, schools, juvenile justice, families, community, sexual assault, media violence, and firearms proliferation.

During FY 1993, BJA intensified its focus on violent crime and assisted with implementation of task force recommendations by encouraging States and local jurisdictions to work in partnership with the Federal Government to identify effective violence prevention and control programs and practices. New programs were initiated in FY 1993 to address gun violence through the Firearms Licensee Compliance Program and the establishment of the Firearms Investigative Task Force. Programs to suppress and prevent urban street gang violence were also funded in FY 1993.

BJA also focused on violence against women in the home and on the street. According to the Surgeon General, the number one public health risk to adult women in the United States is violence. For women aged 15-44, violence is the leading cause of injuries. It is more common than automobile accidents, muggings, and cancer deaths combined. Three out of every four women will be victims of violent crime sometime during their lives. BJA developed new programs in FY 1993 to address violence against women, including spouse abuse, child abuse, elder abuse, sexual assault, and stalking.

# **Community Policing and Community Mobilization**

Crime and violence are only symptoms of broader problems that plague our communities. Crime cannot be stopped by law enforcement without the active participation of the community and other public and private agencies. It cannot be eradicated unless the Nation addresses the root causes that surround children with violence, crime, and despair.

BJA initiated and expanded its community policing programs to encourage communities to adopt comprehensive approaches to crime and violence and to actively engage residents and community groups in developing and implementing violence prevention strategies. The Community Policing Framework was developed to assist law enforcement agencies in making the shift from a reactive policing philosophy to a proactive, problemsolving approach in partnership with the community.

In FY 1993, BJA also began implementation of the Police Hiring Supplement Program, which served as a down payment on President Clinton's pledge to put 100,000 more law enforcement officers on America's streets. The awards, made in 1994, provided more than 2,000 new law enforcement officers in 250 communities throughout the country. These jurisdictions will implement a variety of community policing strategies to prevent crime, promote problemsolving, and enhance public safety.

BJA also expanded its efforts to mobilize community groups to take an active role in crime- and violence-reduction activities in their neighborhoods. Working closely with law enforcement and other government agencies, community groups have proven to be very effective in taking back their neighborhoods from drug dealers and criminals.

## **Comprehensive Approaches to Crime and Violence**

There is growing recognition among public officials, supported by research evidence, that solutions to the problems of crime and violence cannot be found in a single program or set of programs. Preventing youth involvement in problem behavior requires the active involvement of all segments of society by developing strong families and communities. Positive messages and support to avoid criminal behavior must be reinforced from multiple sources over an extended period of time.

In FY 1993, BJA strengthened requirements for planning and development of comprehensive approaches to the complex problems of crime and violence. Pulling America's Communities Together (Project PACT), initiated in FY 1993 with BJA support, is an interdepartmental initiative through which the Federal Government supports the development of broad-based, fully coordinated local and statewide strategies to prevent violence and secure community safety. Operation Weed and Seed and the City Action Planning Program also assist local neighborhoods and communities with broad-based planning and program development.



# **Improved Functioning and Effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System**

Improving the functioning and effectiveness of the criminal justice system at the State and local levels continued to be a high priority for BJA in FY 1993. BJA develops and tests program models that, if proven effective, are made available to other jurisdictions for replication.

BJA develops model policies, procedures, or other guidance to help address problems and issues that will affect all or many State and local criminal justice agencies. For example, BJA established the National Law Enforcement Policy Center, through the International Association of Chiefs of Police, to develop and disseminate model policies for use by State and local law enforcement agencies. In the prosecution and adjudication areas, BJA-funded projects developed the Model State Drug Control Statutes and the Court Performance Standards. Training and technical assistance were provided during FY 1993 to assist State and local agencies with implementation of the products.

## **Enhanced Coordination and Cooperation**

BJA and its grantees are involved in many cooperative efforts with other Federal agencies. The premier examples of these joint efforts are Project PACT and Operation Weed and Seed. Both of these programs are designed to address violent and drug-related crime at the local level through improved coordination among Federal agencies and between the Federal Government and the local community. The U. S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice (DOJ) and Labor serve with State and local officials as members of the PACT site steering groups to assist them in developing and implementing a comprehensive violence prevention strategy. These agencies also provide support and/or joint funding initiatives for Weed and Seed.

Many of BJA's other Discretionary Grant Programs also involve interdepartmental cooperation with the U.S. Departments of Commerce, Defense, and the Treasury; the Office of National Drug Control Policy; and other DOJ agencies. For example, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) is actively involved in BJA's firearms programs; and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the United States Attorneys participate with State and local agencies in many of BJA's enforcement and prosecution programs.

BJA has also encouraged each State to develop coordinated Formula Grant Program planning and activities and to involve DOJ and other Federal agencies where appropriate. A number of States are using formula funds to implement community revitalization programs, many of which are joint efforts with other Federal agencies. Multijurisdictional task forces, established or enhanced by many States with formula grant funds, often involve the active participation of Federal agents from the FBI, DEA, ATF, or the U.S. Customs Service. Examples of cooperative efforts between BJA or its grantees and other Federal departments are described throughout this report.

# **Enhanced Outreach and Service Delivery**

## **Training and Technical Assistance**

Training and technical assistance have proven to be effective means of building the capacity of State and local criminal justice agencies to control crime by disseminating the results of effective programs and state-of-the-art practices. Often the combination of a proven new approach, committed local leadership, and the judicious application of technical assistance or training is sufficient for a local jurisdiction to replicate a successful demonstration program without additional funds.

BJA develops training and technical assistance capabilities to address new issues as they arise and to assist practitioners with implementation of effective programs or practices. Technical assistance is provided to sites participating in demonstration programs to ensure that site personnel understand and implement the concept and have the technical resources required to succeed. Technical assistance is also available to help individual jurisdictions implement a program or practice, or address a specific issue. Assistance may be provided onsite by sending officials from one site to visit effective programs at another site; through cluster conferences where practitioners implementing similar programs meet to share ideas; or through written materials, videos, and public service announcements. More than 70,000 criminal justice practitioners have been trained through BJA-sponsored programs.

Training and technical assistance are available to assist the State offices which administer the Formula Grant Program and their subgrantees with strategic planning as well as program development and implementation.

A Technical Assistance Group has been established within BJA using agents from DEA, ATF, the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to help BJA improve the effectiveness of State and local law enforcement efforts. This team is available to assist State and local agencies with issues related to coordination or cooperation with Federal agencies, to facilitate and provide training on drug enforcement, and to assist with program development and implementation matters.

## **Customer Service**

With the implementation of the Police Hiring Supplement Program, BJA made an extra effort to "cut red tape" and "put customers first," as recommended by the National Performance Review of the Federal Government spearheaded by Vice President Gore. BJA undertook its most extensive outreach effort ever to ensure that all State and local units of government and law enforcement agencies were aware of the availability of funding through the Police Hiring Supplement Program. The Program Announcement and Application Kit were sent to all police chiefs, sheriffs, mayors, chief county executives, district attorneys, and other interested parties.

BJA established a response center, staffed by program managers, to respond to questions about the Police Hiring Supplement Program and provide technical assistance to potential applicants. Many callers requested assistance in obtaining a copy of the application kit, filling out the application, determining whether their idea would meet the program requirements, and understanding the process. The overwhelmingly positive reaction to the response center has prompted BJA to continue this

operation as a way of being responsive to the public. A toll-free telephone line has been installed to reduce the financial burden on small or poor jurisdictions.

## **Publication and Dissemination of Information on Effective and Promising Programs**

BJA produces a series of publications to encourage replication of proven programs, address specific problems, describe new technologies and practices, and give national attention to local innovations. Publications include **Program Briefs**, which describe program elements critical to success, phases of implementation, and standards of performance for successful programs; **Implementation Manuals**, which assist with program implementation, management, assessment, and training; **Monographs**, which highlight state-of-the-art program elements of particular interest or broader application; and **Fact Sheets**, which are short, easy-to-read introductions to BJA-sponsored programs. Monographs may also be published to describe an approach or set of actions that appear significant and promising, but that have not yet reached the level of a validated program.

Since 1985, BJA and its grantees have published more than 200 documents. The BJA Clearinghouse is the primary source for obtaining these publications. More than 203,000 copies were distributed during FY 1993, a 330-percent increase over FY 1990. A component of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), the Clearinghouse helps BJA share program information with State and local agencies and community groups across the country. In addition to distributing publications, the Clearinghouse offers reference and referral services, conference support, and other networking and outreach activities. In FY 1993, the Clearinghouse responded to 4,800 requests for assistance; exhibited BJA publications at 14 criminal justice- and policy-focused conferences; and made materials available to 60 State and local conferences, training seminars, and workshops.

## **Programs Administered by BJA**

These initiatives, along with other new and continuing programs to control drugs, reduce crime, and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, were supported under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne) Discretionary Grant Program. In FY 1993, BJA received an appropriation of \$50 million for the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program, which was supplemented in July 1993 with \$150 million for the Police Hiring Supplement Program.

Through the Byrne Formula Grant Program, the States also placed increased emphasis on violence reduction and community involvement programs. They continued to focus on multijurisdictional drug task forces, drug education in schools, drug treatment for offenders, and criminal records improvements. Formula grant funds totaling \$423 million were awarded to the States, which make subawards to State agencies and local units of government for the purpose of enforcing State and local drug laws and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders.

In FY 1993, BJA implemented the grants for Closed-Circuit Televised Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse and continued to administer the Public Safety Officers' Benefits, Regional Information Sharing System, Mariel Cuban Reimbursement, Federal Surplus Property Transfer, Federal Emergency Law Enforcement Assistance, and Private Sector/Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Programs.

BJA's major program activities during FY 1993 are described in chapters 2 - 4. Charts showing the discretionary grant awards, formula grant awards to the States, and allocation of formula grant funds by purpose area are found in the appendixes to this report.

# Discretionary Grant Program

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Through its Discretionary Grant Program, BJA develops and/or tests the effectiveness of innovative and promising programs that will help local communities fight crime and violence or improve the functioning of State and local criminal justice systems. BJA's demonstration programs are designed to test the effectiveness of programs that, in view of previous research or experience, are likely to be successful in more than one jurisdiction. The Bureau also funds programs that are national or multistate in scope and provides technical assistance and training to help State and local agencies adopt innovative narcotics control and criminal justice system improvement programs.

The Discretionary Grant Program provides the BJA Director with broad authority to establish and support projects in all components of the criminal justice system as well as to implement demand reduction and crime prevention efforts. Many of the programs that BJA funds are multiyear efforts, requiring several years of support to develop a prototype/model, implement and evaluate the prototype, and disseminate the results to the field.

Funding for the Discretionary Grant Program is limited to \$50 million or 20 percent of the total appropriation for the Byrne Program, whichever is less. In FY 1993, \$50 million was available to provide Federal financial assistance to public or private agencies for training, technical assistance, national, multijurisdictional, or demonstration programs. In July 1993, BJA received a \$150-million supplement to the FY 1993 appropriation for the Police Hiring Supplement Program.

Priorities for the Discretionary Grant Program reflect a balance of Administration priorities, needs expressed by State and local criminal justice practitioners, and Congressional mandates. The Director of BJA and the Assistant Attorney General of the Office of Justice Programs, together with the Attorney General, develop the program priorities to be addressed. The Discretionary Grant Program also reflects Congressional priorities communicated in the form of earmarks to BJA's appropriation for specific programs or projects. State and local priorities for program development, training, and technical assistance are also addressed. The statewide drug control and violent crime strategies submitted annually by the States serve as important sources of information on needs at the State and local levels. Input is also obtained directly from practitioners and community representatives, as well as through staff contacts with criminal justice practitioners and associations.

Descriptions of the major programs funded in FY 1993 are provided below. A list of awards showing the recipient and the amount of the award is found in Appendix A.

## Violence Reduction

Identifying and implementing more effective ways of reducing the violence that is rampant in so many communities was a high priority for BJA in FY 1993. Firearms control and gang suppression programs were implemented to reduce the violence on the streets. Violence against women programs were implemented to address violence in homes. The programs are described below.

## **Virginia Firearms Investigative Task Force**

Virginia, a major source of firearms used in violent crimes in Washington, D.C. and New York City, has become the focus of the program's initial efforts. The Virginia Firearms Investigative Task Force fosters improved Federal, State, and local coordination in the investigation and prosecution of interstate firearms trafficking organizations. To date the task force has initiated 270 investigations resulting in the arrest and successful prosecution of more than 133 suspects and seizure of more than 237 firearms. More than 76 percent of the cited arrestees were tried and convicted in Federal court; the remainder were prosecuted in State courts.

Virginia's new one-gun-a-month law, which governs the statewide sale of firearms and prohibits individuals from amassing quantities of firearms, became effective July 1, 1993. Although it will take some time before statistics reveal the effectiveness of the new State law, this statute is likely to be offered as a model for replication.

## **Firearms Licensee Compliance Program**

The New York City Police Department Firearms Licensee Compliance Program enables authorities to conduct comprehensive background investigations of applicants for new or renewed Federal Firearms Licenses (FFL's) and discourages applicants from obtaining FFL's until they are in compliance with local laws. It also enables authorities to track deliveries of firearms inside New York City. Since BJA implemented the program in conjunction with local authorities, applicants have withdrawn 191 of 203 new FFL applications filed. With respect to renewals, upon program implementation, applicants withdrew two-thirds of such requests; of the remainder, authorities rejected 2 and are in the process of reviewing 10 applications for new licenses. This project is also developing a model that will be replicated in other States in FY 1994.

## **Criminal History Records Improvement**

During FY 1993, BJA provided funding for the final phase of the Criminal History Records Improvement Program, designed to improve the timeliness and accuracy of criminal history records that are critical to a system of instant background checks for firearms purchases. All States are participating in this program and are making significant progress in enhancing their abilities to identify felons, establish interfaces between the central information repositories and the courts, reduce backlogs, increase arrest and disposition reporting, comply with FBI reporting standards, and improve the quality and timeliness of criminal history data generally.

## **Urban Street Gang Trafficking Enforcement Program**

Since 1989, BJA Discretionary Grant Program funds have supported the Urban Street Gang Trafficking Enforcement Program. The purpose of this program is to develop and demonstrate citywide or multijurisdictional enforcement strategies to investigate and prosecute drug distribution and related violent crimes by organized urban street gangs in cities or multiple contiguous jurisdictions with populations in excess of 250,000. Of benefit to all urban jurisdictions nationwide that face the problem of emerging or chronic gang violence, this program is developing the Gang Suppression Model, which will be disseminated to urban jurisdictions faced with such problems.

## **Violence Against Women Demonstration Program**

In FY 1993, BJA started working with three local jurisdictions to develop and test a comprehensive Violence Against Women Demonstration Program. This program will help local authorities focus on the problems of spouse abuse, child abuse, elder abuse, sexual assault, and stalking. The program emphasizes jurisdictionwide police and operational coordination of criminal justice, victim, social, and health services agencies. A goal of this program is to develop comprehensive responses to the jurisdictional issues and problems on the various agents of violence against women.

Virginia's Supreme Court is establishing the statewide Domestic Violence Coordinating Council to implement a comprehensive State action plan, based on recommendations made by citizens attending public witness testimony hearings conducted by the State Attorney General's Task Force on Domestic Violence.

The City of Baltimore Mayor's Domestic Violence Coordinating Committee is enhancing its capabilities to respond to incidents involving violence against women and expanding its focus to include all issues related to violence against women. The State criminal justice information system is being programmed to track cases of physical and sexual domestic violence against women through the legal system, a capability few jurisdictions currently have.

All of the Violence Against Women Demonstration sites are adopting a comprehensive systems approach to domestic violence utilizing multiagency coordination among all courts and agencies concerned with family members. These programs will ensure that authorities hold perpetrators of violence accountable and make needed services available to victims and their children. Agencies involved will attempt to focus public attention on changing attitudes toward issues of violence against women and improving the access to and responsiveness of social institutions to which victims turn for protection and assistance. BJA will document the results of these efforts to encourage replication by other jurisdictions.

## **Domestic Abuse Response Team**

The goal of the Domestic Abuse Response Team (DART) in the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office is to intervene early in a domestic violence situation in order to interrupt the too-often upward spiral of violence that increases to more serious physical injury and even death. The program contacts victims of domestic violence within 24 hours of an arrest, offers multiservice coordinated intervention, swiftly prosecutes the abuser, and seeks an appropriate sentence and/or treatment. The project will test the effectiveness of centralized coordination of services in the prosecution of domestic violence cases and will develop written case selection criteria. Training is provided to the Philadelphia Police Department, and appropriate local human services and domestic violence advocacy groups are provided detailed information concerning the services to be provided by DART.

## **Community-Oriented Policing**

Community-oriented policing is a philosophy of policing based on community partnerships and problemsolving. Developing community partnerships requires that the police actively develop positive relationships with the community, involve the community aggressively in the quest for better crime control and prevention, and pool their resources with those of the community to address the concerns

that threaten safety and well-being. Problemsolving is the process of identifying and analyzing the specific concerns of communities and then searching out and applying appropriate remedies.

## **Community Policing Framework**

In FY 1993, the BJA-funded Community Policing Consortium continued development of a comprehensive Community Policing Framework. The members of the Consortium include the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Sheriffs' Association, the Police Executive Research Forum, and the Police Foundation.

The Consortium developed a manual, *Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action*, to be published in 1994. The framework identifies some of the key issues for the police and the community in implementing community policing and the key practices, policies, and procedures associated with a police department practicing community policing.

Chapter 2 of the manual describes why police professionals throughout the United States are searching for an alternative policing strategy and traces the roots of community policing. Chapter 3 defines the two core elements of community policing, community partnership and problemsolving, and examines their implications. Chapter 4 presents basic organizational and operational elements involved in implementing a community policing program. Chapter 5 discusses evaluating community policing programs.

The Consortium, having written the conceptual framework document, will assist agencies in implementing community policing. The manual will be updated and revised to reflect the continuing learning process taking place as the framework is implemented.

## **Community-Oriented Policing Demonstration Program**

BJA initiated the Community-Oriented Policing Demonstration Program to assist participating law enforcement agencies with the process of implementing departmentwide community policing using the framework developed by the Consortium. The selected sites have committed to implementing major management and operational changes and to conducting a comprehensive needs assessment to identify areas requiring change. The demonstration sites will design and fully execute a strategic plan of action in support of the prototype implementation. They will create a core executive team within their law enforcement departments and a local consortium of police, government representatives, and community stakeholders to help coordinate the planning and implementation of community-oriented policing.

Adoption and implementation of departmentwide community-oriented policing requires flexibility of management attitudes and behaviors to ensure compatibility with the requirements of community policing, as well as an organizational structure that can facilitate the successful expansion of services. The role for patrol officers will be expanded, and internal police systems such as performance evaluations, training, career development, and managing calls for service will be changed to incorporate the new philosophy.

The sites will work to develop sustained support of the local political leadership as well as a partnership with the community in designing, implementing, and evaluating community-oriented policing. The measure of successful policing must go beyond the number of arrests and response



times to include a strategic plan of action that will facilitate change in the organization. The five sites chosen to participate in the demonstration program are Knoxville, Tennessee; Austin, Texas; Denver, Colorado; St. Petersburg, Florida; and Hillsborough County, Florida.

## **Police Hiring Supplement Program**

President Clinton signed the 1993 Supplemental Appropriation Act on July 2, 1993, making a down payment on his pledge to put 100,000 more law enforcement officers on America's streets. The \$150 million Police Hiring Supplement Program will help pay to hire or rehire more than 2,000 law enforcement officers in 250 communities across the country. Although BJA began to implement the program immediately, the due dates for applications and awards did not occur until FY 1994. The following provides an overview of the awards made in response to the 2,760 applications received by BJA.

Awards were made to jurisdictions in all 50 States. The Cities of Chicago and Los Angeles each received awards of \$4 million and were among 45 large jurisdictions with populations in excess of 150,000 that received awards. Of these awards, 38 went to large jurisdictions for \$2 million or less. The majority of awards went to small jurisdictions with populations of 150,000 or less, and 137 awards were made to jurisdictions with fewer than 50,000 residents.

Most of the awards went to police departments, two of which were either creating or reactivating a local police department. Awards were also made to 19 county sheriffs' departments, 2 State police departments, 3 consortia of law enforcement agencies, 2 Native American tribes, and 1 transit authority.

These jurisdictions will implement a variety of community policing strategies to prevent crime, promote problemsolving, and enhance public safety. These range from initiating community policing activities in targeted areas using foot patrols, school-based crime resistance programs, police mini-stations, or neighborhood resource centers, to expanding the nature and scope of existing community policing activities, to transforming an entire department's policing philosophy to community policing.

## **Violent Crime and Drug Abuse in Rural Areas Workshop**

BJA conducted a workshop on Innovative Rural Program Reporting and Evaluation in February 1993, to respond to requests from States for information on violent crime and drug control programs that effectively address the needs of rural areas. Fifty-four representatives from 22 States participated in the workshop, which focused on identifying and documenting effective rural violent crime and drug control programs implemented in the States.

Workshop participants agreed that rural law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies face unique problems and challenges in combating drug abuse and violent crime. Low population densities and large geographic areas produce high per-client costs, or "diseconomies of scale," in rural programs. Rural service providers are usually generalists who find it difficult to develop expertise and devote adequate time to drug and crime issues. Although rural jurisdictions face many of the same law enforcement problems as their urban counterparts, rural police officers often encounter crime of a different nature. In 1992, a law enforcement focus group in Arkansas identified the following challenges for rural law enforcement agencies: longer hours; fewer opportunities for training; need for cross-training; personal relationships with constituents; larger areas to cover with fewer people; less

equipment and support; high turnover rates; and the nature of rural crime, which includes more domestic violence, driving while intoxicated, check fraud, and juvenile-related crime.

Workshop participants identified and documented 14 effective rural programs. Descriptions of these programs were published in a BJA-funded publication titled *Violent Crime and Drug Abuse in Rural Areas: Issues, Concerns, and Programs*. The programs deal with community policing, task forces, career criminals, and alternatives to incarceration programs.

## **Rural Innovative Neighborhood-Oriented Policing**

The Rural Innovative Neighborhood-Oriented Policing (Rural INOP) Program was designed to develop and demonstrate a prototype for neighborhood-oriented policing in rural jurisdictions. Rural INOP changes police work from strictly response-driven, incident-handling procedures toward a more comprehensive attack on community conditions that are linked to crime and illicit drugs. This is accomplished by assessing needs, developing problemsolving strategies, implementing programs and assessing activities. Effective partnerships with community leaders, city or county agencies, and various other service providers are established to identify and address community problems and needs.

The four demonstration sites of Caldwell, Idaho; Fort Pierce, Florida; Richmond, Maine; and Newton County, Indiana, report that adoption of Rural INOP techniques has had a positive effect in meeting the following objectives:

- Achieving positive and measurable change in the community.
- Reducing crime and the fear of crime.
- Reducing the demand for drugs and alcohol.
- Improving the community's perception of, and confidence in, services provided by the law enforcement department.
- Promoting a trusting relationship between the community and law enforcement officials.

In FY 1993, the National Crime Prevention Council and the Police Executive Research Forum completed *Neighborhood-Oriented Policing in Rural Communities: A Program Planning Guide*. This guide is designed to assist rural law enforcement agencies applying community-oriented policing to rural law enforcement.

## **Community-Oriented Policing Training**

BJA trained more than 13,000 individuals from 23 States (including law enforcement officials, employees of social service agencies, and community organization leaders) in the techniques of community-oriented policing (COP) in FY 1993. The training was taught in two phases under a contract with Community Research Associates, and was tailored to meet the specific needs and issues faced by a department and the community it serves.

Phase I of the training provided an overview of the philosophy of COP for members of a law enforcement department, community leaders, elected and appointed political officials, and a community at large by means of a well-advertised public forum. Each participant received information on the concept of COP, the changing roles of the various players in this initiative, and the strategic planning needed to implement the philosophy. During this phase, police, community, and political leaders

received input concerning the type of initiative needed in the community and determined whether there was enough interest to proceed to Phase II and a commitment to a 5- to 8-year transition.

Phase II provided training in strategic planning as the means of moving a community toward jurisdictionwide implementation of COP. The members of a law enforcement department's transition team were trained in strategic planning from an operational perspective, and the entire department received training in techniques for problem identification and resolution. All levels of supervision within the department received training in the formulation of survey instruments for the community, law enforcement officer evaluation instruments, and needs assessments. Phase II also included training related to specific techniques and issues such as law enforcement mountain bike training, gang identification and interdiction, cultural awareness and sensitivity training, problem identification and resolution, and COP in public housing.

## **Comprehensive Approaches to Reducing Crime and Violence**

In recent years there has been a growing recognition within the Federal Government and at the State and local levels that solving the problems of crime, drugs, and violence requires comprehensive and coordinated approaches. Too often good programs have had limited or short-lived effects on individuals or specific problems because they were implemented in isolation rather than as part of a broader strategy. There is also a growing commitment to cooperation and coordination horizontally among jurisdictions, vertically between levels of government, and across disciplinary lines. Federal agencies are working together to help local communities address local problems. BJA's contribution to these efforts is described below.

### **Pulling America's Communities Together**

Pulling America's Communities Together (Project PACT) is an initiative in which the U. S. Department of Justice participates with other Federal, State, and local agencies to empower communities to fight crime and enhance security through the development of community strategies for violence prevention.

Two key principles underpin Project PACT:

- Local communities play the lead role in crafting solutions to address local problems.
- Government entities at all levels establish coordinated and multidisciplinary approaches.

Project PACT seeks to develop measures to control violence and make the streets safe and to address factors in the family, schools, and community that cause children and adolescents to engage in violent behavior. Federal agencies have joined together to form strong partnerships with States and local communities to cooperate in efforts to suppress violence and restore the sense of community necessary to reinstitute effective neighborhood security. The U. S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, and Labor, as well as the Office of National Drug Control Policy, contributed to launching Project PACT as a component of the Interdepartmental Task Force on Violence. BJA is providing resources to support the strategy development process as well as providing staff to represent the Department of Justice.

During the summer and fall of 1993, the participant Federal agencies selected four sites to participate in the project: metropolitan Denver, the State of Nebraska, metropolitan Atlanta, and Washington, D.C. Representatives from the Federal agencies participate together with State and local officials on steering committees that analyze community problems and jointly identify Federal, State, local resources; technical assistance; and legislative or administrative changes required to address the problems.

## Operation Weed and Seed

Operation Weed and Seed is a neighborhood-based, multiagency approach to law enforcement and community revitalization. The goal of the program is to improve the quality of life in targeted neighborhoods by controlling and preventing crime, drug abuse, and gang activity. The Weed and Seed strategy integrates Federal, State, and local law enforcement and criminal justice resources with corresponding human services and private and community resources to maximize program impact. Resident participation is an essential aspect of Weed and Seed programs.

Local authorities are implementing Operation Weed and Seed programs at 21 demonstration sites, which will be expanded to 31 sites in FY 1994. Official recognition is granted to communities that have implemented a Weed and Seed strategy with their own resources.

Most of the 21 Weed and Seed demonstration sites have completed drug and crime suppression activities. They are implementing community policing and seeding elements such as prevention, early intervention, treatment, and neighborhood restoration activities. Weed and Seed is supported by the U.S. Department of Justice Weed and Seed fund and Byrne discretionary grant funds. In addition, BJA supports training and technical assistance for the Weed and Seed sites. Several of these efforts are supported jointly with the U. S. Departments of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Education (E.D.), and Labor (DOL).

Specific cooperative Federal agency efforts in support of Weed and Seed include the following:

- **National Service Coordination.** Support for National Service and other volunteer activities at Weed and Seed sites implemented through an interagency agreement between DOJ and E.D. and a joint application to the Corporation for National and Community Services.
- **Community-Oriented Policing in Public Housing.** A joint effort among BJA, the Executive Office for Weed and Seed, and HUD to provide community-oriented policing to Weed and Seed sites, as well as to public housing developments in selected jurisdictions.
- **Step-Up.** A program to provide employment, job training, and career opportunities to residents of public housing and other low-income persons initiated in FY 1993 through an interagency agreement among HUD, DOL, and DOJ, with contributions from the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).
- **Leadership Employment for Armed Services Personnel (LEAP).** An effort to provide support for recruitment, screening, training, and placement for ex-military personnel to become resident managers in Weed and Seed sites, involving DOL, DOJ, E.D., HUD, and HHS personnel.
- **Strategy Development.** DOJ and HUD coordinated efforts to assist sites with Weed and Seed strategy development and program design.

- **Neighborhood Restoration.** A joint venture between HUD and DOL to provide training and technical assistance to Weed and Seed projects.
- **National Conference.** Meetings to review the key principles and design of the Weed and Seed strategy and to help familiarize authorities at newer sites with the experiences and techniques effectively used at more established sites.
- **Youth Resources in Communities.** A program started by HHS, then transferred to BJA, which provides services to youth residing in communities affected by the flooding of the Mississippi River. This program activity, carried out by the National Crime Prevention Council's Youth As Resource (YAS) in 15 cities, involves local agencies and organizations such as mayors' offices, 4-H Clubs, Boys & Girls Clubs, parks and recreation departments, and law enforcement agencies.

## Safe Havens

The Safe Haven concept developed under Operation Weed and Seed has been implemented in 20 of the Weed and Seed sites as the primary mechanism for organizing and developing services under the seeding program component. Safe Havens are multiservice centers in which a variety of youth and adult services are coordinated in highly visible, accessible, and secure facilities. Safe Havens are located in neighborhood schools, community centers, and other secure, centrally located facilities and they operate from early morning until late night.

Safe Havens offer drug and alcohol prevention and treatment services; educational, vocational, and employment counseling; and cultural activities and other services for youth and adults. They are places where youth and other residents can obtain needed services, develop relationships, find opportunities to be productive and successful, and enhance skills. Services are based on assessments of neighborhood risk for crime and other problems, co-located and delivered at the centers. Safe Havens have been supported with funds transferred to BJA by the Department of Education.

## Communities in Action To Prevent Drug Abuse

The Communities in Action To Prevent Drug Abuse Program is designed to help local communities develop and implement cost-effective, community-based strategies to control crime and drugs. Under a grant from BJA, the National Training and Information Center provides technical and financial assistance to organize and motivate representatives from nonprofit, community-based organizations in 12 communities across the country. The goals are to develop and implement innovative strategies, to improve working relationships among all elements of communities, and to encourage the implementation of community policing by local law enforcement.

The program requires participation of youth, adults, citizens, clergy, business, the media, law enforcement, other service providers, and elected officials in the planning and execution of innovative community-based strategies to deter crime, violence, and illicit drug use. Proven strategies and concepts such as Neighborhood Watch, public rallies, vigils, innovative code enforcement initiatives, various crime prevention and drug-demand reduction programs, and community policing are being used to effectively reclaim neighborhoods, parks, and streets from drug abusers, drug traffickers, and other law breakers. Project sites include Denver, Colorado (two sites); Hartford, Connecticut; Atlanta, Georgia; Rock Island, Illinois; Des Moines, Iowa; Waterloo, Iowa; Dorchester, Massachusetts; Muskegon Heights, Michigan; Cincinnati, Ohio; Cleveland, Ohio; and Syracuse, New York.

## **Texas City Action Plan To Prevent Crime**

Another program to enhance community participation in crime prevention focuses on urban areas and has been implemented in Texas. During FY 1993 BJA, with assistance from the National Crime Prevention Council, supported the efforts of seven of the most populous cities in Texas to undertake a grassroots and government planning-partnership to address crime and its causes.

As part of the Texas City Action Plan To Prevent Crime (T-CAP), each municipality developed a comprehensive citywide crime prevention plan under the leadership of the Mayor and devised by a citizens' coalition representing diverse sectors of the community. The process included an assessment of city needs; development of both long- and short-term goals; the use of in-depth, subject-specific task forces to involve additional residents and draw on specialized expertise; and drawing up of a specific blueprint for implementation.

Unlike most initiatives that apply one program city- or countywide, T-CAP has sought to be inclusive, generating or expanding many programs throughout the community to meet a variety of needs. Nearly 600 people contributed more than 30,000 volunteer hours over 12 months. Citizens who had never taken part in meetings emerged as active, competent leaders eager to share their skills. In addition to implementing crime prevention measures, the T-CAP program provided a forum from which city leaders could gain a better understanding of their communities and the problems they face.

## **Youth and Gangs**

The community involvement strategy is carried over into BJA's youth and gang programs, which emphasize prevention, early intervention, and getting youth involved in productive activities.

## **Boys & Girls Clubs Demonstration Program**

The Boys & Girls Clubs Demonstration Program is designed to meet the complex needs of children and families in public housing through the establishment or expansion of Boys & Girls Clubs. The Boys & Girls Clubs of America is a national youth organization committed to serving youngsters from disadvantaged backgrounds. During FY 1993, BJA funds supported the establishment of 12 new clubs to serve approximately 4,800 needy children and their families. BJA also provided management and program support to strengthen 11 newly established clubs. Ten established clubs were enhanced with educational, vocational, delinquency prevention, fitness and health, and other comprehensive services or activities.

The new or enhanced clubs are located in public housing facilities and are made possible through a partnership between the public housing authority and Boys & Girls Clubs. Each club prepares a plan to build community partnerships and to raise funds to sustain the operations of the club past initial funding. The local housing authority usually agrees to provide the facility, the necessary renovations, utilities, maintenance, and upkeep of the facility. BJA funds are used to provide program services and staff support.

Specific program enhancements include the following:

- Smart Moves, a comprehensive primary prevention program designed to help young people develop skills to resist using alcohol and other drugs and engaging in premature sexual activity.
- Targeted Outreach, a delinquency prevention program to target and recruit at-risk youth.
- Goals for Growth, a goal-setting program for 8- to 12-year-olds.
- Broader Horizons, a career exploration program designed to expose preadolescents to a broad range of careers and educational opportunities.
- Job Search Club, designed to help members learn skills for developing resumes and conducting job searches.
- The Body Works, a health promotion program designed to encourage members to make healthy lifestyle choices.
- Education programs focused on geography and creative writing.

Discretionary grant funds also supported three Boys & Girls Clubs symposia on violence held during FY 1993. These symposia presented ways for Boys & Girls Clubs in public housing projects to maintain safe havens for club members and to help members manage anger and constructively resolve conflicts.

## **Children-at-Risk**

The Children-at-Risk Program is a public-private venture supported by BJA and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, in conjunction with a number of private foundations. The program is testing a specific intervention strategy for reducing and controlling illegal drugs and related crime in target neighborhoods while fostering healthy development among high-risk preadolescents who reside there. In FY 1993, the six demonstration sites brought together municipal agencies, service providers, schools, police, and juvenile justice agencies to deliver coordinated services to high-risk youth aged 11 to 13. The sites are also implementing community policing activities in the target neighborhoods. Private support for the program comes from the Annie E. Casey, Ford, Prudential, and Rockefeller Foundations and the Pew Charitable Trusts.

## **Comprehensive Gang Initiative**

In FY 1993, BJA introduced the Comprehensive Gang Initiative to demonstrate a comprehensive approach to preventing and controlling emerging and chronic urban street gang drug trafficking and related criminal violence. This initiative gives equal emphasis to suppression, intervention, and prevention by targeting youth who are involved in gang-related and violent crime, and by developing programs that prevent youth from becoming involved in gang lifestyles. BJA funded demonstration programs in Suffolk County, Massachusetts; Seven Hills, Ohio; Jefferson County/Aurora, Colorado; and San Diego, California.

The demonstration sites are implementing the Comprehensive Gang Initiative prototype developed for BJA by the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF). The prototype is based on a national assessment that included an extensive review of the literature on gangs, strategies and programs for responding to gang-related crime, and a review of promising and effective operational programs. The prototype requires a focus on and continual analysis of gang-related drug trafficking and violence, a coordinated response by multiple agencies, evaluation of the impact on gang behaviors, and adaptation to the changing nature of gang-related drug trafficking and violent behavior.

Application of the strategy differs from one community to the next, according to the nature and extent of gang problems. Strategies incorporate tailor-made interventions, each with a differing mix of law enforcement, prosecutorial, educational, counseling, and other components appropriate for a particular area. PERF provides technical assistance to the demonstration sites during each stage.

## **Gang Prevention Documentary**

Based on the widely acclaimed film, "American Me," the documentary, "Lives in Hazard," produced with BJA funding helps educate children, teens, and their families about the realities of gang life and how to prevent such behavior. The objective of the project was to create a documentary for use by criminal justice officials, educators, community leaders, churches, and families to show to young people in schools, homes, and juvenile correctional facilities. To ensure maximum viewership and public participation, the documentary will be distributed through major video outlets and will be shown on cable and public television. Thousands of videocassette tapes will be given to community leaders so that the documentary will continue to be a potent tool well into the 1990's.

## **Crime and Drug Abuse Prevention Programs**

The best way to deal with crime violence and substance abuse is to dissuade people, particularly young people, from becoming involved in such activities. BJA supports a number of programs that strive to educate people about the consequences of substance abuse and criminal activity, preventing crime and violence before they start. Several of the programs also encourage citizens to become actively involved in preventing crime and in reclaiming their neighborhoods from drug dealers and other criminals.

## **Drug Abuse Resistance Education**

Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) is a copyrighted drug and violence prevention program that involves both law enforcement officials and educators. DARE's original purpose was to teach schoolchildren how to resist peer pressure to experiment with and use drugs. Although this remains its central focus, DARE has developed and offers an expanded curriculum that includes instruction on dispute resolution and kidnapping awareness. In addition, DARE-related activity now encompasses a Parent Program to assist all family members in keeping children drug free and a DARE + PLUS (Play and Learn Under Supervision) afterschool program. More than 25 million U.S. elementary and junior high school students have received DARE training.

Initiated in 1983, through a venture that involved the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles United School District, DARE originally provided fifth- and sixth-graders with information on the effects of drug use, imparted decisionmaking skills, and motivated young people to use these skills. DARE's success and growing popularity resulted in expansion of its efforts to teenagers, younger elementary school students, and even kindergartners, with an enhanced curriculum aimed at preventing violent behavior and increasing young people's awareness of personal safety and security measures.

The story of Rebecca Savarese, a 12-year-old from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, illustrates how one child used her DARE training to "yell, run, and tell" to foil a kidnap attempt. While walking to school one morning, Rebecca was told by a man holding a gun to get into his truck. As she came close to the



vehicle, Rebecca pretended she was hyperventilating. Startled, the would-be kidnaper let down his guard. The girl sought help from a neighbor, who quickly notified the police. The girl helped identify the would-be kidnaper, leading the police to a man who may have committed similar crimes elsewhere.

The DARE + PLUS Program was initiated in 1993 by DARE America on a pilot basis at Marina del Rio School in Los Angeles. Designed to help sixth- through eighth-graders stay involved in school and away from gangs, drugs, and violence, DARE + PLUS provides students with a wide range of educational, vocational, and recreational afterschool activities in a safe and well-supervised campus setting. DARE America hopes to replicate this program nationwide.

Discretionary grants provide training and technical assistance for programs that certify law enforcement officials as DARE trainers. By the end of FY 1993, approximately 16,500 police officers had been trained by, or with assistance from, the five BJA-supported Regional Training Centers located in Arizona, California, Illinois, North Carolina, and Virginia. Formula grant funds, discussed in Chapter 3, are used by many States to pay for program implementation.

In order to measure the effectiveness of DARE, the Gallup Organization conducted a survey of more than 2,000 DARE graduates in July of 1993. More than 90 percent of those contacted felt that DARE assisted them in avoiding drugs and alcohol. Students reported that they had used one or two of the avoidance techniques taught to them by DARE officers. The survey indicated that in addition to increasing students' ability to deal with peer pressure to use drugs, DARE had also raised student self-esteem.

More recently, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) reported the findings of a Research Triangle Institute report, "Past and Future Directions of the DARE Program," dated March 25, 1994. The report indicates that DARE is "currently our Nation's predominant school-based prevention program, and both its prevalence and popularity continue to expand."

Major findings of this study include the following:

- DARE is now implemented in more than half the school districts in the country.
- Demand for DARE should grow substantially in the future.
- DARE is at least as favorably perceived in school districts serving minority youth as in those serving predominantly white students.
- DARE is both hierarchical and grassroots in nature, carefully controlled at the regional and State levels, but dependent for success on vital partnerships between law enforcement and education.
- DARE is very strongly supported by school staff, students, parents, and communities.

The report concluded that the DARE project had little effect upon early adolescent use of alcohol, cigarettes, or inhalants or the intentions of adolescents to use such substances in the future; however, the report focused only on the program as originally designed, i.e., the DARE program taught to fifth- and sixth-graders. The report goes on to note that the immediate effect may reflect, at least in part, the relatively low frequency of drug use by the elementary school pupils targeted by the original core curriculum.

In recent years the DARE program, as funded by BJA and many of the States, has been expanded to offer training to other grades so that the lessons learned in the earlier grades are reinforced throughout the students' school years. This expansion of the program is consistent with the evaluation findings and recommendations. The DARE program is also designed to teach respect for the law, build self-

esteem in students, and help students resist peer pressure, all of which are valuable skills in developing more responsible adults.

## **National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign**

BJA continued to support the National Citizens' Crime Prevention Campaign during 1993 under a cooperative agreement with the National Crime Prevention Council (NCPC). The campaign is responsible for the production and dissemination of public service announcements. More than \$50 million in airtime and print space is donated by public and private sources each year to provide prevention messages to youth and their families. Public service announcements reached into millions of homes in all States and territories.

The campaign supports the development and production of a full range of support materials that include brochures, videos, posters, books, and community action kits. In 1992, more than 400,000 publications were distributed free of charge. Major new materials published in FY 1993 include an anti-carjacking kit, *Finding Funds and Building Support for Community Crime Prevention*, *El Libro de McGruff* (drug prevention activities in English and Spanish for elementary school students), and *Sending Kids into a Safer World* (a kit developed for Crime Prevention Month).

NCPC provides technical assistance and training workshops in topics ranging from planning and managing prevention programs to national drug demand reduction workshops for police chiefs and sheriffs. It also supports comprehensive community-based crime prevention and drug demand reduction programs that target both youth and neighborhoods.

Through NCPC, BJA is funding the National McGruff House Network in Salt Lake City. This is a licensed program created in 1990 to help children by providing a safe haven network across the country and to focus on promoting and managing the McGruff House and McGruff Truck programs effectively. As of mid-1993, there were 563 McGruff House communities and 904 operational programs, managing 93,000 volunteer McGruff Houses in 46 States. The McGruff Truck program provides a way for utility companies to offer help in emergency situations to anyone, especially young people.

## **National Crime and Drug Prevention Campaign (National Night Out)**

In 1993, BJA continued to be one of the sponsors for the National Crime and Drug Prevention Campaign (National Night Out). The campaign involved more than 26 million citizens, law enforcement agencies, civic groups, businesses, neighborhood organizations, and local officials in 8,650 communities from all 50 States and territories, Canada, and military bases worldwide. National Night Out heightens crime and drug prevention awareness, generates participation in local anticrime programs, strengthens neighborhood spirit and police-community relations, and lets criminals know that neighborhoods are organized and fighting back.

Along with the traditional display of outdoor lights and front porch vigils, communities and neighborhoods celebrate National Night Out with a variety of events and activities such as block parties, cookouts, visits from local police, parades, flashlight walks, contests, and youth programs. This year-long program provides information, materials, and technical assistance to empower neighborhoods

through the development of effective police-community partnerships and cost-effective community-based programs to reduce crime, violence, and substance abuse. It is an effective, inexpensive, and enjoyable program that provides benefits well beyond one night.

## **Race Against Drugs Program**

More American families attend automobile races than any other professional sport. The Race Against Drugs Program provides outreach to communities by conducting local crime and drug prevention campaigns that involve youth, families, schools, businesses, law enforcement, locally elected officials, and nationally recognized personalities in as many as 10 major auto races (e.g., the Daytona 500, the Indianapolis 500, etc.) throughout the Nation.

## **Law Enforcement Activities**

BJA continued to fund demonstration programs and to provide training and technical assistance to enhance the effectiveness of State and local law enforcement efforts to combat crime and violence. Emphasis was placed on multijurisdictional efforts using shared management, on depriving major drug traffickers of assets accumulated through illegal activities, and on sharing information.

## **Organized Crime/Narcotics Trafficking Enforcement**

The goal of the Organized Crime/Narcotics (OCN) Trafficking Enforcement Program is to enhance, through shared management of resources and operational decisionmaking, the ability of Federal, State, and local criminal justice agencies to prosecute specifically targeted major narcotics trafficking conspiracies and offenders. The OCN model uses a management control group to establish operating policies and procedures, to prioritize targets for enforcement, and to allocate and direct joint resources. Essential OCN concepts include an equal vote for each participant on management and operational decisions, a unanimous vote requirement, participation by a State or local agency and a Federal agency (usually the DEA and participation by a prosecutor).

Between their inception in 1987 and September 1993, OCN projects have led to the arrests of more than 14,576 mid- and high-level criminals and the seizure of drugs, cash, and property having an estimated value of more than \$1 billion.

In FY 1993, 10 sites received funds to continue their activities and expand the OCN concept to concentrate on one or more of the following areas:

- Organized gangs trafficking in drugs beyond the street level.
- Drug-related homicides and other violent criminal activities.
- Identification and removal of the financial incentives to drug trafficking organizations.
- Inclusion of regulatory agencies in OCN projects at the municipal or regional level.
- Demonstration of the OCN program concept in rural areas of a State.

## **Multiagency Response Training Program**

The Multiagency Response Training Program, previously known as the Center for Task Force Training, helps State and local multiagency programs address management issues such as task force proliferation, overlap, duplication of effort, turf problems, lack of information exchange, excessive overtime, and administrative costs. A violent crime workshop providing management training in multiagency responses to violent crime was developed in FY 1993 by an advisory group of law enforcement experts. Since the program's inception, 43 classes have been delivered, providing training to 1,363 students.

## **Financial Investigation**

Twelve Financial Investigation (FINVEST) projects are demonstrating the effectiveness of a centrally coordinated, multijurisdictional approach to the investigation and prosecution of narcotics-related financial crimes. Techniques used include tracing narcotics-related financial transactions, analyzing the movement of currency, identifying criminal financial structures and money-laundering schemes, and administering asset forfeiture. Since their inception in 1988 through September 1993, the FINVEST projects have enabled authorities to seize more than \$36.2 million in drugs and \$53.1 million in property and currency, resulting in forfeitures of more than \$10.1 million.

## **Metro Area Drug Enforcement Task Force**

The Washington, D.C., Metro Area Drug Enforcement Task Force (MATF) continued to address the influx of illegal drugs and accompanying violence in Northern Virginia, Washington, D.C., and the contiguous Maryland suburbs. From 15 participating agencies, 95 State and local officers have been deputized as Federal officials to enable them to work in all jurisdictions. Participating Federal agencies include the DEA, the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), and the U.S. Marshals Service. During FY 1993, MATF initiated 126 investigations that resulted in 261 arrests and the seizure of 224 kilograms of crack/cocaine. MATF also seized currency and property valued at more than \$1,149,971.

## **State and Local Participation in Federal Task Forces**

In FY 1993, Congress earmarked BJA's appropriation requiring that \$16 million be used for payments to State and local agencies for overtime costs incurred as a result of their participation in joint Federal, State, and local task forces. In accordance with the appropriation language, \$10.7 million was transferred to DEA, and \$5.3 million was transferred to the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Office.

## **Training in Anti-Drug Activities Involving Aliens**

Under a grant from BJA, the International Association of Chiefs of Police in collaboration with INS, developed a series of training seminars to give local law enforcement officers the tools to enhance their ability to investigate criminal activity conducted by aliens. More than 400 individuals representing approximately 220 law enforcement agencies have participated in this training.

The curriculum includes topics such as the following:

- Fraudulent documentation.
- When and how to contact INS about criminal aliens.
- Evidence requirements for deportation and exclusion.
- Making prosecution and deportation of criminal aliens work together.
- Identifying and responding to alien criminal organizations.
- The INS role in responding to drug trafficking by aliens.
- U.S. immigration law and authority of local law enforcement.
- Joint State/local/INS task force investigations.
- INS priorities for investigation, arrest, and deportation of criminal aliens.

## **Foreign Nationals Engaged in Domestic Drug Trafficking**

The Foreign Nationals Engaged in Domestic Drug Trafficking Program is designed to demonstrate comprehensive strategies for controlling organized drug trafficking and related violent crime perpetrated by foreign nationals operating within the United States. The program is a cooperative effort among local law enforcement and prosecution authorities, Federal law enforcement agencies, and law enforcement authorities in the traffickers' countries of origin. Intelligence and other appropriate resources are shared among all involved parties. Discretionary grant funding is used only for domestic enforcement and prosecution activities. The demonstration project is a joint undertaking of the Arizona Attorney General's office in cooperation with the Arizona Department of Public Safety, DEA, and other Federal authorities.

## **Clandestine Laboratory Model Enforcement**

During FY 1993, BJA continued to address the serious threat to State and local public safety officers posed by the investigation, interdiction, and dismantling of clandestine drug laboratories. The Clandestine Laboratory Model Enforcement Program encourages a comprehensive multiagency response from the State or regional level and assists policymakers and practitioners in developing policies, procedures, and programs for handling hazardous chemicals found in clandestine drug labs. Training and followup technical assistance were tested in two locations during FY 1993 and are being expanded to other jurisdictions in FY 1994. Through an interagency agreement with BJA, DEA also continued to provide regional safety certification training to State and local law enforcement officers.

## **Training in Inhalant Abuse Recognition and Response**

BJA's funding for the Training in Inhalant Abuse Recognition and Response Program is being matched by the Colorado Division of Criminal Justice and provided to the International Institute for Inhalant Abuse. The goal is to develop, produce, and disseminate a training manual and information guide with emphasis on the special needs of law enforcement personnel who respond to inhalant abuse situations without the benefit of training. The training package is expected to allow for modifications so that other States can adopt the program.

## **Operational Systems Support**

The Operational Systems Support Program, administered by SEARCH Group, Inc. under a grant from BJA, provides training and technical assistance to improve the general knowledge and understanding of criminal justice information management, to improve management through the use of microcomputer technology among criminal justice agencies, and to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of State and local criminal justice practitioners by developing technical resources and demonstrating the operational benefits of technology.

BJA and SEARCH convened a workshop on the Use of Microcomputer Technology by Pedophiles and Child Pornographers, which was attended by a select group of law enforcement officials with direct experience in this area. Program staff provided technical assistance to several local law enforcement agencies. They also provided training to special agents of the U.S. Customs Service, who were investigating the international dissemination of child pornography through computer networks. On March 4, 1993, the Customs agents coordinated the service of 38 search warrants in 15 States and seized more than 40 microcomputers that were being used to import child pornography into the United States from Denmark. Program staff provided direct telephone technical assistance to several sites during the raids.

Hands-on training is provided at the National Criminal Justice Computer Laboratory and Training Center in Sacramento, California. Outreach training and technical assistance are provided to practitioners throughout the country. More than 2,250 law enforcement officials have been trained. SEARCH has also provided technical assistance to 38 agencies or States and has responded to approximately 600 telephone requests for assistance.

SEARCH also works with the FBI on various projects, including NCIC 2000 and Automated Fingerprint Systems. These projects, coupled with the training and technical assistance available to State and local agencies to upgrade automated criminal history records, will contribute to the establishment of a national system for conducting instant felony checks.

## **Prosecution and Adjudication**

The focus of BJA's prosecution programs in FY 1993 was on enhancing the capacity of State and local prosecutors to effectively prosecute major drug traffickers and violent criminals by making model statutes and programs, training, and technical assistance available to the prosecutors. Several of the programs also expand the number of tools available to local prosecutors by enabling them to transfer serious cases to Federal court, where offenders are likely to receive longer sentences. The adjudication programs focus on improving the court process.

### **Model State Drug Statutes**

An award to the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) supporting its Model State Drug Statute--Development, Dissemination and Implementation Program enables the organization to assist State legislators and policymakers in drawing up model drug statutes. APRI staff work closely with State authorities in identifying new areas in which to develop legislation on the following topics:

- Drugs and gangs.
- Regulation of casinos to preclude the laundering of drug money.
- Controlling prescription abuse.
- Treatment and enforcement.

This project will continue in 1994 and will target specifically the 8-10 States most likely to act first upon the recommendations made in the report of the President's Interdepartmental Task Force on Violence.

## **Model Drug Prosecution Practices in Large Jurisdictions**

An award supporting Model Drug Prosecution Practices in Large Jurisdictions allows the APRI Center for Local Drug Prosecution to identify, assess, and document for replication the current "best practices" utilized by the Nation's metropolitan prosecutors in all phases of drug prosecution. APRI has surveyed 80-100 metropolitan prosecutors' offices to identify their most effective and innovative techniques and procedures to combat illegal drugs. An advisory panel has selected the most effective and efficient practices; APRI will present its findings in a model drug prosecution report that will contain a complete project description with supporting documentation.

## **Asset Forfeiture Training**

Another award to APRI supports Asset Forfeiture Training for Prosecutors, enabling the organization to disseminate materials concerning training programs to improve State and local prosecutorial efforts in the area of asset forfeiture. This award also helps develop similar training programs for State and local prosecutors active in prosecutor-initiated, multijurisdictional narcotics task force activities. Such training deals with asset forfeiture ethics, policy, and management issues. Project activities are also expected to generate local initiatives and strengthen State and local participation in Weed and Seed programs.

## **Financial Crimes**

A money-laundering prosecution program model was developed by the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) under a Financial Investigation and Money Laundering grant from BJA. Three demonstration sites have been selected based on this prototype: the Texas Attorney General's Office, the Arizona Attorney General's Office, and a joint project between San Diego and the California Attorney General's Office. NAAG provides technical assistance to the three demonstration sites and other State and local prosecutors to help them develop strategies for locating and prosecuting those who help traffickers hide illicit money.

NAAG also provides technical assistance to State and local prosecutors on the use of Civil Racketeer-Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) lawsuits as weapons against drug rings and public corruption. This program complements the money-laundering program by providing authorities with the tools to seize illegal drug proceeds.

Assistance provided by the NAAG program allows State and local prosecutors to play a lead role in an investigation from its earliest stages and to attack the drug trade using a "follow-the-money" strategy

that entails locating and seizing illegal proceeds and prosecuting those who help the traffickers hide their money. As a result, 22 States have enacted money-laundering statutes, and several others are contemplating such actions.

In addition to developing a program prototype, NAAG has developed a program manual, publishes a bimonthly newsletter, and is developing a pleading-and-practice manual for money-laundering prosecution. It has also published and regularly updates a pleading manual in the Civil RICO area. NAAG operates as a clearinghouse for both money-laundering and RICO information and sponsors periodic training in both areas. Together these efforts will enhance attempts to eliminate drug traffickers' financial resources.

## **Statewide Grand Jury Criminal Drug Organization Project**

A discretionary grant awarded to South Carolina supports the Attorney General's Statewide Grand Jury Criminal Drug Organization Project, which has been investigating and prosecuting large drug-trafficking organizations operating throughout the State.

To date, the Grand Jury Project has allowed South Carolina to indict 32 major drug-trafficking organizations in more than 507 individual cases. Of the 414 cases that reached disposition, 94 percent resulted in convictions (a total of 359 convictions for drug trafficking or distribution offenses). Of the individuals involved, 38 were given at least 25 years in prison without parole; in the other cases, individual sentences averaged 10.71 years. In addition, the project has allowed authorities to seize 159 vehicles, \$1,790,390 in currency, significant parcels of real estate, 5 boats, and 1 airplane. A full assessment and documentation of this project's operational procedures are being prepared so that its activities and structure may serve as a model for replication by other States. Project results to date indicate that the Grand Jury Project could well serve as a prototype for similar programs elsewhere. The South Carolina Attorney General's Office hosted a replication conference in spring 1993, attended by representatives from 18 State Attorneys General.

## **Purchasers' Use of Streets and Highways/ Opt For Forfeitures**

The Purchasers' Use of Streets & Highways/Opt For Forfeitures (PUSH/OFF) program encourages law enforcement officers and prosecuting attorneys in Wayne County, Michigan, to use existing forfeiture laws to seize automobiles and other property of those caught buying and using drugs. The ultimate goal of the program is to deter drug trafficking in Wayne County by focusing community policing efforts on reducing street drug retail activity.

Between September 1, 1990, and March 31, 1993 (when BJA funding ended), authorities seized 2,120 vehicles. The program generated more than \$456,165 in income that was shared by the local police officers and the PUSH/OFF administrative office to recoup program costs. These costs can be totally offset if officials make a minimum of 1,661 seizures each year and if approximately 21 percent of the owners or drivers involved pay the \$150 redemption fee. Last year only seven cases were contested in court, all involving judicial hearings. Six seized vehicles were forfeited; only one was ordered by the court to be returned to the claimant. BJA has made copies of Michigan's seizure statute available to other jurisdictions interested in replicating this program.



## Federal Alternatives to State Trials

A discretionary grant awarded to the Philadelphia District Attorney's Office continues to support the Federal Alternatives to State Trials (FAST) project. This coordinated Federal-local prosecution effort should have a particularly strong impact on Federal, State, and local law enforcement cooperation.

FAST enables authorities to transfer up to 400 major drug- trafficking and armed career criminal cases per year from State courts to the Federal system. Assistant District Attorneys cross-designated as Special United States Attorneys screen and prosecute cases that meet selection criteria developed by project participants.

Last year the Assistant District Attorneys rejected the majority of cases on initial review, leaving approximately 2,927 cases for closer examination. Detectives and attorneys then screened out a large number of unacceptable cases based on reviews of witnesses' statements. The U.S. Attorney's Office, upon closer review, declined another 113 cases. An additional 82 cases initially adopted by the U.S. Attorney's Office for prosecution were later determined to be unprosecutable.

Faced with the prospect of Federal indictment, defendants in 117 "adopted" cases entered pleas of guilty in State court. Federal authorities indicted 419 cases. Of the 223 cases that have reached disposition, 173 defendants pleaded guilty and 43 were found guilty. Only two cases resulted in verdicts of not guilty; two others were abated upon defendants' deaths, and three were dismissed for other reasons.

## Court Performance Standards

BJA has been able to help bring about revolutionary change in the nature of U.S. court reform activity. Establishing a set of performance standards for the Nation's trial courts has made justice more efficient and accessible.

Through discretionary grant funds awarded to the National Center for State Courts, BJA has supported the work of the Commission on Trial Court Performance Standards. In the past, court reform efforts were limited to restructuring courts and altering the mechanics of adjudication processes. The Commission, however, has focused its attention on what courts actually accomplish with the means at their disposal, thus shedding light on the needs of judges and court personnel rather than solely on the requirements of those whom courts serve.

The project has derived 22 performance standards for use by State general jurisdictional courts. These are grouped into the following five performance areas:

- Access to justice.
- Expedition and timeliness.
- Equality, fairness, and integrity.
- Independence and accountability.
- Public trust and confidence.

These standards and an accompanying measurement system provide valuable management and planning tools for judicial leaders who, increasingly, are being held accountable for the performance of trial courts.

The commission has:

- Developed a common language describing, classifying, and communicating court activities.
- Provided a conceptual framework for understanding and improvement.
- Developed a means for self-assessment, self-improvement, and improved accountability.

The focus of the standards is the individual general jurisdiction State trial court viewed as an organization or a system, designed to serve the needs of those who use courts and involving interrelated processes. The Commission field-tested all standards in Dayton, Ohio, Detroit, and Phoenix and is disseminating them throughout the United States.

These courts have improved their abilities to meet the needs of those whom they serve. The Commission intended, however, that trial courts use these standards, in cooperation with supporting and associated State administrative offices, for purposes of internal evaluation, self-assessment, and self-improvement. The commission did not intend the standards to be used as a basis for cross-court comparisons, as part of a national or regional accreditation, or for gauging the performance of individual judges.

## Correctional Options

In FY 1993, BJA expanded its Correctional Options Program to assist State and local law enforcement authorities in implementing innovative sanctions, or alternatives to incarceration. BJA makes awards to local agencies and private nonprofit organizations in support of projects that reduce the costs of incarceration, relieve prison and jail crowding, lower the rates of recidivism for youthful offenders, and/or introduce innovation in correctional practices.

Specific alternatives to traditional modes of incarceration meeting these criteria include community-based and weekend incarceration, correctional boot camps, diversionary drug courts, electronic monitoring, intensive probation, transitional programs, aftercare services, day reporting, structured fines, and other sanctions that apply to offenders who can be dealt with more effectively in an environment other than those provided by traditional correctional facilities.

The program is structured in three parts. In FY 1993, BJA was required to allocate two-thirds of the earmarked funds to support Part I demonstration awards, with the remainder divided equally between Parts II and III. The three parts are as follows:

**Part I - Demonstration Grants**, to be awarded to public agencies in geographically diverse jurisdictions throughout the United States

**Part II - Training and Technical Assistance Grants**, to private nonprofit organizations to provide training and technical assistance to criminal justice personnel and establish small innovative demonstration projects.

**Part III - Boot Camps Grants to Public Agencies**, to establish, operate, and support correctional boot camps or "shock" incarceration units designed to "jolt" nonviolent first-time offenders into abandoning their criminal behavior. Boot camps offer youthful offenders discipline, education, physical training, and individual and group counseling strongly emphasizing substance abuse treatment.

## Demonstration Grants

In FY 1993, BJA awarded six new Part I demonstration grants, which are described below:

The Washington Department of Corrections received an award to help the State develop a two-track alternative sanctions program. The prison track combines work and employment preparation with classroom instruction and vocational training. The community track diverts offenders who violate the terms of their supervision to a work release center, which provides appropriate programs.

The Maricopa County, Arizona, Adult Probation Department received an award to develop three regional day reporting centers for youthful probationers discharged from boot camp and those released early from the Maricopa County Jail. An estimated 350 youthful offenders aged 16-25 will participate in the jail furlough program, which includes house arrest, close supervision, restitution, job placement, education, and intensive drug treatment. Approximately 70 graduates of the boot camp program will participate in the aftershock transition program, which emphasizes community service, athletics, job search skills, and transitional housing.

The Connecticut Judiciary's Office of Alternative Sanctions will establish a multilevel program for youthful female offenders and their children. The community alternatives will include a residential component and a day incarceration center. The program will be initiated early in the pretrial process, diverting approximately 100 young women from incarceration and saving both pretrial jail space and transportation costs. Program emphasis is on service delivery, with special attention directed toward addiction reduction and family stability issues.

The Vermont Department of Corrections is completely restructuring the State Department of Corrections, including modification of offender classifications and sentencing options. Risk management and responsiveness classification will lead offenders to one of two different sentencing tracks: a community reparative tract and a risk management level, which could involve incarceration. Each track has several community options, including restitution and community service, various levels of probation, day treatment services, and electronic monitoring.

The South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, and the South Carolina Department of Corrections are jointly establishing a 48-bed residential treatment program designed to divert youthful offenders from incarceration and to reduce recidivism. The program will serve approximately 180 alcohol- and other drug-abusing youth offenders annually. Major components include drug and alcohol assessment, linkages with treatment programs, an intensive inhouse drug and alcohol treatment program, educational and job skills assessment, vocational rehabilitation services, and integrated continuing care and intensive supervision to support community reintegration.

The Alabama Department of Corrections, in cooperation with the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, will divert youthful substance abusers to treatment either pretrial or at sentencing. The program includes a community track and an institution track. The focus is on keeping the youths in the community. Client-specific planning and a day treatment center to house a full range of needed services are core elements of the Alabama efforts.

## **Training and Technical Assistance**

Part II grants are awarded to private nonprofit organizations to provide support for education and training programs for criminal justice personnel, technical assistance to States and local units of government, and innovative demonstration programs. In FY 1993, BJA made awards to 20 organizations in order to provide the wide spectrum of assistance and support needed to help States and local governments expand and improve the effectiveness of correctional options. A list of the awards and the grantees are found in Appendix A.

## **Boot Camps**

In FY 1993, BJA awarded grants to establish or expand boot camps in three jurisdictions. BJA also continued support for the national demonstration of boot camps for juvenile offenders in Mobile, Alabama; Denver, Colorado; and Cleveland, Ohio, which is jointly funded with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Following is a brief description of the boot camp programs initiated in FY 1993.

The California Youth Authority is enhancing its existing boot camp program for youthful offenders by developing formal linkages with both the National Guard and the State employment agency. The National Guard will oversee the military drills, discipline, and physical training in the new camp. The employment development staff will provide employment readiness training programs and will assist with postrelease job placement.

The Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, Probation Department and the Abraxas Foundation of Pennsylvania are working together to develop and test an experiential learning model that incorporates approaches similar to Outward Bound. This youthful offender boot camp stresses experiences and learning opportunities that are typically not provided to boot camp participants.

The Riverside, California, Probation Department is developing a boot camp model using military drill and physical training to enhance youthful offenders' self-discipline and confidence, qualities that they expect will increase the likelihood of successful participation in the academic and vocational education components of the program.

## **Private Sector/Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program**

The Private Sector/Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program provides for the limited deregulation of Federal prohibitions affecting the movement of State prisoner-made goods in interstate commerce and purchase by the Federal Government. As of September 30, 1993, 1,122 inmates were employed in 32 certified programs composed of 99 projects operated by private-sector companies. Since the inception of the program in December 1979, inmates employed in these programs have earned more than \$34 million in wages. They have contributed more than \$6.1 million in room and board payments, \$2.1 million in family support, \$3.9 million in taxes, and \$2.2 million in compensation to victims, for a total of nearly \$14.3 million in contributions.

BJA provides technical assistance and training through a cooperative agreement with the American Correctional Association to participating programs and State and local units of governments interested in developing such programs.

## **Federal Surplus Real Property Transfer Program**

The Federal Surplus Real Property Transfer Program is designed to alleviate crowding in State and local correctional facilities by transferring suitable Federal property for new construction or buildings for renovation. Since the enactment of the legislation in 1985, 18 properties have been transferred to State and local units of government for use as correctional facilities.

# Formula Grant Program

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The purpose of the Formula Grant Program is to assist States and local governments to enforce State and local drug laws and improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders.

In fiscal year (FY) 1993, the total appropriation for the Formula Grant Program was \$423 million. The funds are distributed to the States by a formula consisting of a \$500,000 base plus a share of the balance determined by population. The 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands are eligible to participate in the program and have received formula grant awards since the inception of the program in FY 1987. Subsequent references to "States" also includes the Territories.

Each State is required to develop a statewide drug control and violent crime strategy as part of its application for formula grant funds. Strategies are developed in consultation with State and local criminal justice officials and are coordinated with the treatment and prevention block grant programs. Although not legislatively mandated, BJA has strongly encouraged the States to establish a Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board to serve as a forum for communication, develop the strategy, and facilitate coordination of drug control activities within the State. Nearly 80 percent of the States have established such boards.

The statute provides 21 legislatively authorized purpose areas under which programs may be funded. Sufficient variety and flexibility exist within and among the purpose areas to enable each State to fund those activities appropriate to its needs and unique policy environment. In addition, Congress has enacted the following three mandates that place requirements on the Formula Grant Program.

- **Criminal Records Improvement.** Each State is required to use at least 5 percent of its award for the improvement of criminal history records. *(Thirty-six States have approved plans.)*
- **Reporting Alien Convictions.** States are required to inform the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) of convicted aliens and provide requested records. *(All but four States are in compliance with Phase I, which requires reporting for incarcerated offenders, and approximately half are reporting on all offenders.)*
- **Testing Sex Offenders for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).** Each State must have and enforce a law that requires certain sex offenders to be tested for HIV at the victim's request. Ten percent of a State's formula grant will be withheld if a State fails to comply. *(Thirty States are in compliance, 19 are expected to come into compliance this year, and 7 are not expected to meet the requirement.)*

Funding priorities are established by the States on the basis of the statewide strategy. The funding priorities for FY 1993 are listed in the table below.

Percent of Funding	Program Area	Legislative Purpose Area*
35%	Multijurisdictional Task Forces	2
16%	Corrections and Treatment	11, 13, 20
11%	Improved Information/Technology	15
7%	Demand Reduction/Crime Prevention	1, 4
6%	Administration	
5%	Adjudication	10

\* A list of the Legislative purpose areas is in Appendix A.

Congress requires States to report to BJA annually on the results of all activities funded with Byrne formula grants. All States report that the Formula Grant Program has had a significant impact on helping to transform the criminal justice system's response to illegal drug use, drug trafficking, and violent crime, as shown in the following examples of programs funded by formula grants.

## Purpose Area 1 - Demand Reduction Education

States awarded \$14.5 million for nearly 500 demand reduction projects in FY 1993, or 3.4 percent of the total of formula grant funds awarded. The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program is the most popular of all the demand reduction education activities supported with formula grant funds. DARE involves local law enforcement officials in programs that teach school children the skills needed to recognize and resist the overt and subtle pressures that lead them to experiment with drugs and alcohol. Two-thirds of the States used formula grant funds to help local agencies implement DARE or similar programs in their schools. Nationally, DARE programs provided drug-abuse reduction instruction to more than 25 million elementary and junior high school students by the end of the 1992-93 school year. Much of this education was provided through formula grant projects. The Regional Training Centers funded under the Byrne Discretionary Grant Program provide training for the officers or certify State or local training centers.

A 1993 Gallup Poll survey of more than 2,000 DARE graduates showed that more than 90 percent of those who graduated from the program felt that DARE assisted them in avoiding drugs and alcohol. States credited DARE with increasing students' self-esteem and the ability to deal with peer pressure. Students reported that they had had an occasion to use the avoidance techniques taught to them by their DARE Officer.

Hawaii's four county police departments taught DARE to all fifth graders in the State's public school system and to those in many private schools. In addition, the Hawaii County and Honolulu Police Departments presented an introductory program for third graders. The Hawaii County Police Department produces a weekly "DARE on the Air" radio program, which is one of three such programs in the Nation.

Kansas uses 23 percent of its Byrne formula grant funds for its DARE program. The program has provided drug abuse education to 68,242 of the 445,390 students in Kansas and has been expanded to include elementary, junior high, and high school students.

Idaho supports DARE projects throughout the State, primarily in rural areas with populations of less than 50,000. All students in kindergarten through fourth grade received visits from law enforcement officers at funded sites. The sixth-grade classes and a few fifth-grade classes were selected to receive the elementary 17-week core curriculum. In addition, several of Idaho's projects included the junior high curriculum.

In addition to DARE, Idaho funds two other demand reduction projects, which operate under the acronym PAYADA, or Parents and Youth Against Drug Abuse. The Boise Police Department developed these programs locally. PAYADA uses police personnel and equipment in partnership with school and community volunteers who help the programs meet their objective of reducing drug use among young people. In addition to their primary purpose, these projects have proven to be an excellent opportunity for Idaho law enforcement agencies to increase community involvement and support.

In FY 1993, Indiana provided DARE to 28,892 elementary, junior high, and high school students. During the past year, 23 police departments and 29 projects across the State received Byrne formula grant funding for DARE programs. Authorities have expanded almost all State DARE programs to include kindergarten and high school classes. There are currently 302 certified DARE officers in the State.

New York reports that in the past year, the National Training Center Policy Advisory Board accredited a New York State Training Center for DARE instructor development. During the 1992-93 school year, State-certified DARE instructors presented DARE curricula to more than 120,000 school children. Especially noteworthy is the expansion of the DARE Program to Native American children, children of migrant workers, and children with hearing impairments.

Wisconsin reports that personnel from all 29 of the local anti-drug task forces are active participants in DARE and similar demand reduction programs. In the last year more than 25,000 children in kindergarten through eighth grade participated in a DARE program, and numerous others participated in Counter Act and other recognized anti-drug educational programs.

In 1991, the Governor of New Mexico expanded its State Byrne formula grant-funded strategy, which had focused on enforcement activities, to include prevention activities. The most prominent prevention program has been DARE. Byrne formula grant funds, along with Drug-Free Schools and Communities funds from the U.S. Department of Education, have been the primary support for the proliferation of DARE throughout New Mexico. Byrne funding has provided DARE instruction for approximately 44,386 students throughout New Mexico, with all but 1 of the 88 school districts participating. Byrne funds have also supported the creation of a training program for statewide DARE officers. To address a gap in services for the State's Native American population, the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC), the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the New Mexico State DARE Coordinator collaborated in providing training for Native American DARE officers from throughout the United States. FLETC intends to continue this effort.

Washington, D.C. reports using formula grant money to computerize the membership list of the Metropolitan Police Boys and Girls Clubs, which is vital to the operation and evaluation of its "Cops and Kids" program. The membership database will enable the program to track the number of participants in "Cops and Kids," to track demographic and activities information, and to analyze comparative delinquency rates among participants. This computerized membership file will be run against the Washington Metropolitan Police Department's contact file on juveniles who have been arrested to measure the impact of the program.



Maryland has used Byrne formula grant funding for several local initiatives for school- and community-based drug demand and violence reduction programs at the high school level. One initiative is a cooperative effort between Laurel High School and the Laurel Police Department to reduce substance abuse and student disruptions in the school. This project promotes and teaches conflict resolution, peer mediation, and problemsolving techniques as alternatives to self-destructive drug, alcohol, and violence choices. The project provides students and parents an opportunity to learn lifelong skills. Laurel police officers provide part of the training to assist students in the process of conflict resolution. A peer mediation coordinator/trainer oversees the program; teaches faculty, staff, and students; and supervises all peer mediation sessions. Trained student peer mediators teach mediation in ninth-grade social studies classes and train other students to be peer mediators. To date the peer mediators have mediated 1,500 disputes.

The Maryland National Guard has developed another demand reduction and prevention program called "My Life/My Choice" for high-risk youth of Baltimore City and County. The target population is 12- to 18-year-olds who are considered to be status offenders (truants, runaways, or incorrigibles) and those committing offenses deemed not serious enough to be threats to themselves or others. Working in collaboration with a number of State and local agencies, such as the Department of Juvenile Services and the Baltimore City and County school systems, My Life/My Choice provides a comprehensive program of services to youth as an alternative to adjudication or placement. Two key components of the program are parent participation and the use of National Guard personnel to provide mentoring and job skills training. Parenting skills, job readiness skills, and life skills training, as well as counseling, are provided by civilian personnel hired through Byrne formula grant funds. Over a 15-month program cycle, weekend retreats are held to establish behavior norms and provide apprenticeship training.

## **Purpose Area 2 - Multijurisdictional Task Forces**

Mid- and upper-level drug traffickers have become increasingly sophisticated in their business operations. They can invest large sums of money to avoid detection, insulate themselves from criminal liability, and defend themselves against criminal charges.

Multijurisdictional drug task forces, supported by BJA formula grants, provide Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors with intelligence and other resources they need to stop drug traffickers. These task forces, which receive a major share of the Byrne formula grant funds awarded to the States, represent the central element in States' implementation of their drug and violent crime control strategies. By integrating Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies, these task forces are able to coordinate and facilitate agency efforts to combat criminal activity more effectively. Multijurisdictional task forces also can draw upon criminal justice system resources at local, regional, State, and Federal levels. Dedicated, highly trained, and experienced prosecuting attorneys must be involved from the beginning of investigations and in all phases of drug-related law enforcement activity.

BJA's Formula Grant Program has been a determining factor in the development and maintenance of such task forces. Fifty of the States and Territories used formula grant funding in 1993 to support at least one (and in most cases several) multijurisdictional drug enforcement task force or to enable local law enforcement agencies to participate in Federal drug task forces. Task forces continued to be the number one priority for Formula Grant Program funds in FY 1993.

Almost all the States reported that multijurisdictional task forces have had a significant and positive impact on reducing the spread of drug use and trafficking and on reducing violent crime. From 1988 to 1992, the task forces made 1.3 million drug arrests, 50 percent of which were for cocaine, 22 percent of which were for cannabis, and 28 percent of which were for other drugs. During the same period, task forces seized more than 194,000 kilograms of cocaine and 4.9 million kilograms of cannabis, as well as \$1.1 billion in drug traffickers' assets.

Over time, State and local authorities have refined, enhanced, and extended the multijurisdictional approach, increasing the effectiveness of their task forces.

The States report that the use of multijurisdictional task forces continues to result in the following benefits:

- Improved effectiveness of undercover and infiltration operations.
- Successful targeting, apprehension, and prosecution of major and lesser drug distributors.
- Enhanced deterrence by heightening awareness of drug law enforcement efforts, making drug traffickers and users more cautious.
- Reduction of drug availability through drug supply seizures, thus increasing drug costs.
- Reduction of the number of open-air drug markets, thus cleaning up drug-plagued neighborhoods.
- Fewer citizens' complaints about drug dealers and drug houses.
- Improved relations between community members and law enforcement authorities.
- Asset seizures and forfeitures.
- Marijuana plant eradication.
- Enhanced cooperation and coordination among a wide variety of State and local agencies, in addition to criminal justice system and law enforcement agencies.

Examples of multijurisdictional task force organizations and activities in several States are provided below.

Alaska reports that, with its 34,960-mile coastline border and its culturally diverse population, multijurisdictional drug task forces continue to be the most efficient and effective method of deploying personnel and resources to combat illegal drugs. Multijurisdictional drug task forces in Alaska include a regional State task force, a prosecution task force, and two Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) multijurisdictional task forces in which Alaska participates. Formula grant funding allowed the communities of southeast Alaska to assign one law enforcement officer to the Seattle, Washington, DEA task force to work in interdicting illegal drugs bound for Alaska from the continental United States. Alaska's participation in multijurisdictional drug task forces has resulted in the exchange of more information on illegal drug activity and improved relationships among local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies in Alaska, Washington, and Canada.

The regional multijurisdictional task force has had a significant impact on drug availability in Alaska, by increasing the number of arrests of commercial marijuana cultivators and by reducing the activities of major and street-level drug dealers and drug networks. One example of such an operation took place in Unalaska, Alaska (population 3,000). Unalaska, located 850 miles from Anchorage on the Aleutian Chain, is accessible only by boat or plane. An 8-month operation resulted in 27 arrests, with 77 charges for major cocaine dealing and mid- and street-level narcotics trafficking. Almost all of the offenders were aliens and will be deported after they serve their jail sentences.

Members of the task forces have met with community leaders to provide information, listen to suggestions, and encourage community efforts to stop drug activities in their neighborhoods. A successful activity by the neighborhood groups has been to supply local police with the license plate

numbers of vehicles observed to be frequenting known locations of illegal drug activity. The police then contact the registered owners of the vehicles to advise them of the statutes providing for forfeiture of automobiles involved in drug trafficking. This tactic has been particularly effective with parents of juveniles using their parents' cars and with military personnel. As a result, illegal drug activities and the availability of drugs have been reduced and the number of communities that are identifying and beginning to actively address their drug problems has increased.

Texas, a border State with extensive, but sparsely populated rural areas as well as large cities, reports that no other law enforcement program has had more far-reaching effects than the Texas Narcotics Control Program (TNCP). This cooperative multiagency drug law enforcement initiative funded by Byrne formula grants responds to both rural manufacturing and smuggling of drugs and the urban sale and distribution of drugs.

Multijurisdictional drug task forces have been particularly effective in strengthening rural law enforcement anti-drug efforts, because a large number of Texas counties are protected by local law enforcement agencies with severely limited personnel and equipment. Many rural areas are unable to provide 24-hour protection, much less special drug-control units. With Byrne formula grant funds, TNCP provides a statewide network of 50 multijurisdictional drug task forces that fill the void between the efforts of different State and local law enforcement agencies. The Texas multijurisdictional drug task force approach also addresses the problem of end-user distribution in metropolitan areas. In FY 1993, all Texas cities with populations greater than 100,000 received pass-through formula grant awards, allowing them to develop their own programs to address their unique needs.

The TNCP task forces have removed illegal drugs worth more than \$2 billion in street value from Texas communities and have confiscated cash, vehicles, jewelry, and weapons valued at more than \$95 million from drug offenders. Asset forfeiture has been a particularly important tool in hampering drug dealers' operations. A cooperative agreement with the District Attorney in each task force jurisdiction allows all proceeds from seized and forfeited assets to be returned to the task force to fund operations.

Alabama reports that its 28 multijurisdictional task forces have carried out operations significantly reducing drug availability in the State over the past year. In 1986, marijuana was listed as Alabama's top cash crop, with production exceeding an estimated \$1 billion in value, almost triple the combined dollar value of the State's peanut, corn, cotton, and soybean production. Today, because of the efforts of the drug task forces, marijuana cultivation has been reduced significantly.

Michigan, another State with both major urban areas and extensive rural areas, reported that its multijurisdictional drug task forces accomplished the following over the past year:

- Made 9,008 arrests (attributable in part to urban street enforcement and crime prevention).
- Seized significant quantities of drugs: 24,634 grams of cocaine (estimated street value, \$2,709,740); 2,823 grams of crack cocaine (estimated street value \$310,530); 798 pounds of marijuana (estimated street value, \$798,000); and 5,460 grams of opiates (estimated street value, \$1,638,000).
- Destroyed 4,193 marijuana plants (estimated street value, \$4,193,000).

New Jersey has been particularly effective in establishing a county multijurisdictional drug task force system that has become a fundamental component of the State's overall drug control strategy. Each of the State's 21 counties has its own multijurisdictional task force operating under the county prosecutor and including personnel from the prosecutor's office, the county sheriff's office, and local law enforcement agencies.

As a result of task force activities, New Jersey arrested and charged a total of 5,434 drug offenders in 1993. This concrete and visible effort at the local level has led to increased community support for law enforcement and community involvement in drug control activities. Municipal officers participating in county task forces have shared their valuable training and experience with fellow officers. Task force activity has strengthened communication between and among various local and county agencies, improved working relationships, and enhanced overall coordination among law enforcement agencies.

Using Byrne formula grant funding, New York has developed the highly successful Community Narcotics Enforcement Team (CNET) Program, in which State police investigators provide undercover assistance at the request of local and county law enforcement agencies. Over the past year, CNET investigators assisted 90 local agencies in conducting investigations that resulted in 813 arrests.

CNET personnel also participated in two Points of Entry (POE) Programs in New York's Queens and Erie Counties. In a 6-month period, POE investigations resulted in 311 arrests and drug seizures valued at more than \$15 million. Over the past year, the Mid-Hudson Regional Drug Enforcement Task Force uncovered and seized two cocaine-processing laboratories operated by the Cali Cartel. The investigation revealed that the cartel is using unrestricted and commercially available chemicals to process cocaine. This discovery has national implications concerning the tracking of precursor chemicals and their use in the cocaine conversion process.

## **Purpose Area 3 - Domestic Sources of Controlled and Illegal Drugs**

Purpose area 3 authorizes programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivation. FY 1993 spending in this purpose area was \$5.5 million, or less than 2 percent of total formula grant funding. States efforts in this area focused on detecting diverted pharmaceuticals and on marijuana eradication.

Hawaii implemented a program to electronically monitor controlled-substance (schedule II) prescription drug sales. This program resulted in a fifteen-fold increase in the number of cases referred for investigation and a 42-percent increase in the number of individuals identified as fraudulently obtaining controlled substances. The State also destroyed 451,253 marijuana plants (14,339 pounds) worth an estimated \$78 million.

New Mexico employed a specially trained drug inspector dedicated to finding sources that divert legal drugs to illegal operations. This approach led to the discovery of 62 suspected forged prescriptions involving at least 17 individuals. One major pharmacy audit revealed Medicaid fraud and large quantities of drugs missing.

California reports that its Mendocino County marijuana eradication project (in the emerald triangle, California's most dense marijuana-growing region) has established effective local multijurisdictional coordination, with State and Federal agencies assisting in the suppression of marijuana cultivation and the eradication of grow sites. This project resulted in the eradication of 314 marijuana grow sites, confiscation of 53,016 marijuana plants and 94 illegal weapons, 55 arrests with 43 convictions for cultivation, and seizure of \$546,521 in cash and property. The County of Shasta project is located in the northern part of the Sacramento Valley in a semirural area containing a large percentage of government-owned land, making it attractive for the cultivation and distribution of marijuana.

Through coordinated efforts with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Forest Service, this project resulted in the eradication of 87 marijuana grow sites, confiscation of 2,433 plants and 37 weapons, 98 arrests with 83 convictions for cultivation, and seizure of \$224,359 in cash and property.

Kentucky reports that its Governor's Marijuana Strike Task Force grew from 15 to 18 agencies, including Federal, State, and local entities. Aerial assistance and overtime funds were provided to Sheriff's deputies and police departments. The project resulted in the eradication of 9,636 marijuana grow sites with 1,045,760 plants and in 900 arrests.

## **Purpose Area 4 - Community and Neighborhood Crime Prevention Programs**

Purpose area 4 authorizes programs to fund community and neighborhood efforts to assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime. It includes activities that address the problem of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions. Thirty-two States allocated funds amounting to \$14.5 million, or about 3.4 percent of the Byrne Formula Grant Program total, to activities in this purpose area.

Community-law enforcement cooperation is an effective deterrent to crime. States reported that Byrne formula grant funded programs in this purpose area are enabling them to change the nature of police work. Through application of community policing techniques, law enforcement officials are adopting a proactive approach to crime that stresses crime prevention and community involvement. This approach represents a departure from the conventional, reactive "911" strategy that most police departments have been using. This reorientation not only strengthens community-police cooperation and enhances crime prevention but also is more effective.

Ohio reports that it used BJA formula grant money to fund the Cleveland Early Dropout and Violence Prevention Program (EDVP) which has been operating for the past 5 years at the George Washington Carver Elementary School in Cleveland, Ohio. Its mission is to provide male students and their families with the support necessary to learn, stay in school, and restore educational achievement.

The EDVP program is designed to identify and confront the problems that lead male students to drop out of school. At the beginning of the school year, teachers submit applications for students to enter the program. Participants from the previous year remain in the program until they enter intermediate school. No student volunteering for the program is turned away. Once a student is accepted into the program, computerized data are maintained for each participant's grade point average, attendance, and tardiness. Twice each week the program coordinator meets with EDVP participants in lunch time group sessions. Group exercises are conducted to fulfill students' needs for structure and belonging. Home visits occur weekly, with referrals to community service agencies made when necessary. State and local leaders have expressed interest in expanding this program to all Cleveland elementary schools. The program is jointly funded with resources from the Byrne formula grant program, the Thomas H. White Charitable Fund, the City of Cleveland, and the Task Force on Violent Crime Charitable Fund.

Rhode Island is using Byrne formula grant funds to support a Weed and Seed site in Providence. The Providence Police Department has 30 officers directly involved in community policing. Providence is using team patrols, storefronts, and mini-stations.

California reports that Byrne formula grant funds have been allocated to project locations that are implementing comprehensive, multiagency approaches designed to combat violent crime, drug use, and gang activity in the Tenderloin area of San Francisco. The program is intended to revitalize areas hardest hit by incidents of drug trafficking and drug-related violent crime. A portion of the program involves dedicated enforcement activities, assisted by the community, to remove the criminal element from the streets. Once a foothold has been secured in the affected community, the emphasis shifts to the revitalization portion of the program. The affected community is provided a wide range of agency resources for crime and drug prevention, human service, and socioeconomic development that are necessary to create a safe, drug-free environment.

The comprehensive multiagency approach to neighborhood crime prevention requires viable linkages between criminal justice agencies and the communities they serve. Community policing activities implemented in the Tenderloin community have proven to be an effective medium for providing response and service, as well as for determining the roles each citizen plays in making the program an even greater success.

Crime statistics for the Tenderloin area have dropped 25 percent since the implementation of this project. Future anticipated accomplishments for the project are encouraging the development and expansion of legitimate business enterprises; sponsoring economic, social, cultural, and education programs; and discouraging drug use and gang activity by implementing innovative and effective school-based afterschool activities for youth.

Illinois reports that two cities, Aurora and Joliet, have used formula grant funding for community policing training and programs. Evaluations show that the two community policing programs have enhanced public awareness of police activities in the targeted neighborhoods, increased resident satisfaction with police performance in the targeted neighborhoods, and decreased violent crime significantly in the target areas with the introduction of the programs.

In addition, the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority used formula grant funding to bring in nationally recognized experts to provide community policing training sessions for more than 200 police executives across the State. Training in community policing was also provided to almost 2,000 officers from the Chicago Police Department (who will be participating in Chicago's new community policing effort) and to Chicago community organizations.

Colorado reports that the Colorado Springs Police Department and YMCA have created Teen Night, an extended afterhours program at the YMCA on Friday and Saturday nights. Teenagers use the facility to participate in sports, dance, watch videos, and socialize. The program seeks to divert teenagers from criminal activity, gangs, and drugs. Teenagers from high-risk neighborhoods receive free bus transportation, and specially trained police officers and volunteer chaperons provide security and serve as positive role models for the teens.

Colorado further reports that a citywide needs assessment in Brighton determined that a significant number of crimes were occurring during school hours when youth should be in school. The community decided that intervention was needed to move truant students back into school and to provide counseling and treatment to keep them there. A project funded by the Byrne formula grant will employ a pool of Brighton police officers as School Attendance Officers. During the school week, an officer will contact students absent without authorization and return them to school. Students habitually absent or truant, along with their families, will be referred to multiagency task forces. Community resources will then be used to treat the root causes of the trancies.

Colorado also formed a Police Athletic League (PAL) to cut juvenile crime and drug and alcohol use by providing alternative activities for high-risk youth. Police officers, community leaders, and residents volunteer their time by coaching several sports teams on a year-round basis. Youths are organized into teams to enhance their athletic skills and develop positive relationships with adults in the community. Through positive interactions with the police, the self-esteem of participants also is enhanced.

Kentucky reports that Louisville has used Byrne formula grant funds to expand its community policing effort through its Neighborhood Response team. This multidisciplinary team includes two Jefferson County community police officers, a social worker, an employment counselor, and a substance abuse counselor. A health professional will be added later. The project operates out of a storefront to direct proactive crime prevention strategies toward problem identification, problemsolving, service delivery, and community organizing.

Maine reports on the Norway and Lewiston community policing programs, which have been funded with Byrne formula grant funds. In the past 2 years, Norway's six-member police department has experienced a rise in its citizen approval rating from a 40-percent ("adequate") rating of its service to a 75-percent rating because of its "more than adequate" community policing. The crime rate also has been dramatically reduced. In addition, the State's *Down East* magazine has featured Norway twice for its community policing efforts.

Lewiston, a much bigger community, has been moving steadily toward full community policing. The town has set up a leadership council and has begun to use bike patrols. The Lewiston police are experiencing increased community cooperation, including receiving tips from citizens that led to the indictment of 28 drug dealers. The Lewiston Police Department also plans to implement a bike patrol in three major housing developments in the summer of 1994.

Missouri reports that Byrne formula grants have been used to fund a community policing program in Springfield, with police substations strategically located within the City of Springfield and the Southwest Missouri State University (SMSU) campus. This program has been enormously helpful to the Springfield Police Department and has helped to increase citizen satisfaction with police services, improve the quality of life, and decrease the number of calls for service. Community policing activities include the retaking of public parks, responding to disorders, and exhibiting a strong presence at malls to help prevent disturbances.

Oregon reports that the City of Portland has experienced increasing gang-related crime and violence. Gang membership has grown dramatically, and police estimate that there are more than 1,200 Portland youth involved in gangs. The purpose of Portland's House of Umoja project is to reduce the number of young men involved in gang activity, including drug offenses and gang-sponsored violent crime, and to help gang members reenter the community and to lead successful and positive lives. These goals have been accomplished, in part, through enrollment in education and employment programs. The program's effectiveness has been documented in terms of the number of gang members involved in the program, the number enrolled in school or working, and the decrease in the number of incidents of criminal behavior and gang-related violence.

Virginia reports that it used formula funds for 12 crime prevention projects that resulted in the establishment of 72 new Neighborhood Watch groups and seven new Business Watch groups; support in the form of technical assistance or crime prevention materials/-literature for 2,200 existing Neighborhood Watch groups. Fifty-two Crime Stopper/Crime Solver television programs and 87 crime prevention public service announcements were aired.

In addition, Virginia used formula funds to hold three campus crime prevention seminars and four campus sexual assault prevention seminars; to develop a model sexual assault policy for campus law enforcement agencies and a quarterly prevention newsletter; and to hold a Statewide sexual assault conference.

Idaho reports that its Community-Oriented Policing Project, implemented by the State's Department of Law Enforcement, provides personnel to staff a clearinghouse for information and resources for local communities. Officials enhance local law enforcement efforts by raising the level of public participation in the maintenance of public order. The benefits of this project have been improved crime prevention, greater public scrutiny of police authority, greater police accountability to the community, and recruitment of women and minorities into police work. The project also has served to improve communication between the public and the various components of the criminal justice system.

New Jersey reports that it has implemented community policing programs in seven cities using Byrne formula grant funds. Each of the State's Police/Community Partnerships involves a multiagency, multidisciplinary approach to curbing urban crime and violence. All have been structured to attack specific problems plaguing a particular target neighborhood.

The State's Police/Community Partnerships incorporate four basic components: (1) the violent offender removal program, which concentrates on identifying and apprehending violent criminals and street gangs; (2) the Community-Oriented Policing Program, which fosters a partnership relationship between police officers and community members; (3) Safe Haven/Community Centers, which offer youth positive alternatives to street life and involvement in gang activity; and (4) neighborhood revitalization, which concentrates on addressing the social and economic problems in the target community. As the partnerships become familiar, communities become increasingly interested and actively involved. This interest and involvement continue to increase as residents reclaim their communities with law enforcement cooperation.

Wisconsin reports that it used Byrne formula grant money to fund four projects as part of its community and neighborhood program. Two of these operate in Madison, supporting and coordinating their efforts with other Federal, State, and local anti-drug programs. The other two projects support "tip lines" that are available at both the State and local levels for citizens to report drug-related activity. In total, more than 75 local communities have "tip lines" for providing anonymous information concerning illegal behavior.

## **Purpose Area 5 - Property Crime**

Only three States allocated funds (amounting to \$0.2 million) to this program area, which funds activities aimed at disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and properties.

## **Purpose Area 6 - Organized and White-Collar Crime**

Purpose area 6 authorizes programs designed to improve the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crime, and fraud against the government.



Spending in this purpose area totaled \$1.1 million, less than one-half of 1 percent of total formula grant funds awarded. Only Puerto Rico, Florida, and Mississippi funded projects in this purpose area.

## **Purpose Area 7 - Improved Police Effectiveness and Antiterrorism**

Purpose area 7 authorizes programs designed to improve the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, and gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs. States report that a great deal of activity in this area is concerned with countering gang violence, setting up integrated criminal apprehension programs, and enhancing the analytical capabilities of law enforcement agencies. Twenty-three States used Byrne formula grant funds to improve police effectiveness. None of the States used formula grant funds for antiterrorism programs. Spending in this purpose area was \$4.8 million, or 1 percent of total formula grant funds awarded.

Georgia reports that it funded three sites for the Narcotics Information and Intelligence Program with Byrne formula grant funds. This program is designed to obtain intelligence on where drug trafficking is occurring and to provide for the exchange of confidential information on individuals and organizations. Uniformed troopers were used to target high-level drug traffickers to reduce the flow of illicit drugs via professional drug couriers on the I-75 corridor. In addition, the program attempted to seize illegal drugs, property, currency, and vehicles transporting contraband.

Kansas reports that it funded several projects to improve police effectiveness using Byrne formula grant funds: the Kansas City Neighborhood Crime Unit and the Drug Intelligence/Support Unit, which held 205 meetings with housing complex managers and made 1,043 door-to-door visits to residents; the Topeka Street Crime Action Team (S.C.A.T.), which worked on street-level drug interdiction and suppression and gang identification, suppression, and prevention; and the Wichita S.C.A.T., which focused on street-level drug dealing and gang crimes. As a result, the number of citizen complaints about gang activity and street-level drug dealers has decreased.

North Carolina reports funding site-specific community policing or problem-oriented policing in 17 communities. The communities have worked to form effective crime-fighting partnerships between law enforcement and the communities they serve, some of which are public housing and Section 8 housing areas. In Morganton, the police took a problemsolving approach to the drug problems that caused a loss of public safety and a lowering of the quality of life in public housing neighborhoods. Using services from numerous agencies, including the Housing Authority, the library, the hospital, mental health facilities, and the area's community college, three resource centers were established to assist residents. Increased interaction with residents (13,7930 contacts), the establishment of the neighborhood resource centers, and heightened police patrol of the areas (resulting in 291 arrests of drug offenders) helped to empower residents and create a sense of ownership. As a result of this cooperation, the Morganton Public Housing Authority has received a 2-year grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to continue the patrol for the community.

Gastonia used formula grant funds for a project to implement problemsolving techniques in assisting elderly (and other) residents of mobile home parks. The police enlisted the help of the county's health, social services, and code enforcement agencies, as well as the mobile home parks owners, in closing homes in which illegal drug activity occurred. Some jurisdictions have restructured their entire departments to incorporate a community policing and problem-oriented approach. Others have used

citizen-police meetings, bicycle patrols, mobile mini-stations, public-private partnerships in community revitalization, and police programs for youth in community-oriented and problemsolving efforts resulting in lower crime rates and an improved quality of life.

Washington reports that the Yakima Gang Prevention/Intervention Coalition, funded with Byrne formula grant funds, was formed by government, nonprofit, and business leaders to reduce youth violence by providing positive opportunities for youth aged 13 to 19. The Coalition founded Kids' Place at five local schools to provide recreational activities, tutoring, conflict resolution and anger management, and intervention services, including substance abuse and mental health counseling. Each Kids' Place offers individual and group counseling as well as referral services for youth at risk for violent behavior. Coalition staff have assisted two other communities in replicating this program.

## **Purpose Area 8 - Prosecuting Career Criminals**

Purpose area 8 authorizes programs pertaining to career criminal prosecution, including the development of model drug control legislation. Because a disproportionately small number of criminals are responsible for a large share of violent and drug-related crime, States report they are increasing activities aimed at targeting this segment of the criminal population. Spending in this purpose area was \$8.1 million, or almost 2 percent of total formula grant funds awarded.

Connecticut funded both prosecutor and public defense divisions of the Judicial Department to ensure that speedy trial provisions are met in major drug cases. Connecticut also funded an expedited prosecution unit for serious juvenile drug offense cases. Prosecution efforts included asset forfeitures handled by four attorneys and appeals cases handled by two attorneys. The chief State public defender's office was provided with resources to accommodate cases selected for special prosecution efforts to avoid delays in bringing the cases of major drug dealers to trial quickly without plea bargaining. The public defender agency, which represents juveniles also, is using some of the funding received under the drug courts program to defend juveniles targeted by the expedited prosecution program. In addition, the courts themselves received support for criminal case flow coordinators, who use special data processing equipment purchased under the formula grant subgrant to provide thorough monitoring and analysis of drug and other criminal caseloads in the State's four busiest districts.

California used Byrne formula grant money to fund specialized prosecutorial functions against offenders referred by narcotics task forces in Contra Costa, Sacramento, and San Francisco Counties. Seeking the most severe sentences for career drug offenders, prosecutors also prepared search warrants and handled probation revocations. California reports that the project was very successful in vertically prosecuting career drug offenders. For example, the Sacramento County Crack Rock Impact Project vertically prosecuted 138 drug traffickers and obtained 110 jail commitments. In addition, the average time to disposition was reduced from 153 to 135 days.

Michigan funded a prosecution program designed to disrupt patterns of serious drug activity by improving prosecutor resources and management capabilities. Multicounty grand juries were used as an effective means by which to indict and prosecute major conspiracy drug offenders. Other activities funded by formula grants included a separate full-time prosecutorial unit with special screening criteria, police investigative legal assistance and advice, vertical prosecution, and limited or no plea bargaining policies. Using a policy of inducements and immunity to compel testimony, the grand jury has been able to gather substantial information on the highest level drug dealers. Immunity was used sparingly and was offered only after a witness had been fully debriefed by a law enforcement officer and, as necessary, by the assistant prosecutor assigned to the grand jury. Offenders of priority concern

to the multicounty grand jury were those trafficking in cocaine, methamphetamines, and marijuana. Two-thirds of these adjudicated drug offenders were convicted. More than 97 percent of those convicted were convicted of the most serious charge filed against them, and 75 percent were convicted of all charges filed against them.

One overall effect of prosecutorial efforts funded by formula grants has been to make the business of drug dealing more expensive, particularly for higher level drug dealers, with seizure of assets. With prosecutor concentration on securing convictions on the most serious charge and conviction on all charges filed against an offender, the serious career drug offender is put out of business for a significant period of time.

## **Purpose Area 9 - Financial Investigation**

Purpose area 9 authorizes the funding of financial investigative programs that target the identification of money-laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking. These programs include the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information-sharing systems. State activities in this area netted valuable illegal assets and resulted in significant forfeitures, reducing the profitability of criminal enterprises. In 1993, 18 States awarded formula grants in this area amounting to \$5.1 million, or approximately 1 percent of all formula grants awarded.

California used formula grant funds for three projects (in Monterey, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz counties) to conduct financial investigations of drug-related criminal activity and to trace illegal financial transactions and assets in compliance with applicable Federal and State asset forfeiture laws. After being investigated, cases were referred to prosecutors for forfeiture proceedings. Under this program, 102 forfeiture proceedings were initiated, resulting in administrative forfeiture of assets in the amount of \$382,952 and judicial forfeitures totaling \$1,258,369.

Hawaii reports that formula grant funds were used to support its asset forfeiture coordination program enabling the State to use vertical prosecution to streamline cases and avoid delays in getting drug traffickers to trial. The State also was able to assume the administrative burden of asset forfeiture from county law enforcement agencies by providing secured storage, repair, and maintenance of seized vehicles; by training property management and law enforcement personnel on asset forfeiture law and procedures; by developing a computerized management database; and by writing procedures for liquidation and distribution of forfeited items. As a result of its success in these cases, the Honolulu Prosecutor's Office initiated contacts with the U.S. Customs Service and the Internal Revenue Service to explore the possibility of developing an interagency, international drug-trafficking/moneylaundering program.

Florida reports that activities in purpose area 9 involved joint efforts by three State agencies: the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, the Office of the Comptroller, and the Department of Revenue. The targeted offenders were prosecuted under Florida's Racketeer-Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) statute, the Contraband Forfeiture Act, and the Department of Revenue's Illegal Drug Tax Act.

Idaho reports that its Department of the Attorney General used Byrne formula grant funds to support active involvement in training and educating local prosecutors and law enforcement personnel in the use of the Racketeering Act and other financial crime laws to prosecute drug traffickers; to draft and promote legislation to enhance the Racketeering Act or other legislation that assists prosecutors in

drug-related prosecution; and to provide local prosecutors and law enforcement personnel with legal assistance and/or special prosecutor services in the investigation and prosecution of major drug trafficking crimes.

Puerto Rico reports that formula grant funds have enabled authorities to identify, investigate, and confiscate assets acquired through drug trafficking and other illegal activities. Its initiatives have been conducted in coordination with State agencies such as the Puerto Rico Police, the Department of Justice, and the Special Investigations Bureau. In addition, three Federal agencies have also participated.

## **Purpose Area 10 - Court Programs**

Purpose area 10 authorizes activities for improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defense, and judicial resources and by implementing court delay-reduction programs. In FY 1993, 30 States made grants in this purpose area amounting to \$19.8 million or 4.7 percent of total formula grant funds awarded. Most States used these funds to implement systems to facilitate court processes or to hire additional public defenders to enable the courts to adjudicate drug and drug-related cases more rapidly.

Florida reports that major projects in this purpose area worked to increase courtroom security, reduce the cost of prisoner transport, and reduce time in court case processing. Video technology was the new tool used to achieve these goals. Sixty-nine percent of the requested funding was used to implement video links that transmitted court proceedings between court houses and jails. Video equipment was used to replace court reporters with voice-activated camera/recorders and to create training films for prospective jurors.

Delaware reports that Byrne formula grant funds were used to enhance the capability of its criminal justice information system with a videophone, which now connects seven participating State criminal justice agencies. Linking the Attorney General's Office with two Magistrate Courts and four local police departments, this system is used to complete bail reviews, felony intakes, and warrants. By reducing overtime expenditures for police personnel, travel time, and the cost of transporting defendants, the videophone is expected to save the State more than \$300,000 per year.

Delaware also has installed a local area network (LAN) system in the State's Superior Court to improve the efficiency of day-to-day operations. The LAN transfers sentencing orders electronically, decreasing the time for various reviews and improving approvals and the consistency and accuracy of processing. The LAN also provides an online catalog of various court opinions, accessible to all judges and their staff. In addition, the LAN provides an online catalog of the critical schedule and calendar documents that help run the day-to-day activities of the Court.

Hawaii reports that last year its judiciary used Byrne formula funds to install an audio-video linkup between the correctional center system and the court system, providing an alternative means of arraignment for in-custody felony offenders. This approach increases the security of the courts and the community, limits demands on the correctional system for transportation and manpower, and reduces the costs of court time, counsel activities, and travel.

Louisiana enhanced its major drug offender prosecution efforts by using Byrne formula grant funds to increase the number of prosecutors assigned to drug cases, to provide training for prosecutors assigned

to narcotics cases, to assist courts in their delay reduction efforts, and to upgrade State crime laboratories for more efficient and rapid processing of drug cases.

New Jersey allocated formula grant funds to adjudicate record numbers of drug-related cases. As part of its plan of action, the State established special drug courts in which 20 judges were assigned a backlog of cases. Byrne formula grant funds were used to provide the needed prosecutorial, defense, and court staff to support judicial units, which included a judge, prosecutors, public defenders, and court support staff. These units succeeded in reducing the backlog significantly.

Wisconsin reports that Byrne formula grant funds were used to create a new felony drug trial court in Milwaukee County, the largest urban county in the State. A judge, two reporters, two court bailiffs, and a court clerk were provided as staff. Before the implementation of this project, an average case required 307 days from initial appearance in court to a finding of guilt or innocence and 366 days from initial appearance to sentencing. Since the implementation of the project, the number of days from initial appearance to a finding of guilt or innocence has averaged 69 days. The project has done so well that the concept has been extended to homicide cases and sexual assault cases in the county by earmarking a special court to deal with each of these matters.

Arizona reports that its Court Adjudication Program used formula funds for 19 subgrantee projects under the Administrative Office of the Supreme Court of Arizona. These subgrantees included judges, court staff, public defenders, and probation officers. The enhanced adjudication projects reported disposition of 7,692 cases, with 47.1 percent disposed within 90 days and 25.36 percent disposed within 180 days. Without the court adjudication services provided by this program, the Arizona court system could not have handled the caseloads generated by highly productive drug enforcement and prosecution efforts.

In Illinois, increasing numbers of arrests, prosecutions, and convictions have taxed the criminal justice system and State and local resources. To help keep pace with the increased demand and buildup of the system's infrastructure, Byrne formula grant funds have been used to fund a number of programs intended to improve the operational effectiveness of the courts and to ease the burden on trial courts and the Illinois appellate courts. Thus, indigent defense programs were funded to complement the multijurisdictional prosecution programs, and additional resources were provided to the two State agencies responsible for representing and defending persons appealing their drug convictions. These programs have allowed the trial courts to process offenders in a more timely manner, thereby reducing pretrial jail populations and increasing the capacities of Illinois courts.

In Michigan, Byrne formula grant funds helped the 61st District Court project streamline case processing of drug-related offenses and provided a treatment and monitoring program for substance-abusing offenders. Effective communication links with the prosecutor and police departments were developed to ensure timely action and to minimize problems. Enhanced technology made information available to the court system on a timely basis. Court procedures were streamlined to coordinate multiple charges and codefendants to ensure timely trials and sentencing. Whenever possible, pleas were made in District Court to bypass Circuit Court arraignment, which reduced delays by 10 to 20 days. No pleas to reduced charges were accepted after pretrial dates, resulting in a 44 percent reduction of case processing time. An intensive probation/supervision program was implemented to reduce court involvement with offenders and make certain that offenders would receive drug treatment. Drug testing was made a condition of bond. Alternative options were used, including the use of treatment, close monitoring by probation, and drug testing. Through the grant project, 310 offenders or 90 percent were diverted.

Massachusetts reports using Byrne formula grant funds to implement court delay reduction programs to speed the prosecution of those charged with major drug offenses and violent crimes. Aggressive prosecution and quick turnaround of drug sample testing were the major tools used. As a result, the number of court continuances and dismissals were significantly reduced. In addition, assistant district attorneys received training in the basics of asset forfeiture, and drug cases were screened for forfeiture potential and civil proceedings.

California reports that it used Byrne formula grant funds to support the County of Los Angeles Early Disposition Project, which is designed to enhance the administration and processing of drug and drug-related cases in the court system. The State reports that the project has succeeded in preventing legal gridlock and has saved an estimated \$20 million in criminal justice and court costs. The project model is also being tested in several other counties in California.

## **Purpose Area 11 - Correctional Resources**

Purpose area 11 authorizes programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and to improve the corrections system through treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies. In this purpose area, 38 States made grants amounting to \$35.6 million, or 8 percent of total formula funds awarded.

The goal of these programs is to provide a range of treatment options as well as to develop a probation/parole capability that avoids prison overcrowding and yet ensures the safety of communities. Most States utilize the funds in this purpose area to support substance abuse treatment activities in prisons and to develop alternatives to incarceration and the community drug testing programs that make such sanctions possible.

Arkansas reports that it used Byrne formula grant funds to support a juvenile intensive supervision/restitution program in Polaski County. The goal of the program is to divert youth from the adult criminal justice system. Juveniles with prior offenses or high-risk profiles are directed to this program for high-intensity supervision, drug treatment, restitution for losses, continuing education, and community services. Participants are provided with case-specific personal improvement plans. Probation officers maintain frequent contact with clients and their families. The juvenile judge is actively involved not only in the selection of program clients but also in case monitoring, sentence alterations, and sanctions.

Arkansas also reports that its State Drug Council has implemented the Transitional Living Program to enhance the successful integration into the community of offenders on early release from custody status, while satisfying the need for public safety and treatment objectives. The Transitional Living Program is designed to provide an environment of support and counseling to reduce offenders' risk of reinvolverment with drugs and crime, thus reducing the recidivism and reincarceration rates. A Department of Community Punishment has been established by statute to take over all post-release monitoring functions. Each successfully rehabilitated parolee--that is, one who is not reincarcerated--saves the State more than \$20,000 per year in prison care.

Colorado reports that Byrne formula grant funds have enabled authorities to focus on the unique treatment needs of female offenders and the problems associated with their roles as primary, and often sole, caretakers of children. The State also reports development of a standardized substance abuse assessment tool that probation, parole, and community corrections staffs throughout the State are being

trained to use. Byrne funds also allow prison inmates to receive intense monitoring and therapy prior to reintegration into Colorado's communities.

Connecticut reports that its current drug and violent crime control strategy focuses on providing alternatives to incarceration, emphasizing techniques that can be used to facilitate sentencing/placement options. The State has developed both adult and juvenile programs that include intensive supervision probation programs, day programs for sentenced and pretrial offenders, and mentorship programs for at-risk youth. All the programs share the goal of reducing demand for scarce space in correctional institutions, while controlling and monitoring offenders' behavior in the community.

New Mexico has established four Intensive Supervision Probation/Parole (ISPP) Projects to provide a cost-effective sentencing/placement option that satisfies punishment, public safety, and treatment objectives. One project reports an 89-percent success rate based on the number of clients who remained free of drugs and/or alcohol while under intensive supervision. Another focuses on repeat DUI offenders, targeting alcohol as the "drug of choice." Authorities report achieving savings of more than \$20,000 per quarter in incarceration costs with the use of ISPP alternatives.

New York used formula grant funds to expand both institutional and community-based offender counseling and treatment services. The State has built a treatment network capable of serving more than 100,000 individuals daily. Grants have also been used to support several treatment diversion demonstration projects. For example, drug treatment alternatives to prison have been established in five counties of the State to test the use of deferred prosecution and diversion for select nonviolent felony offenders who successfully complete a prescribed drug treatment program.

New York also has established a Comprehensive Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment (CASAT) Program. The CASAT Program consists of three phases designed to provide a continuum of treatment services. Phase one involves participation in an Alcohol and Substance Abuse Correctional Treatment Center (ASACTC). Each ASACTC operates as a therapeutic community in which treatment focuses on chemical dependency and includes drug education, counseling programs, and the development of skills and coping mechanisms to facilitate recovery. Community reintegration, phase two, involves the release of participants to a work release facility or to appropriate placement in the community. This phase is a transitional phase, which allows participants to continue in a structured treatment program while becoming reintegrated to the responsibilities of employment and community living.

Phase three of the CASAT Program is aftercare. Based on a participant's needs and previously developed treatment plan, aftercare is administered by the Division of Parole and lasts for approximately 1 year after release. The focus of this final phase is to prevent relapse. Initial results indicate that those who go through this program are one-third as likely to return to custody as the normal prison population (4.7 percent versus 15.7 percent).

North Dakota reports that programs providing treatment and corrections options have become integral elements of its statewide anti-drug and violent crime strategy. Within the North Dakota State Penitentiary, authorities provide day treatment and aftercare for individuals wishing to receive assistance with substance abuse problems. The State's Division of Parole and Probation also offers alternatives to detention. Nonviolent offenders are offered the opportunity to return to the community 120 days before release to aid in the transition from incarceration to community life. During this period, offenders are supervised through drug testing.

South Dakota reports that it uses Byrne formula grant money to maintain a wide-ranging program of correctional resources. South Dakota funds a statewide corrections comprehensive substance abuse treatment program to provide a continuum of services to match each juvenile and adult offender with

appropriate supervision, control, and chemical dependency services. To meet this goal, South Dakota offers accredited programs of assessment, treatment, therapy, and aftercare.

Today, the State's correctional facilities have 21 clinical dependency counselors. From July 1, 1992, to June 30, 1993, 869 inmates were provided detailed substance abuse assessments. To date, following primary treatment, 372 inmates have completed the relapse prevention component designed to reduce inmates' chemical dependence in order to increase their chances of rehabilitation and reduce their rates of recidivism.

South Dakota is also developing various alternatives to incarceration. The Work Release Housing Program has been designed to meet the needs of female offenders. An Intensive Supervision Parole Program provides a much higher level of supervision for parolees with substance abuse problems than offered by regular parole. During FY 1993, 243 inmates were involved in this program. The Chemical Diversion Parole Program provides alternatives to parolees returning to correctional facilities. It seeks to improve coordination among local treatment facilities and social, health, and other agencies. By enabling parole services to better assist those who have been drug dependent, this program integrates offenders into the mainstream of life. In FY 1993, approximately 65 individuals received services through the program.

West Virginia reports that its Regional Jail and Correctional Facility Authority and the West Virginia Division of Corrections used Byrne formula grant funds to provide drug and alcohol abuse programs for their inmates. The Division of Corrections provides substance abuse education, counseling, and treatment services at each of its nine correctional institutions and for parolees across the State.

West Virginia's Local Offender Treatment Program has four components: mandatory drug and alcohol education, individual assessment, individual therapy, and group counseling. Of 51 individuals participating in the State's drug and alcohol education program over the past year, 92 percent successfully completed the program. The program contains three support recovery groups, an individual therapy component, and a family therapy component.

Florida reports that its primary use of Byrne formula grant funds has been substance abuse treatment in jails and prisons. The primary difference between State and local projects is the place of incarceration. At the State level, offenders served are in the State prison system, where services are provided in tiers. Services to improve correctional treatment at the local level include drug education programs, intensive residential programs, and nonresidential programs that include counseling and therapy. Offenders served at the local level are in county jails or juvenile detention centers, although they may also participate in community-based treatment programs and residential services. To date, offenders in Dade County participating in substance abuse treatment have been served in nonresidential programs only.

## **Purpose Area 12 - Prison Industry**

Purpose area 12 authorizes prison industry projects designed to place inmates in realistic working and training environments. These projects enable inmates to acquire marketable skills and to make financial restitution to their victims, support their own families, and support themselves in the institutions. In this purpose area, five States funded projects amounting to \$990,234, or less than one-half of 1 percent of total formula grant funding.



Hawaii initiated a project using Byrne formula grant funds to provide education and vocational training in data processing for inmates at the Women's Community Correctional Center. Unlike their male counterparts, the women inmates have had little opportunity to earn money through work assignments or to obtain job skills while incarcerated. Women in the data processing project received pre-employment training and were provided a certified data processing program through the Hawaii community college system.

Hawaii also developed a graphic design program for male inmates at the medium security facility to provide them with marketable skills in a realistic academic and vocational training environment. Having skills that will enable them to support themselves in the correctional facilities, support their families, and make financial restitution to their victims will enable inmates to become productive members of society.

West Virginia's prison industry program is designed to enable inmates to perform meaningful work, develop good work habits, and reduce idleness, as well as to serve customers by producing a quality, competitively priced and fully guaranteed product. In 1993, after 9 months of operation, the program grossed approximately \$1,500,000.

## **Purpose Area 13 - Treatment**

Purpose area 13 authorizes programs that identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug- and alcohol-dependent offenders. Formula grants supporting activities in States totaled approximately \$19.7 million in 1993, accounting for approximately 4.7 percent of funds awarded under formula grants.

Numerous States report implementing the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) and other programs that endeavor to break the addiction-crime cycle of nonviolent drug-involved offenders by linking the legal sanctions of the criminal justice system with the therapeutic process of community treatment. TASC provides for identification of drug-dependent offenders, assessment of community risks, referral to appropriate treatment, and management of offenders' cases.

Colorado reports that its Specialized Restitution Project provides an intensive program for substance-abusing juvenile offenders, which holds them accountable through restitution and community service. The project is based upon the premise that it is extremely difficult to address issues that cause delinquency with individuals who abuse substances without first dealing with the substance abuse problem. Therefore, the youth's substance abuse problem is the initial focus of the program. It also requires the youth to suffer the consequences of delinquent behavior. Restitution and community service serve as the sanctions.

Several types of services are offered through the Specialized Restitution Project. After an assessment, youth offenders and their families are offered a combination of services including individual, family, and group counseling; alcohol and drug abuse education; and support for court/probation supervision. In addition to the treatment components of this project, a total of 1,535 hours of community service work was performed by the offenders who successfully completed their contracts.

Connecticut reports that New Haven, Hartford, and Bridgeport received Byrne formula grant awards to implement community-based programs to meet the treatment needs of children aged 16 and under who are involved with drugs and referred by the Juvenile Court. The programs provide a range of services

such as residential and outpatient drug treatment, individual and group counseling, and family outreach. They also address issues such as school or health problems and parenting skills.

Indiana reports using Byrne formula grant money to support four TASC programs. The largest, the Indiana Department of Corrections Substance Abuse Transitional Treatment Program, provides counseling and treatment for 6,197 offenders in seven Department of Corrections facilities and eight parole districts. In addition, local TASC programs provide drug testing and counseling, working successfully with 1,374 offenders during the past year.

In FY 1993, the Kansas Department of Corrections' Alcohol and Drug Addiction Primary Treatment (ADAPT) program treated 10,558 inmates of whom 9,039 successfully completed the program. The Kansas Department of Corrections' Division of Community and Field Services treated 786 inmates in similar programs in FY 1993; 611 of the inmates completed the programs successfully.

Iowa reports that in February 1993, a General Accounting Office report identified Iowa as one of only four States allocating Federal funds to a State TASC program. In the grant period, Iowa's TASC program has grown in size and in impact with the result that in 1992, 3,640 offenders were referred to TASC and 2,688 offenders received services. Services range from referrals to self-help organizations, such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous, through all levels of treatment including inpatient substance abuse treatment and aftercare. Approximately 70 percent of TASC clients are on probation, and the other 30 percent consist of clients under custody status such as parole, pre-sentence investigation, release with supervision, or assignment to residential facilities.

Florida's community-based drug treatment programs for offenders are operated at the State and local levels. At the State level, offenders are under State probation or parole jurisdiction; at the local level, offenders may be under State or local jurisdiction and may be in pretrial status or in an alternative sentence (treatment rather than incarceration, for example.)

Groups targeted for services at the local level include offenders in diversion, pretrial release, and community control status or those who are on probation or parole or who are controlled releasees. Local level projects funded with Byrne formula grant funds may also use the funds to enhance their TASC programs.

Offenders in TASC programs were primarily in pretrial release programs. Those served in nonresidential programs were on probation or under community control or were in diversion or deferred prosecution programs. Seventy percent of the offenders served in TASC programs were aged 15 to 17. One-third of the offenders served in nonresidential programs were in the same age group; 28 percent were the next age cohort, 18 to 29.

Georgia reports funding four adult and juvenile drug treatment programs. These programs work to reduce criminality through drug intervention, to identify substance-abusing adult and juvenile offenders, to provide the appropriate intervention services, to deter offenders from future involvement in illegal substances, to promote offenders successful reentry into the community, and to interrupt the cycle of repeated arrests for those with substance abuse problems.

Alabama reports that its Jefferson County Family Court Substance Abuse Project in Birmingham is a coalition of the Family Court of Jefferson County TASC and the University of Alabama-Birmingham Substance Abuse Program. The project's mission is to provide drug-abuse specific casework services to delinquents and children in need of supervision. The court uses intensive case management and uninterrupted care to improve the quality of life of the court's clients and to reduce the delinquency rate.

Tennessee reports that it funded nine treatment projects, five community-based facilities, one court-based facility, one referral facility, and two institutional facilities.

## **Purpose Area 14 - Victim and Witness Assistance**

Purpose area 14 authorizes States to use funds for developing and implementing programs that provide assistance to jurors and witnesses and assistance other than compensation to victims of crime. Nine States made grants for such purposes, allocating \$2.4 million, or less than 1 percent of the total of formula grant funds awarded.

North Dakota reports that it used Byrne formula grant funds to support programs to provide services such as court assistance, victim reparation filing assistance, support, shelter, protection order preparation, and advocacy. In addition, these programs focus on providing resource materials, training, and assistance to law enforcement personnel.

Pennsylvania reports that its Comprehensive Victim Services Project used Byrne formula grant funds to support demonstration projects that address the following areas: victims and corrections initiatives, services for alcohol- or drug-dependent victims, early intervention, program efficiency, and research initiatives.

## **Purpose Area 15A - Improved Technology**

Purpose area 15A authorizes States to use formula grant funds for developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs; programs that provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management, and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders; and enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories.

In this purpose area, 32 States funded programs amounting to \$7.9 million, or 1.9 percent of the total grants awarded. These funds enable the States to determine which offenders would benefit from drug treatment programs and enable parole officers and other officials to test offenders for drug use.

Vermont reports using Byrne formula grant funding to support an additional position to process drug-related evidence for its State Police Crime Laboratory, which serves all State, county, and local agencies by performing all technical examinations required by law enforcement. Additional funds were used to purchase state-of-the-art forensic equipment to expand the laboratory's in-house capabilities, specifically in the area of collecting and processing evidence needed for successful prosecution of violent crimes. The laboratory needed equipment to test illegal drugs and to process evidence from major, violent felony crimes. The equipment purchased allowed the laboratory to collect evidence that may have been overlooked previously, thereby increasing the likelihood of identifying and successfully prosecuting violent offenders.

Alabama found that 75 percent of new arrestees in Jefferson County (Birmingham area) tested positive for drugs and that more than 50 percent tested positive for cocaine. A serious jail overcrowding problem resulted. To avoid building a new county jail, the County Commission agreed to fund a Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) program at The University of Alabama at Birmingham

(UAB) using Byrne formula grant money. Later, a Bessemer office was opened, providing additional case managers and urinalysis testing.

After 9 months of operating the TASC program, only 13 offenders out of 342 accepted for release under the program have been rearrested on new charges while in the program, and only 10 have failed to make court appearances. Since the 342 offenders would have spent 24,240 days in jail, the TASC program saved the Sheriff's Department \$846,218 in its first 9 months of operation.

Georgia reports that it has used Byrne formula grant money to fund four Adult and Juvenile Drug Treatment Programs. These programs work to reduce criminality through drug intervention, identify substance-abusing adults and juvenile offenders, provide the appropriate intervention services to deter their future involvement in illegal substances, promote offenders' successful reentry into the community, and interrupt the repeated arrests for those with substance abuse problems.

Florida reports that Byrne funds were used to provide additional equipment and personnel in the State's Department of Law Enforcement forensic laboratory in order to increase the number of drug samples tested, reduce the time it takes to test substances, and reduce the backlog of samples to be tested. In 1992, the testing of forensic samples from violent crime was added to one of the projects.

Utah reports that its Byrne formula grant funding for improved technology continued to support the Cedar City Crime Laboratory, which provides crime lab services to seven rural counties. The laboratory analyzed more than 700 drug samples and processed 29 requests for latent print analysis.

Washington, D.C. reports using formula funds to support the implementation of the Board of Parole's "Parole Information System" (PARIS). PARIS will enable parole officers to monitor, track, and identify service needs or case management strategies more efficiently and effectively, and to expedite report preparation, program analysis, and communications with other agencies and service providers.

## **Purpose area 15B - Criminal Justice Information Systems**

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, which amended the Crime Control Act of 1991, requires each State receiving Byrne formula grant funds to allocate at least 5 percent of its total award for the improvement of criminal justice system records. Specifically these funds are to provide for completion of criminal histories, including the final disposition of all arrests for felony offenses; full automation of all criminal justice histories and fingerprint records; and increased frequency and improved quality of criminal history reports made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

During FY 1992, States established advisory boards for overseeing efforts to develop and implement criminal records improvement plans. By the end of FY 1992, plans from 36 States had been approved. In FY 1993, States allocated more than the 5 percent set-aside requirement, together spending \$37.9 million, or 9 percent of total formula grants awarded, to improve their criminal justice records information systems. Enhanced data analysis and retrieval capabilities have allowed police, judges, prosecutors, and other law enforcement officials to work more efficiently, thus contributing significantly to the apprehension and prosecution of criminals in drug related cases.

Specific areas of improvement include wider access among law enforcement officials to records depositories; increased quantity, quality, accuracy, consistency, and detail of criminal records;

enhanced retrieval and analysis capabilities; improved coordination of all phases of criminal investigation, prosecution, and adjudication; reduction in duplication of effort; and cost savings.

California reports that by using Byrne formula grant funding, 21 counties have upgraded their technology to live scan the fingerprinting process of suspects. When fully implemented, the live scan project will ensure 95 percent acceptance of all suspects fingerprinted, with immediate criminal history filing and access to the State's Bureau of Criminal Identification and Information. This process will decrease errors and turn-around time. It also will allow linkages with the FBI and other Federal criminal justice agencies. In addition, the State is developing an integrated narcotics information system that eventually will grant all jurisdictions access to multiple criminal record and information systems.

Massachusetts reports that Byrne formula grant funds have enabled it to make the following improvements in its criminal justice records systems:

- Expansion of the State's Automated Fingerprint Identification System reducing backlog and turnaround time.
- Direct electronic connection of criminal history disposition records with the Office of the Commissioner of Probation.
- Automated notification of drug offender license suspensions, from the Trial Court to the Registry of Motor Vehicles.
- Development of a postconviction tracking database to which sheriffs, as well as corrections, parole, and probation authorities, have access.

Oregon reports that it has developed plans for a new law enforcement information system that will allow criminal justice agencies to access each other's databases for information on prison inmates, parolees, warrants, and motor vehicle records.

The Oregon State Police (OSP) also have used Byrne formula grant funds to develop a DNA database of 2,400 samples. During FY 1993 the OSP used the database in 13 cases but found no matches, which caused them to concentrate on other suspects.

Utah reports that Byrne formula grant funds have enabled the State's Department of Public Safety, the Administrative Office of the Courts, and its Prosecution Council to improve criminal history records systems. Accomplishments to date include a new, more flexible repository developed to support the criminal justice community; enhanced data entry screens to ensure data quality; and an improved multipart print card developed to aid the prosecutor's identification of declinations and to provide better interaction between jails and prosecution.

## **Purpose Area 16 - Innovative Programs in Enforcement, Prosecution, and Adjudication**

Purpose area 16 authorizes the funding of innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes. Funds totaling \$12 million were allocated by 24 States for such activity, accounting for approximately 3 percent of formula grants awarded. These were used to support a wide variety of activities.

Illinois reports that it used Byrne formula grant funds for its Homicide/Violent Crime Strike Force, using personnel from the Illinois State Police, the State Attorney General's Office, and the East St. Louis Police Department to assist St. Clair and Madison Counties with violent crime investigations. The strike force concentrated primarily on East St. Louis because so many of the area's homicides occur there. The strike force only accepts cases involving a drug-related homicide, violent crime, or a homicide or violent crime that has not been cleared after a reasonable period of time.

Idaho reports using Byrne formula money to fund several innovative programs. One program located in Caldwell provides assistance to at-risk juveniles through an Hispanic intervention team, a family training program, a youth employment service, and local business and service clubs. An anti-chemical dependency project implemented on the Shoshone-Paiute Indian reservation provides a center for the coordination and referral of designated clients to all available services, both preventive and curative.

Kansas is developing new approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes. Formula funds have enabled the State to add investigators to Drug Enforcement Units, to computerize narcotics units, and to computerize intelligence files. A case management prevention and intervention program has been created for low-income women of childbearing age who are pregnant and for parenting women currently drug-involved or at high risk for drug involvement. In addition, line officers have been given training in drug interdiction and legal risk management.

New Jersey funded innovative programs that combine adjudication and treatment activities. In addition to ensuring proper presentencing screening of defendants and rehabilitative services, the programs employ early and differentiated case management techniques. Because of the success demonstrated in processing drug cases, these procedures are being adapted for use with other types of criminal cases.

New Mexico reports using Byrne formula grant money to fund five innovative programs, including a treatment program for juvenile offenders on probation, a special drug prosecution program, a drug recognition project for law enforcement, a special bomb team to respond to violent crimes involving explosive devices, and a Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) project in New Mexico's largest metropolitan area.

Wisconsin reports funding six projects in purpose area 16, each developed to address a specific issue or concern within a community or neighborhood. All projects were directed toward a community's reaction to drug-related crime and to developing appropriate responses. These projects have demonstrated the effectiveness of a community-based model to address the specific problems unique to the circumstances of a particular community.

## **Purpose Area 17 - Drug Trafficking in Public Housing**

Program area 17 authorizes programs to address the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing. Six States have programs in this area. Total allocations in 1993 were \$1.5 million, or less than one-half of 1 percent of the total formula grant funds awarded.

Hawaii reports that the Hawaii Housing Authority has been successful with two housing projects in shifting the emphasis from reliance on paid security officers to relying first on residents to prevent crime. In addition, security personnel monitored access and patrolled the grounds during the day. The Honolulu Police Department Community Policing Team helped one public housing community organize a Neighborhood Watch Patrol. Overt drug dealing virtually disappeared.

New Jersey reports funding a model drug-free public housing initiative at the Seth Boyden complex in Newark. The Newark Police Department received formula grant money to assign a sergeant and four officers full-time to the project, with an additional officer to patrol during both day and night hours.

All officers assigned to the project were given specialized training in narcotics enforcement, community policing techniques, and crime prevention measures. The officers worked closely with the residents of the complex to rid the area of narcotics activity and to identify and resolve other factors contributing to the high rate of crime in the complex. The Newark Crime Prevention Unit assigned a liaison officer to the Seth Boyden Tenant Association to establish direct communication with group leaders and encourage tenant involvement in crime prevention activities. Results of that effort included a tenant patrol that focuses its activities in the seniors' building and specialized training for members of the tenant association.

The community policing initiative is a major component of Newark's Drug-free Housing Program; however, it was recognized that the presence of law enforcement was not the entire solution to the many problems that plagued the complex. Through the efforts of the Division of Criminal Justice, other Federal, State, and local agencies were recruited to participate in the project and to provide additional funding and resources. These agencies include the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; the State Departments of Education, Health, Corrections, and Community Affairs; the Newark Housing Authority; and the Newark Tenants' Council/Seth Boyden Association. Their combined efforts produced a series of improvements in the areas of security, physical improvements and site beautification, resident leadership training, youth development and school programs, social service programs, lease enforcement, and economic development.

## **Purpose Area 18 - Domestic and Family Violence**

Purpose Area 18 authorizes programs to improve the criminal and juvenile justice system response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and elder abuse. In FY 1993, 18 States allocated funding for programs in this area, amounting to \$3.8 million, or less than 1 percent of the total.

South Dakota reports using Byrne formula grant funds for its Domestic Violence Project. This project provides support to nonprofit agencies across the State to publicize crisis telephone services, referral services, and shelters that are immediately available by telephone or in person to victims of domestic or sexual abuse. In addition, the Domestic Violence Project provides prevention and education programs to change discriminatory attitudes and practices in the community toward victims of domestic and sexual abuse. Agencies provide victims with services such as advocacy through criminal justice proceedings, social services, housing, medical services, jobs, and safety issues; support groups; individual counseling or support; programs for children; transitional housing; prevention and education; and referrals.

Minnesota reports that its Department of Human Services contracts with Hennepin County and Ramsey County to provide family-based intensive services to offenders on probation, parolees, and supervised releasees who have committed an offense involving chemical abuse and who are primary caretakers of children under age 12.

The purpose of the projects is to aid parents to gain and to maintain sobriety, to complete the conditions of probation or parole, and to eliminate or prevent the need for protective services for children at risk.

Ramsey County's "Project Re-Connect" is a neighborhood-based, multidisciplinary program. Each family receives in-home services from the probation officer, social worker, public health nurse, and a family service provider. Support groups for parents and children, transportation, child care, financial aid, parenting, homemaking skills instruction, and acupuncture for cocaine withdrawal and other mental and physical ailments are among the services offered to families by "Project Re-Connect."

Pennsylvania reports that it has used Byrne formula grant funds to support 38 victims projects. These projects provide counseling and treatment for child abuse victims and survivors of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, and other serious and violent crimes. The increase in the number of homicides committed in some neighborhoods has resulted in homicide survivors becoming larger percentages of project caseloads. Homicide survivors require more intensive and significantly longer treatment than do survivors of other crimes; one homicide can create many survivors in need of help. One project offers counseling and treatment, often substance abuse treatment, to adult male batterers. A court victim advocacy project, which involves cooperation between the court and a local victim services agency, reports using trained volunteers. Another innovative project established a toll-free telephone service that offers counseling and other help to rural victims of domestic violence who are unable to pay for long-distance service and thus have been denied access to services. Another project targets Hispanic or Latina/Latino children and adult victims of sexual assault and other violent crimes, providing a 24-hour hotline/crisis intervention and counseling service, as well as information and advocacy through the criminal justice system.

New Mexico reports that it has used Byrne formula grant funds to support its domestic and family violence programs, which seek to improve the criminal justice system's response to domestic and family violence, especially when substance abuse appears to exacerbate the problem. The State funds activities that include early intervention during the restraining order process, public service campaigns to increase the reporting of domestic violence incidents to law enforcement agencies, and provision of direct treatment to victims and perpetrators. Projects are located in Indian pueblos, small communities in which the prevalence of domestic violence is high, and metropolitan areas. The State strategy targets victims of substance-abusing offenders, providing counseling and treatment to an offender's family while the offender also receives treatment. Early intervention in domestic and family violence appears to make a significant difference in the rate of repeat offenses.

West Virginia's Family Violence Training Program has improved the criminal justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including abuse of spouses, children, and elders. Training teams are instructing law enforcement officers, dispatchers, and victim service providers in applicable laws, the nature and prevalence of family violence, and response and interview methods for dealing with victims and offenders. To date, the teams have trained approximately 1,400 people in 30 sessions around the State.

Hawaii reports that its criminal justice agencies, including the police, prosecutors, and the judiciary, are addressing the problem of domestic violence on many fronts. The Honolulu Police Department developed a comprehensive training program for police field officers, provided public awareness



programs at forums (2-3 per month) on domestic violence, and is using an investigative team approach to reduce the backlog of domestic violence cases. The Maui Police Department incorporated an interagency protocol to provide guidance for working with other agencies in domestic violence cases. Crisis counseling is provided in domestic violence situations through a contract with a nonprofit agency. In addition, domestic violence training has been provided for all uniformed personnel. The use of vertical prosecution, the use of victim counselors as part of a team with deputy prosecuting attorneys, and specialized training for the Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui Police Departments and Prosecutors' Offices have resulted in increased conviction rates and improved services to victims.

## **Purpose Area 19 - Evaluation**

Purpose Area 19 authorizes the funding of drug control evaluation programs that State and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities. In this area, 17 States made grants amounting to \$2 million.

## **Purpose Area 20 - Alternatives to Detention**

Purpose Area 20 authorizes programs that provide alternatives to detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community. In FY 1993, \$10.2 million was allocated for such purposes, accounting for 2.4 percent of total formula grant awards. Activities in this area complement those of Purpose Area 11 to provide additional public correctional resources.

Maryland reports that it uses Byrne formula grant funds for many projects to relieve the severe overcrowding of its jails and reduce the incarcerated pretrial population while maintaining community safety. Byrne formula grant funds pay for offender management services to determine which (and whether) offenders should be incarcerated or diverted to an alternative sentencing program. These offender management services include client identification soon after arrest, a procedure to provide indepth assessments and recommendations for treatment, and referral of nonviolent offenders to comprehensive substance abuse treatment within the criminal justice system. If the offender abides by pretrial conditions, abstains from drugs, and progresses in treatment, at sentencing the offender becomes a candidate for continued community placement, i.e., probation and diversion from incarceration.

Minnesota reports that its "Sentencing To Service" (STS) program is a community service sanction which provides Minnesota judges with a sentencing alternative for offenders who are considered non-dangerous, such as DUI, shoplifting, domestic abuse, etc. STS was created as a response to concerns about crowded jail populations in the State and unproductive jail time for the offender. The program provides supervised community improvement work activities for non-dangerous offenders as an alternative to, or in combination with, jail time so that jail beds are available for more dangerous offenders.

Sentencing to Service, operated jointly by the Department of Corrections and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), has merged the needs of both departments. By sentencing non-dangerous offenders to community service, the court not only keeps jail populations down, but also provides to the DNR the resources needed to work in river and park clean-up, trail development, litter pick-up, and clean-up at public senior citizen housing--work that would not be undertaken without STS due to insufficient funds and staff.

Indiana reports that it used Byrne formula grant money to fund the Indiana Sentencing Resource Center, a specialized service of the Indiana Public Defender Council that assists the public defense bar with client representation at sentencing. The Center conducts client-centered investigations and prepares comprehensive, case-specific sentencing memorandums at the request of local public defenders. The Center's sentencing memorandums are consistent with the goals of public safety and victim restitution and involve close interaction among law enforcement, probation, victim assistance, mental health, and human service agencies. These investigations contribute to the maximum use of community-based resources and the minimum use of expensive jail and prison beds, thereby making a primary contribution to the State's efforts to effectively distribute punishment resources.

South Carolina reports that its alternatives to detention/jail project, run by a circuit solicitor's office, has helped in the formulation of better policies about who should be placed in jail and for what period and has reduced overcrowding, which was creating problems such as the inability to house juvenile offenders, the inability to appropriately classify and separate inmates, and the inability to provide proper visitation and recreational areas.

Based on established eligibility and on intake interviews, 16.5 percent of all intakes were released in an expedited manner on personal recognizance. This amounted to a reduction of 6.8 days in the average stay of each person released, and a savings of \$897,000 over the three-year grant period. More significantly, it freed jail space for more serious violent offenders. Because of its demonstrated savings, it will be continued out of county resources despite a cutback in county services.

Connecticut reports that the primary focus of its allocation of Byrne formula grant funds was to fund alternative incarceration programs, with an emphasis on offenders with drug problems. There are programs for both adults and juveniles, ranging from intensive supervision probation programs to day programs for sentenced and pretrial offenders to a mentorship program for at-risk youth. All programs share the goal of reducing the demand for scarce correctional institutional spaces, while controlling and monitoring the offender's behavior in the community.

## **Purpose Area 21 - Urban Enforcement**

Purpose Area 21 authorizes activities that strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales. In this purpose area, 20 States spent \$16 million, or 3.8 percent of total formula grant funds awarded. States use funds in this area to complement the activities of both multijurisdictional task forces and community policing in urban areas.

Michigan reports that it used Byrne formula grant funds to support a number of projects focused on lower level drug dealers and buyers. It is typically this level of dealer and buyer who invades neighborhoods and conducts drug sales in the street, on vacant property, and from houses or apartment complexes. Many such neighborhoods are at risk because of deteriorating housing stock, transient populations, and low-income/high-need populations. For the past 2 years, urban street enforcement projects have been encouraged to coordinate activities with crime prevention/community policing projects and to focus attention on specific target neighborhoods in order to demonstrate a significant impact and revitalize problematic neighborhoods. As a result, citizens from all the targeted areas reported drops in drug activity. Projects also reported increased contacts and liaison with crime prevention groups. More than 80 percent of the projects reported a positive effect on neighborhood involvement and quality of life.

In addition, use of code compliance violations increased 95 percent, reflecting both greater coordination with community policing and crime prevention officers and its effectiveness as an enforcement tool. As might be expected, there were increases in the number of drug houses raided, the number of search warrants issued, and the number of drug houses closed. Increased use of evictions and the boarding-up of houses used for drug sales indicate a strong focus on long-term solutions to neighborhood drug problems. People were removed from drug houses and local communities worked to halt drug dealing. Demolition, boarding-up, and code compliance also improve the physical environment of the neighborhood and foster greater pride and commitment on the part of residents.

Lansing's street enforcement project was cited as a success story on ABC-TV's "Prime Time Live." A neighborhood that was once one of Lansing's most troubled and transient has become one of the most cohesive and peaceful inner-city areas. The number of reported crimes in the eight-block area has dropped from 156 in 1990 to 40. Complaints formerly were about prostitution and drug dealing. Now the few complaints are about too many children playing in the street.

Wisconsin reports that Byrne formula grant money was used to fund the Milwaukee Drug Abatement Project. The program reduced drug trade within the targeted community, successfully demonstrating that well-organized and motivated community efforts can drive out drug dealers and improve the safety and the quality of life of a community. The project provided landlord training seminars to 258 landlords or managers responsible for 21,501 rental units. The landlords and managers were trained to deal with tenants selling drugs or operating crack houses. Specific personnel in the Milwaukee Police Department, the Office of the City Attorney, and the Office of the Building Inspector were assigned to work as an abatement team to assist the landlords and managers. In addition, a "neighborhood impact statement" very similar to an environmental impact statement has been developed to provide circuit court judges with information on the impact of drug traffickers on a neighborhood's social and economic environment at the sentencing proceedings of drug dealers. The neighborhood impact statement has allowed the community to measure the cost to a neighborhood of a drug dealer's activity and has provided a basis on which judges can impose fees against drug dealers. Fees are then given to the Drug Abatement Project to foster other antidrug efforts.

## Other BJA Categorical Programs

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### Children Who Are Victims

In FY 1993, BJA awarded \$1 million in Closed-Circuit Televised Testimony of Children Who Are Victims of Abuse grants to 26 States. These awards provide seed money to encourage the use of closed-circuit televised testimony from child abuse victims in lieu of a child's appearance in court. "Abused children are often emotionally traumatized by having to sit face-to-face with their abuser in court," said Attorney General Janet Reno. "The Supreme Court has upheld the use of videotaped, televised testimony to relieve child abuse victims of this burden while at the same time ensuring the rights of both the victim and the accused."

To be eligible for grants, States must enact a law permitting the use of closed-circuit or videotaped testimony from child witnesses in criminal child abuse proceedings. The types of programs that will be implemented by the States range from installing equipment in one or two court facilities to making equipment available to the courts on a regional basis. The following States received 1-year grants:

Arizona	Kansas	Ohio
Connecticut	Kentucky	Rhode Island
Florida	Massachusetts	South Carolina
Georgia	Michigan	Texas
Hawaii	Minnesota	Utah
Idaho	Mississippi	Vermont
Illinois	Montana	Virginia
Indiana	New Mexico	Wisconsin
Iowa	New York	

### Regional Information-Sharing System

The Regional Information-Sharing System (RISS) Program is composed of six regional projects that share intelligence and coordinate efforts against criminal networks that operate in many locations across jurisdictional lines. Typical targets of RISS activities are drug trafficking, white-collar crime, and organized criminal activities. Each of the projects, however, selects its own target crimes and the range of services provided to member agencies. Since the inception of RISS, these projects have undertaken investigations that have resulted in 52,923 arrests, seizures, and recoveries of controlled substances valued at more than \$2 billion; seizures of assets valued at more than \$420 million; and Civil Racketeer-Influenced Corrupt Organization recoveries of \$14.8 million. Authorities have been able to provide training to more than 78,500 officials from State and local agencies in 3,660 sessions.

## **Public Safety Officers' Benefits**

During FY 1993, BJA's Public Safety Officers' Benefits (PSOB) Program approved 199 death benefit claims for Federal, State, and local public safety officers killed in the line of duty, including law enforcement officers and firefighters. BJA granted awards totaling \$24.5 million to eligible surviving spouses, children, and parents. Law enforcement officers accounted for 153 of the 226 line-of-duty deaths reported to the PSOB Program Office in FY 1993. Firefighters, correctional officers, and other public safety officers accounted for the balance.

In 1990, Congress amended the PSOB Program to include payments to public safety officers permanently and totally disabled in the line of duty. Benefits are paid only if injuries are disabling enough to permanently prevent any gainful employment. Disability claims by seven law enforcement officers and three firefighters were initiated in FY 1993. Four claims totaling \$462,258 were paid, one was determined medically ineligible, and five are pending medical analysis.

## **Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Program**

The Emergency Federal Law Enforcement Assistance (EFLEA) Program provides assistance to States and local units of government that require assistance to adequately respond to law enforcement emergencies. EFLEA awards have been made to assist law enforcement agencies in the aftermath of natural disasters, in other law enforcement emergencies such as the clash at the Branch Davidian Compound, in serial murder and arson cases, and in civil disturbances such as those following the trials of Rodney King and Reginald Denny.

## **Mariel Cuban Reimbursement Program**

The Mariel Cuban Reimbursement Program provided funding to States to defray expenses associated with the incarceration of Mariel Cubans in State facilities, following their convictions for felonies after having been paroled into the United States by the Attorney General during the 1980 influx of Cubans leaving the Port of Mariel. Groups arriving via the Mariel boatlift included a minority of violent people who had been released from Cuban prisons. Many were subsequently convicted of felonies and were incarcerated in State prisons, burdening the States with the costs of incarceration.

During FY 1993, awards totaling \$2.5 million were made to 38 States. The prorated awards of \$98 per month/per inmate are reimbursements to the States for expenses incurred by the incarceration of 2,423 inmates verified as meeting the eligibility criteria under the Mariel Cuban Reimbursement Program.

# **Appendix A**

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## **Legislatively Authorized Program Purpose Areas**

## Legislatively Authorized Program Purpose Areas

1. Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.
2. Multijurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination, and intelligence and facilitating multijurisdictional investigations.
3. Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories and cannabis cultivations.
4. Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.
5. Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.
6. Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government, with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption.
7. a. Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs. b. Developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports, and other important facilities.
8. Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.
9. Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems.
10. Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay reduction programs.
11. Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.
12. Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families, and for support of themselves in the institution.
13. Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders.
14. Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.
15. a. Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders, and enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories. b. Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organization (including automated fingerprint identification systems).
16. Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.
17. Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.
18. Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.
19. Drug control evaluation programs which the State and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities.
20. Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.
21. Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.

## **Appendix B**

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### **FY 1993 Discretionary Grant Awards**



## FY 1993 Discretionary Grant Awards

<u>PROGRAM/PROJECT</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS*</u>	<u>BYRNE FUNDS</u>
<b><u>VIOLENCE REDUCTION PROGRAMS</u></b>			
Firearms Trafficking Task Force	Virginia Dept. of Criminal Justice Services		240,916
Firearms Licensee Compliance Program	New York City Police Department		174,994
Urban Street Gang Technical Assistance	Institute For Law and Justice Inc.		97,879
Violent Crime in Rural Areas	Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council		300,000
Regional Seminar on Anti-Stalking Codes	National Criminal Justice Association		234,597
Domestic Abuse Response Team (DART)	Philadelphia District Attorney's Office		177,801
Violence Against Women	Mayors Coordinating Council on Crime		100,000
<b>TOTAL VIOLENCE REDUCTION</b>			<b>1,326,187</b>
<b><u>COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT/MOBILIZATION</u></b>			
Operation Weed and Seed	Los Angeles, CA County Probation Department	106,739	
	Housing Authority of City of Los Angeles	104,080	
	New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice	331,282	149,539
	Seattle, WA Police Department	487,000	
	San Diego, CA Office of Comptroller	487,000	
	Massachusetts Commission On Criminal Justice	487,000	
	Atlanta, GA Department of Police	487,000	200,000
	Madison, WI	487,000	
	Denver, CO Office of the Mayor	487,000	
	San Antonio, TX Police Department	487,000	
	Philadelphia, PA Mayors Office	487,000	
	Charleston, SC	487,000	
	Pittsburgh, PA	487,000	
	Chicago, IL Housing Authority	487,000	
	Fort Worth, TX	487,000	
	Omaha, NE Mayor's Office	250,000	
	Santa Ana, CA	487,000	
	District of Columbia Office of Grants Management	487,000	
	Metro Richmond, VA Coalition Against Drugs	487,000	
	New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice	1,220,000	
	Delaware Criminal Justice Council	487,000	
	North Charleston, SC	1,000,000	
	Kansas City, MO Police Department	400,000	

\* Other funds are funds transferred from other agencies and administered by BJA.

## FY 1993 Discretionary Grant Awards

<u>PROGRAM/PROJECT</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS*</u>	<u>BYRNE FUNDS</u>
	Los Angeles, CA	449,774	339,407
	Community Development Corporation	100,000	
	Philadelphia, PA Mayor's Office	74,580	
Florida Business Alliance (W & S)	Florida Chamber of Commerce		96,550
Community Crime Prevention Project	National Crime Prevention Council	100,000	
Community Drug Abuse Prevention Initiative	National Crime Prevention Council		800,000
Wings of Hope	Southern Christian Leadership Conf.		225,000
Communities in Action To Prevent Drug Abuse	National Training & Information Center		400,000
Safe Haven	Cities in Schools Inc.	1,800,000	
Safe Haven (Weed and Seed)	Springfield Housing Authority		25,000
	Georgia Criminal Justice Coord Council/OPB		200,000
National Night Out	National Association of Town Watch Inc.		150,000
Neighborhood Crime & Drug Abuse Prevention	Eisenhower Foundation		250,000
Project Set-up			75,000
National Victims Resource Center	Office For Victims of Crime		100,000
<b>TOTAL COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT/MOBILIZATION</b>		<b>13,728,455</b>	<b>3,010,496</b>
 <b><u>COMMUNITY POLICING</u></b>			
Community Oriented Policing Initiative	St Petersburg, FL		199,970
	Hillsborough, FL County Sheriff Office		200,000
	Denver, CO Police Department		200,000
	Knoxville, TN Police Department		199,450
	Austin, TX Police Department	192,711	
Community Oriented Policing Initiative (TA)	International Assn of Chiefs of Police		750,000
Rural Innovative Neighborhood-Oriented	Caldwell, ID		50,000
	Richmond, ME		50,000
	Ft Pierce, FL Police Department		38,000
<b>TOTAL COMMUNITY POLICING</b>		<b>192,711</b>	<b>1,687,420</b>
 <b><u>YOUTH AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS</u></b>			
Strategic Intervention for High Risk Youth	Institute for Law and Justice Inc.		100,574
	New Community Corporation	49,000	55,023
	Chatham Savannah Youth Futures Authority	11,000	72,710
	Bridgeport Futures Initiative	96,595	124,072

\* Other funds are funds transferred from other agencies and administered by BJA.

## FY 1993 Discretionary Grant Awards

<u>PROGRAM/PROJECT</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS*</u>	<u>BYRNE FUNDS</u>
	Austin, TX Heath & Human Services	135,920	164,592
	Youth Services USA, Inc.	38,363	187,610
Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE)	Arizona Department of Public Safety		240,000
	Virginia Department of State Police		240,000
	North Carolina Bureau of Investigations		240,000
	Illinois State Police		240,000
	Los Angeles, CA		240,000
NC Center for Prevention of School Violence	North Carolina Department of Crime Control		228,286
Student Crime Prevention Mobilization	Columbia, SC Police Department		50,000
Boys & Girls Clubs	Boys and Girls Clubs of America		2,500,000
Comprehensive Gang Initiative	Police Executive Research Forum		499,997
	Colorado Governor's Job Training Office		200,000
	Suffolk County, MA District Attorney		200,000
	San Diego, CA Office of Comptroller		200,000
	Seven Hills, OH Police Department		198,489
National Citizens Crime Prevention Campaign	National Crime Prevention Council	190,000	2,800,000
Youth Gang prevention and Intervention	Youth Development Inc.		5,500
National Service Public Safety/Crime Prevention	National Crime Prevention Council		125,284
Safety Guide-Gang Prevention Documentary	Foundation For Advancement in Science Education		30,000
Race Against Drugs	National Child Safety Council		100,000
<b>TOTAL YOUTH AND PREVENTION PROGRAMS</b>		<b>520,878</b>	<b>9,042,137</b>
 <b><u>LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES</u></b>			
Organized Crime/Narcotics Trafficking	Utah Department of Public Safety		90,000
	Pima County, AZ Sheriff's Department		90,000
	New Mexico Department of Public Safety		90,000
	Riverside, CA Police Department		90,000
	Omaha, NE		171,915
	Jefferson County, KY Police Department		90,000
	Maryland Department of Public Safety Corr SVC		90,000
	Maine Department of Public Safety		90,000
	Institute for Intergovernmental Research		375,000
Statewide Intelligence Sharing	Institute for Intergovernmental Research		218,728

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## FY 1993 Discretionary Grant Awards

<u>PROGRAM/PROJECT</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS*</u>	<u>BYRNE FUNDS</u>
	Tennessee Bureau of Investigations		265,000
	Wisconsin Department of Justice		265,000
Statewide Integrated Resources Model	Arizona Office of Attorney General		87,500
OCN Center for Task Force Training	Institute for Intergovernmental Research		1,140,000
Washington DC Metro Drug Task Force	Arlington County, VA Police Department	2,000,000	
Financial Investigations Demonstration	Georgia Bureau of Investigations		117,000
	Broward County, FL Sheriffs' Office		150,000
	Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles		75,000
	Prince George's County, MD Police Department		50,000
	Pima County, AZ Sheriff's Department		150,000
	South Carolina Law Enforcement Division		150,000
	New York County District Attorney Office		150,000
	Riverside, CA Police Department		150,000
	San Diego, CA Office of Comptroller		165,000
	Multnomah CO District Attorney Office		150,000
	Suffolk County, MA District Attorney		150,000
Financial Investigations Training	Institute for Intergovernmental Research		300,000
National Law Enforcement Policy Center	International Association of Chiefs of Police		249,430
Conference on Civil Disorders	Police Foundation		24,510
Institute of Inhalant Abuse	Colorado Division of Criminal Justice		25,000
Drug Impacted Small Jurisdictions	Institute for Law and Justice Inc		248,061
Clandestine Lab Cleanup-IAA From DEA	The Circle Inc.	474,543	
State and Local Law Enforcement	Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force		5,300,000
Overtime Reimbursement	Drug Enforcement Administration		10,700,000
<b>TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>2,474,543</b>	<b>21,457,144</b>
 <b><u>PROSECUTION AND ADJUDICATION</u></b>			
National College of District Attorneys	National College of District Attorneys		500,000
Update of 88 NCJA Forfeiture Manual	National Criminal Justice Association		74,983
Alliance for Model state Drug Laws	National Alliance for Model State Drug Laws		120,000
Local Drug Prosecution	American Prosecutors Research Institute		649,998

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## FY 1993 Discretionary Grant Awards

<u>PROGRAM/PROJECT</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS*</u>	<u>BYRNE FUNDS</u>
Federal Alternatives to State Trials (FAST)	Philadelphia, PA District Attorney's Office		150,000
FINVEST & Money Laundering Prosecution	Arizona Office of Attorney General		200,000
	Texas Attorney General		200,000
	San Diego County, CA - District Attorney		200,000
Grand Jury's Criminal Drug Organization	National Association of Attorney Generals		70,000
	South Carolina Attorney General's Office		500,000
Kings County Community Based Prosecution	District Attorneys - Kings County, NY		250,000
Regional Drug Prosecution Units Program	Harrison County, MS District Attorney		200,000
	American Prosecutors Research Institute		100,000
	Scott County, IA Attorney		180,156
	Shelby County, TN District Attorney		200,000
Finvest-Money Laundering TA/T	National Association of Attorney Generals		250,000
Court Performance Standards Demo	National Center for State Courts		249,987
Expedited Drug Case Management	Oregon Office of the State Court Administrator		75,000
Structured Fines	Vera Institute of Justice		280,000
<b>TOTAL PROSECUTION AND ADJUDICATION</b>			<b>4,450,124</b>
 <b><u>CORRECTIONS OPTIONS</u></b>			
Correctional Options Part 1 - Demo	Connecticut Office of Policy Management		994,207
	Arizona State Superior Court		1,000,000
	South Carolina Commission on Alcohol and Drug		1,000,000
	Vermont Department of Corrections		1,000,000
	Alabama Department of Corrections		999,275
	Washington Department of Corrections		902,318
Correctional Options Part 2 - TA/T	Criminal Justice Associates		601,148
	Council of State Government		101,294
	National Consortium of TASC Programs		255,328
	International Association of Residential		75,000
	Community Correction Improvement Assn		100,000
	Institute for Law and Justice Inc.		78,896
	American Bar Association,		125,000
	The Sentencing Project		125,000
	Corporation For Public Management		81,075
	Sentencing Options		75,000
	Center for Effective Public Policy		175,000

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## FY 1993 Discretionary Grant Awards

<u>PROGRAM/PROJECT</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS*</u>	<u>BYRNE FUNDS</u>
	Washington Assn of Sheriff's & Police Chiefs		125,000
	Allied Fellowship Service		125,000
	Offender Aid and Restoration Inc.		49,306
	National Trust of African American Men		125,330
	Community Resource Services		150,000
	Maine Council of Churches		30,000
	Council of State Governments		175,000
	Crime and Justice Foundation		47,500
Corrections Options Part 3-Boot Camps	Riverside County, CA Probation Department		300,000
	California Youth Authority		299,761
	Cumberland County, PA Probation Department		298,900
(Administered by OJJDP)	Boys & Girls Club of Greater Mobil, AL		156,000
(Administered by OJJDP)	Cuyahoga County, OH		222,000
(Administered by OJJDP)	Colorado Division of Youth Services		222,000
Private Sector/Prison Industries Enhance	American Correctional Association		99,958
Alien	Rhode Island Governor's Justice Commission		200,000
<b>TOTAL CORRECTIONS OPTIONS</b>			<b>10,314,296</b>
 <b><u>CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT</u></b>			
State Reporting and Evaluation	Justice Research and Statistics Assn		663,667
State & Local TA/T	Community Research Associates Inc.		811,241
Operational Information System	Search Group Inc.		774,996
Anti-Drug Abuse Dedicated Revenues	American University		197,698
Center for Civil Disorders	Police Foundation		75,000
BJA Clearinghouse	Aspen Systems		888,882
Report Publication and Dissemination	Government Printing Office		52,683
Peer Review	Cygnus		133,426
Criminal History Records Improvement (Administered by BJS)	Pennsylvania State Police		313,304
	Florida State Court Administrator		105,988
	California Department of Justice		459,576
	Oregon Executive Department		122,800

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## FY 1993 Discretionary Grant Awards

<u>PROGRAM/PROJECT</u>	<u>GRANTEE</u>	<u>OTHER FUNDS*</u>	<u>BYRNE FUNDS</u>
	Arizona Department of Public Safety		300,000
	Ohio Attorney General		375,000
	West Virginia Department of Public Safety		393,000
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT</b>			<b>5,667,261</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>16,916,587</b>	<b>56,955,065</b>

\* Other funds are funds transferred from other agencies and administered by BJA.

# **Appendix C**

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## **Police Hiring Supplement Programs**



## Police Hiring Supplement Programs

<u>STATE</u>	<u>AWARD RECIPIENT</u>	<u>ROUND</u>	<u>FEDERAL AWARD</u>	<u>OFFICERS FUNDED</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
AL	Birmingham Police	3	1,039,773	14	265,968
AL	Double Springs Police	3	51,491	1	1,138
AL	Fort Deposit Police	1	53,316	1	1,240
AL	Gadsden Police	3	675,000	9	42,523
AL	Hayneville Police	2	36,941	1	1,030
AL	Phil Campbell Police	1	102,590	2	2,241
AK	Homer Police	3	153,094	2	3,660
AK	Juneau Police	3	570,573	6	26,751
AZ	Phoenix Police	3	2,100,000	28	1,028,412
AZ	South Tucson Dept. of Public Safety	3	265,794	3	5,452
AZ	Tempe Police	1	525,000	7	141,993
AR	Pine Bluff Police	2	472,875	8	57,140
AR	North Little Rock Police	3	375,000	5	61,829
CA	Berkeley Police	3	501,748	5	102,724
CA	Butte Co. Sheriff	3	375,000	5	105,800
CA	East Palo Alto Police	1	898,233	7	23,451
CA	Eureka Police	3	308,390	4	27,025
CA	Fillmore Police	1	329,867	3	12,800
CA	Fontana Police	1	497,346	5	100,600
CA	Fort Bragg Police	1	75,000	1	6,233
CA	Garden Grove Police	1	593,533	6	143,050
CA	Hawthorne Police	3	532,980	6	73,897
CA	Inglewood Police	1	1,000,000	9	109,602
CA	Los Angeles Police	1	4,000,000	54	3,607,688
CA	La County Metro Transit Authority	3	1,105,503	12	9,000,000
CA	Los Banos Police	3	97,071	1	14,291
CA	Madera Police	1	225,000	3	33,027
CA	Manteca Police	1	225,000	3	40,004
CA	Merced Police	2	461,763	6	56,216

## Police Hiring Supplement Programs

<u>STATE</u>	<u>AWARD RECIPIENT</u>	<u>ROUND</u>	<u>FEDERAL AWARD</u>	<u>OFFICERS FUNDED</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
CA	Mareno Valley	1	375,000	5	133,706
CA	Oakland Police	3	1,687,684	16	373,242
CA	Redding Police	1	472,315	5	75,000
CA	Rrchmond Police	3	944,883	9	87,425
CA	Sacramento Co. Police	1	1,929,853	20	667,800
CA	San Bernardino Police	2	1,439,195	17	164,164
CA	San Juan Bautista	2	75,000	1	1,650
CA	Santa Cruz Police	1	150,000	2	51,458
CA	Shafter Police	2	75,000	1	10,133
CA	Shasta Co. Sheriff	3	300,000	4	72,275
CA	South Gate Police	3	199,030	2	86,284
CA	Stockton Police	3	1,377,264	17	226,300
CA	Victorville Police	3	304,493	3	53,664
CA	Visallia Police	3	205,598	3	75,636
CA	Watsonville Police	2	180,969	2	31,099
CO	Aurora Police	1	1,950,000	26	238,000
CT	Hartford Police	3	975,000	13	139,739
CT	Manchester Police	1	283,930	3	51,618
CT	New Haven Police	3	981,488	10	130,474
DE	Delmar Police	1	123,048	2	2,500
DE	New Castle Co. Police	1	1,745,484	24	338,817
FL	Florida City Police	3	330,086	3	5,806
FL	Fort Meade Police	3	69,261	1	4,976
FL	Fort Myers Police	2	600,000	8	45,026
FL	Fort Pierce Police	1	413,215	6	36,884
FL	Grenta Police	1	179,213	3	1,981
FL	Homestead Police	1	492,128	4	26,866
FL	Lake Worth Police	3	225,000	3	28,564
FL	Manatee Co. Sheriff	3	600,000	8	147,905

## Police Hiring Supplement Programs

<u>STATE</u>	<u>AWARD RECIPIENT</u>	<u>ROUND</u>	<u>FEDERAL AWARD</u>	<u>OFFICERS FUNDED</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
FL	Miami Police	2	1,950,000	26	358,548
FL	Miami Beach Police	3	525,000	7	92,639
FL	Opa-Locka Police	3	368,649	6	15,283
FL	Orlando Police	1	1,950,000	26	165,310
FL	Palatka Police	1	315,494	5	10,201
FL	Port Saint Lucie Police	1	525,000	7	65,772
FL	South Bay Police	1	130,293	2	3,558
FL	Tallahassee Police	3	900,000	12	124,773
FL	Tampa Police	3	2,000,000	30	282,848
FL	Winter Haven Police	3	403,751	6	25,054
GA	Albany Police	1	729,783	12	78,122
GA	Atlanta Police	3	1,500,000	20	394,017
GA	Cordele Police	1	107,163	2	10,836
GA	Gainesville Police	3	165,116	3	17,885
GA	Thomasville Police	3	266,017	5	17,554
HI	Hawaii Co. Police	3	375,000	5	121,300
ID	Caldwell Police	3	57,929	1	18,400
ID	Sandpoint Police	3	131,316	2	5,203
ID	Wilder Police	3	60,577	1	1,232
IL	Cairo Police	3	185,950	4	4,846
IL	Carbondale Police	1	150,000	2	27,033
IL	Carol Stream Police	1	177,115	3	36,240
IL	Chicago Police	2	4,000,000	50	2,783,726
IL	County Club Hills Police	2	238,881	3	15,431
IL	East Saint Louis Police	2	977,270	18	40,944
IL	Illinois State Police	3	352,347	6	170,635
IL	Kankakee Police	3	300,000	4	27,575
IL	Moline Police	1	375,000	5	43,202
IL	Silvis Police	3	225,000	3	6,926

## Police Hiring Supplement Programs

<u>STATE</u>	<u>AWARD RECIPIENT</u>	<u>ROUND</u>	<u>FEDERAL AWARD</u>	<u>OFFICERS FUNDED</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
IN	Anderson Police	1	150,000	2	59,459
IN	East Chicago Police	2	600,000	8	33,892
IN	Gary Police	2	749,982	10	116,647
IN	Marion Police	1	450,000	6	32,393
IN	South Bend Police	3	750,000	10	105,511
IA	Sioux City Police	3	750,000	10	80,505
IA	Waterloo Police	1	975,000	13	66,467
KS	Kansas City Police	3	750,000	10	149,800
KS	Topeka Police	3	675,000	9	119,883
KS	Wichita Police, Sedgwick Co. Sheriff	3	1,028,372	15	404,600
KY	Ashland Police	3	202,887	3	23,622
KY	Knott Co. Sheriff	3	197,114	3	17,906
KY	Morehead Police	1	205,362	3	8,358
KY	Paducah Police	3	300,000	4	27,256
KY	Shelbyville Police	3	156,999	3	6,438
LA	Baldwin Police	1	42,561	1	2,379
LA	Grambling Police	3	143,901	4	5,484
LA	New Orleans Police	3	1,266,374	23	496,938
LA	Shreveport Police	3	1,084,766	18	198,525
ME	Maine State Police	3	300,000	4	10,150
ME	Portland Police	1	450,000	6	64,358
ME	Wells Police	3	150,000	2	7,778
MD	Baltimore Police	1	2,000,000	40	736,014
MD	Ocean City Police	3	139,691	2	5,146
MD	Prince George's Co. Police	3	2,100,000	28	752,830
MD	Salisbury Police	1	289,007	5	22,000
MA	Fitchburg Police	2	525,000	7	41,194
MA	Lawrence Police	3	750,000	10	70,207
MA	Lowell Police	1	900,000	12	103,439

## Police Hiring Supplement Programs

<u>STATE</u>	<u>AWARD RECIPIENT</u>	<u>ROUND</u>	<u>FEDERAL AWARD</u>	<u>OFFICERS FUNDED</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
MA	New Bedford Police	3	450,000	6	99,797
MA	Sandwich Police	1	375,000	5	16,947
MA	Springfield Police	3	1,200,000	16	156,983
MA	Woburn Police	2	395,331	5	35,943
MI	Benton Harbor Police	1	600,000	8	12,818
MI	Detroit Police	3	1,500,000	20	10,27,974
MI	Escanaba Public Safety Department	3	75,000	1	13,659
MI	Flint Police	2	1,000,000	14	140,761
MI	Highland Park	1	663,572	6	21,121
MI	Kalkaska Co. Sheriff	3	150,000	2	13,497
MI	Missaukee Co. Sheriff	3	216,889	3	12,147
MI	Saginaw Police	1	975,000	13	69,512
MN	Columbia Heights Police	3	135,623	2	19,659
MN	Minneapolis Police	3	750,000	10	368,383
MN	Moorhead Police	3	361,567	6	33,069
MN	Saint Paul Police	3	750,000	10	272,235
MS	Choctaw Indians, Dept. of Law Enforcement	1	590,260	6	3,935
MS	Town of Duncan	3	21,127	1	416
MS	Greenville Police	3	205,337	5	46,000
MS	Hattiesburg Police	1	496,167	10	45,301
MO	Cole Co. Sheriff	3	291,345	4	63,579
MO	Kansas City Police	3	1,950,000	26	435,141
MO	Saint Louis Police	2	1,725,000	23	396,685
MT	Billings Police	1	438,922	6	81,151
NE	Lincoln Police	3	1,066,590	15	191,900
NV	Carson City Sheriff	3	375,000	5	40,443
NH	Dover Police	3	75,000	1	25,042
NH	Raymond Police	3	138,142	2	8,713

## Police Hiring Supplement Programs

<u>STATE</u>	<u>AWARD RECIPIENT</u>	<u>ROUND</u>	<u>FEDERAL AWARD</u>	<u>OFFICERS FUNDED</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
NJ	Bayonne Police	2	450,000	6	61,444
NJ	Camden Police	3	450,000	6	87,492
NJ	East Orange Police	3	525,000	7	73,552
NJ	Irvington Police	3	385,366	5	61,018
NJ	Jersey City Police	3	1,350,000	18	2,288,537
NJ	Millville Police	1	225,000	3	25,992
NJ	Newark Police	1	2,000,000	24	275,221
NJ	New Brunswick Police	1	633,856	8	41,711
NJ	Salem Police	3	150,000	2	6,883
NJ	Trenton Police	3	450,000	6	88,675
NJ	West New York Police	2	525,000	7	38,125
NM	Gallup Police	2	131,922	2	19,154
NM	Grant Police	3	116,572	2	8,900
NM	Las Cruces Police	3	412,191	6	63,478
NY	Albany Police	2	999,509	14	101,082
NY	Buffalo Police	1	2,000,000	27	328,123
NY	Geneva Police	3	225,000	3	14,739
NY	Greene Co. Sheriff	1	124,579	2	44,739
NY	Hempstead Police	3	450,000	6	49,453
NY	Hudson Police	3	150,000	2	8,034
NY	Medina Police	2	149,268	2	6,686
NY	Mount Vernon Dept. of Public Safety	3	750,000	10	67,153
NY	Poughkeepsie Police	3	300,000	4	28,844
NY	Schenectady Police	1	975,000	13	65,566
NY	Spring Valley Police	3	228,933	3	21,802
NC	Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police	1	1,799,478	27	485,171
NC	Kinston Police	1	300,000	4	25,295
NC	Leland Police	3	91,270	2	1,900
NC	Lenoir Police	1	180,505	3	15,502

## Police Hiring Supplement Programs

<u>STATE</u>	<u>AWARD RECIPIENT</u>	<u>ROUND</u>	<u>FEDERAL AWARD</u>	<u>OFFICERS FUNDED</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
NC	Pitt Co. Sheriff	3	341,141	5	110,374
NC	Wadesboro Police	3	142,434	2	3,862
NC	Washington Police	3	170,344	3	9,170
ND	Mandan Police	3	115,239	2	15,177
OH	Cleveland Police	2	2,000,000	30	505,616
OH	Defiance Police	3	150,000	2	16,768
OH	Hamilton Police	3	225,000	3	61,768
OH	Mansfield Police	1	548,360	8	51,353
OH	Newark Dept. Public Safety	1	300,000	4	44,389
OH	Portsmouth Police	3	207,354	3	22,676
OH	Toledo Police	3	1,476,347	18	332,943
OH	Xenia Police	2	150,000	2	24,836
OH	Youngstown Police	3	600,000	8	95,732
OK	Norman Police	2	600,000	8	80,071
OK	Oklahoma CITY Police	3	1,125,000	15	444,719
OR	Albany Police	1	300,000	4	34,125
OR	Benton Co. Sheriff	3	300,000	4	72,000
OR	Corvallis Police	1	300,000	4	45,470
OR	Douglas Co. Consortium	1	375,000	5	97,200
OR	Roseburg Police	3	225,000	3	17,069
PA	Chambersburg Police	3	300,000	4	16,647
PA	Chester Police	3	675,000	9	41,856
PA	Coastesville Police	3	268,904	4	11,038
PA	Johnstown Police	3	319,396	3	28,134
PA	Harrisburg Police	2	300,000	4	52,376
PA	Lancaster Police	1	591,660	8	55,581
PA	Pottstown Police	3	125,183	2	21,837
PA	Reading Police	2	750,000	10	78,380
PA	Wilkesburg Police	3	375,000	5	21,080

## Police Hiring Supplement Programs

<u>STATE</u>	<u>AWARD RECIPIENT</u>	<u>ROUND</u>	<u>FEDERAL AWARD</u>	<u>OFFICERS FUNDED</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
RI	Providence Police	3	1,213,156	14	160,728
SC	Georgetown Police	3	203,965	3	9,517
SC	Greenville Police	3	232,217	4	58,282
SC	Lancaster Police	2	262,926	4	8,914
SC	North Charleston Police	3	899,816	10	70,218
SC	Summerville Police	1	377,510	6	24,000
SC	West Columbia Police	3	150,000	2	10,944
SD	Rapid City Police	3	592,967	8	54,523
TN	Cleveland Police	3	245,772	4	30,354
TN	Dyersburg Police	3	213,516	3	18,455
TN	Jackson Police	3	460,207	7	48,949
TN	Memphis Police	3	1,500,000	20	610,337
TN	Union City Police	1	110,445	2	10,513
TX	Beaumont Police	3	600,000	8	114,325
TX	Dallas Police	3	2,100,000	28	1,006,877
TX	Edinburg Police	3	292,500	6	28,885
TX	Houston Police	3	2,100,000	28	1,635,827
TX	Lancaster Police	1	300,000	4	24,000
TX	Port Arthur Police	1	1,000,000	9	58,724
TX	San Antonio Police	1	3,000,000	40	935,933
TX	San Benito Police	1	348,056	6	24,000
TX	Waxahachie Police	1	212,497	3	18,189
UT	Salt Lake City Police	3	1,050,000	14	159,936
UT	Weber Co. Sheriff, Roy City Police, Washington Terrace Police	3	287,027	4	99,354
VT	Ruthland Police	3	150,000	2	18,681
VT	Winooski Police	3	67,643	1	6,868
VA	Hampton Police	2	1,000,000	20	135,793
VA	Marion Police	3	114,297	2	6,649



## Police Hiring Supplement Programs

<u>STATE</u>	<u>AWARD RECIPIENT</u>	<u>ROUND</u>	<u>FEDERAL AWARD</u>	<u>OFFICERS FUNDED</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
VA	Newport News Police	2	1,500,000	20	171,439
VA	Petersburg Police	3	366,447	5	338,386
VA	Virginia Beach Police	1	1,991,415	28	410,607
WA	Brewster Police	3	150,000	2	1,635
WA	Kelso Police	3	225,000	3	11,820
WA	Nisqually Indian Tribe	3	222,088	3	2,498
WA	Palouse Police	1	57,061	1	9,15
WA	Pasco Police	3	300,000	4	20,337
WA	Seattle Police	2	1,452,390	20	516,260
WA	Toppenish Police	1	267,326	2	7,419
WV	Beckley Police	3	168,087	3	18,296
WV	Charleston Police	3	768,978	12	57,998
WV	Martinsburg Police	3	190,284	3	14,217
WI	Beloit Police	1	450,000	6	35,573
WI	Fond Du Lac Police	3	139,791	2	37,755
WI	Town of Madison Police	3	150,000	2	6,544
WI	Milwaukee Police	3	975,000	13	628,088
WI	Oshkosh Police	3	225,000	3	55,006
WI	South Milwaukee Police	2	84,581	1	20,958
WY	Casper Police	2	450,000	6	46,742
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>149,930,333</b>	<b>2,023</b>	

# **Appendix D**

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## **FY 1993 State Distribution of Byrne Formula Grant Funds**

# FY 1993 State Distribution of Byrne Formula Grant Funds

<u>State</u>	<u>Purpose 1 Demand Reduction</u>	<u>Purpose 2 Task Forces</u>	<u>Purpose 3 Eradication</u>	<u>Purpose 4 Crime Prevention</u>	<u>Purpose 5 Property Crime</u>	<u>Purpose 6 Org/WC Crime</u>	<u>Purpose 7 Police Operations</u>	<u>Purpose 8 Career Criminal</u>
ALABAMA	190,419	4,310,326	0	0	0	0	0	138,710
ALASKA	0	1,286,745	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA	189,671	3,838,108	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	58,704	3,650,019	0	89,425	0	0	48,952	25,010
CALIFORNIA	0	22,855,457	2,630,000	0	0	0	0	705,000
COLORADO	475,000	1,500,000	0	36,000	0	0	177,542	0
CONNECTICUT	0	397,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,060,155
DELAWARE	112,962	0	0	71,350	0	0	0	76,188
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	0	0
FLORIDA	1,208,413	1,498,045	49,931	110,855	0	379,563	169,770	219,701
GEORGIA	1,214,000	5,814,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
HAWAII	45,750	199,500	562,500	0	0	0	0	206,250
IDAHO	391,257	584,269	0	13,558	0	0	0	0
ILLINOIS	0	5,430,420	0	152,485	0	0	355,000	190,000
INDIANA	530,257	3,723,850	0	400,000	0	0	0	0
IOWA	223,119	2,157,123	91,275	0	0	0	6,000	0
KANSAS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KENTUCKY	451,218	2,893,503	729,000	204,000	0	0	0	0
LOUISIANA	735,362	2,894,695	0	0	57,695	0	369,410	452,324
MAINE	903,700	436,549	241,100	179,658	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	236,784	397,192	185,663	45,047	0	0	60,750	70,650
MASSACHUSETTS	52,000	895,750	0	103,000	0	0	1,080,000	0
MICHIGAN	100,000	5,079,650	0	600,000	0	0	0	1,100,000
MINNESOTA	100,000	2,997,500	0	84,638	0	0	76,450	0
MISSISSIPPI	50,000	2,122,900	0	378,000	0	100,000	0	0
MISSOURI	1,184,988	3,145,350	0	150,751	0	0	13,565	177,900
MONTANA	356,000	1,274,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	706,071	1,494,021	0	0	0	0	108,283	83,179
NEW HAMPSHIRE	298,706	920,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	4,391,207	310,714	0	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	680,000	980,000	0	10,000	0	0	175,000	50,000
NEW YORK	0	10,046,315	0	330,000	0	0	85,000	2,629,283
NORTH CAROLINA	650,000	600,000	0	700,000	0	0	350,000	275,000
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OHIO	0	4,370,000	300,000	135,000	0	0	0	200,000
OKLAHOMA	1,666,347	1,690,198	65,600	74,625	0	0	140,000	0
OREGON	0	871,600	0	524,411	0	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	0	1,081,500	0	103,870	0	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND	25,000	317,750	67,500	25,000	82,850	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,000,000	600,000	0	245,000	100,000	0	80,000	0
SOUTH DAKOTA	38,000	716,920	0	75,000	0	0	0	150,000
TENNESSEE	0	1,734,110	57,000	0	0	0	0	0
TEXAS	0	22,104,253	0	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH	100,000	1,620,000	75,000	0	0	0	310,000	0
VERMONT	0	1,231,999	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	0	517,775	0	884,325	0	0	116,174	0
WASHINGTON	0	4,716,495	0	174,840	0	0	46,000	128,573
WEST VIRGINIA	470,400	1,540,000	0	0	0	0	100,000	0
WISCONSIN	0	3,623,585	132,525	200,000	0	0	0	0
WYOMING	0	1,609,290	0	0	0	0	3,750	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	649,000	155,000	0
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	45,000	0	120,000	0	0	0	0
AMERICAN SAMOA	70,764	97,209	0	12,133	0	0	0	83,402
GUAM	19,825	129,390	2,500	0	0	0	30,000	92,000
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	0	272,673	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,534,717</b>	<b>146,703,741</b>	<b>5,500,308</b>	<b>14,534,036</b>	<b>240,545</b>	<b>1,128,563</b>	<b>4,776,646</b>	<b>8,113,325</b>

# FY 1993 State Distribution of Byrne Formula Grant Funds

<u>Purpose 9</u> <u>Financial</u> <u>Investigations</u>	<u>Purpose 10</u> <u>Court</u> <u>Programs</u>	<u>Purpose 11</u> <u>Corrections</u> <u>Programs</u>	<u>Purpose 12</u> <u>Prison</u> <u>Industry</u>	<u>Purpose 13</u> <u>Treatment</u>	<u>Purpose 14</u> <u>Vic/Wit</u> <u>Assist</u>	<u>Purpose 15</u> <u>Improved</u> <u>Technology</u>	<u>Purpose 16</u> <u>Innovative</u>	<u>Purpose 17</u> <u>Public</u> <u>Housing</u>
0	0	572,109	0	265,052	0	619,200	117,660	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	93,500	0	0
0	0	22,221	0	0	0	320,050	0	0
0	19,340	72,737	0	85,220	0	221,900	0	0
1,081,000	1,937,663	4,212,000	0	800,000	0	5,188,450	0	0
0	160,000	700,000	0	350,000	0	1,648,500	0	0
0	170,756	594,750	0	2,568,860	0	287,350	0	0
0	42,748	0	25,000	240,071	0	589,350	726,081	0
50,000	0	200,000	0	148,000	0	521,000	370,000	0
749,126	109,862	3,465,238	0	5,191,927	0	1,947,470	1,164,087	0
0	107,000	770,000	0	807,000	0	774,750	33,000	200,000
251,250	0	0	52,500	224,000	0	305,500	0	56,250
218,236	0	599,539	0	0	0	154,566	242,512	0
190,217	150,000	3,517,277	0	0	0	1,214,831	2,322,200	0
0	0	145,281	0	1,396,495	0	1,504,150	0	0
330,860	53,111	120,220	0	425,965	0	1,049,397	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	230,650	0	0
0	0	690,000	0	32,778	25,000	986,951	0	0
361,375	138,112	478,167	0	100,000	0	758,000	0	0
86,200	0	449,144	0	0	0	390,692	0	0
0	2,830,275	291,725	0	20,025	0	399,150	104,235	153,625
0	1,343,500	1,026,000	0	845,000	117,600	1,500,000	790,000	0
0	2,000,000	1,600,000	0	0	0	720,350	0	0
0	207,000	646,000	0	0	0	368,900	271,800	0
250,000	0	150,000	0	0	450,000	300,000	35,000	0
0	260,479	1,686,869	0	0	0	557,077	0	0
0	0	97,000	0	0	18,000	180,000	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	166,900	0	0
0	0	85,000	0	50,000	0	147,350	32,746	0
300,000	0	374,000	0	0	0	357,694	0	0
330,000	2,886,593	658,561	0	0	0	605,750	1,787,890	300,000
0	140,000	49,334	0	65,000	0	188,150	200,000	0
0	2,713,900	3,731,900	0	700,000	0	1,339,500	0	771,650
40,000	500,000	0	0	275,000	0	3,532,900	1,629,300	50,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	98,100	0	0
0	650,000	2,315,600	0	0	1,000,000	1,032,250	0	0
0	0	425,017	0	0	0	813,888	178,000	0
0	0	125,000	0	1,496,447	0	961,442	0	0
0	0	1,441,223	0	344,925	211,237	1,011,675	525,000	0
0	246,000	0	0	348,500	0	245,400	0	0
0	300,000	750,000	0	0	0	1,160,000	0	0
0	0	493,000	0	58,000	0	102,950	0	0
98,875	1,400,939	598,256	0	950,000	0	405,750	0	0
175,000	675,000	0	0	0	0	1,489,000	0	0
100,000	0	355,000	0	240,000	0	425,000	80,000	0
0	0	240,000	0	0	0	343,062	0	0
465,697	0	679,017	0	696,042	166,249	2,168,247	0	0
0	214,830	93,000	782,734	0	0	410,400	697,128	0
0	0	200,000	20,000	325,000	0	406,200	0	0
0	210,671	0	0	52,500	440,829	2,543,740	162,500	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	85,650	0	0
75,000	340,000	840,550	0	340,000	0	1,675,404	0	0
0	0	40,000	100,000	160,000	20,000	407,700	130,000	0
0	0	0	0	100,000	0	191,919	130,731	0
0	0	0	10,000	2,500	0	671,285	227,000	0
0	10,000	0	0	0	0	19,559	50,000	0
5,152,836	19,817,779	35,600,755	990,234	19,704,307	2,448,915	45,838,609	12,006,870	1,531,525

# FY 1993 State Distribution of Byrne Formula Grant Funds

<u>State</u>	Purpose 18 <u>Domestic</u> <u>Violence</u>	Purpose 19 <u>Evaluation</u>	Purpose 20 <u>Detention</u> <u>Alternatives</u>	Purpose 21		<u>Unallocated</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>AWARD</u>
				<u>Street Sales</u>	<u>Administration</u>		
ALABAMA	0	0	0	0	670,524	0	6,884,000
ALASKA	0	0	0	0	187,000	302,755	1,870,000
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	448,070	1,582,880	6,401,000
ARKANSAS	0	0	0	0	162,848	3825	4,438,000
CALIFORNIA	0	0	85,000	1,700,000	3,154,430	0	44,349,000
COLORADO	100,000	135,118	106,500	0	481,340	0	5,870,000
CONNECTICUT	0	0	368,693	101,152	197,784	0	5,747,000
DELAWARE	0	0	0	0	143,250	0	2,027,000
DIST. OF COLUMBIA	210,000	160,000	0	0	191,000	0	1,910,000
FLORIDA	109,862	339,212	25,000	1,350,091	891,151	0	19,977,000
GEORGIA	0	0	0	0	735,250	40,000	10,495,000
HAWAII	517,500	0	120,000	0	133,750	250	2,675,000
IDAHO	0	51,473	0	0	253,800	28,790	2,538,000
ILLINOIS	0	425,000	207,325	1,103,576	875,300	0	17,506,000
INDIANA	0	250,000	146,525	471,696	452,600	31,146	9,052,000
IOWA	137,985	30,140	126,735	57,050	230,000	1,020	5,040,000
KANSAS	0	0	0	0	90,000	4,292,350	4,613,000
KENTUCKY	19,100	0	0	0	317,450	0	6,349,000
LOUISIANA	0	0	344,840	0	427,020	0	7,117,000
MAINE	0	0	0	0	129,957	0	2,817,000
MARYLAND	0	0	55,482	399,311	399,150	2,333,936	7,983,000
MASSACHUSETTS	159,000	0	43,000	0	720,150	0	9,602,000
MICHIGAN	0	0	0	2,800,000	407,000	0	14,407,000
MINNESOTA	560,000	0	870,000	120,362	311,350	0	7,373,000
MISSISSIPPI	0	90,000	50,000	300,000	475,100	0	4,751,000
MISSOURI	0	0	0	0	336,320	894,701	8,408,000
MONTANA	44,000	0	151,000	0	89,000	0	2,209,000
NEBRASKA	0	0	0	0	76,500	3,084,600	3,328,000
NEVADA	0	0	0	40,000	140,350	0	2,887,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	250,000	0	131,600	0	2,632,000
NEW JERSEY	0	0	0	0	844,285	0	12,115,000
NEW MEXICO	288,000	110,000	0	0	326,300	1,216	3,263,000
NEW YORK	0	0	150,000	0	470,000	852,452	26,790,000
NORTH CAROLINA	600,000	0	40,000	350,000	1,065,800	0	10,658,000
NORTH DAKOTA	0	0	0	0	98,100	1,765,800	1,962,000
OHIO	0	100,000	4,144,900	0	1,182,250	0	16,645,000
OKLAHOMA	238,000	0	0	0	279,100	11,225	5,582,000
OREGON	0	100,000	620,000	0	522,100	0	5,221,000
PENNSYLVANIA	252,120	100,000	1,827,913	0	799,458	10,403,079	18,102,000
RHODE ISLAND	0	0	246,000	760,000	124,000	0	2,488,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	25,000	0	50,000	800,000	300,000	0	6,130,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	75,000	35,000	171,000	0	144,130	0	2,059,000
TENNESSEE	0	50,000	0	2,610,070	210,000	0	8,115,000
TEXAS	0	47,747	0	0	1,289,000	0	25,780,000
UTAH	175,000	30,000	0	0	70,000	0	3,580,000
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	49,939	0	1,865,000
VIRGINIA	0	0	0	2,310,462	1,001,500	1,009,512	10,015,000
WASHINGTON	186,000	0	0	279,000	479,000	0	8,208,000
WEST VIRGINIA	0	0	0	200,000	362,400	0	3,624,000
WISCONSIN	0	0	0	468,750	257,900	25,000	8,118,000
WYOMING	0	0	0	0	0	14,310	1,713,000
PUERTO RICO	114,000	0	0	0	303,800	1,583,246	6,076,000
VIRGIN ISLANDS	0	0	0	60,000	120,300	0	1,203,000
AMERICAN SAMOA	0	29,000	0	0	79,462	0	794,620
GUAM	0	0	0	0	62,500	0	1,247,000
N. MARIANA ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	39,138	0	391,380
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,810,567</b>	<b>2,082,690</b>	<b>10,199,913</b>	<b>16,281,520</b>	<b>23,739,506</b>	<b>28,262,093</b>	<b>423,000,000</b>

# For More Information

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BJA has a range of new publications related to the criminal justice system, such as the following:

- "Fiscal Year 1994 Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance," Fact Sheet (FS 000064).
- "National Service Program Public Safety Component," Fact Sheet (FS 000062).
- "Fiscal Year 1993 Review of State Formula Grant Strategies," Fact Sheet (FS 000063).
- "State and Local Training and Technical Assistance Program," Fact Sheet (FS 000040).
- *Expedited Drug Case Management*, Bulletin (NCJ 144534).
- *Neighborhood-Oriented Policing in Rural Communities*, Monograph (NCJ 143709).
- *Drug Night Courts: The Cook County Experience*, Monograph (NCJ 147185).
- *Fiscal Year 1994 Discretionary Program Plan* (SL 000082).
- *The RISS Program: Analysis of Activity, 1989-1991*, Report (NCJ 148408).
- *National Service and Public Safety: Partnerships for Safer Communities* (NCJ 146842).
- *Narcotics-Related Financial Investigations: Lessons Learned From the FINVEST Program Model, 1988-1992*, Monograph (NCJ 148215).
- *1993 Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States* (NCJ 148455).
- *An Overview of Drug Treatment in the Criminal Justice System*, Monograph (NCJ 148814).
- *Partnerships To Prevent Youth Violence*, Bulletin (NCJ 148459).
- *Working as Partners With Community Groups*, Bulletin (NCJ 148458).
- *Understanding Community Policing: A Framework for Action*, Monograph (NCJ 148457).
- *Business Alliance: Planning for Business and Community Partnerships*, Monograph (NCJ 148657).

**Call the BJA Clearinghouse at 800-688-4252  
to order these publications.**